

The National Police Journal

*A News and Educational Magazine for
Police Officers from the Chief down*

NOVEMBER 1917

5 ¢ the copy



Phillip T. Smith
Chief of Police
New Haven Conn.

v. 1-5

Nov. 1917 -
MAR. 1920.

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Beginning Next Month: "The Principles of Detection"

DECEMBER 1917

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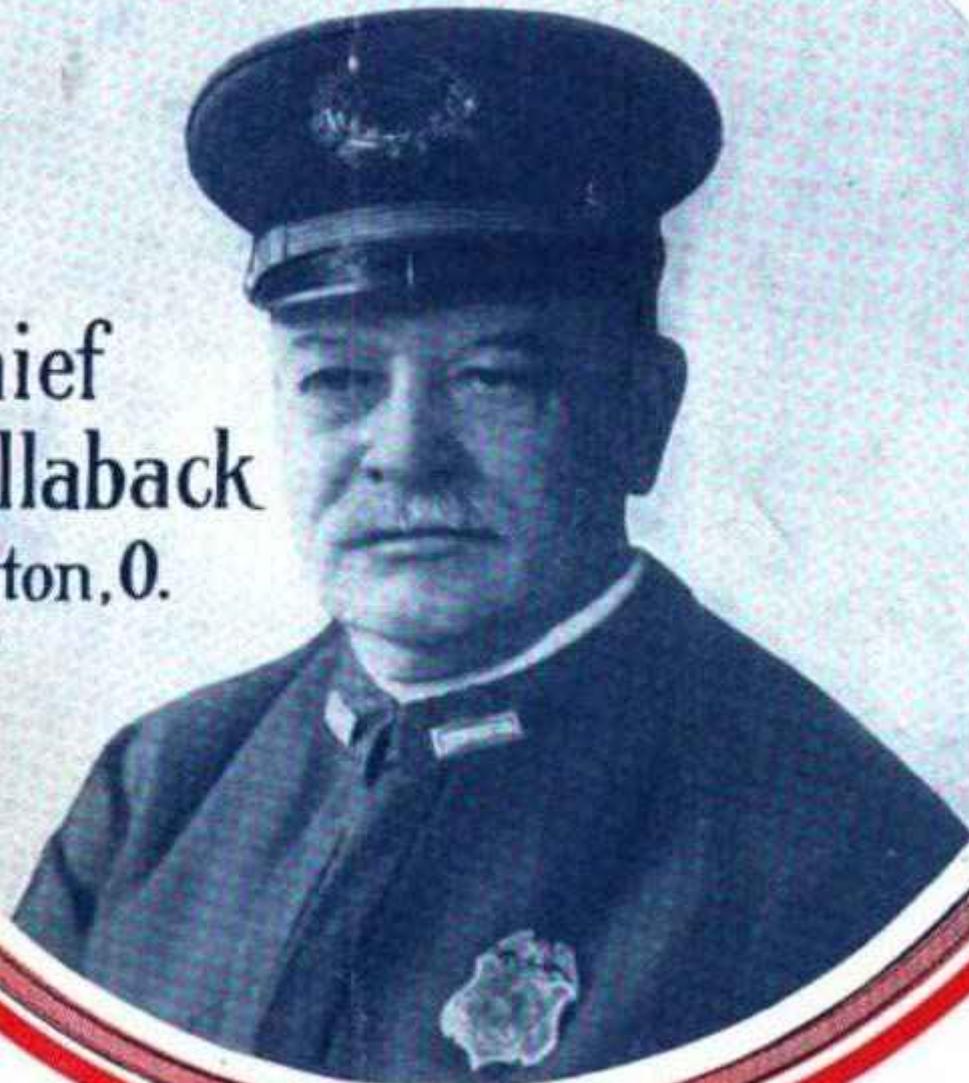
Chief
George Black
Wilmington, Del.

In This Issue: Parker H. Sercombe, George H. Young, Matthew J. Eder, Harry

JANUARY 1918

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Chief
J.N.Allaback
Dayton, O.



**The NATIONAL POLICE JOURNAL Is Both the Best and the Cheapest
Police Magazine Published.**

MARCH 1918

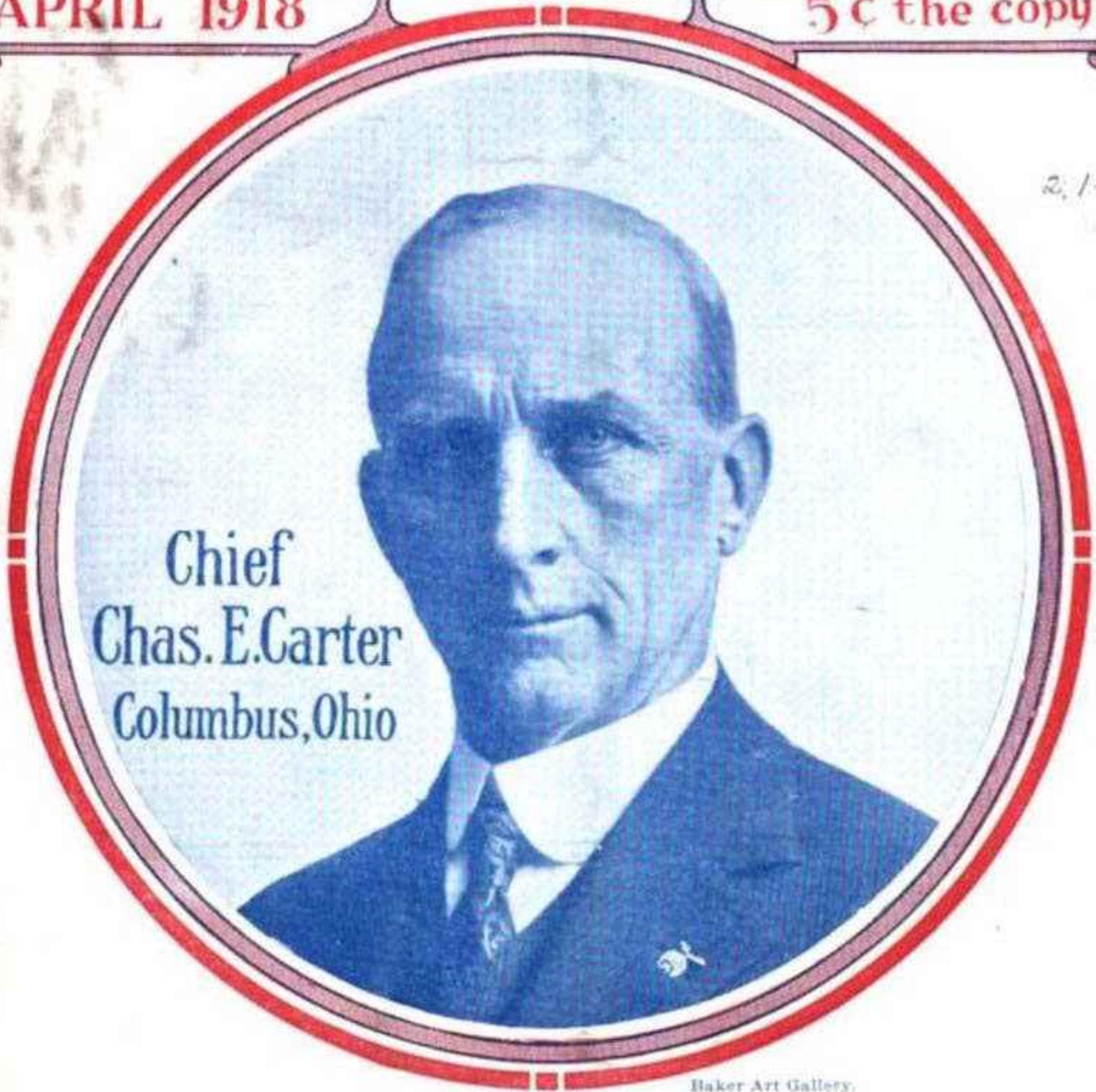
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**BEGINNING THIS MONTH: "THE CAREER OF ADAM WORTH."
A TRUE STORY.**

APRIL 1918

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Baker Art Gallery.

**In This Issue: Articles on the Columbus, O., Mobile, Ala.,
and Jackson, Mich., Police Departments**

MAY 1918

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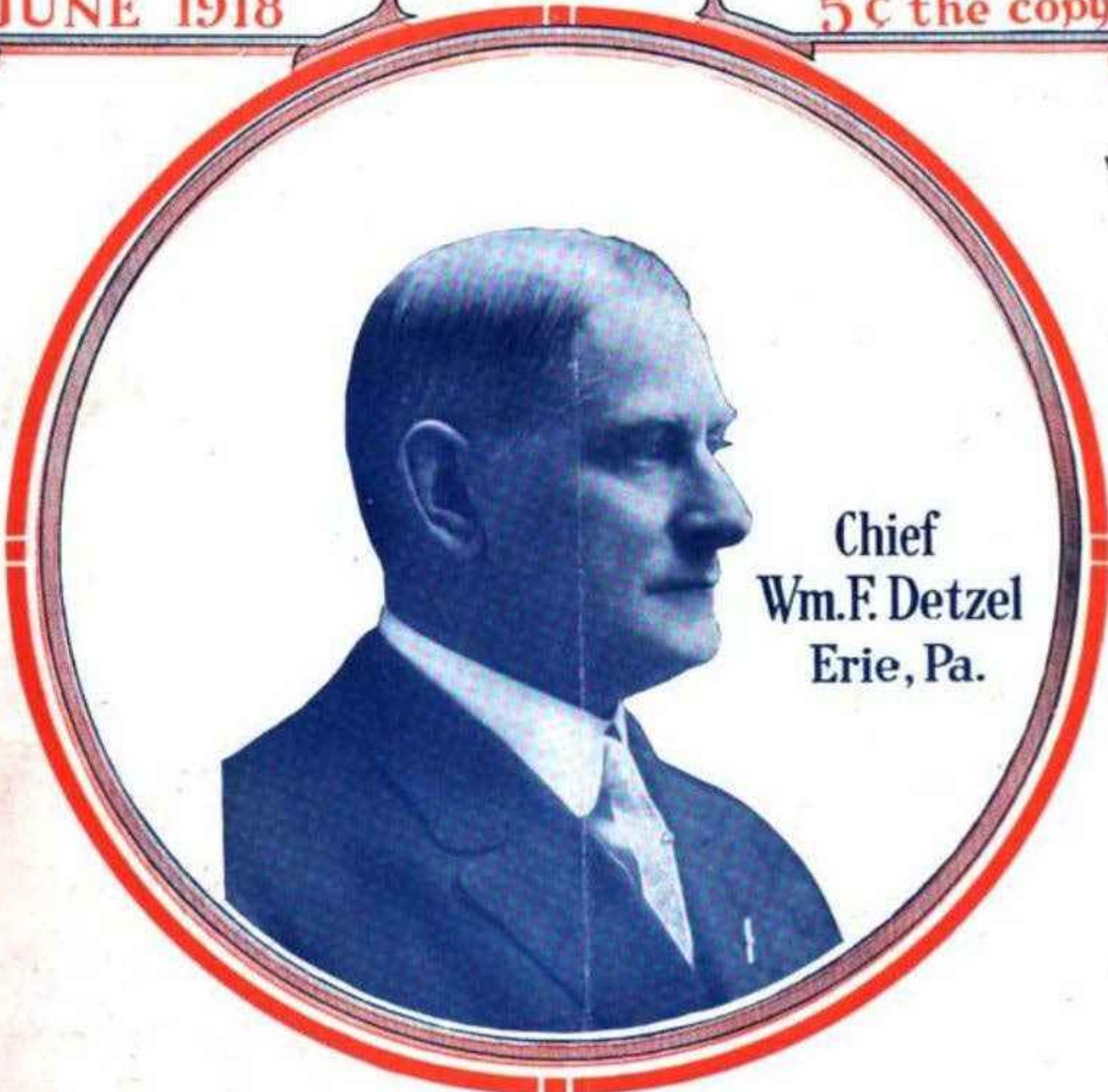
Chief
George V. Coffin
Indianapolis, Ind.

Buy Liberty Bonds and Help "Pinch" the Kaiser.

JUNE 1918

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v. 2 #3



Chief
Wm. F. Detzel
Erie, Pa.

Enter The Journal's Civil Service Contest. For Particulars,

The Ideal Three-Platoon System.

On one day in four each man is required to be on call twenty-four hours. On two of the other days each man has twelve hours off, and on one day only two hours off. This system commands the services of a large proportion of the force, but gives the policemen too little leisure.

The three-platoon system is based theoretically on the eight-hour day. This has to be modified by the necessity of having more men on duty at night than during the day, by keeping men for emergency and special detail, and by making allowance for meals and family duties. Each policeman, however, patrols not more than eight hours a day. The minimum of service, therefore, is one-third of the force during the daytime. It leaves too small a reserve force, when one considers the inevitable loss of time due to natural disabilities. It requires such a division of labor of the individual that his free time is often not consecutive, so that recuperation and recreation are difficult. The director of the department of public safety of Philadelphia indorses the three-platoon system without hesitation. Under the old plan the men were frequently overworked; under the new they come fresh to their detail and give better service after having enjoyed family life at their leisure. Philadelphia has not found the three-platoon system more expensive than the other.

No system is desirable that invites celibacy.

New York has tried to solve this dilemma by uniting both the two and the three-platoon systems. Under this plan twice as many men are on patrol duty at night as in the daytime. Six consecutive hours of patrol service is the maximum. Each policeman has one full day off in every five, and the briefest period of leisure is twelve consecutive hours. Patrolmen are allowed to sleep during their period of reserve duty except in case of emergency. House duty is distributed equally among the force. This seems to promise the highest degree of efficiency in the public service, combined with the greatest benefit to the policeman.

Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland have established precedents in the organization of the police force that may well spread to the other cities of the country. Under Golden Rule Jones, in Toledo and Chief Kohler's Golden Rule policy in Cleveland, the old idea was punctured that policemen exist to arrest people. Policemen in Toledo were instructed not to arrest persons on suspicion. If any person were so arrested, he was given a speedy trial. Mayor Jones' attitude, emulated by Mayor Whitlock, was that of sympathy, not antagonism. The policeman and the citizen were both presumed to be human.

Cleveland has elaborated the Toledo experience until all of its correctional institutions have been permeated. Corruption has been nailed, while vice and crime have been reduced. Most people are put in jail in America for drunkenness, vagrancy and disorderly conduct, and are thereby given their first opportunity to become criminal. This practice was broken up in Cleveland and the arrests were reduced from over 30,000 a year in 1906 and 1907, to fewer than

8,000 in 1910 and 1912. The success of this Cleveland endeavor was due largely to trusting the policemen. They were not to arrest people for first offenses, but to warn them. A drunken man was taken home instead of to jail. This method has been encouraged by crediting the policeman 50 per cent. on his record, as compared with examinations and promotion.

The policeman no longer rushes his arrests at the end of the month so as to increase his batting average.

The entrance of women into the police system was made when the Woman's Christian Temperance Union succeeded in securing the appointment of a matron in a Maine city. The idea was violently opposed by the eternal male, but the result of the experiment was such an unqualified success that the police matron is now, fortunately, universal. Sometimes, in the smaller cities, where there are few women offenders, the police matron is only summoned from her residence when needed. In the larger cities a matron is on duty every hour of the day and night. The matron calls on the assistance of men when needed for the physical control of her prisoners, but usually has entire charge of the women and children. The segregation facilitated by matrons has been promoted in Detroit by a police station for women. Criminals, insane prisoners, and women of the streets, are absolutely separated from the homeless and from witnesses.

Each Pacific coast state includes a city that has organized a department of public safety for women and children—Tacoma, Portland, Oakland and Seattle.

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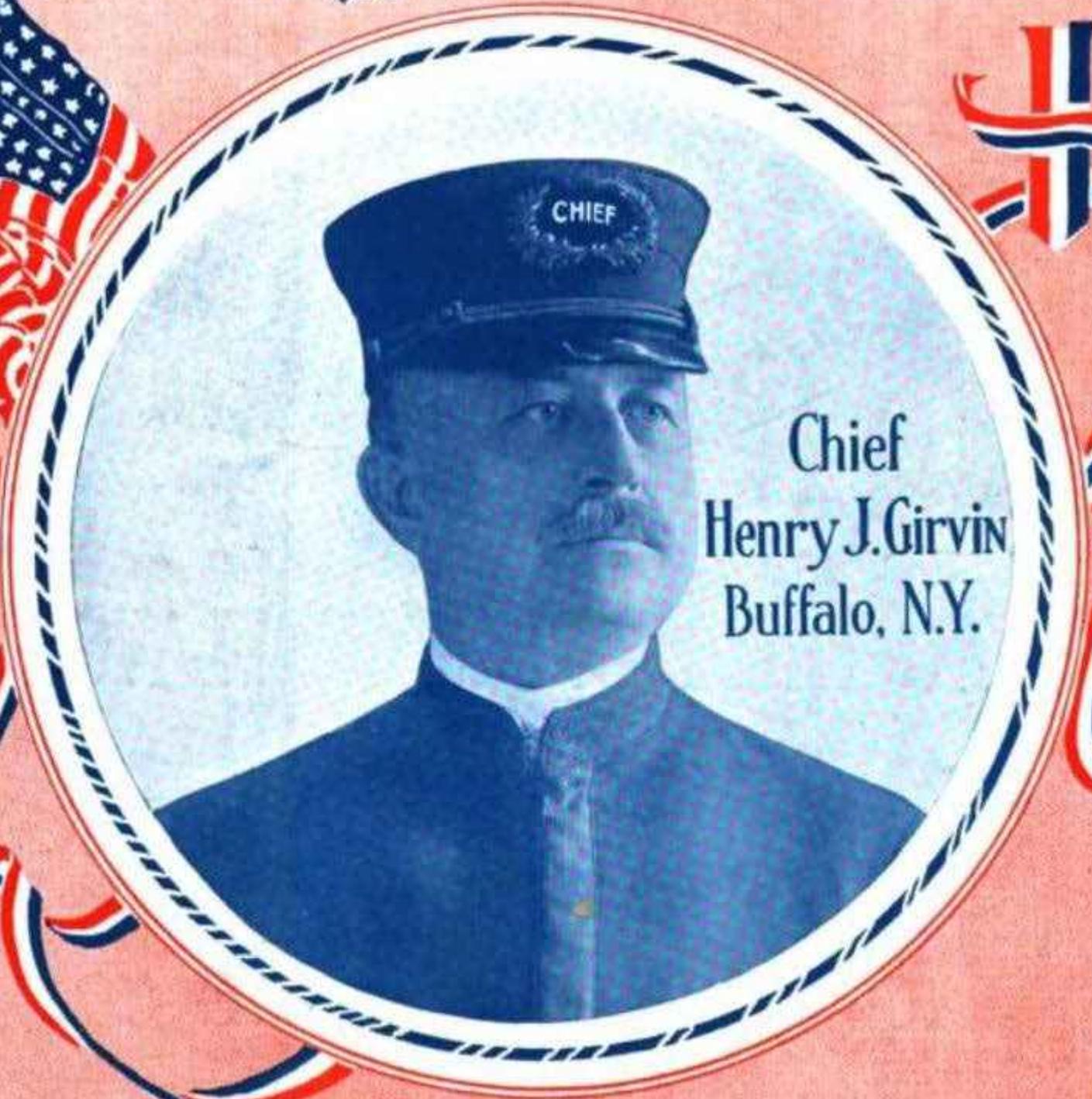
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Chief
Henry J. Girvin
Buffalo, N.Y.

