

Toledo Police Department

1927 ANNUAL REPORT

The arrests for violations of state law were 9% less in 1927 than in the preceding year. Arrests for violations of city ordinances exclusive of traffic violations were 10% less in 1927. But apprehended traffic violators increased 53% over the preceding year. Excluding traffic violators, then, is it true that Toledo had a smaller amount of crime last year than during 1926? Such a conclusion is unwarranted. Too many factors enter in.

The fact that there were fewer arrests in 1927 than in the preceding year may mean any one of several things: (1) less activity on the part of the police with a constant or increasing amount of crime; (2) police activity constant with a decreasing amount of crime; (3) a decrease in both crime and police activity

COST.

There were 418 policemen on the payroll at the close of 1927 as compared with 411 in 1926. Police protection cost the city of Toledo \$3.66 per capita as compared with \$2.84 in 1926. This increase of 82 cents per capita is largely due to the increase in pay which was voted to the policemen in the preceding year. The total cost in 1927 was \$1,118,524.59 while in 1926 it was \$835,489.78.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Chief of Police--Harry Jennings.

Personnel--At the end of 1927 there were 418 people on the payroll, of which 334 were patrolmen and 4 were patrolwomen. Officers and other employes made up the balance.

There were 76 people on the police pension roll of whom 28 were widows and ten were children. In 1926 there were 73 people drawing pensions in this division.

During the year there were 15 new appointments, two reinstatements, one reappointment, seven promotions, eight resignations, and one dismissal. No policemen were killed in 1926 or 1927.

PRECINCT STATIONS.

There are six precinct stations in the city. The distribution of men is as follows: 332 men are at the safety building; 48 at the East Side station; 13 at the LaGrange street station, and 30 at the three other stations.

The detailed record of time lost during the year shows that men were off duty for a total of 22,979 days. This includes sickness, disability, and vacations.

GENERAL ACHIEVEMENT.

Table I shows that there were 4,626 arrests for violations of the state law. In table II it is found that 8,573 arrests were made for violations of city ordinances, exclusive of traffic violations. The 64,765 traffic violations bring the total up to 73,338.

Table III shows the disposition of prisoners in numbers and percentage for the last three years. It may be noted here that there has been an increasing percentage of prisoners released and discharged in the last two years. Many petty cases of neighborhood and family quarrels were disposed of last year by requiring the offending persons to put up a bond to keep the peace.

An analysis of the color of the people arrested shows that 19% of the total were colored. In 1926 only 12% were negroes.

The following table shows the age distribution of prisoners arrested last year in comparison with those arrested in 1926:

AGE	1926		1927	
	NO.	Per Cent	NO.	Per Cent
Under 18	4	-- --	4	-- --
18-29	7,523	40.0	4,788	36.2
30-39	5,000	26.6	3,584	27.1
40-49	3,220	17.1	2,394	18.1
50-59	1,975	10.5	1,545	11.7
60-69	857	4.6	822	6.2
70-79	225	1.2	99	.7
	<u>16,182</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>13,236</u>	<u>100.0</u>

*This total and the total in Table III are slightly more than the sum of city arrests and state arrests, because a few arrests for traffic violations are included.

It may be noted that the average age is somewhat greater this year than last--35 years as compared with 33.5 last year.

As to nationality, 90% were listed as Americans, but 39 other nationalities were listed. Next highest in arrests came the Poles with a little over two percent of the total.

Men far outnumbered the women in falling into the clutches of the law. Seven-eighths of the people were of the male sex.

Police automobiles operated 329,073 miles in 1927 at a cost of .10 cents per mile. In 1926 the cost was .09 cents for each mile. These figures include gasoline, oil, and maintenance.

UNIFORMED FORCE.

Chief Officer--Joseph Dolchaunty, Inspector of Police.
Personnel--Two inspectors, three captains, six lieutenants, 15 sergeants, 285 patrolmen.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Out of a total of 386 men instructed in target practice, 240 men have qualified for first, second, and third class marksmen. At the annual National Police meet at Camp Perry, men of the Toledo Police Division won two individual first prizes and third prize in the team contest.

First aid instruction is given every man on the force by the Toledo representative of the Red Cross. Toledo policemen have the enviable record of having 95% of their number qualified as Red Cross agents with diplomas from Washington. It is the first department in the United States to be so honored.

Several members of the force received a course of instructions by Army officers at Camp Perry. These men passed examinations in the handling of machine guns, hand grenades, and gas bombs.

The police indoor revolver range at Bay View Park has been almost completed.

RECOMMENDATION OF INSPECTOR DELENHAUNTY.