July, 1918 *5c the copy*

October, 1918

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Commissioner Marquardt of Detroit
Detroit, the Police Force Efficient

December, 1918 ✓

5 Cents the Copy



LONA B. DAY

Superintendent Scranton Police Department

January, 1919 ✓

10c a Copy



Robert J. Alderdice
Superintendent of Police of Pittsburgh, Pa.



Chief
Frank W. Smith
Cleveland,
Ohio.

February, 1919

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Edited by **MATTHEW J. EDER**

The National Police Journal

*A News and Educational Magazine for
Police Officers from the Chief down*



Chief Henry J. Herbert,
Toledo, Ohio.



Chief Richard E. O'Brien,
Springfield, Ohio.

March, 1919

5c the copy

Toledo's Reorganized Police Force

By SPENCER HOLST.

AFTER 16 years of golden rule fame with as many crooks as an Alpine road, Toledo, Ohio, is still a Golden Rule city, and its boundaries have been cleared of most of its former undesirables—due entirely to the efforts of Henry Herbert, chief of police, and his police officials and a City Council that was not afraid to spend money.

During Chief Herbert's four years reign as head of the police department he has fought untiringly against grasping politicians who sought to deter efficiency that they might feather their own political nests through the support of Toledo's then great colony of internationally known crooks.

Force Inadequate.

And he succeeded, backed by Christopher Wall, safety director, and Cornell Schreiber, mayor. With a city containing as many people as Indianapolis, Henry Herbert was forced to combat the city's evils with a police force organized to fit the needs of Toledo in 1890.

From 1890 to 1917, Toledo has stumbled along with but little increase in the police department, either in pay or in volume. As a result the city became a harbor for every large crook operating in the Middle West.

Then a big bank robbery, a jewel robbery was committed in Chicago, Pittsburg and other central cities, and in a few hours the perpetrators of the crime were on their way to Toledo, where they knew they were probably safe from detection due to the city's miniature police force of 200 men and Toledo's nationwide reputation as a Golden Rule city.

Naturally the Golden Rule city worked both ways for a while. The crooks used the city as a dwelling place, but not their workbench. The city protected them. They protected the city. As far as big robberies and other major crimes were concerned Toledo was living with a huge halo encircling its civic brow—a crook-made halo though it was.

But the law of action and reaction is still in existence—at least in Ohio. Traveling men visiting other cities were assailed with



Inspector William Delehanty.

this greeting at every turn:

"How're the crooks?"

Indignantly these knights of free cigars and huge expense accounts returned home and told their neighbors. Soon the city was howling for reform. And the police department shrieked back for a larger force. And angrily but not wisely the crooks began howling among themselves for revenge. In a few months the city was being bitten in the back by the Golden Rule snake it had raised for a watch dog.

Herbert as a Detective.

The city then became a whirlpool of crime. Safe robberies, murders, huge diamond robberies became as numerous as the letter "I" in a politician's campaign speech. Daylight robberies were frequent. Perry Knapp, then chief of police, worked overtime and earnestly to clean up the city. With a town of more than 200,000 population at that time Knapp could spare but a few men to work in the detective bureau at night. One of these was Henry Herbert, the present chief. He and Louis Tracy, a captain of detectives, guarded half the city at night.

After the election of Carl Keller as mayor six years ago Chief Knapp retired on pension. George Murphey, who had a reputation as a reformer but no experience in the detection of criminals, was made chief.

The word was passed around that Murphey had been promoted due to religious affiliations. And nothing else could result but a split in the department. One religious sect was pitted against the other. While the police department fought, the crooks worked. Murphey, honest and faithful as he was, could not bridge the religious gap his appointment as chief had made. Soon crimes increased threefold.

Murphey fought crooks with all his vigor and strength. But he could do nothing with his department scrapping amongst themselves. After a year's reign of terror for the decent living citizens, he was removed.

Crime was so rampant at the close of his eventful year as



Four Mainstays of the Toledo Department. From Left to Right: Night Captain of Detectives Emmett E. Cairl; Inspector F. William Leutz, in charge of the Police School; Sergeant Harry Jennings, the Chief's Secretary, and Richard McKey, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification.



The Men Who Direct Toledo's Traffic.

chief, patrolmen were not allowed to return home after their eight-hour shift. Instead they were all quartered in the Central station at night awaiting emergencies. And emergencies came at the rate of one every fifteen minutes.

This was the police situation in Toledo when Henry Herbert was promoted from a detective to chief in 1915.

Herbert Makes Some Changes.

Herbert started in to clean up the town. He reorganized the department. He made Richard McKey superintendent of the Bureau of Identification. He established five precinct stations and distributed the force in every section of the city. He tripled his detective force. His fifteen years as a detective and his intimate knowledge of the brains of the department made him 100 per cent. efficient in making promotions.

William Delehanty, recognized as one of the nation's foremost detectives, was made inspector of detectives. James O'Reilly and Emmett Cairl, working partners, were taken off the street and made detective captains. Cairl, O'Reilly and Capt. Lou Haas knew personally and by reputation more than 50,000 crooks in the United States.

The department was reorganized on a different working basis. Inspector F. William Leutz established a school for patrolmen, with instructors in each branch of criminology. Instead of being compelled to attend the school the men came voluntarily. Vague theories were tested and either adopted or discarded. For months during 1918 the patrolmen studied phrenology and the habits and customs of criminals. Leutz secured a noted criminologist to instruct the 250 uninitiated patrolmen. The result has been amazing.

The Toledo police force under Herbert is doing the work of a department twice its size and without grumbling. Especially commendable is the work of Detective Dick Martin and John Connors. Ten years ago this pair worked together as bicycle patrolmen. They were landing burglars, highwaymen and murderers with their wheels. Then came politics. The two were split up. Chief Herbert remembering the work of these two men in the years past, made them partners again in the automobile work.

That was a year ago. In that time the city underwent an epidemic of auto stealing. Martin and Connors have recovered 95 per cent. of several thousand stolen cars and arrested and convicted the thieves. In the same efficient manner Detectives William Culver and Steve Quinn cleaned up the downtown hotels and dives. What the department has done in the two years can be easily seen by look into the Lucas county workhouse, jail and other local institutes. For months they have been jammed beyond capacity. Toledo prisoners have had to be boarded in nearly every county jail in Ohio.

What the Criminal Thinks of Toledo.

A comparison of the daily and monthly reports of other big cities show conclusively that Toledo is today more free from the general class of crime and criminals than any other city of its size.

The professional criminal understands that a residence in Toledo is undesirable, and as a result the big criminal has as a general thing deserted the city as he would a penitentiary.

Chief Herbert, with typical modesty, says the credit is due

not to him, but to the vigilance and earnest endeavor of every member of his department. But it never could have been accomplished but for Herbert's fighting spirit and his wise appointments to head the departmental branches.

The discipline of the department has been maintained at a high standard and the officers have proven themselves loyal to their duties and have endeavored to give the citizens their best efforts and honest support.

Richard McKey was made superintendent of the Bureau of Identification when it occupied but three small rooms. Today it takes up an entire floor of Central police station and an additional annex. Experts say it is one of the finest and best equipped bureaus in the country. Complete descriptions and finger prints of more than 100,000 criminals have been made by the department. The rogues' gallery is one of the most complete in existence.

Here is a portion of the work of the Toledo police department under Herbert's reign in 1918:

They searched more than 6,000 homes for food hoarding and assisted the local food administration in closing grocery stores where violations had been reported. But in justice to the city it must be stated that out of the 6,000 homes searched but 20 were found with food stored.

Raids were made on the no-work class of the city, and labor furnished to load government boats and to sail on ships for over the sea. Men were picked up from the street, pool-rooms and barrel houses. Some of the men picked up and put to work got the fever and haven't stopped working yet. They have become sober and industrious workers.

Several officers, under the supervision of Detective-Captain Lou's Tracy, were detailed to assist the local draft boards in rounding up slackers, deserters and delivering them to cantonments and to federal prisons. By their vigilant work hundreds of dollars in rewards were turned into the police pension fund.

The Bureau of Identification in one week registered nearly 4,000 alien enemies.

In an effort to round up slackers, raids were made for a week at every public performance. Those without registration cards were picked up and turned over to the Federal authorities. More than 400 were arrested at the Grand Circuit races in two hours last summer.

A great amount of vigilance was used in watching the visiting soldiers. Not watching the soldiers exactly but keeping an eye on bootleggers and women who sought to lure Uncle Sam's fighting men into their dens of vice. The police made many arrests and convictions in this work.

Chief Herbert's work was increased when, by government order on May 1, the red light district was closed. The women scattered to every section of the city and attempted to open up houses. The chief assigned Captain John Crowley and Captain Albert Schrader to this work. With two squads of



Captain Louis J. Haas.



The Department's Emergency Cars.

plainclothes men they have kept the dens at bay. They investigated more than 2,000 complaints in three months and made half as many arrests and convictions.

A special campaign to prevent the spread of social disease was made. A municipal hospital has been established near headquarters. Every woman arrested is sent there for examination and cure if necessary.

The police department has succeeded in ridding the city of bootlegging places operating as clubs. Two years ago the city was infested with such places. How well the police have succeeded, try to buy a drink in Toledo on Sunday. It is impossible.

Sold Many Liberty Bonds.

During the Liberty Bond, War Savings Stamps and other patriotic campaigns, every patrolman was made a salesman, and thousands of dollars were in this way secured for the prosecution of the war against Germany. This work was in charge of Captains John Flanagan, Albert Schrader and John Crowley.

Captain Crowley, whose death recently was a blow to law-abiding citizens, is the inventor of the Crowley burglar proof lock, which netted him a small fortune in the last several years.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the Toledo police department since Herbert has been chief is the rounding up of the D. D. gang of payroll robbers. They had been operating in every large city in the Middle West for years. They started their career in Toledo with a series of desperate and daylight robberies of great daring.

In three weeks after a revolver battle with Chief Herbert, Inspector Delehanty and Detectives Cairl, O'Reilly, Culver and Quinn, the entire seven were captured, convicted and sent to prison.

Another case which attracted nation-wide attention was the Sherlock Holmes manner in which Detective Jack Connors brought to justice a speed maniac who had run down a woman and left her to die in the street.

Real "Sleuthing."

The woman was found dead early on a Sunday morning in July. No one had seen the accident. Her skull was fractured. Beside the body Connors found a broken bolt. Connors had a hunch. He played it and won. Connors went to an expert garage man and found that an Overland automobile used that particular brand of a bolt.

After inquiring at scores of garages in the next few weeks Connors

found a man who had repaired such a bolt on an Overland car. Fortunately for Connors, unfortunately for the auto maniac, he had given his name and address to the garage man.

Connors traced him to his home one night and confronted him with his crime. The man broke down and confessed. A few months later he was convicted and sent to the Ohio State penitentiary on a charge of manslaughter.

During 1918 there were 22,456 arrests made by the department. Ninety per cent. of the men and women apprehended was convicted.

The detective department is now fully equipped with automobiles. There is a machine for each two men. The six precinct stations are all equipped with automobiles, ambulances, burglar chasers, and patrols. Three ambulances and three complaint autos work out of Central station.

Another Golden Rule policy was shattered recently by Chief Herbert. For years a drunk and disorderly charge against a man was the exception and not the rule. Instead of a charge the man was housed overnight for "safekeeping" and released in the morning without prosecution.

The result was wonderful. The city became infested with "phony drunkards" of the no-work clan. They feigned drunkenness that they might get lodging for the night. Chief Herbert changed the policy. He ordered all drunks who came to the station to be booked and a drunk and disorderly charge placed against him.

The result was wonderfully different. There are now very few cases of chronic drunkenness in the city. There are, however, hundreds of drunks in the city each night. They swoop down on the city from dry Detroit.

Their drunken condition has made them the prey of the city's alley rollers, which has increased greatly the work of the department. The police blotters in the last eight months have resembled a Detroit city directory.

One of the most tireless workers on the department is the chief's secretary, Sergeant Harry Jennings. Jennings not only handled the clerical work of the department this year but volunteered to take charge of the motorcycle squad for six hours each night. He did it without extra pay.

If one should doubt the efficiency of Chief Herbert let him stop and consider. Herbert has been chief of police under three mayors of different political faith. None could nor wanted to find grounds for his removal.

And it will be a good many years before any one attempts to relieve him.

Cars Crush Out Policeman's Life.

Crushed between two trolley cars, Patrolman James Gallagher, attached to the Bergen street station, of the New York Police Department, was instantly killed last month.

The patrolman, who just had completed a tour of duty, was riding on the inside front step of a north bound Flatbush avenue car when at Fifth avenue, where the tracks come close to each other, a south bound Flatbush avenue car of the "hobble skirt" type brushed him off the step and rolled him between the two cars for almost a car length.



The Officers Who Voluntarily Attend the School Conducted by Inspector Leutz.

Toledo's Reorganized Police Force by Spencer Holst

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Here is a portion of the work of the Toledo police department under Herbert's reign in 1918:

They searched more than 6,000 homes for food hoarding and assisted the local food administration in closing grocery stores where violations had been reported. But in justice to the city it must be stated that out of the 6,000 homes searched but 20 were found with food stored.

Raids were made on the no-work class of the city, and labor furnished to load government boats and to sail on ships for over the sea. Men were picked up from the street, pool-rooms and barrel houses. Some of the men picked up and put to work got the fever and haven't stopped working yet. They have become sober and industrious workers.

Several officers, under the supervision of Detective-Captain Louis Tracy, were detailed to assist the local draft boards in rounding up slackers, deserters and delivering them to cantonments and to federal prisons. By their vigilant work hundreds of dollars in rewards were turned into the police pension fund.

The Bureau of Identification in one week registered nearly 4,000 alien enemies.

In an effort to round up slackers, raids were made for a week at every public performance. Those without registration cards were picked up and turned over to the Federal authorities. More than 400 were arrested at the Grand Circuit races in two hours last summer.

A great amount of vigilance was used in watching the visiting soldiers. Not watching the soldiers exactly but keeping an eye on bootleggers and women who sought to lure Uncle Sam's fighting men into their dens of vice. The police made many arrests and convictions in this work.

Chief Herbert's work was increased when, by government order on May 1, the red light district was closed. The women scattered to every section of the city and attempted to pen up houses. The chief assigned Captain John Crowley and Captain Albert Schrader to this work. With two squads of plainclothes men they have kept the dens at bay. They investigated more than 2,000 complaints in three months and made half as many arrests and convictions.

A special campaign to prevent the spread of social disease was made. A municipal hospital has been established near headquarters. Every woman arrested is sent there for examination and cure if necessary.

The police department has succeeded in ridding the city of bootlegging places operating as clubs. Two years ago the city was infested with such places. How well the police have succeeded, try to buy a drink in Toledo on Sunday. It is impossible.

Sold Many Liberty Bonds

During the Liberty Bond, War Savings Stamps and other patriotic campaigns, every patrolman was made a salesman, and thousands of dollars were in this way secured for the prosecution of the war against Germany. This work was in charge of Captains John Flanagan, Albert Schrader and John Crowley.

Captain Crowley, whose death recently was a blow to law-abiding citizens, is the inventor of the Crowley burglar proof lock, which netted him a small fortune in the last several years.

One of the greatest accomplishments of the Toledo police department since Herbert has been chief is the rounding up of the D.D. gang of payroll robbers. They had been operating in every large city in the Middle West for years. They started their career in Toledo with a series of desperate and daylight robberies of great daring.

In three weeks after a revolver battle with Chief Herbert, Inspector Delehanty and Detectives Cairl, O'Reilly, Culver and Quinn, the entire seven were captured, convicted and sent to prison.

Another case which attracted nation-wide attention was the Sherlock Holmes manner in which Detective Jack Connors brought to justice a speed maniac who had run down a woman and left her to die in the street.

Real "Sleuthing"

The woman was found dead early on a Sunday morning in July. No one had seen the accident. Her skull was fractured. Beside the body Connors found a broken bolt. Connors had a hunch. He played it and won. Connors went to an expert garage man and found that an Overland automobile used that particular brand of a bolt.

After inquiring at scores of garages in the next few weeks Connors found a man who had repaired such a bolt on an Overland car. Fortunately for Connors, unfortunately for the auto maniac, he had given his name and address to the garage man.

Connors traced him to his home one night and confronted him with his crime. The man broke down and confessed. A few months later he was convicted and sent to the Ohio State penitentiary on a charge of manslaughter.

During 1918 there were 22, 456 arrests made by the department. Ninety per cent of the men and women apprehended was convicted.

The detective department is now full equipped with automobiles. There is a machine for each two men. The six precinct stations are all equipped with automobiles, ambulances, burglar chasers, and patrols. Three ambulances and three complaint autos work out of Central station.

Another Golden Rule policy that was shattered recently by Chief Herbert. For years a drunk and disorderly charge against a man was the exception and not the rule. Instead of a charge the man was housed overnight for "safekeeping" and released in the morning without prosecution.

The result was wonderful. The city became infested with "phoney drunkards" (sic) of the no-work clan. They feigned drunkenness that they might get lodging for the night. Chief Herbert

changed the policy. He ordered all drunks who came to the station to be booked and a drunk and disorderly charge placed against him.

The result was wonderfully different. There are now very few cases of chronic drunkenness in the city. There are, however, hundreds of drunks in the city each night. They swoop down on the city from dry Detroit.

Their drunken condition has made them the prey of the city's alley rollers, which has increased greatly the work of the department. The police blotters in the last eight months have resembled a Detroit city directory.

One of the most tireless workers on the department is the chief's secretary, Sergeant Harry Jennings. Jennings not only handled the clerical work of the department this year but volunteered to take charge of the motorcycle squad for six hours each night. He did it without extra pay.

If one should doubt the efficiency of Chief Herbert let him stop and consider. Herbert has been chief of police under three mayors of different political faith. None could nor wanted to find ground for his removal.

And it will be a good many years before any one attempts to relieve him.

CARS CRUSH . . . ARTICLE NOT RELATED TO TOLEDO POLICE

Former Policeman, Held, Says Occupation "Yegg"

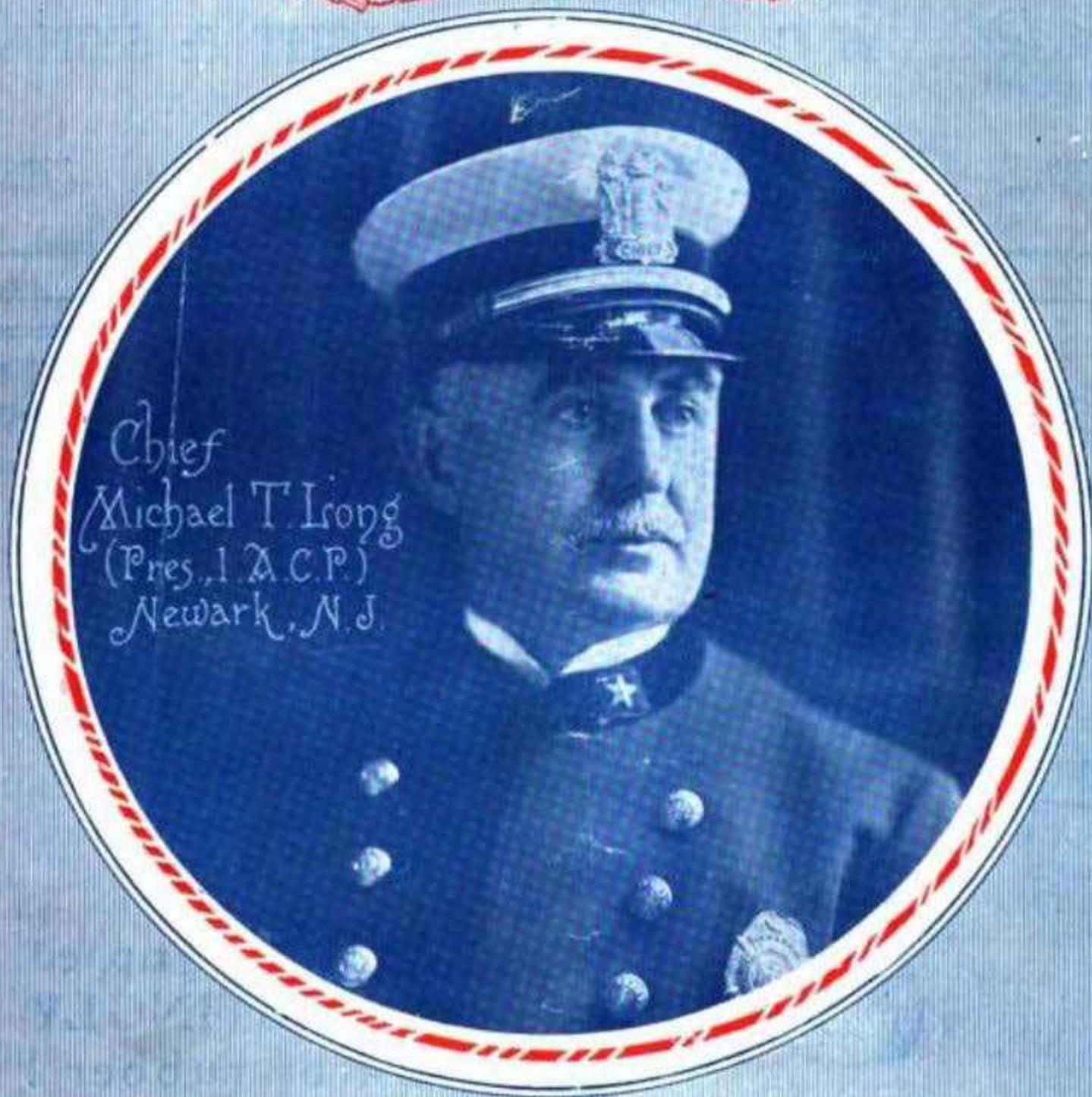
W. H. Titgemier, 32, 818 Vinton street, former Toledo policeman, was arrested the other night on charges of burglary and grand larceny.

He is accused of having broken into the St. Clair Liquor Company's store, 619 North St. Clair street, when fifteen cases of whiskey were taken. Detectives Buck and Carroll also held R. Flowers, Canton street, on a burglary charge. When questioned by his old associates, Titgemier laughingly gave his occupation as a "yegg." It was recorded that way.

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Chief
Michael T. Long
(Pres. I.A.C.P.)
Newark, N.J.

April, 1919

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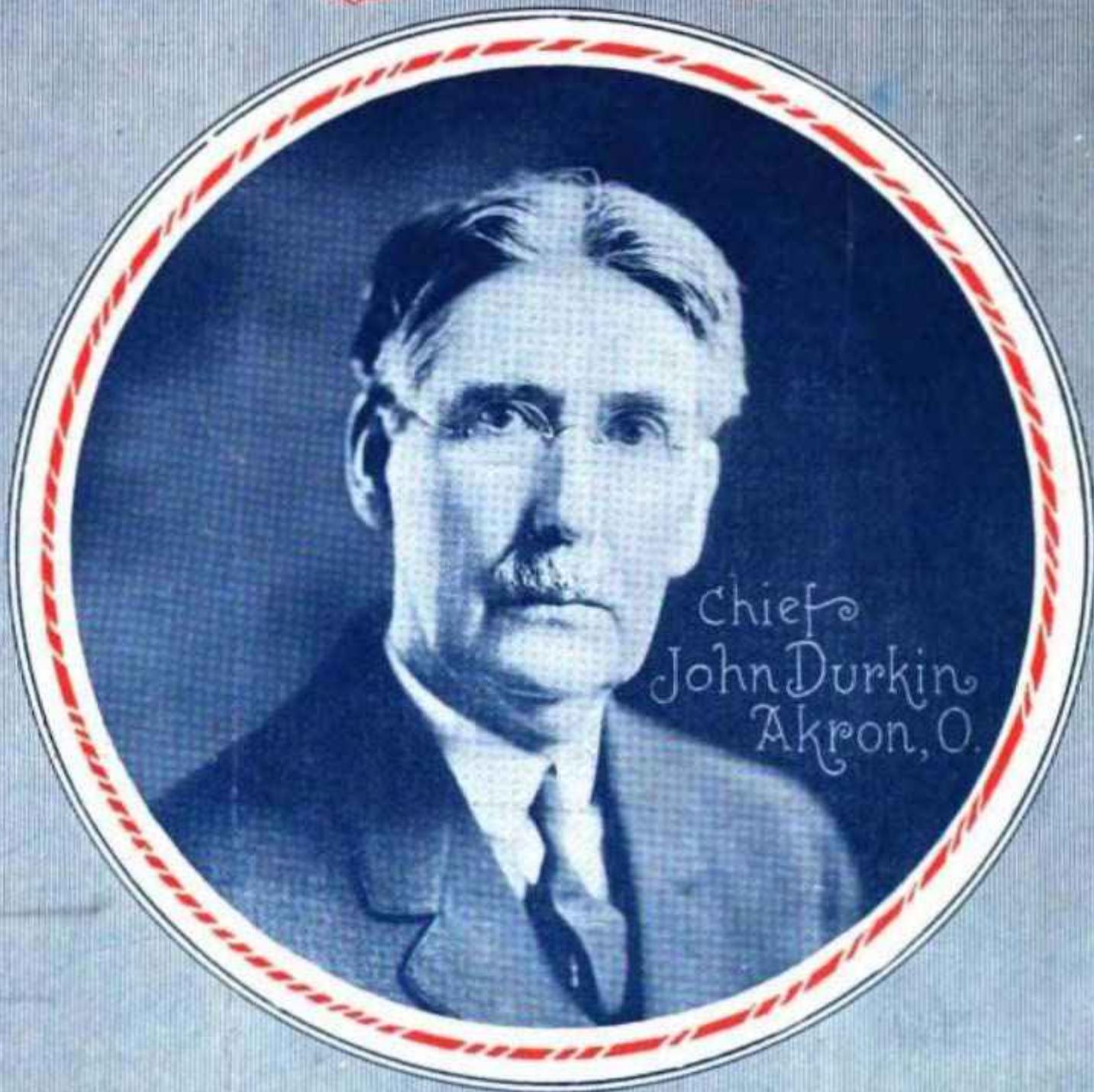


Chief
Daniel L. Bowen
Portland, Me.

June, 1919

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August, 1919

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Nothing Against Them But—

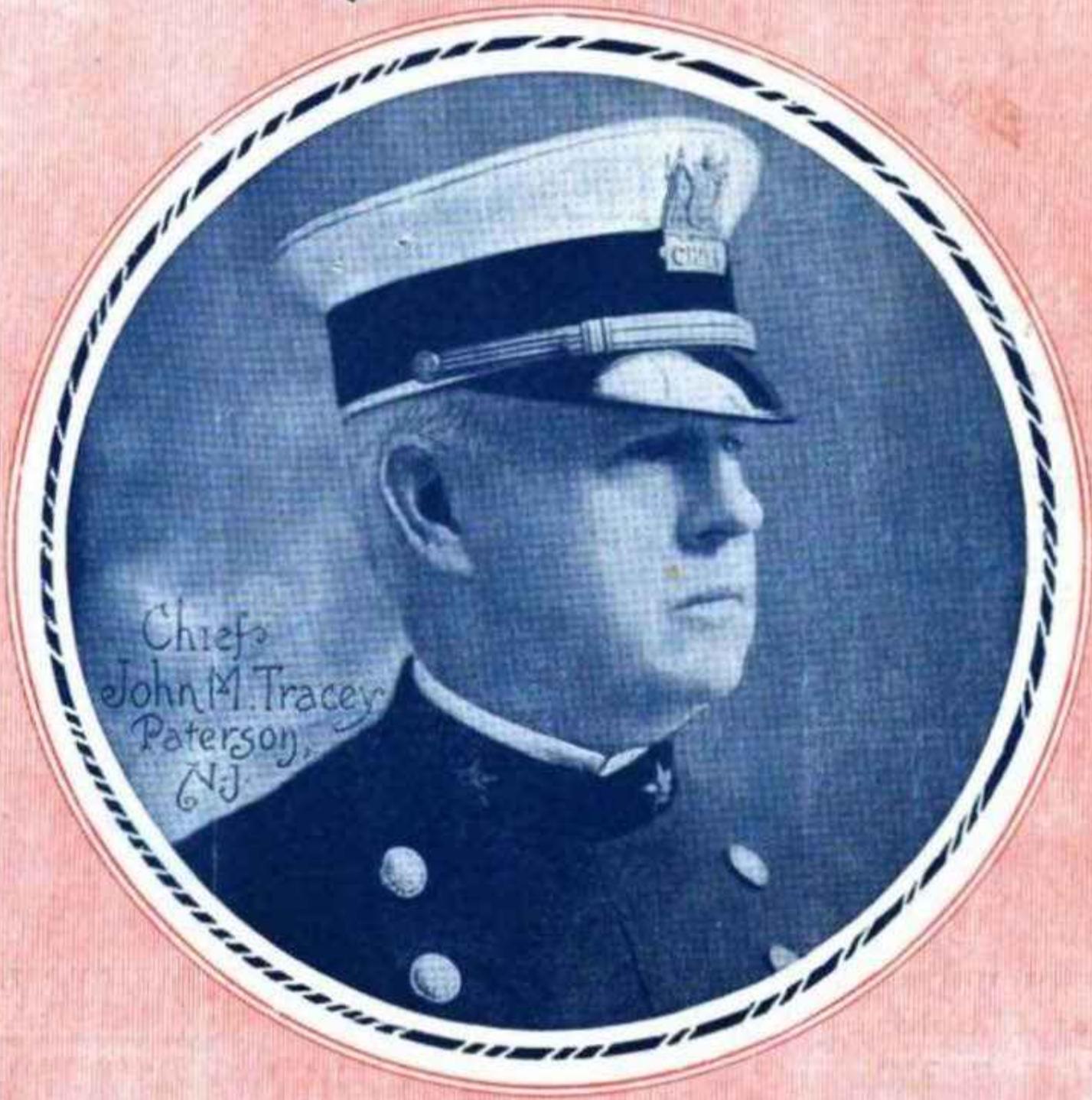
While nobody said anything against the people who attended the Willard-Dempsey championship fight in Toledo on July 4, Chief Henry J. Herbert believed there would be a large representation of pickpockets, and appealed to Chicago to send him two of their best men. Colonel Garrity assigned Lieut. Tom Loftus and Detective Sergeant Mike Trant. Both Tom and Mike attended, saw Dempsey turn the trick and then returned to Chicago the next day without so much as even having to display their badges once.

"Pretty soft" was the way their fellow members expressed it.

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“Pretty soft” was the way their fellow members expressed it.



September, 1919

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Chief
Charles Stricker
Hamilton, Ohio.



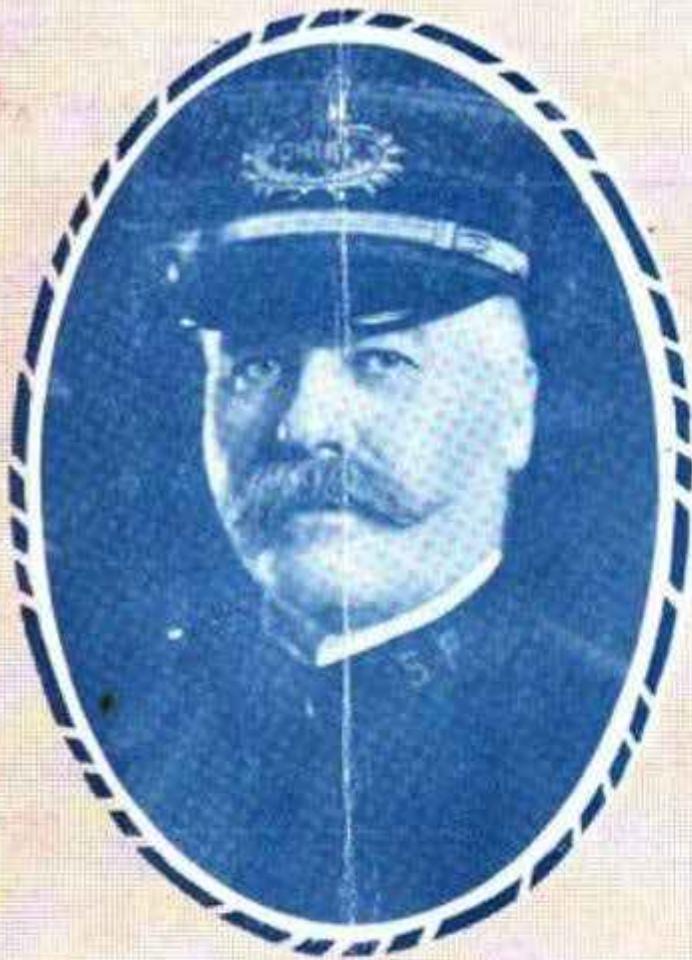
Chief
Ben De Jaeger
Moline, Ill.



Chief E. E. Morgan
Sioux City, Iowa.

November, 1919

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Joel F. Warren,
Chief of Police,
Seattle, Wash.

Gustav Schmidt,
Chief of Police,
Passaic, N. J.



December, 1919

10c the Copy



Chief
L.V. Jenkins,
Portland,
Ore.

February 1920 10c the Copy



March 1920

10c the Copy

it will bring about a great deal of good generally."

A. H. Day, chief of the Des Moines, Iowa, department, expresses himself as being quite as strong for the movement as the New York State chief. Chief Day writes:

"Consider me one of your committee, with a pair of good fists ready to fight for all the things for which the committee stands. Every police department head in the country should be only too glad to ally himself with this movement, for it is indeed a vital necessity to have an organization which will take up the fight against the many wrongs under which the police officer has been handicapped since police departments first came into existence."

Chief William J. Mulconnery, of East St Louis, Ill., who a short time ago distinguished himself in handling the race riots in his city, writes as follows:

"It is with the utmost pleasure that I accept your invitation to serve on the National Committee on Police Welfare. Kindly keep me informed as to all meetings of this committee, as I am very much interested in bettering the conditions of the police officers.

"For a long time there has been a vital need for some control police organization for taking up the various battles of the policeman. The National Committee on Police Welfare fills this need, and the police chiefs of every city in this country should be a unit in backing the movement, not only by having their names placed on its roster as members, but by endorsing and fighting for all its worthy objects."

Chief O. O'Hare, of Kenosha, Wis.,—Irish, and possessing all the aggressive fighting spirit which is characteristic of his race—is another two-listed enthusiast of the movement.

"I gladly accept membership," he writes, "and will do all in my power to help this movement along."

To those who know Chief O'Hare this is enough. It seems that he is with the movement heart and soul. However he says more.

"The time has come when the police officer should enjoy the same rights and privileges of other men. It is time that he be justly recompensed for his dangerous, responsible and none too pleasant work, and that his loyal efforts to serve the public be properly appreciated. There are many wrongs to be righted, and I see in the National Committee on Police Welfare a powerful instrument through which great good along these lines may be accomplished."

Among the local movements to improve the police officers' conditions which have come to the committee's notice during the past month is the efforts of policemen in Toledo, Ohio, to secure a 48-hour week. At the present time the members of the Toledo department are only allowed two days off each month, although the amendment to the city charter, which was passed by a big majority last November, provides that no city employe shall work more than forty-eight hours a week. This would mean one day off a week for the police officers, something which practically every privately employed person at the present time enjoys. Most of us have Saturday afternoons besides.

It is lamentable that this discrimination should be shown against the policemen of Toledo in direct defiance of the will of the citizens there, as demonstrated at the polls. The policemen are more than justified in making their fight for the same working hours enjoyed by other city employes.

In Decatur, Ind., an incident, which would be amusing were it not so unjust to the policeman, who is all too frequently the "goat," has recently taken place which merits action. On February 18 the Decatur city council most justly increased the salaries of all city employes from \$10 to \$35 a month, depending upon the branch. The policemen were included in this increase, but it turns out that there was a "joker" somewhere in the increase as it applied to the blue-coats.

It seems that several years ago the City Council passed an ordinance fixing the salaries of policemen for the time they are in the service of the city. The bill recently passed by the council does not kill this old ordinance, and consequently the policemen do not get the increase unless they resign from the department make out a new application for their positions and are re-employed. To quote one member of the force:

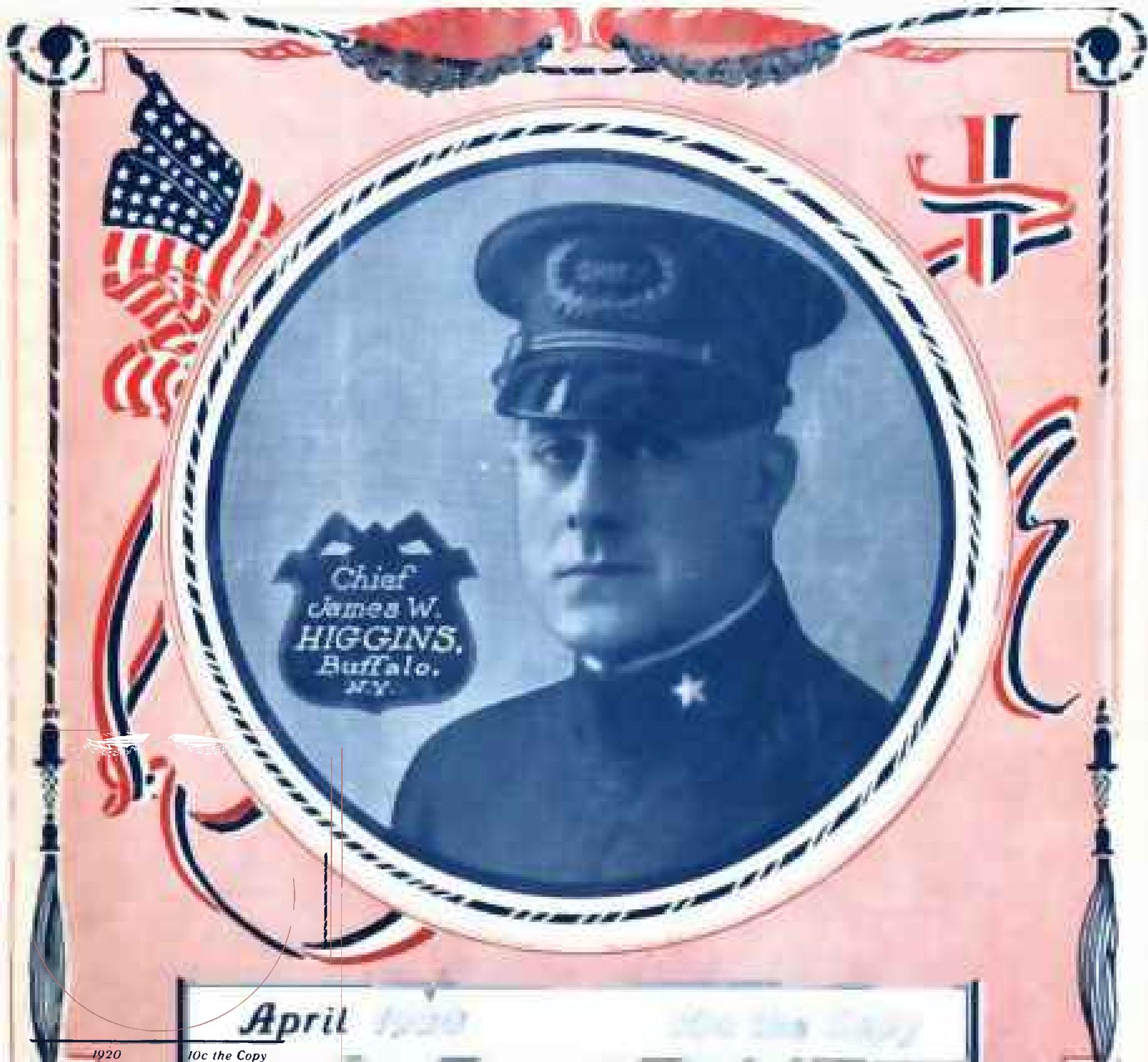
"We got a raise and yet we don't get a cent more money! The only way we can get more money is to resign—and then we will not get it, because we will not be in the employ of the city any more. That's very funny—like hell."