1. The adoption of the more comfortable army officers style uniform for policemen.
2. Purchase of Sam Browne belts, holsters, and puttees.
3. Adoption of army insignia to designate rank of officers.
4. Adoption of a requirement that candidates for the police force be given several months training at the University of Toledo. Such instruction should consist of Ohio Criminal law, composition, writing, and spelling. Each candidate should be required to pass an examination given by the university instructor before being placed on the eligible list.
5. Re-establishment of a motorcycle patrol detail for speeders and reckless drivers. This recommendation is made in order to prevent and to apprehend hit skip drivers.
6. Purchase of 12 Thompson sub-machine guns for dealings with bandits, gangsters, and mobs.
7. Addition of 25 foot patrolmen as the best means of preventing and detecting crime in the downtown district.
8. Partial substitution of sergeants for desk lieutenants in order that the lieutenants may keep in touch with outside conditions.
9. Additional speed crew service for the south and west ends.

DETECTIVE BUREAU.

Chief Officer--Louis J. Haas, Inspector of Detectives.
Personnel--One Inspector, 3 captains, 18 regular detectives, 16 detailed detectives, and 2 motorcycle patrolmen.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

The detective bureau made 8,759 investigations and 3,276 arrests in 1927. This latter number includes 286 fugitives from justice, who were turned over to the police departments of other cities. The aggregate value of property recovered was nearly a million and a half dollars, 92% of which was automobiles. There were 2,205 autos reported stolen and all but 174 were recovered. Police recovered 617 cars stolen from places outside of Toledo.

There were 24 homicides during 1927 exclusive of the 82 people killed in traffic accidents. The record for 1927 is a considerable improvement over 1925 and 1926, when there were 32 and 37 respectively.

What happened to the 24 persons who committed the homicides? Only five were sentenced. Six are still at large, two unknown, one was found to have killed in self-defense, two were killed by officers and a holdup victim, three committed suicide, no indictments were returned against four alleged killers, and one case is pending. In summing up, out of 24 killers ~~in~~ in 1927, five are dead, five sentenced and 14 alive and free.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF INSPECTOR HAAS.

1. Increase in the size of the detective force to 30 regular detectives, 20 detailed detectives, and ten patrolmen in order to visit questionable hangouts more often.
2. A fund of not less than \$1,000 to be used for out-of-town trips necessitated in following up crime clues.

TRAFFIC BUREAU.

(The report of this bureau was published in the City Journal of February 18, 1928.)

WOMAN'S BUREAU.

Chief Officer--Grace R. Jamison, Director of the Women's Bureau.

Personnel. One director, four policewomen, three desk women, three jail matrons, two janitresses, and one stenographer.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Women's Bureau handled 2,331 cases during the year, most of which were office interviews. The policewomen made 3,839 visits during the year; investigated the cases of 91 missing persons, and found 19; issued 486 dance hall permits, licensed 65 dance halls; arrested 282 offenders.

The table below shows the chief offenses of women as indicated by arrests made. The problem of the Women's Bureau is to help solve these problems.

Charges
 Drunk and disorderly
 Complaining witness
 Possession of liquor
 Suspicion
 Visiting house of ill fame
 Safekeeping
 Disturbance
 Keeping house of ill fame
 Total

1926	191
120	162
116	157
166	128
121	118
255	109
68	101
98	38
128	1007
1102	

The purpose of this bureau is to do preventative and protective work among women and girls; to maintain a bureau of friendly service for women, children, and parents. A few of the services rendered by the Women's Bureau are supervision of dances and the bus stations, patrol work, taking young children home, warning parents, and the enforcement of the street trades ordinance.

The director made an interesting analysis of causes of crime among women as revealed by a study of cases. Among these causes are broken homes, physical and emotional instability, lack of education, poor heritage and environment, mental defects and social maladjustment.

VICE SQUAD.

Chief Officer. Captain D. T. Wolfe, (Sergeant Matthews, from November to December 31.)
 Personnel. One captain and 12 patrolmen.
 Achievements. The vice squad made 721 arrests in 1127 as against 1,006 in 1926. In the previous year there were six men on the squad. It is interesting to note the monthly variation in the activity of the vice squad. In January 10 arrests were made, 205 in May, 12 in July, 56 in September, five in October, and 49 in November. Only five arrests were made between September 24 and November 13, and no arrests were made between October 26 and November 13.

LIQUOR SQUAD.

Chief Officer--Patrolman R. Murphy.
 Personnel--Five Patrolmen.
 Achievements--The liquor squad arrested 856 persons charged with violating city, state, and national prohibition laws. This number may be compared to 1,315 arrests during 1926 and 1,637 in 1925. Fines amounted to \$121,507 as compared with \$195,230 in 1926. Searches were made at 1,000 places; the squad took 9 stills and confiscated 38 gallons of veritable flood of liquor was confiscated--2,130 gallons of whiskey, 39,754 gallons of beer, and 4,040 gallons of

DEPARTMENT OF MOTORS.