In Rockford, Ill., efforts to secure a living wage for the police officers were rewarded during February by an increase of \$20 a month. Saginaw, Mich., plans to give its police officers a monthly increase of \$5. The policemen of Indianapolis, Ind., have recently asked their chief, Jerry E.

(Continued on Page 20.)

The National Police Journal

*A News and Educational Magazine for
Police Officers from the Chief down*



Chief
James W.
HIGGINS,
Buffalo,
N.Y.

April 1920

1920

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Chief John F. Ryan
No. Tonawanda, N.Y.

May 1920

10c the Copy

1920

10c the Copy

The Pawnshop Robbery.

In the attempt to rob a pawnshop in Toledo, Ohio, an unknown man was shot and killed. His finger prints, sent to the Federal Bureau elicited the information that, under the name of Robert Marlow, he had been arrested by the sheriff of King county, Washington, and sentenced to the Washington State Reformatory, for robbery, for a term of from one to fifteen years, which he had evidently served. A case not dissimilar from this was brought to light at about the same time, in Greenfield, Mass., when a man was shot while endeavoring to escape from the scene of attempted crime. Through his finger prints being sent to the Federal Bureau, he was identified as an ex-convict who had served a term for burglary, in the Michigan State Penitentiary.

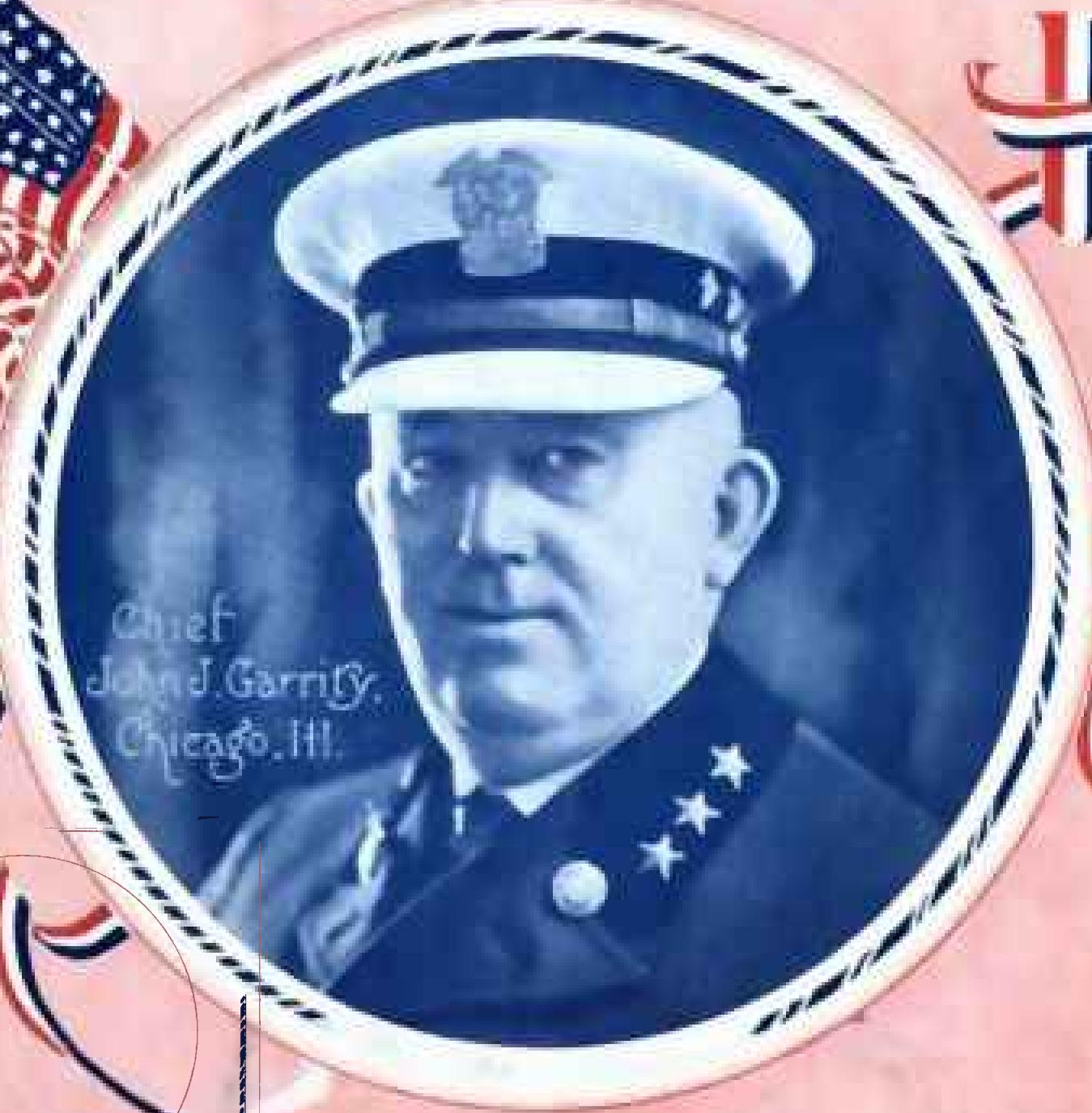


*Col. H.J. Grasett
Chief Constable
of Toronto Police
Dept.*

June, 1920

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Chief
John J. Garrity,
Chicago, Ill.



Superintendent
Michael H. Crowley
Boston, Mass.

September, 1920 10c the Copy

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Chief of Police, Providence, R. I.
Chief of Police, Passaic, N. J.
Chief of Police, Dayton, Ohio.
Chief of Police, Portsmouth, N. H.
Chief of Police, Youngstown, Ohio.
Chief of Police, Elizabeth, N. J.
Chief of Police, Kingston, N. Y.
Chief of Police, Hamilton, N. Y.
Chief of Police, Lorain, Ohio.
Chief of Police, Fort Worth, Tex.
Chief of Police, Des Moines, Iowa.
Chief of Police, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Chief of Police, Lockport, N. Y.
Chief of Police, East St. Louis, Ill.
Chief of Police, Kenosha, Wis.

waukee.

Hot campaigns for more pay are being waged in Toledo, Ohio, Richmond, Ind., and Decatur, Ill. The Toledo policemen, through their Grievance Committee, have asked for a flat increase of \$25 a month for each member of the department. Under this plan the following salaries would prevail in the Toledo department: Chief, \$316.66 per month; secretary, \$225; police inspector, \$250; police captain, \$225; police lieutenant, \$210; police sergeant, \$200; detective inspector, \$250; detective captain, \$225; regular detective, \$210; detailed detectives, first year, \$190; second year, \$195; third year, \$200; superintendent Bertillon Bureau, \$242.50; assistant superintendent, \$215; clerks, grade A, \$205; clerks, grade B, \$200; patrolmen, first six months, \$140; second six months, \$162.50; after two years service, \$175.

Toledo Detective Wounded by Bandit.

Detective Stephen Quinn, of the **Toledo**, Ohio, Police Department, was probably fatally shot, one man, suspected as a criminal, is dead and another is probably fatally wounded as the result of a revolver fight September 14 between the **Toledo** police and the occupants of a house they had surrounded.

The police were called to the place by a report that it was the headquarters of a band of criminals. When the police had surrounded the house and demanded admittance, those inside opened fire, which was returned by the police. In a rush on the door, Cowboy Hill, said to be a well-known police character, was shot and killed and Archie Dennison, another reported police character, was fatally injured. Quinn fell with several bullet wounds. He was taken to a hospital where he underwent an immediate operation.



Acting Chief D. A. Gady
Bayonne, N. J.



Chief Philip T. Smith
New Haven, Conn.



Chief T. F. Moran
Lockport, N. Y.

Police Chief Herbert, of the Toledo department, is with his men heart and soul in their fight for an adequate wage. He recently expressed the opinion that a 10 per cent. salary increase is absolutely necessary, since the present salaries have failed to attract enough suitable recruits.

In Cleveland a committee of citizens, headed by Joseph Heinberger, has started a movement to bring about a salary increase for the policemen. Mr. Heinberger asserts that nine-tenths of the inefficiency of the police department is the direct result of the low wage scale. He states that the policemen of Cleveland are being paid less than the average mechanic, and he plans to take the matter up before the council. The present salary of patrolmen there is \$2,004 per year, and Safety Director Sprosty declares that Cleveland's present financial status would make an increase impossible right now.

It is reported that the policemen of Pittston, Pa., will shortly draw up a petition requesting an increase of \$50 a month. The members of the Pittston department feel that they are deserving of a generous increase, and believe that they will be able to convince the commissioners of the justice of their request.

In many other parts of the country, too, the fight for a living wage and for other improvements in police conditions is being waged with undiminished ardor, and in most cases very satisfactory progress is being made. The committee is lending its aid wherever possible, and has in practically every case proven to be of great value to the policemen.

During the past month the fight seems to have centered chiefly on the winning of salary increases. This is one of the chief handicaps under which policemen have been obliged to work. Considerable headway has been made in this direction during the past months, and the

of the Committee.

- man.
- tendent of Police, Niagara
- etary.
- r of THE NATIONAL POLICE
- ibers.
- Superintendent of Police,
- intendent of Police, Phila-
- al of Police, Baltimore, Md.
- d, Superintendent of Police,
- of Police, Buffalo, N. Y.
- ty, Chief of Police, Louis-
- Superintendent of Police.
- ef of Police, Minneapolis.
- ief of Police, Jacksonville,
- intendent of Police, Water-
- ief of Police, Bayonne, N. J.
- hief of Police, Salt Lake
- lice, Dallas, Texas.
- f Police, New Haven, Conn.
- Chief of Police, Providence, R. I.
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- hief of Police, Youngstown, Ohio.
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- hief of Police, Fort Worth, Tex.
- hief of Police, Des Moines, Iowa.
- ief of Police, North Tonawanda,
- Chief of Police, Lockport, N. Y.
- , Chief of Police, Jamestown,
- nnery. Chief of Police, East St.
- ief of Police, Kenosha, Wis.

Toledo Cops Won't Take Badge No. 13.

For two years Secretary Roy Scofield, of the Toledo, Ohio, Police Department has been trying to issue badge No. 13 to some copper. "If we ever have new stars made there won't be any 13's among them," says Roy. "The cops ain't superstitious but—" The fire department abolished two 13 badges several years ago because no firemen would have them.



Sup't.
William B. Mills.
Philadelphia, Pa.

December 1920 10c the Copy



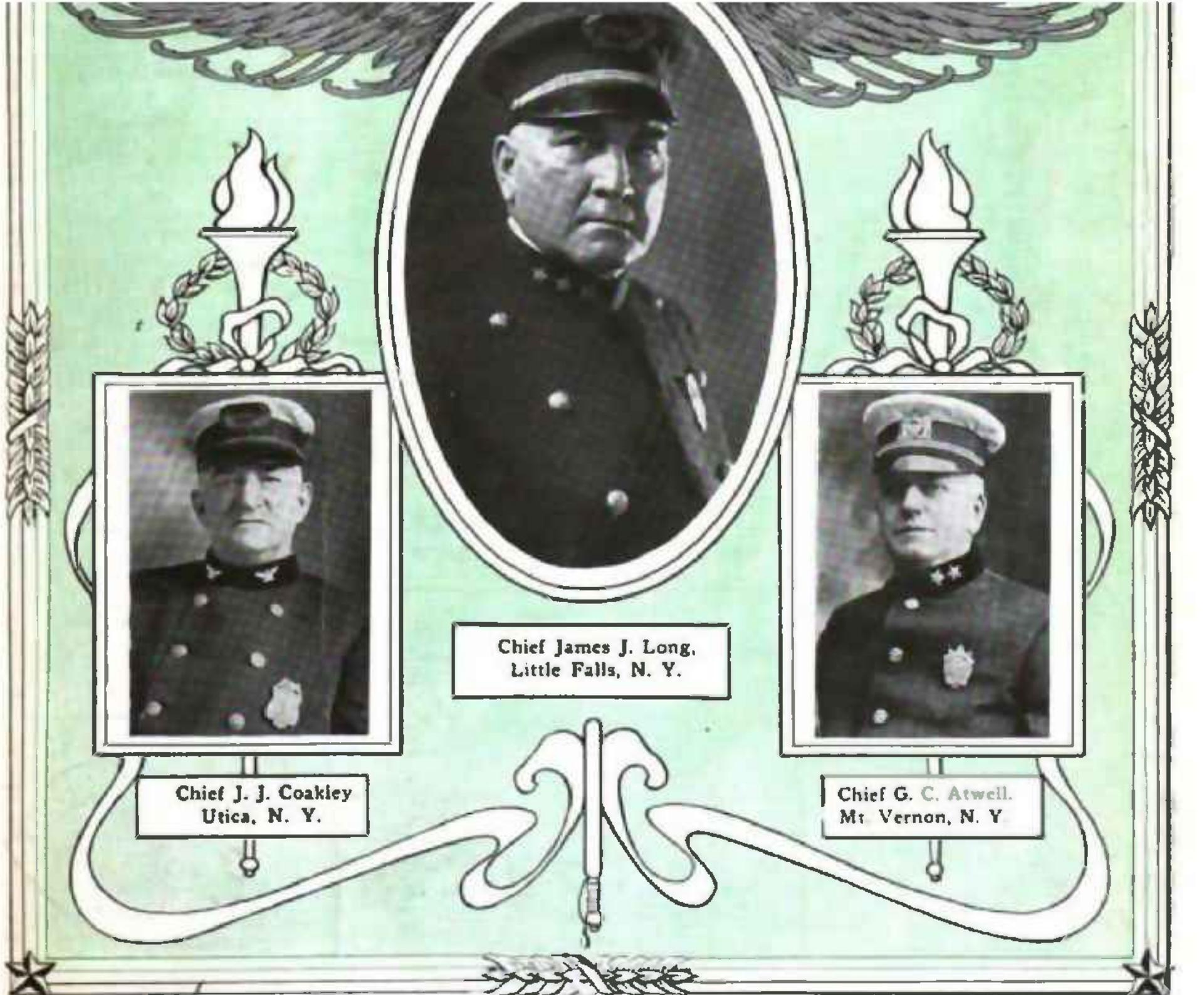
Chief James J. Long,
Little Falls, N. Y.



Chief J. J. Coakley
Utica, N. Y.



Chief G. C. Atwell.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.



National Committee on Police Welfare

(Continued from page 13)

Toledo Police Want Better Hours.

At **Toledo** the policemen, through the Grievance Committee of their welfare association, have presented a request to the director of public safety that they be granted one day off each week, and that the patrolmen on the 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. shift be given preference over others in police court so that they can go to their homes for their sleep.

In every case mentioned in this article the National Committee on Police Welfare has taken a decided interest, actively or semi-actively, as the particular case required. The committee has a quiet but effective way of working that frequently brings most unexpected results. In recently discussing the activities of the committee during the past month, Secretary Eder said:

"We frequently find it inadvisable to give much publicity to our activities in the different cities where we are fighting the policemen's battles, since this would in many cases embarrass certain prominent members of the department, city officials and business men who are co-operating us. It is far better for us, in such cases, to remain the quiet, invisible force behind the right, with those department men who are on the field doing the active fighting.

"All told, the committee has had a very successful month, and has been instrumental in bringing about several notable police victories. Our organization is rapidly growing in size and power, and is firmly established as an important force in police welfare work throughout the country.

"I am happy to say that all the members of the committee have shown a splendid spirit of co-operation, and it is just that spirit which has made the committee as strong as it is today, and which will continue to bring about its further growth in power."

March, 1921

10c the Copy



Chief
Michael T Long
(Pres., I. A. C. P.)
Newark, N. J

Toledo Gets Aerial Officer.

Francis E. Blanchard, a lieutenant in the aviation service during the World War, has been appointed to the Toledo, O., police force. He will use an airplane exclusively.

Motorize Police Cry of the Nation

ACCORDING to an article in a recent issue of the **Toledo News-Bee**, Chief Herbert, of **Toledo**, Ohio, expressed succinctly a situation which is general in practically every city in the country, when he said before a meeting of the city officials: "The Police Department has not progressed as the criminal and lawbreaker has in the use of fast, high-powered machines, and we find ourselves easily outdistanced in all calls where speed is the main requisite."

How can the strong arm of the law be lengthened? That is the question which city officials, police authorities and citizens are repeating everywhere today. The front pages of American dailies tell an appalling and unending tale of robberies, murders, kidnapping and hold-ups.

A good many things are still in dispute as to the reasons for the present outbreak of "crime," but one thing stands out boldly and that is that present-day criminals, in the plying of their nefarious trade, are too quick for the police. There

(Continued on Page 51)

Motorize Police Cry of Nation

(Continued from page 29)

is every reason to believe that on the whole, the American Police Forces of today are as alert and efficient, if not more so, than they ever were, and the lack of fast motor equipment is all that in most instances is responsible for a lower average efficiency.

In a strong editorial in a recent issue of the Los Angeles Express, reference is made to the declaration of the New York Herald that "the criminal use of the automobile is a matter which cannot longer be overlooked." The Express editorial continues: "In order to deal effectively with the conditions created by the automobile it may become necessary for cities to mount a considerable force on motorcycles. Moreover, equipped with motorcycles, policemen would be able to cover outlying areas that now do not see an officer once a month and also make their pursuit of criminals more effective. To keep patrolmen on foot when lawbreakers so generally supply themselves with automobiles is exactly equivalent to arming them with bows and arrows to battle with crooks armed with high-powered guns."

In Omaha, Neb., conditions are alleged to have been improved simultaneously with the inauguration of a Police "Cyclone Squad" recently. In a recent Thursday morning issue, a picture appears on the front page, showing two fast motorcycles and sidecars, with expert riflemen as the crews. Below the picture is the statement by Chief Eberstein that through the "Cyclone Squad" he feels confident of being able to create a "reign of terror" for burglars, bandits and highwaymen.

It is safe to say that the psychological effect on criminals of this kind of publicity alone is sufficient to greatly retard their operations.

A few days ago, the Chicago Tribune praised highly Motorcycle Policeman Roy Hessler, in a long article telling about his success in routing a couple of daylight gem robbers and recovering \$2,000 of the \$3,000 loot they obtained. Within 15 minutes after the robbery had been made, Motorcycle Officer Hessler had picked up their trail. He routed them as they

A few days ago, the Chicago Tribune praised highly Motorcycle Policeman Roy Hessler, in a long article telling about his success in routing a couple of daylight gem robbers and recovering \$2,000 of the \$3,000 loot they obtained. Within 15 minutes after the robbery had been made, Motorcycle Officer Hessler had picked up their trail. He routed them as they were about to rob a second store, and all this while the station fivver summoned by the storekeeper, was on its way with a load of patrolmen to the scene of the first robbery, according to the article.

In a late issue of the Hamilton, Ont., Spectator, the views of Chief of Police W. R. Whatley, regarding the effectiveness of their newly-installed motor police squad in coping with the crime wave, are also set forth at length. The Hamilton Police Department is claimed to be one of the most efficient in the entire Dominion. The Spectator says: "With the coming of the motorcycle squad, all of the old system of handling a call for an officer is sent to Central Station, one

of the motor cops is on the job in quick time and the trouble is nipped in the bud." Chief Whatley asserted that since the motorcycle squad was organized, arrests of scores of men in the act of committing criminal offenses have been made, which the police heads openly admit would have otherwise escaped.

The motorcycle, it appears, is due to play an important part in the "back to law and order" campaign of the authorities

and citizens of the entire country. In the present agitations which are sweeping the States of Ohio, New Jersey and many others, for an efficient State policing system, similar to the system which has been in force in the State of Pennsylvania for a number of years, motorcycles are invariably recommended as the conveyances which will be required to effectively cope with the extent of crime today.



Chief Charles Hill,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Chief Thos. M. Butcher
Lynn, Mass.

Chief Charles Hill,
Pawtucket, R. I.

Chief John F. Ryan,
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

Chief John F. Ryan,
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.



Chief Constable
SAMUEL DICKSON
TORONTO

Chief Constable
SAMUEL DICKSON
TORONTO

May, 19

21

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the Copy



June, 1921

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Slayer of Toledo Policemen Killed With Bomb.

THOMAS KELLEY, forty-eight, of Oklahoma, was killed by the Toledo, O., police June 9, following a battle which had lasted two hours, and in which machine guns and hand grenades had been used to dislodge him from his barricaded room in the attic of his boarding house.

Before he, himself, was killed, Kelley shot and killed Patrolmen Harry Dowell and Harold Mossbreuger, who had been called to the house to subdue him after he had refused to pay a board bill and had threatened his landlady, Mrs. Nellie Key, and her son, Alf.

Hundreds of shots were exchanged between the officers and the solitary gunman. The fusillade began after two policemen arrived from a station nearby, and the foremost, Officer Moesbonge, was shot dead as he entered the hallway. Calls for reserves reached headquarters and several automobile loads of policemen were rushed to the scene. When the newcomers arrived Kelly had barricaded himself in the attic and was firing into the street as Officer Dowell alighted from an automobile, a bullet fired from the attic killed him.



Chief Irving S. Wood
Portland, Me.

Chief Irving S. Wood,
Portland, Me.



Chief Warren E. Pugh,
Duluth, Minn.

Chief Warren E. Pugh,
Duluth, Minn.

July, 1921

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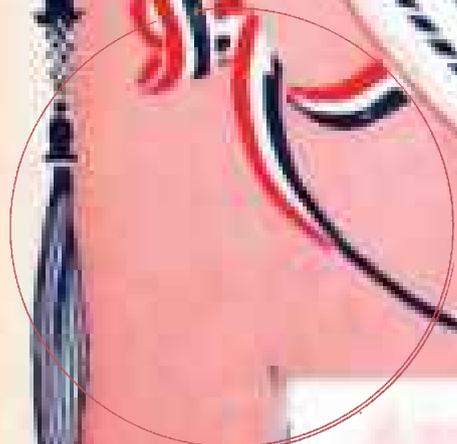
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Toledo Policeman Murdered.

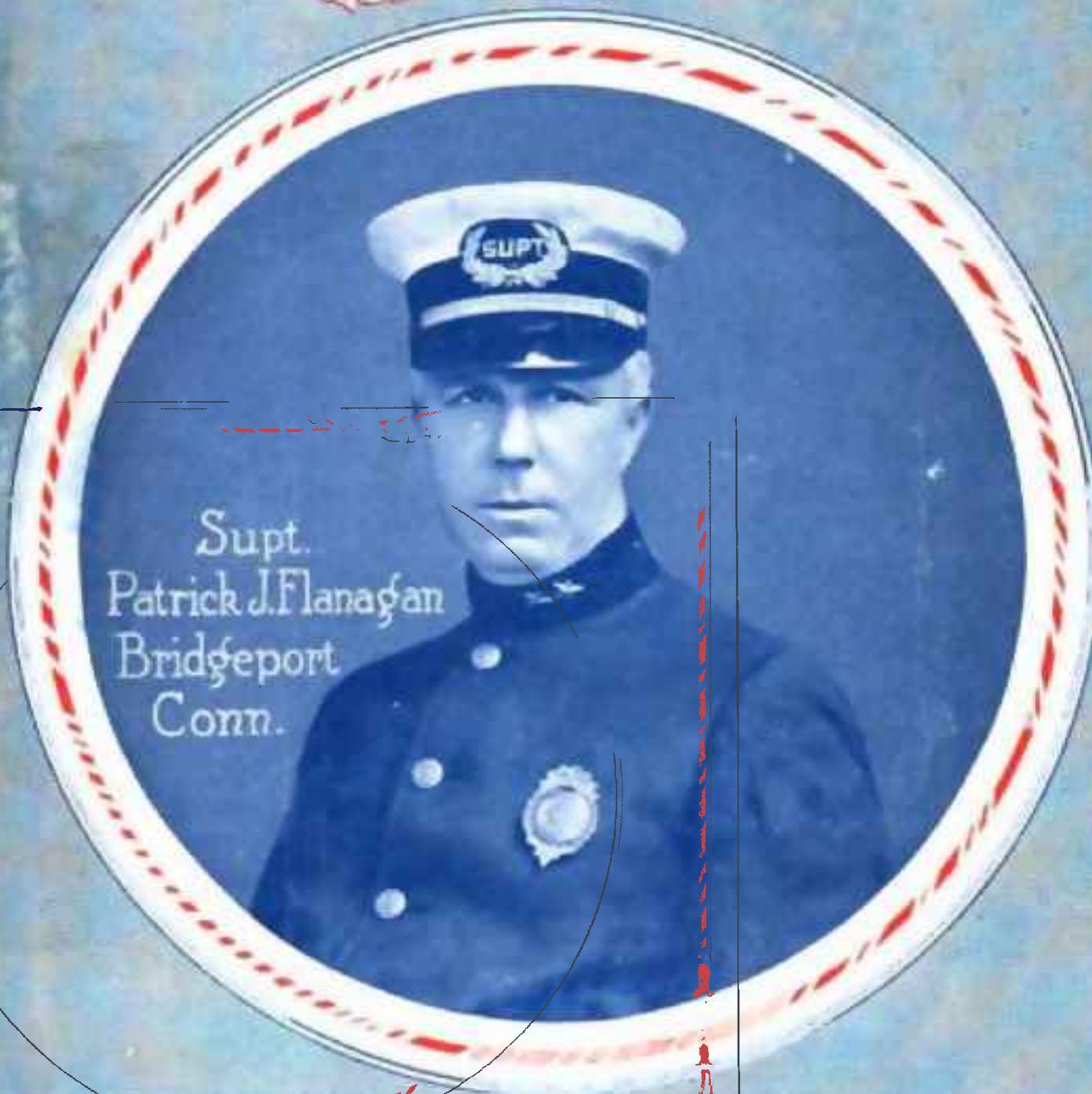
Shot by a crazed negro while attempting to arrest him when he found him flourishing a gun. William H. Kress, **Toledo**, Ohio, patrolman, died in a hospital on August 2.



Supt. A. C. Jensen
Minneapolis
Minn.



August 1921 10c the Copy



Supt.
Patrick J. Flanagan
Bridgeport
Conn.

October, 1921

15c the Copy.

15c the Copy.



Chief Edward P. Doherty.
New Bedford, Mass.



Chief Wm. F. Detzel,
Erie, Pa.



Chief Frank Hanrahan
Halifax, N. S.

Toledo Police Use Wireless Phone.

A new method for using wireless phones has been adopted by the **Toledo** Police Department.

Immediately upon receipt at the central police station urgent complaints will be communicated through the wireless apparatus to the occupants of five police speed cars which are patrolling the city. The car nearest the source of the complaint will respond.

Each of the speed cars contains three plain clothes officers, one of the officials wearing a wireless receiver.



Chief C. W. Leggett,
Evanston, Ill.



Supt. Wm. P. Mills,
Philadelphia, Pa.

v. 7-10
1122
1103

Chief Herbert of Toledo Pensioned.

Henry J. Herbert, for seven years of the Toledo, O., Police Department, has been retired on a pension of \$80 a month. He has been succeeded by Harry Jennings, a member of the force who for several years acted as secretary to Herbert. The former chief was widely known in police circles because of the arrest in Toledo of numerous nationally known crooks.

Patrolman William A. Reed, a member of the Toledo, O., Police Department, a father of six children, was slain by a Negro on December 28, making the fifth Toledo police officer to be killed in a year and the second within a week. Reed was a member of the vice squad and was searching the Negro district for a forgery suspect. He arrested Arthur Binkley on suspicion and was taking him to the station house when the Negro opened fire on him. A running battle ensued in which Reed was killed. The murderer was captured by other officers.



Chief
L.V. Jenkins
Portland, Ore.

February, 1922 15c the Copy

Toledo Bluecoats to be Vaccinated
Safety Director Light, of **Toledo, O.**, has ordered compulsory vaccination of **Toledo's** 300 policemen because a detective clerk contracted smallpox.



Chief W.A. Searing
Seattle,
Wash.



March, 1922 *the the Copy*



Chief
John F. Burfeind
Buffalo, N.Y.

April, 1922

John F. Burfeind

April, 1922

15c the Copy



Chief
Harry E. French
Columbus, O.

May, 1922

15c the Copy

15c the Copy

I. A. C. P. Convention Reports In This Issue

The Police Journal

A News and Educational Magazine for Police Officers from the Chief down



I. A. C. P. Convention Reports In This Issue

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CHIEF
HARRY JENNINGS
TOLEDO, O.

A News and Educational Magazine for Police Officers from the Chief down

June, 1922

15c the Copy

Chief Jennings' Toledo Police

By Frank M. Cochran



Mayor Bernard F. Brough

TOLEDO is the second greatest transportation center in the United States and has 15 railroads operating 23 lines to all parts of the United States and Canada, 10 electric interurbans and three steamship lines.

So it is no wonder that Toledo, on the main lines between the large cities of the east and the large ones in the west, needs the finest police force possible in a city of Toledo's population.

Toledo is the stopping-off place for persons in all walks of life. It is no wonder

that Toledo has its share of crime. Toledo has its criminals to contend with. It has its law-abiding citizens, too, and they all go together to make Toledo one great big city of human souls who help to fill in the 354 square miles of beautifully shaded streets, avenues and boulevards.

Toledoans are proud of their city. And they are proud of their police department. Not the greatest, but one of the best in the country, the lack of adequate funds in the city coffers, the only handicap the administration is making in their efforts to more thoroughly equip and standardize the department to bring it up to the standard of perfection.

City Incorporated in 1837

Toledo is a fast growing city. Back in 1890, when police officers walked most of the time or traveled behind a horse, the population of Toledo, according to the Government census figures, was 108,197, and the 1920 census figures showed an increase to 243,000.

When the first Toledo police station was built in 1853 the population was 47,289. The same police station, that is, the main or central station in which the prisoners are lodged, still is in use and will be until a new station is built as a part of the proposed civic center in the downtown district. This plan is being worked out for the voters to act upon at the coming November election.

While Toledo once had its share and maybe more than its share of the bans and pandemonium in the country, Toledo today, thanks partly to prohibition, with



Director Gilson D. Light

its high cost of liquor, but thanks mostly to Toledo's efficient police department, is about weeded out of these sorts of pests.

Before going into present and future details of the aspirations of the department, let us drift back a few years and sketch briefly the history of the Toledo department.

The city of Toledo, incorporated in 1837 by an act of the Ohio state legislature, started out on its long trip to a great future with John Berdan as its first mayor and a justice of the peace and his con-



Inspector Louis J. H. Haas, in Charge of Detective Bureau



Inspector Joseph H. Delehaunty, in Charge of Uniform Branch



Roy W. Scofield, Secretary of the Department

Chief Jennings' Toledo Police

Continued from page 15

tral police station, has five district stations and the Women's Detention Home for women prisoners.

It cost the city \$675,842 in 1921 to run its police department and the administration

has a 1922 budget of \$763,950.

The system used for patrol box reporting by the uniform men, according to Inspector Delehannty, rates with the best in the country.



Captains of the Department. From left to right: William Schultz, Albert Schrader, Thomas O'Reilly

stables to those who broke the laws.

This system of fighting crime continued for many years until the town began to grow and the one-man police force became stooped over with work. The city council on May 13, 1852, passed an ordinance providing for the naming of a force of more than a half-hundred men to serve the city as a "volunteer force" under command of the marshal.

Fourteen men volunteered and gave their moral support. After several forms of constabulary were tried and none gave satisfaction, the legislature, in 1880, established a metropolitan police force for the city and it has been in vogue ever since.

William P. Scott was named the first chief under the metropolitan police force system and his force consisted of 19 men. Since that time the department has grown steadily under the direction of 15 chiefs. Perry D. Knapp served the longest, filling the chief's seat from 1900 to 1914, when he was succeeded by George A. Murphey, who died while running for mayor. Murphey served slightly over a year when he was replaced by Henry J. Herbert, who held office until January 1, 1922, at which time he retired on pension and was replaced by the present chief.

But 22 years ago the Toledo police force consisted of 83 men, with thirty patrolmen assigned to day duty and fifty-three men assigned to night posts.

At this time the police officials demanded fifty additional policemen to assure proper protection to the public and suggested that the need of a second patrolwagon be considered.

Today the Toledo department consists of a chief, two inspectors (a uniform inspector and a detective bureau inspector), six captains, the chief's secretary, six lieutenants, 13 sergeants, 313 patrolmen and 32 detectives, besides the superintendent, his assistant and six clerks in the Bureau of Identification and Records, two clerks in the detective bureau, three turnkeys, three police matrons, four police-women and a woman stenographer.

"The Toledo Civic Center Site" project calls for a location just north of the Lucas County Court House, which is in the heart of the downtown section, in the middle of an acre plot of terraced ground, beautifully landscaped with shrubs, flowers and shade trees. The civic center plan complete includes a list of seven buildings, three on each side of an esplanade with the City Hall at one end. One of the buildings will be the safety department building with police prison and headquarters and fire department headquarters. Other buildings planned for are a memorial hall or convention building, a building for university night classes, a historical museum, a service department building and another building for the city's use.

Plans for Future

The present police station is a four-story-and-a-half building, 150 feet in width and 200 feet long. On the first floor is located two cell blocks, a "show up" room, the turnkey's office, lieutenants' office, complaint clerks' office and the emergency patrol barns.

On the second floor is the court room, prosecutor's office, clerk's office, the office of Inspector of Detectives, Louis Haas, and the offices of the detective bureau, pawnshop and auto record bureaus. The third floor accommodates the Bureau of Identification and Records, offices of Chief Harry Jennings and his staff, the traffic bureau, soft drink bus and pool room license bureau and the property custodian's rooms.

The fourth floor is occupied by Inspector Joseph Delehaunty, his secretary, the sergeants' room, and the drill hall, pool room and lounging room for patrol-

men. The extra "half" floor is enmassed with lockers, one for every patrolman in the department.

While the Civic Center project is hanging fire the city officials are going ahead with plans for a new police station on the East Side of the river to replace the present East Toledo station known as No. 2 station, badly crippled from old age, formerly occupied as a fire station.

The plans for the new station call for a three-story brick building, one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, with office frontage on First street and vehicle entrance on Euclid avenue.

A basement will be under the entire building and it is planned to put in a pistol shot range of 25 yards with the extra space for rows of seats for spectators. On the side of the range, near the two targets, will be the score keeper's blind. The heating plant and coal bins will occupy the remainder of the basement.

On the first floor the Captain's office, Lieutenants' office, sergeants' office, assembly room and block of eight cells will be on one side of the stairs and elevator, while on the corner end of the building will be the garages, from where the speed crews and emergency patrol crews will be operated.

The second floor will be taken up entirely by the drill hall, recreation room and shower baths for the patrolmen. The top floor will be built especially for a community hall and will be fitted out for community meetings, dances and entertainments.

The community hall plan is new in Toledo but has met with much favor and it is very evident that such meeting places



Lieutenants of the Department. Seated, left to right: Daniel Wolfe, Fred Stonehouse. Standing, Frank J. Reilly, Stephen Molnar, Laurence Swindeman, Clarence Mead

will be installed in all future police substations.

Mayor Bernard Brough is at the head of the present administration, being elected to office in November, 1921. Mayor Brough, born in Delphi, Ind., but reared and educated in Toledo, has reached the 50-year mark in age. He is unmarried and lives with his mother. He is a 32nd degree Mason, besides belonging to other fraternal organizations and clubs in the city.

The Mayor and the Director

The mayor was formerly United States commissioner in Toledo, police prosecutor, police court judge and had served twelve years as judge of the Lucas County Common Pleas court when he resigned to accept the nomination of mayor.

Gilson D. Light was Mayor Brough's pick to head the safety department when he took office. Light was an overseas man and Major in the Ohio National Guard. He was born in Columbus Grove, O., in 1883. He came to Toledo as a laboring man, worked himself up to general manager of the factory in which he worked and then accepted the position of superintendent of a glove company, the position he held when appointed safety director. Director Light, a 32nd degree Mason, served 11 months overseas during the World War as Lieut.-Colonel in the 147th Infantry, 37th Division. He was a Major and Adjutant of the 74th Brigade, Ohio National Guard, before the war.

Chief of Police, police ball team outfielder, police tug-o-war second anchor man, golfer and all-around darn good scout is Toledo's head of the police department.

After you climb the three long flights of stairs to the third floor of Central police station and as you are ushered into this gentleman's headquarters, there is 200 pounds of police chief sitting facing



Supt. Richard F. McKey, of the Bureau of Identification and Records

you with a welcome, rather than that "now what the — do you want" expression on his face.

Twenty-seven years ago, when this same fellow was five years of age, he knocked a dummy through a clothing store window in Kenton, Ohio, with his good right fist. That was his first experience in using his fists in that fashion. By their use, stabilized by a rather keen brain, that same fellow has fought and climbed from the lowest rung of the police ladder to the very top.

Jennings, now at the age of 32 years, and probably one of the youngest police chiefs in the country, put one great big thing over when he was advanced from captain to chief. That was when he never for a minute forgot that he was still Harry Jennings, good fellow among good fellows and an all-around mixer.

All of Harry's men know him for what he is. They know his limits and they know his hobbies. When they see him in his office or anywhere else they come to a smart army salute and receive a snappy answering salute.

But when Chief Jennings is out there with the boys in a baseball uniform and cussing the bad breaks as well as smiling at the good ones, he is HARRY to his men. And you can tell the world that there isn't a man on the Toledo force that wouldn't give their right leg and half their left for their Chief.

Jennings isn't a brass button Chief. He doesn't care much for the uniform or display. A plain blue business suit, a dark tie ornamented with a little gold wishbone for luck, a low soft collar, a light silk shirt with just a faint needle-stripe of blue and black, substantial shoes, eight and a half, complete his everyday outfit.

The Chief's Early Life

The town of Byhalia, Union County, Ohio, claims this Chief because that was his place of birth on September 11, 1889. His parents moved him to Toledo in 1900 and he was put in the public schools later. When he was still but a lad wearing short trousers he worked extra time as office boy at the Ann Arbor railroad offices. Later he was made a clerk but gave this up, except during vacation time to attend Dennison College, where he was a crack baseball and football player.

Jennings did some ranching in Wyoming and later went to Oklahoma, where he was the captain of the town ball team in Sapulpa. Upon his return to Toledo he took the examination for police service and stood second in the group of men with whom he was examined. He was appointed patrolman in 1911—and from there on it was GO.