Chief Officer--Sergeant L. Matthews.

Personnel--One Sergeant and three patrolmen.

Achievements--Motor maintenance cost \$32,647 last year as compared with \$29,882.59 in 1926. A detailed record is kept of each car and motorcycle in police service. There were 101 motor vehicles used in police service last year, four of which were patrol wagons, 75 other automobiles, 21 motorcycles and one boat.

Repairs are made at the municipal garage which charges the police division for the service. Gasoline and oil are supplied at the police garage in the safety building.

BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION AND RECORDS.

Chief Officer--John H. Lowy, Superintendent.

Personnel--One superintendent, one assistant superintendent, five lieutenant clerks, two sergeant clerks.

Achievements--During the year there were 1,319 new subjects registered. Also 48 special subjects registered. Copies of all new finger prints and photos were sent to the national, Ohio, and Michigan bureaus of criminal identification. Hundreds of finger prints and photographs were furnished to county, state and national officials. Several thousand finger prints and records from other institutions were received and filed.

The re-filing of 65,000 Bertillon cards has just been completed. The Toledo police have abandoned the Bertillon system in favor of the finger print system as a means of identification.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISIONS.

License Bureau. The Bureau of Licenses issued 2,967 licenses during 1927. Soft drink licenses topped the list, with chauffeurs licenses (811) close behind. There were 51 licenses disapproved and 23 revoked.

Policemen reported 3,752 street lights which were not lit. They also found 1,063 doors and 110 windows open during the year.

Chief Operator Police Alarm--There were 3,226 delinquencies by patrolmen who failed to call in to the station properly. Of these 1,495 complaints were not satisfactorily explained, and so were reported to the chief.

1927 was a big year for meals at the city jail. There were 70,245 $\frac{1}{2}$ served. It is not clear as to who got the half of a meal.

In conclusion it may be said that the detailed report of the police division is a voluminous document of 157 pages. Necessarily there can be little more than a brief summary here. The complete report is available at the City Journal office.

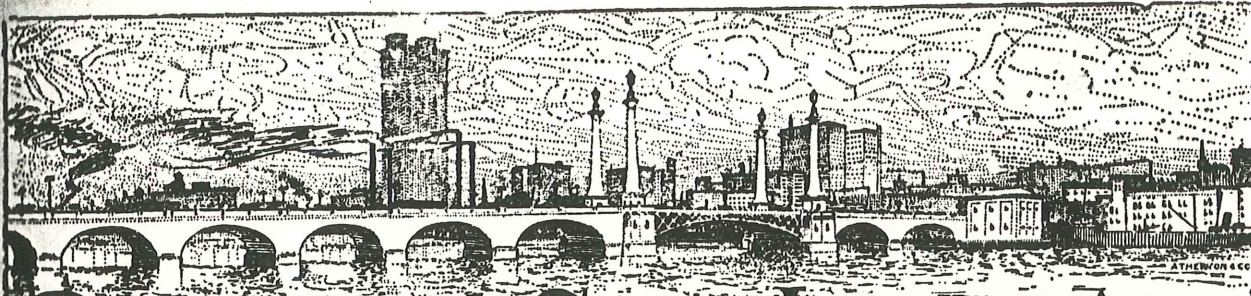
State Cases	1926	1927
Abandoning pregnant woman	15	7
Adultery	160	20
Assault and battery	499	661
Assault with intent to kill	10	20
Assault with intent to rape	5	5
Assault with intent to wound	9	1
Attempted burglary	--	9
Bastardy	38	49
Burglary	104	122
Burglary and larceny	12	8
Burglary and grand larceny	8	1
Carrying concealed weapons	124	80
Continued delinquency of minor	50	23
Conversion of property	62	41
Copies	2	5
Crabbe Act Violation	6	1
Cutting intent to kill	22	13
Cutting intent to wound	27	9
Defrauding inn keeper	44	50
Defrauding livery keeper	8	10
Defrauding Taxi Keeper	36	52
Deserting U. S. Army	8	8
Deserting U. S. Navy	10	4
Dyer Act violation	--	16
Embezzlement	59	61
Failure to give bill of sale	3	5
Failure to report second-hand goods	--	5
False pretense	6	11
Forgery	34	28
Fugitive from justice	329	316
Fornication	13	11
Grand larceny	166	101
Harrison Drug Act	4	25
Impersonating an officer	8	4
Issuing checks without funds	97	120
Keeping gambling house	12	14
Larceny from person	30	25
License law violation	6	3
Lunacy warrant	11	2
Malicious destruction of property	126	71
Manslaughter	19	17
Murder	--	5
National Prohibition Act violation	740	964
Neglecting children	101	202
Non-support	12	16
Obtaining goods by false	--	5
Obtaining money by false pretense	27	28
Obtaining property by false pretense	23	12
Operating auto without owner's consent	96	102
Parole violation	12	39
Petit larceny	410	376
Pointing firearms	10	5
Possession of liquor	556	--
Receiving stolen property	47	40
Rape	23	15
Removing mortgaged property	6	13
Robbery	95	131