In just ten years he had been a patrol-



The Detective Division



Members of the Bureau of Identification and Records. Seated, left to right: Patrolman C. W. Roth, Asst. Supt. Paul Fakehany, Clerk P. Weisenberg. Standing: Clerks G. H. Tanner, W. W. Harmeyer, J. H. Lony, Earl Carpenter

man, traffic patrolman, motorcycle patrolman, sergeant, lieutenant and in 1921 he was appointed Captain and placed in charge of the 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. shift of men and also was made the active head of the vice squad. One year later he won his promotion to chief upon the retirement of the former chief on pension.

Presented to Chief of Police Harry Jennings by his Toledo friends in recognition of his practice of a great virtue—**THE SQUARE DEAL.**

The above few words brought great big tears to great big hearted Jennings when at a small banquet at Toledo recently he was presented with the most beautiful diamond-studded badge ever presented to a Toledo police chief and one Jennings will stack right up against the badges of any other chief in this country.

The badge, the center of which is star shaped, is made of three colors of gold, Roman, green and white, and in the center is the diamond said to weigh two and three-fourths carats. The above inscription is on the back.

Inspectors Delehaunty and Haas

Constant reading and study which resulted in William Joseph Delehaunty being one of the most efficient members of the Toledo Police Department won him his berth as inspector. Delehaunty, for 24 years a member of the Toledo department, started as a patrolman on a beat nights. His rise to sergeant, to plain clothesman, to lieutenant, to captain and then to inspector of the uniform rank, which position he has held for a considerable length of time, was fast.

Delehaunty always was a plugger and since he has been inspector every man who works under him has become a plug-

ger. He knows that constant reading brings results. "Study and Learn" is his motto and his men know it. One of his latest features is a weekly test bulletin on law which he issues to each patrolman. The bulletin contains several questions on law. The patrolmen must answer these questions and are rated accordingly on the inspector's "brain shirt."

When Toledo was in its crime prime and was known as the "Crime City" and many other names a city shouldn't be

proud of, Louis J. Haas was detailed with Stephen Quinn to plainclothes to clean up the city. And these two men had a whole lot to do with bringing Toledo about and turning it into a safer place to live in.

Today that same Louis Haas, who survived many a gun battle in Toledo's one-time famous tenderloin, is the inspector of detectives, head of the entire plainclothes division which has grown from a handful of men in those old days to a force of close to 50 men. And all of these men know Lou. And they know that Lou knows his stuff and how he hands it out. They know also that Lou never sends a man where he wouldn't be glad to be the leader. This helps considerably in obtaining efficiency, and Lou sure has plenty of that.

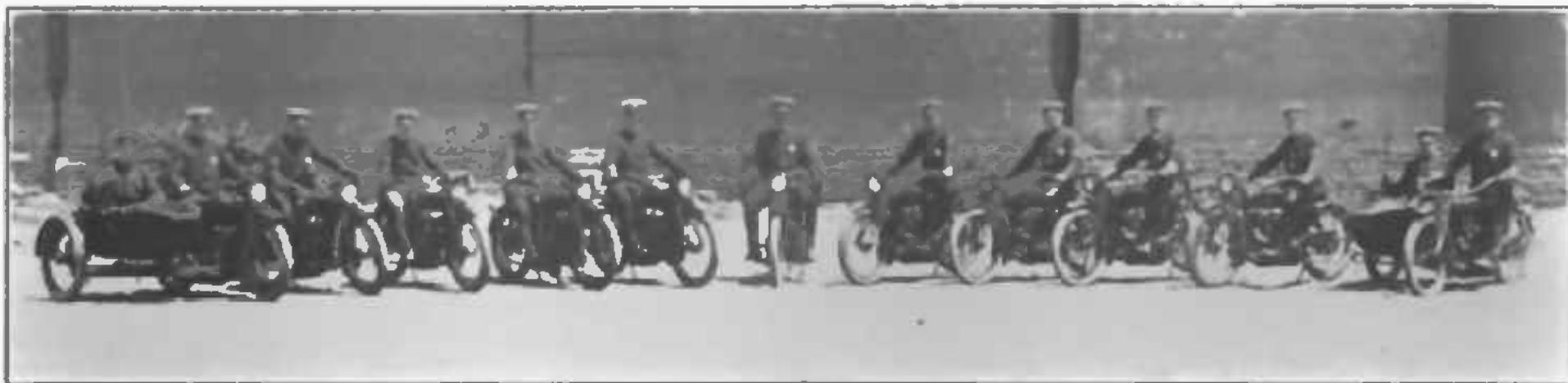
A great part of the present system throughout the Toledo Police Department is due to the untiring work of Secretary Roy Scofield.

Scofield, with system forming ability, has done considerable toward helping to increase the efficiency of the department. Scofield came to the department in 1915 from a bank clerk's position. He fell into the work and retained his position until June of 1916, when he was sent to the Mexican border with Co. A, Signal Corps, of which he was Captain. Scofield then saw overseas duty as Captain of the same company and returned to his position in September of 1919. He has been promised the rank of Major by the government.

Scofield says he learned many things in the army which aid him in his police work, among them being his ability to mix. Roy



Some of Toledo's Sergeants
First row, left to right: Wm. Rudd, A. B. Manson, Henry Koke, A. L. Beseske. Center row: Robt. Ansell, Jos. Schlagheck, Lynn Matthews. Back row: Carl Kruse, John Willeman, Edw. Hoffman



The Motorcycle Division

is a real fellow among men and there isn't a man on the department that doesn't know it.

Reviewing the Detective Bureau

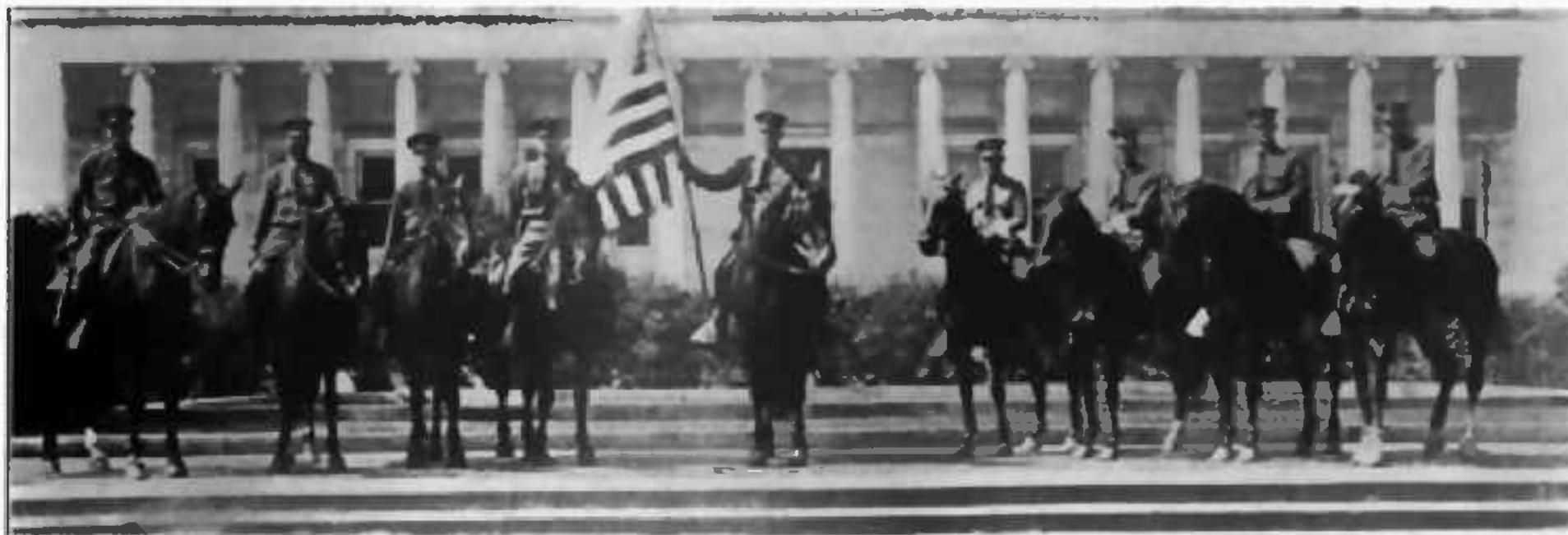
I put a man at the wheel who knows his business and the ol' boat will steer itself. That is just what the Toledo Detective

which they were best qualified to handle.

Haas made every man in his department understand that they were in the detective department to work and it is well known by this time that they all know Lou means what he says when he says it.

Heretofore the older members of the detective bureau worked the same hours

Now Haas has arranged for a straight eight hour day for all detectives and all men, with the exception of a very few, change tricks monthly, one group working from eight in the morning to four in the evening, another from 4 p. m. to 12 midnight and a third trick (four men) from midnight to 8 a. m.



The Mounted Squad

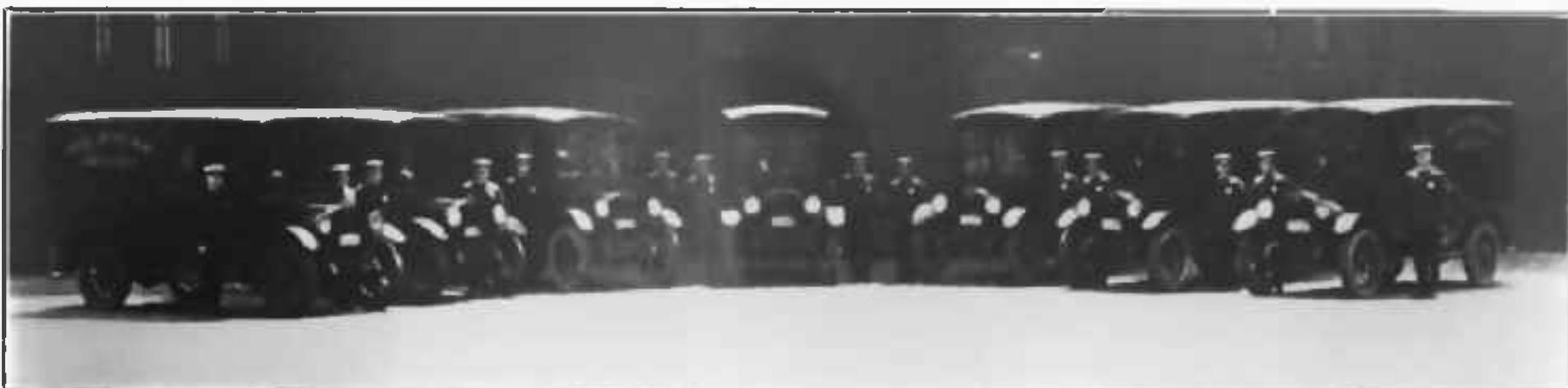
Department has been doing since Inspector Haas was made head of that division shortly after the appointment of Chief Jennings by the present administration.

Inspector Haas set right out to surround himself by the very best men in the whole department. He picked his squads, small but capable, according to the work to

daily throughout the year. They went to work at eight o'clock in the morning and worked until five o'clock in the evening and many times they were held in long after hours because of the scarcity of men. The newer men worked from six o'clock until three in the morning and two more then worked from three until 10 a. m.

The three captains, Emmett E. Cairl, Willard Rylman and Mose McClosky, working under Inspector Haas, are the three men under whose directions and orders all members of the detective bureau operate.

These men work eight-hour shifts and rotate monthly so that each captain does



The Auto Patrol Division

a different "trick" each month. Captains Cairl and McClosky are of the older school of Toledo sleuths, while Rydman, a detective for several years, is of the younger class of men.

Detectives James O'Reilly, Stephen Quinn and William Delehanty are three members of the detective bureau who have served years in this branch of the service and who have many times caused credit to be put on the department for their work.

There are a few of the detectives who make up squads such as that of the auto squad, made up of Detectives Conners, Martin, Stephenson and Van Vorce. Detectives George Timiney and William Carroll are detailed as the homicide squad and while they are scheduled to work a certain eight hours each day, they are called out at any hour that a crime is committed and death results.

All detectives in Toledo work in pairs almost continually. Detectives James O'Reilly, P. A. Ringle and Arthur Langendorf are detailed to service with the government and county authorities. O'Reilly is detailed to the office of the County Prosecuting Attorney and his assistance in criminal work in this office has been a great help to the prosecutor and his staff.

What Some of the Sleuths Are Doing

Langendorf for a considerable time has been detailed to the government in the rounding up of a large gang of alleged interstate shipment violators among whom several railroad detectives were arrested. Langendorf has been given much credit by the federal men for his untiring and successful assistance. Ringle is detailed



The Gold Badge Presented to Chief Jennings by His Toledo Friends

to assist Revenue Agent Edmund H. Staley, assigned to narcotic work in the Eighteenth District.

Toledo's largest foreign speaking settlements are made up mostly of Poles, and in the two Polish settlements four detectives of Polish descent are detailed. These men are Detectives Bert Dobzeniecki and Walter Palicki in one district, and J. Swiatecki and S. Kina in the other. These four men have a good understanding of their people and their knowledge of the Polish language and their large number of friends among the law-abiding Po-

lish citizens make their work simple to them and a great aid to the community.

Detectives John Hovey and Louis Kruse are detailed to pawn shops and junk yards. City statutes require that daily reports of all purchases be filed at the police department by pawn brokers, second-hand dealers and junk buyers. These two men have solved many large burglaries in Toledo and have brought about the arrests of the burglars by the finding of some small stolen article which has been put in "hock" by the thief.

John Losgar, detailed as a clerk in the detective bureau, keeps all of these records on file beside his work of caring for the filing of the swarm of daily complaint reports and the taking of statements and confessions in criminal cases.

James Ford, a motorcycle patrolman detailed to the detective bureau, is assigned to searching for missing persons. Ford has been a great aid to persons out of the city who write to the police department regarding persons in Toledo.

Detectives Ed Harris and J. Hodges are the two colored members of the detective bureau and their work among the colored people has been a great help to the department. Harris, a detective of many years' experience, is especially familiar with the majority of the colored population, both law-abiding citizens and criminals.

Beside the regular and detailed detectives there are forty-eight patrolmen detailed to the bureau for service on the six Marmon speed cars which are operated out of five stations under orders from the detective captains.

The speed crews, a driver in uniform and two men in citizen clothes, answer all



The Traffic Division



Traffic Bureau, Commanded by Capt. Thos. O'Reilly, Seated. Standing, left to right: Sergt. Wm. Rudd, Clerk F. J. Baumgartner, Sergt. Leo Epker



Narcotic and Prohibition Division. Seated: E. H. Staley, U. S. Internal Revenue Agent. Standing, left to right: Patrolman Paul Kingle, Geo. Bach and Willard Ray

complaints in their districts. For some time all of the men on the machines were in citizen clothes. Inspector Haas put the drivers in uniform to do away with the possibility of an unnecessary shooting affray which might result from a looked-for person claiming that he did not know the men were officers.

"One of my men's lives is worth more to me and to the city than all the crooks the whole department could apprehend in a year," the inspector says.

The Marmon Speed Cars

The speed cars, two at Central station, one at the East Side station and three in the outlying districts, within a short time can be grouped in any one section of the city when the urgent need of speed and the complete surrounding of a district is requested.

These crews, before Inspector Haas was appointed, were used for continual street duty. The crews drove around the districts assigned to them and reported to the lieutenant each half hour. They were a great aid in this way, but a great amount of real work with good results has been accomplished since Haas has had them working under the captains' directions and out of stations where they can be located at a moment's notice.

Each Marmon speed car, at all times, is equipped with three shotguns and a 30-30 high power rifle. The members of the speed cars are also trained for use on the machine guns which are stored at Central station in readiness for quick mounting on one of the speed cars.

Another feature of the system in the Toledo detective bureau is the report blank used in all cases that reach the department. This blank serves several purposes and the description characteristics are arranged so as to make a file of these descriptions a very convenient form of reference.

The blanks contain indexes spaced for the full name, age and address, the weight, height, color, dress, eyes, build, complex-

ion, clothing and so on. This side of the blank is used for the description of a person wanted in connection with a crime, a full report of the crime being written on the opposite side of the blank. Detectives

are enthusiastic over the blank forms because of their simplicity.

Every complaint that reaches the detective department is given a number and is filed away in an index system.

The Hardworking Auto Squad

It has been but a short time since the Toledo Police Department has found itself able to pay heed to the large necessity of a good auto squad, but Chief Jennings has found that his adding two men to the squad has brought wonderful results. The auto squad works out of the detective bureau.

Up to the time Jennings was appointed chief, Detectives John Connors and Dick Martin were the "auto squad." They didn't know what eight hours meant and sometimes, when business demanded, they didn't seem to know when to quit.

For the year 1921 these two get-out-and-get-under-crawl-in-and-crawl-over auto sleuths turned in a record that has not been overlooked by the appreciative public.

There were 828 autos stolen off the city streets or out of private garages during the whole year. Martin and Connors seemed to smell a change in the odor of an auto the minute they ran across a stolen one. Gone today and recovery tomorrow was their system and a good many men who caused all the trouble are still doing the lock-step to and from their meals in prison. During the year the department recovered 634 of the autos reported stolen. And of the 194 still missing at the end of the year but few of them are now on the missing side of the auto index files.

Patrolman Dan Gavin, detailed to the detective bureau to care for the filing system, was a constant aid to Martin and Connors due to his complete and thorough system of filing stolen cars. Every auto reported stolen, no matter in what part of the country, received a card in the index system. All autos are filed according to the make, engine number and factory number as well as the license tag number so that it is really a triple system of location.



Toledo's Police Alarm Box, with Flashlight and Signal Horn



Operators of the Police Alarm Division, in charge of Chief Operator J. T. Guiteau, Center Figure Standing

Patrolmen Stephenson and Van Vorce, men who have worked on autos for years and know considerable about them, were recently appointed to aid Martin and Connors. The men now work two shifts of eight hours each.

While the vice squad acts as Toledo's narcotic squad the Toledo Police Department has one man, P. A. Ringle, who is detailed on this work alone.

Ringle, familiar with the ways of the dope addict and peddler, works with Revenue Agent Edmund H. Staley, assigned to narcotic work by the government.

"Hootch" and "Raisin Jack"

Staley, an old hand in this branch of the government's service, has seen service in the federal narcotic department in all parts of the country. He was assigned as head of the Eighteenth District in November, 1920, and from November 26 to July 5, 1921, Staley, with the aid of the Toledo police, caused 190 arrests among the narcotic agents and users and confiscated over \$15,000 worth of drugs. The estimated illicit price of the drug is \$800,000. That is the price the dope addicts would have to pay for \$15,000 worth of drugs.

Staley came to Toledo from Norfolk, Va., where he worked for the government in the southern division for years. Since Staley made his last annual report in July, 1921, he has, with the Toledo Police Department's help, caused 181 arrests and has confiscated \$7,000 worth of drugs, the illicit price of which is estimated at \$400,000.

While Toledo is proud of the fine men connected with its police department and is pleased with the fine reputation they have among the citizens, law-abiding To-

ledoans are also proud of two of their officers, "Hootch" and "Raisin Jack," who probably are the two most disliked (or perhaps "feared" would be a better word) men on the force.

These men are Patrolman Willard Ray and George Bach of the "Sponge Squad." More these two men, not unstooped from peering into cellar windows and carrying heavy jugs and cases, have brought into the city's funds, in about fifteen months, more money than any other two men in the whole city's employ.

Ray ("Raisin Jack") and Bach ("Hootch") were detailed in plain clothes

in December, 1920, to catch moonshiners and other liquor law violators. From then until June 1, 1922, they have the following record:

Out of 2188 places searched they made 811 arrests and secured 784 convictions. The fines totaled \$108,005 and costs. The costs are not lower than \$3.62 and seldom higher than \$10 in each case. During their rans they took up 178 soft drink licenses, 60 of which were revoked, and 118 returned on probation.

Two hundred and sixty-seven copper stills, varying in size from five to 100 gallons, were confiscated by these men, packed and sold, the money being turned into the pension fund. Bach and Ray confiscated 37 gallons of pure alcohol, destroyed 273 pints and 50 gallon jugs of home brew beer, 942 gallons of whiskey and 24,275 gallons of mash.

Bach and Ray ride around in what is probably the poorest auto in the city's service, but they do the work and get results.

How the Bureau Was Started

Toledo, like all other cities, has pride in its Police Department, and especial pride in certain branches of the Department. Toledo is proud of its Bureau of Identification and Records.

Richard F. McKey is the superintendent of this bureau and has been in charge of it since its inception in 1905, at which time he was a member of the detective bureau.

Photographs of professional and other criminals, with anthropometrical measurements and descriptions, were taken as far back as 1897, the photographs being taken by local photographers.

McKey, early in his assignment to the



The Vice Squad. Seated, left to right: Paul Hauser, Chas. Howard, Guy Wolcott. Standing: A. C. Papenfus, Ralph Murphy, Frank Kintz



One of the 7 to 11 Reliefs

detective bureau, realized that many persons who should be photographed were getting by because of the expense incident thereto under the contract with these local photographers, who charged the department about \$5.00 per subject, furnishing the department but six prints of each person, and retaining the negative. If additional prints were needed, a further expense was incurred. He brought this fact to the attention of Perry D. Knapp, then Chief of Police, who was at once convinced that McKey was right and immediately assigned him to take the photographs.

This was easier said than done, as McKey had never taken a portrait. He immediately got in touch with a friend of his, a local amateur, to whom he explained his predicament. This friend took McKey

in hand, and between the time of this first interview, which was on Saturday, till the following Monday, drilled him in the rudiments of photography. McKey sleeping and eating at the house of his instructor. On that Monday, June 14th, 1905, the first official portrait was taken by McKey for the department with a camera he paid for himself.

A clerk was needed, so a workhouse trusty, a fair penman, sent there for passing a bad check and who, as was subsequently learned, had served several terms for forgery, was assigned to assist in the bureau. This continued for several months, other trusties being assigned as the terms of their predecessors expired, the trusties sleeping in the bureau at night.

From this modest beginning the present

bureau has developed into one that is second to none in the country for a city of the size of Toledo and it outranks many in cities of greater population. It has this reputation among all other departments: namely, that when a record is issued by it, that record is authentic, as McKey is a crank on this subject. Every criminal record received from any department, of an arrest in a city other than from where the record is sent, is first verified at the place of arrest before it is added to the subject's record. This necessitates the sending out of inquiry after inquiry, and McKey, by some Bertillon and Fingerprint operators of other departments and penal institutions, is rated as a nuisance, but he persists till he knows the record is correct.



The Day Relief and School Men



*Captains of the Detective Bureau.
Left to right: E. E. Cairl, Willard
Rydman, Mose McClosky*

His system of records is more complete than that used by most departments, as he records every court action, starting with the date of arrest, following with the date the subject is held for the Grand Jury, date of indictment, if any, with serial number of indictment, date trial started, date of verdict and, if convicted, the date of sentence, name of judge, date received at and the name of penal institution, with his serial number there. This is followed later by dates of parole and discharge. In cases of misdemeanor, the date of arrest, name of judge, date of conviction, date of and sentence is shown.

The bureau, up to the present time, has taken 12,225 photographs and anthropometrical measurements and descriptions, and all but about 200 of these subjects were fingerprinted.

"Dick" McKey An Expert

In December, 1906, McKey, realizing the great future in store for and the absolute infallibility of the then new science of finger prints, added it to the Toledo bureau. At that time but few departments were using it, and they were mostly in the East. McKey is a graduate of the old school, having received his instruction from Mrs. Mary E. Holland, now deceased, who had been a pupil for seven months under Inspector Froest, in charge of the identification section of New Scotland Yard, England.

The Toledo bureau has on file, in addition to photographs taken by them, about 40,000 more received from other police departments, penal institutions and cut from circulars and police publications.

During the year 1921, 1192 persons were photographed, measured and fingerprinted, of whom 913 photos were sent out to other departments for information and records. This does not include those sent to the National Bureau of Criminal Identification at Washington, D. C., which bureau receives a photograph, fingerprint

and measurements of every person passing through the bureau; while the Federal Bureau at Leavenworth, Kan., gets a set of all fingerprints, with descriptions.

The work of this bureau is different from that of any other bureau in the country. In addition to handling the identification and record work of the department, McKey is in the position of what might be termed the chief clerk to the Chief of Police. All letters pertaining to criminal matters and all answers sent out on this subject are written at the bureau; all telegrams are also handled, as well as all long distance 'phone calls. In 1921 5935 letters and telegrams and 3300 long distance telephone calls were handled; and 3700 pieces of information on circulars and otherwise were received. All of this was indexed and filed for future reference.

The bureau does business with like bureaus in all parts of the United States and Canada, as well as with those of European countries, and has on file several letters from foreign country departments thanking it for the quick and satisfactory service rendered.

McKey was appointed a patrolman July 20th, 1898, served as such for about six years, when he was detailed to the detective bureau; appointed a regular detective in 1906 by Brant Whitlock, then Mayor, which position he held, in conjunction with his work in the Identification Bureau, till the office of Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification and Records was created by the City Council, he being appointed to fill the new position. He is personally known to a great many police officials of the country, and is rated as one of the foremost Bertillon and Fingerprint experts of the country.

He has been called to other cities on numerous occasions to testify in cases involving these subjects.

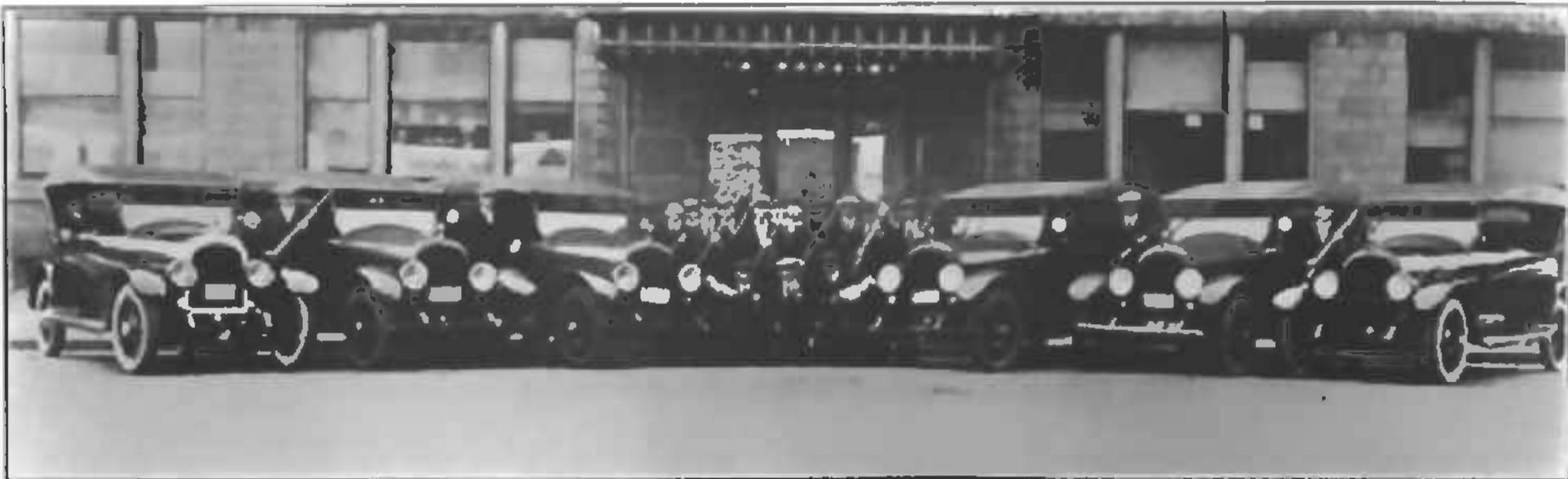
The Bureau is not a one man affair by any means, as McKey has surrounded himself with seven men of the department who have proven their worth in their particular line. Paul Fakehany, the Assistant Superintendent, handles the Bertillon end. He takes all measurements and has supervision of the clerical work, and is qualified in the photographic and fingerprint work as well. John Louy is the record man, and as such is practically perfect. He is one of those few found now-a-days of the old school, methodical and accurate, never satisfied till he knows his record of a man is correct. He also makes the "showup" twice a day, and by his wonderful memory of faces, picks out the second offenders with uncanny preciseness.

McKey's Able Assistants

Paul Wiesenberg is assigned to the finger print division. By continuous study he has become one of the best in the business, having infinite patience and delights in exhaustive searches. Earl Carpenter is the photographer, and he, too, is an expert in his line, having been an instructor for the government at the Eastman School of Photography, at Rochester, N. Y., during the World War, where soldiers were taught this science for airplane work. Carpenter was a sergeant in the Army and was a member of the department before he went into the service. George Tanner and Charles Roth are assigned to the clerical work and get the index cards and other data ready for filing. The stenographer of the bureau is Walter Har-meyer, also a veteran of the World War,



The Matrons and Policewomen



The Marmon Flying Squadrons

mustered out as a sergeant. His duties consist principally in writing all letters and telegrams and handling the long distance telephone work, and doing the work of a chief clerk to McKey.

This is one of the few police bureaus that write and file their own correspondence pertaining to persons they photograph, most of the others handling this feature through some other department, where it is filed, making it rather unhandy to get at. Here, when a person is "mugged," he is given a serial number, an envelope on which is written his name and a number is assigned him, and in this is filed all correspondence pertaining to him, all extra prints, all outside photos obtained of him, and in fact everything that in any way relates to him. All newspaper items concerning him or his case are cut and pasted in his file. Under this system every bit of information pertaining to him can be had at a moment's notice.

According to an ordinance, every person who wishes to purchase a firearm must secure a permit from the chief of police and

every taxi driver also must be O. K'ed by the chief.

The records of these cases and the work in investigating until January, 1922, was done through the Bureau of Identification and Records.

In 1921 there were 180 permits issued to Toledoans to buy guns. In each case where a person is desirous of purchasing a firearm he is thoroughly investigated, and when permits are issued he must furnish the department with two photographs of himself and give them a complete description of himself. He also must have finger prints taken. One of the photographs is filed at the Bureau of Identification with his finger prints, the other is attached to a permit to purchase which is taken up by the dealer from whom he buys the revolver. The latter makes a report to the department, giving serial number and other description of the weapon, on a form furnished him by the department. Any failure to report a sale or to sell without a permit is punishable by a heavy fine.

Persons wishing a license to drive a taxicab must go through practically the same routine, i.e., must furnish two photographs and be finger printed. If, after investigation, a license is granted, one photo is filed with his finger prints and the other is attached to a small card of identification, which he must carry with him at all times when he is operating the taxi. In addition, he is furnished a badge numbered the same as his card, which he must display on the outside of his wearing apparel when driving.

Taxi Drivers Mugged and Finger Printed

The department issued 244 taxi driver permits in 1921. Since January, 1922, the issuing of permits to purchase firearms and licenses to drive taxis have been handled by the newly created License Bureau.

The Toledo Police Department, briefly reported, consists of 313 patrolmen and detectives and 28 officers. One hundred and seventy-two of these men are patrolmen detailed to traffic and post patrol duty in the uniformed ranks. Toledo, besides its Cen-

(Continued on page 131)



One of the 3 to 11 Reliefs

A PARTICULAR PLACE FOR
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Toledo's Best

The
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Chief Jennings' Toledo Police

Continued from page 15

tral police station, has five district stations and the Women's Detention Home for women prisoners.

It cost the city \$675,842 in 1921 to run its police department and the administration

has a 1922 budget of \$763,950.

The system used for patrol box reporting by the uniform men, according to Inspector Delehannty, rates with the best in the country.

The city, until recently, was split up into 61 districts, or "beats." Because of the scarcity of funds, which meant a scarcity of men, some of the patrolmen were covering as high as five and six beats. Under the new system there are 133 districts laid out on the color scheme. There are four colors, each one representing a different "box pulling" time: green, the even hour; red, quarter after the hour; blue, the half hour, and brown, quarter to the hour.

There were a few new men added to the patrol list, but not nearly enough to cover the 133 districts, so the districts were split up into groups, one man or more on each group. The 133 districts were so colored (on the map) so that no two districts of the same color adjoined each other. In this way the men reporting on the green time, or the even hour, were spread out all over the city, so that the lieutenants, through the police operator, are in touch with men in every part of the city practically every minute of the day and night. The men are given a leeway of five minutes before or after pulling time, so that one or more men are pulling practically every five minutes.

Keeping Tabs on Patrolmen

One of the reasons for giving the men ten minutes in which time to pull is so that they will have time to move about their district and pull boxes according to their instructions. No man is allowed to pull a box twice in succession nor are they allowed to double back. For example: "Patrolman A pulls a box at L. and N. streets, then an hour later he pulls another box at C. and D. streets. He must not report on the next hour at C. and D. streets, as that would be repeating, and he must not report at L. and N. streets, as that would be doubling back." He must continue to some other box, any one, as long as it is on his "beat."

This system keeps the officer from becoming routine in his travels, which also prevents criminals from learning his actions from night to night.

The groups are laid out so that they adjoin at busy sections, which means that an officer from some one of the groups passes this section constantly.

Superintendent Tyler Green, of the Fire and Police Alarm system, recently installed 24 signal horns and 31 signal lights in the city. Most of the busy sections, where groups adjoin, are equipped with green signal lights. A patrolman being at these corners most of the time, the lieutenant, upon receiving a complaint in any district, can always get in touch with a patrolman by flashing the signal.

Every downtown corner is equipped with a signal light or horn or both. Should a bank robbery, murder, stick-up or other crime demanding the services of several officers occur in the downtown section, the operator can, by the turning of a lever,

light every light and blow every horn in the downtown section. All police officers, uniform or plainclothes, immediately upon hearing the horn or seeing the light, open the patrol box and receive their orders.

Just recently a janitor, while cleaning in a bank, put his mop down on a burglar alarm which connected with police headquarters. Within two minutes nine traffic men, three plainclothes men, a street sergeant, two patrol wagons and two speed cars had reached the scene. His mop was still on the button and the janitor didn't recover from the fright for several minutes.

All uniform men work three shifts of eight hours each. The shifts are from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m., and from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. All patrolmen receive two days off each month and are given 12 days' vacation annually, with pay.

Safety Director Light has requested Council to appropriate a fund for ammunition for target practice as well as to furnish the men with ammunition. At the present time the men must buy all ammunition as well as every other weapon or uniform they are required to have.

Under present plans patrolmen work out of two stations, Central station, located on Superior street in the downtown section, and No. 2 station, or the East Side station, in East Toledo across the Maumee river.

At Central station there are two emergency Reo combination patrol wagon and ambulances. At the East Side station there is one combination emergency patrol.

Beside these two stations Toledo has four sub-stations which house the same kind of apparatus. No. 3 station, La-grange street, in North Toledo; No. 4, in the center of the west end; No. 5, in the south end, and No. 6 in far West Toledo.

Small Sub-Stations Planned

Each of these patrols is operated by two men who work eight-hour shifts and change shifts monthly. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 6 stations also house detective speed crews in a high-powered Marmon car, explained more thoroughly under the work of the Detective Bureau of this article. No. 3 station, formerly the jail for women, is now used as the carpenter and traffic sign repair shop.

Nos. 4, 5 and 6 stations are in connection with fire companies, which made the erection of additional buildings unnecessary.

If the plans of Director Light and Chief Jennings go through, Toledo will have, within a very short time, a small two-man sub-station in every section of the city, as well as its present larger sub-stations which house the emergency patrols and speed cars.

It is their plan to place small stations, large enough for a telephone stand, two

chairs and a motorcycle, in all sections of the city and have a intercommunicating system as well as a "one-alarm" system to connect these sub-stations.

The project calls for a 'phone system whereby any of these station men, without any loss of time, can communicate with any of the other stations to report emergency cases. It is also planned to arrange a bell-ringing system, so that the operator, upon word from the lieutenant, can ring each one of the telephones at one time and a report may be given to all of the stations at the same time. This will be a great efficiency stunt as well as a time and labor-saving plan.

With this system in effect, the Director explains, the city would be entirely upon the lookout for a hunted person or person in any kind of a vehicle or on foot within a few seconds after a crime is reported to headquarters.

As the Director, a former army man, explains, the plan is not new but one taken from the out-post system used in armies. With these booths, together with the emergency patrols and speed crews on duty 24 hours a day, Toledo would be well protected in any case that might come up, and in the police business a new stunt is pulled daily.

Under the present plan of receiving complaints, the two lieutenants and the one detective captain on duty receive all com-

plaints after they are distributed by the police alarm operator.

These officers also must listen to the complaints of persons who call personally at the stations.

A new system is being put into effect whereby a sergeant will be placed in a private office, away from any chances of being bothered by other than 'phone calls. He will receive every complaint that comes in.

It will be his duty to dispatch speed crews, patrol wagons, motorcycle men, patrolmen or ambulances to the scene of the crime, disturbance or accident. This will save the time it takes the operator to shift the different calls around to the various stations, as well as give the lieutenants and captains more chance to care for the routine business in their offices and take care of those who call at the station to make complaints.

Toledo's Traffic Problem

Probably the greatest and most troublesome problem Toledo has faced in recent years in connection with police work has been its traffic problem. In recent years Toledo has had a red tagging system for overtime, safety zone and fire hydrant parking violators, speeders and other violators of ordinances pertaining to the driving or parking of vehicles on the streets. Every violator was ordered into court.

"Mr. Fix It," who might be most any one who happened to have a friend, who knew a friend, who was "in" with a friend of a friend of some member of the police department or court, took care of the case, with a result that about two-thirds of the cases never reached court or were "fixed" after they did reach court.

Captain James O'Reilly, with the assistance of his office force, Sergeants William Rudd and Leo Epker and Clerk Frank Baumgartner, started right in on "Mr. Fix It" when Chief Jennings gave out orders to put in a new system.

Red tags were done away with and yellow tags were installed. Each member of the uniform department is now furnished with ten tags. When those ten tags are gone the traffic bureau, in an index file, has a complete record of the reason for their issuance and the violation is recorded. All violators are ordered to appear before Captain O'Reilly or one of his assistants. If it is the first offense he is warned and allowed to go without court action. Second and third offenders are sent to court and there isn't any "fixing" to it. Speeders and violators of the auto light laws are sent to court on first offenses.

A recent addition to the traffic system was the installation of the citizens' complaint and warning card. Any citizen who sees a violation is requested to send in the number of the license on the auto. A

warning card is sent out. After two warnings have been sent to the same violator an officer is set on the trail to watch for a future violation, then—court and a good stiff fine or sentence.

Since the passing of a new ordinance by Council recently Toledo has changed from a speed-crazed city to a city safe for its children and grown-ups to cross the streets. The new ordinance calls for a workhouse sentence and fine for speed law violators and also carries a clause which prohibits the convicted autoist from driving an auto for 30 days. Several persons, among them prominent citizens, have served from two to thirty days in the workhouse for speeding or driving an auto while intoxicated.

Although a part of the traffic division is detailed to catching speeders, Toledo's new crew of 12 motorcycle speed cops also have other duties to perform. They are accountable to the lieutenant in charge of the district in which they operate and report once each hour. They come in handy often in answering emergency complaints.

The traffic patrol squad consists of 68 men. These men are detailed to downtown semaphore duty and through the light and horn signal system one or more men can be reached on any corner in the downtown section within a few seconds.

The semaphore men work 45 minutes and are then relieved for 15 minutes by one of

the relief traffic men who put in the entire eight hours in relief work. At the noon relief each man is given an additional five minutes, so out of the eight hours on duty the traffic men really do traffic duty but about six hours.

The school squad, one of Toledo's prides, is affiliated with the traffic division. More than 30 patrolmen are detailed each day, except Saturday and Sunday, during school season to a public school during the time the children are arriving at or leaving the school. Many of these patrolmen have become great friends of the children and their parents and nothing is too good for them. During school hours these men patrol the district in which their school is located or are used in special duty work.

Special duty takes in several duties, among them being the sending of one or more men with any merchant or manufacturer who asks for a guard while moving large sums of money from and to the banks. The school squad men also are used for special duty at large gatherings, such as meetings, picnics, ball games, etc.

Ten mounted men, members of the traffic department, patrol the parks on two shifts, from 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. and from 4 p. m. to 12 mid-night. They also are used in parade and escort duty.

A New Ordinance

On May 8 of this year City Council passed an ordinance, following much pressure brought by members of the police department and judges of the Municipal court, which provides for workhouse sentences for violators of the speeding laws, and autoists who are convicted of passing a standing street car while taking on or discharging passengers.

The section providing for penalty reads:

"Any person upon being found guilty of violating any section or part of section of this ordinance shall be subject to the following penalties: Such person shall be prohibited from operating or driving a motor vehicle or motorcycle on the streets of the City of Toledo, for a period of not less than thirty days nor more than sixty days, and in addition thereto shall be fined not less than five dollars nor more than \$200, or imprisoned in the workhouse not more than six months or both.

"Whoever operates any motor vehicle or motorcycle on the streets of the City of Toledo during a period for which said person has been prohibited from operating said vehicles shall, if convicted of such offense, be imprisoned in the workhouse not less than ten days nor more than sixty days."

During the first month of the new ordinance 132 speeders were arrested. Every violator went to court. There were but 12 released by the court. The rest were either fined or given a workhouse sentence or both. There were 19 persons arrested for driving past standing street cars and seven of them were fined or sentenced.

A feature of the traffic bureau is the skeletonized accident report blanks. A great many civil actions result from auto accidents nowadays, and the first place that the lawyer or the litigant goes for information regarding an accident is the police department.

To insure the proper amount of information for the public, Chief Jennings has installed a double report blank system. On one side of the report blanks is the blank-lined sheet for reports other than accident reports.

On the other side is the accident report blank, which shows the patrolman just what information is desired. All he has to do is fill out the report by answering the questions asked. If the officer fills out this blank properly, and the records show that Toledo policemen do, the public is provided with information regarding the time, place and nature of the accident, the cause (if the officer is able to state), name of the injured, to what hospital he is taken and in what conveyance he is taken, names of drivers and owners and license numbers of vehicles which figure in the accident and other information the officer may secure in his investigation of the case.

All Toledo lawyers, as well as claim agents for large corporations, are very enthusiastic over the blank form of accident reports. The blank does not curb the investigation of the officer at all. The more information he turns in on the report, the better is the report. The blank insures him

against overlooking any fundamental points in the excitement that always follows accidents.

These blanks, when completed, are filed away under an index system in the traffic bureau and are, at all times, within easy reach by the clerk should any person require information relative to an accident.

Patrolman Michael Pheilshifter, detailed to care for all traffic regulating signals, semaphores, white lines, safety zone and parking signs and chains, has his own department in the Lagrange street station, in which he makes most of his own equipment.

The Motor Division

Sergeant Lynn Matthews is in charge of the entire motor division of the Toledo Police Department and has three men who spend their entire time in his large repair shop and garage, which was recently completed in a building adjoining the Detention Home, the women's prison. Patrolmen, Daly, Teegarden and Davis are the three mechanics. They are classed as patrolmen and work the day shift.

All motorcycle men, with the exception of two, are detailed to speed duty. The other two are special duty men, one working on accident investigation and the other is used on motorcycle repair work. He also, each morning, tests all signal horns and lights in the downtown section of the city.

All crews on the speed cars are under

Sergeant Matthews, who has charge of all motor equipment, but work under Inspector of Detectives Haas. The emergency patrol crews, also detailed by Sergeant Matthews, work according to instructions from the uniform Captain on duty.

Special Duty Squads

The Toledo Police Department, much smaller than it should be, is too small an organization to enable Chief Jennings to detail men to squads of specialists on various phases of police work.

Because of this fact the number of special squads in the Toledo force is comparatively small and the number of men detailed to the squads now in force also is small. The vice squad, the largest of the special duty squads, consists of six men under the direction of Captain William Schultz.

This squad, according to Chief Jennings' belief, should and is changed about twice yearly and new men are continually worked in with the squad on vice work. This enables the squad to work with greater results. Jennings feels that a vice squad, made up of the same men continually, would soon be known to all members of the underworld and tip-offs would be more frequent than successful raids.

Chief Jennings says that he finds the vice squad acts as a stepping stone for successful detectives. Several members of the present detective force are graduates of

the vice squad and they have proved their worth in that department.

The vice squad members look after vice affairs such as prostitution and gambling and have the co-operation of all officers and detectives, with the result that they have a thorough knowledge of men and women and places of questionable nature.

The squad has been in force since shortly after the segregated district was closed by the government just after the declaration of war. Up to that time the City of Toledo controlled houses of prostitution, giving proprietors of such places permission to operate only as long as they behaved and did not make their places hang-outs for thieves.

Inmates of these places were registered with the department, their photographs were kept on file along with their records, aliases and true names. All inmates of the registered houses underwent physical examinations once a week at their own expense.

With one sweep the war department wiped out the so-called "red light" district, but made no provision for the inmates of the resorts. The department suffered. There were many girls thrown upon the streets, with the law against them and no one for them. It was up to the police to see that they kept off the streets.

The Toledo police started by driving the girls out of town. And so did every other police department, with the result that while Toledo's girls of questionable character, who were well known to the local police, left the city, others, unknown to the police, flocked in and made their homes in all parts of the city and their offices on the downtown streets.

The Female Division

The vice-squad was formed to combat this new problem. With the chances of convicting an unfortunate woman in court before a fair-minded judge very slim, some new way of keeping them off the streets had to be put in force.

Drastic legislation as a war measure was preemptory and several city ordinances were drawn up. The ordinance, however, which has been most successful and which is still in effect, provided that all women arrested may be sent to Municipal hospital for physical examination by city surgeons. If disease is found, the women may be held until they are pronounced cured by the city physicians.

This ordinance, an aid to the department, also helps to control disease. But it only helps. The ordinance, however, has been effective in controlling the women on the streets as they have a horror of the hospital because, according to officers, they entertain fears that something physically wrong might be found that might mean an early death.

There are seven women, exclusive of the stenographer, on the police payroll. These include four patrolwomen and three

matrons. The matrons are in charge of the Detention Home, where all women prisoners and juveniles are housed. They work eight hours each.

The policewomen are used to investigate cases where women are involved in which they might get information that a man could not, and also keep a daily supervision on dance halls, public parks and other places where young people, particularly girls, congregate. They see that all young girls are properly chaperoned, and otherwise look after their welfare.

This branch is of recent origin and is under Miss Mary Fair, who ranks as Acting Sergeant, her associates being Mrs. Marie Enright, Mrs. Ester Ferguson and Mrs. Margaret Slater. The matrons are Mrs. Alice Epker, Mrs. Mary O'Neill, both widows of deceased policemen, and Mrs. Emma Keier.

The police telephone system is under the guidance of Superintendent Tyler Green of the Police and Fire telegraph and telephone system.

There are eight city patrolmen detailed to the police telephone boards. They work under Chief Operator Joseph Guitteau, who also acts as secretary to Inspector Delehaunty.

There are two operators on duty at one time. They work in eight-hour shifts and rotate the same as patrolmen, and have two days off each month. The two extra men are relief operators, one of them

putting in considerable time on repair work with the electricians.

One of the operators cares for telephone calls while the other receives the patrolmen's hourly reports and handles the signal horns and flash lights.

Help to Pension Fund

The police department property room, in charge of Patrolman Christopher Dersch, looks more like a second-hand store or junk shop than one of the busy places in the station. Every article found, recovered, confiscated in raids or taken from thieves or dead persons must be registered in the property room.

Found, recovered and confiscated articles are held for a period of one year. If the proper owner has not claimed the goods in that time it is sold to the highest bidder.

All stills are wrecked as soon as they are no longer needed as evidence and are sold about every two months along with the remains of slot machines taken in raids, which are broken up and sold for what brass and iron is in them. All money obtained by sales in the property room, as well as the money taken out of slot machines, is turned over to the police pension fund.

During the first five months of this year Dersch turned \$1,879.53 over to the fund. There were 160 slot machines confiscated and wrecked in this time.

All firearms, explosives, etc., are first

ruined and then taken far out into Lake Erie in a boat and dumped in.

Dersch was appointed property custodian following an accident while he was chasing a speeder on a motorcycle. He is permanently disabled.

A recent addition to the department is the printing department, in charge of Patrolman George Norcross. Besides doing all of the police department printing possible on his American Multigraph Machine, Norcross puts out a morning and afternoon bulletin which is furnished to every member of the department. These bulletins are copies of the daily "squawks" put out by Clerk Losgar in the detective bureau, and carry information on every crime committed each day and information relative to persons wanted for crimes committed.

The machine, known as the fastest hand set type machine made, carries 14 fonts with type sizes from 12 to 24 points. The 24-point, a black face, is used when special attention is wanted on a "squawk."

The Toledo police court, located at Central police station, is a part of the Toledo Municipal Court. The Municipal Court system consists of five court rooms and four judges.

The Judges are Samuel Young, James Austin, Robert Gosline and Aaron Cohn. Judge Young acts as assignment judge. He assigns the judges to their work each morning at a meeting held in his office at 8:30 o'clock.

For years Toledo had but one judge in the police court. James Austin was elected term after term and was the only judge to hear cases in police court. A few years ago Toledo, by vote, changed the entire system, installing a Municipal Court with offices in the Lucas County Court House and with two branches, a criminal and a civil branch.

These four judges, each with his private office and court room at the court house, take turns acting as police court judge. Heretofore it had been the big yell of some local citizens that a certain class of persons were being favored by Judge Austin. He stood the continual howl of the public and newspapers and was re-elected with the three new judges when the change was made.

The Toledo Workhouse Farm

Under the new system of operating the police court one judge is never on the police court bench more than a week at a time. And in many cases the judges are shifted about by Judge Young every three or four days so that it is practically impossible for an attorney or any one else to know who is to be on the police court bench until he appears at the court in the morning and then court is immediately opened and he takes the bench.

Up to a short time ago all prisoners sentenced out of police court in Toledo

were sent to the workhouse, a dilapidated old place just outside of the downtown section of the city.

Now, 17 miles out of the city, Toledo has what is called a Workhouse Farm. It is a large brick building divided into quarters for men and women and is far superior to the old style of confinement. Altogether the prisoners have a much easier time than they did in the former workhouse, where bricks were made.

There is little work outside the chores to be done around the building. In the summer time the farm proper is worked by the prisoners and all vegetables needed at the workhouse for the following winter are raised.

The patrol wagons take turns each month in delivering the prisoners to the workhouse after court each day. The trip takes two hours to complete. On some occasions two or three patrol wagons make the trip in one day. This occurs mostly on Monday after a Saturday and Sunday of many drunks.

Toledo, in its two prisons, Central station prison and the women's detention prison, served 53,243 meals to prisoners during the year 1921. Of these meals served, 31,645 were served to men prisoners at Central station and 21,598 to women prisoners at the detention house.

Little Nora Dougherty and her niece, Mary Dougherty, are prominent figures

around these two prisons three times daily when they appear with their little crew of "trusties" to dish out the coffee and eats to those behind the bars. Nora's mother, several years ago, was given the contract by the city to feed all prisoners.

It costs the city five cents for each breakfast served and twelve and a half cents for each dinner and supper served to prisoners. Toledo defies any city in the country to show a menu such as Nora's mother is able to put out for her feeders at a price such as she charges the city.

The breakfast consists of a cup of coffee and a good sized sandwich. The dinner and supper menu consists of a vegetable, meat, coffee and bread and butter.

The meals are served on tin plates and spoons are used. A knife or fork is considered as a dangerous weapon to trust in the hands of prisoners.

TOLEDO POLICEGRAMS

BESIDES their regular duties it is the orders to every policeman in Toledo to report, on blanks issued for that purpose, every electric light on his district that is not lighted at night. During 1921 patrolmen out of Central station reported 3,335 lights out during a total of 11,913½ hours. The East Toledo station men reported 4,596 lights out of a total of 17,493 hours. This makes a total of 7,931 lights

reported out for 29,404½ hours at a saving to the city of five cents an hour or \$1,470.30.

The Toledo patrolmen during 1921 found 1,264 doors unlocked and 164 windows open in stores and offices. In each case the officer searches the property, locks the door or window and makes a report which is sent out for an O. K. the following morning. The report is returned and kept on file.

The entire police department recovered, during 1921, \$63,635.05 worth of stolen property and returned it to its owners. This does not include autos recovered.

Besides all the complaints answered by the uniform men in the Toledo Police Department these men arrested 5,454 men and 501 women during the year for various crimes, and 6,193 persons for traffic violations.

Patrolman Peter O'Brien, who is the proud possessor of Badge No. 1 on the Toledo Police Department, is the oldest member of the department in number of years served. If Peter lives to see the day, and we all hope he does, it won't be long before he will hit the 45 year mark of service. Pete, with Patrolman Walter Streeter, another old time member of the department, is the bailiff in the central police station court room, a branch of the Municipal Court.

The seven emergency patrol wagons in Toledo, in 1921, made 30,160 trips, covering 88,350 miles and hauled 25,881 prisoners. Of this number 11,417 were prisoners arrested by the wagon men themselves.

Toledo's eight motorcycle men, detailed to catch speeders as well as serve subpoenas and warrants and answer complaints, covered 82,117 miles on their Indian motorcycles in 1921.

The Toledo Police Department's seven patrol wagon stations in 1921 used 41,420 gallons of gasoline.

Toledo uniformed men put in 41,918 hours on special duty work in 1921. Most of this work was looking after payrolls, dance halls, ball games, etc.

Harry Levy, a member of the city law director's force, is the police prosecutor. Levy, one of the younger members of the bar, has made a considerable hit with his fighting ability since his recent appointment. His office adjoins the court room and police clerks' office at Central police station which makes it handy for those who want warrants.

Why Be a Policeman?

WHY should a man choose the Police Department as a field of work? The salary is small, the hazard is great and the hours are comparatively long.

Yet some of the very best of Chicago's manhood is represented on the force—not only the physical best, but the mental best. Men who might have been successful lawyers, doctors, artists, merchants and salesmen, deliberately turn their backs on more lucrative employment and cling with a solid pride to their jobs as policemen.

There is a fascination about being a member of the Department which is akin to the spirit which kept knighthood in flower in the olden times. Every day a policeman goes forth on an errand of chiv-

alry. He is the representative of law and order, bearing his weapons and wearing his uniform in the cause of good citizenship. Despite the facetious saying that "nobody loves a policeman," every right-minded man and woman does respect him—regards him, indeed, as an ever-dependable friend.

What richer memories exist anywhere than are recounted when policemen get together to exchange experiences. No other profession could hold such a wealth of thrilling reminiscence. Nor can any calling point with greater satisfaction to a larger contribution to civic progress. The policeman realizes that without his own efforts and the efforts of those of his fellows who have gone before him, the city could not



Chief John F. Ryan.
No. Tonawanda, N. Y.



Supt. John A. Curry.
Niagara Falls, N. Y.

July, 1922

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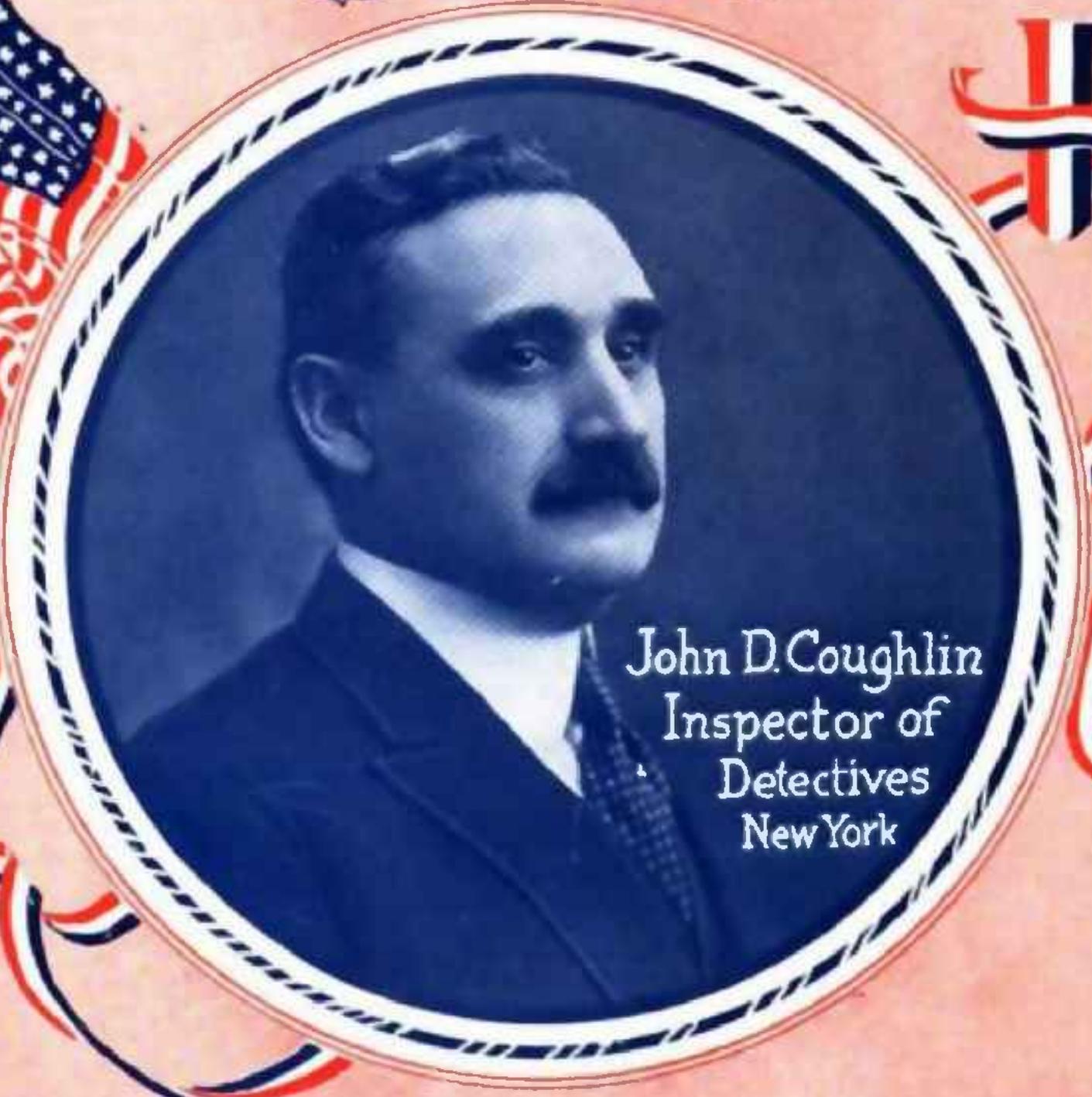


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