State Cases	1926	1927
Removing and secreting mortgaged property	9	7
Selling mortgaged property	5	4
Shooting intent to kill	23	21
Slander	13	14
Sodomy	10	2
State Pure Food Law	6	6
State Tag Law	88	14
Threatening	56	64
Train riding	290	352
Transporting liquor	9	1
Trespass	124	45
Witness	91	7
Miscellaneous	<u>110</u>	<u>102</u>
 TOTAL	 5,174	 4,626

TABLE II.--REPORT OF ARRESTS

City Cases	1926	1927
Attachment	79	65
Begging	62	53
Bus ordinance violation	--	6
Disturbance	477	443
Drunk and disorderly	4,139	3,596
Gambling	103	132
Habitual offender	15	36
Health ordinance violation	53	45
Indecent exposure of person	31	20
Interfering with officer	16	7
Insufficient funds	--	5
Insulting females	41	42
Keeping disorderly houses	2	4
Keeping house of ill fame	139	44
Liquor in possession	59	160
Loitering	138	159
Nuisance	33	14
Operating junk yard without license	--	15
Operating rooming house no license	22	48
Operating second-hand store without license	--	59
Peace warrant	5	4
Peddling without license	21	17
Reckless driving	312	26
Resisting an officer	30	31
Safe keeping	665	785
Selling merchandise, no license	--	5
Shooting in city limits	13	6
Snow on sidewalk	--	9
Soliciting	31	18
Suspicion	1,168	1,115
Suspicious person	320	414
Threatening in menacing manner	20	6
Unlawful assembly	174	228
Vagrancy	147	127

ANNUAL
1927



The TOLEDO CITY JOURNAL

Published by the Commission of Publicity and Efficiency

Charles F. Weiler, President; John O. Munn, W. J. Kountz,
P. H. Chapman, E. D. Cullen, J. O. Garber, Secretary

Entered as second class matter in the Postoffice at Toledo, published weekly. Subscription price, 50c per year.

Vol. XIII, No. 10

TOLEDO, OHIO

March 10, 1928

What Your Policemen Did in 1927

Fewer Arrests—More Traffic Tags Issued—Average Age of Offenders Greater—More Prisoners Released and Discharged—
Police Cost Was \$3.66 Per Capita

"Every day in every way Toledo is getting better and better." Thus might a precocious headline writer interpret the police division report for 1927. The arrests for violations of state law were nine per cent less in 1927 than in the preceding year. Arrests for violations of city ordinances exclusive of traffic violations were ten per cent less in 1927. But apprehended traffic violators increased 53% over the preceding year. Excluding traffic violators, then, is it true that Toledo had a smaller amount of crime last year than during 1926? Such a conclusion is unwarranted. Too many factors enter in.

The fact that there were fewer arrests in 1927 than in the preceding year may mean any one of several things: (1) less activity on the part of the police with a constant or increasing amount of crime; (2) police activity constant with a decreasing amount of crime; (3) a decrease in both crime and police activity.

Cost

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General Summary

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Personnel—At the end of 1927 there were 418 people on the payroll, of which 334 were patrolmen and four were patrolwomen. Officers and other employes made up the balance.

There were 76 people on the police pension roll of whom 28 were widows and ten were children. In 1926 there were 73 people drawing pensions in this division.

During the year there were 15 new appointments, two reinstatements, one reappointment, seven promotions, eight resignations, and one dismissal. No policemen were killed in 1926 or in 1927.

Precinct Stations—There are six precinct stations in the city. The distribution of the men is as follows: 332 men are at the safety building; 48 at the East Side station; 13 at the Lagrange street station, and 30 at three other stations.

The detailed record of time lost during the year shows that men were off duty for a total of 22,979 days. This includes sickness, disability, and vacations.

General Achievement—Table I shows that there were 4,626 arrests for violations of state law. In table II it is found that 8,573 arrests were made for violations of city ordinances, exclusive of traffic violations. The 64,765 traffic violations bring the total up to 73,338.

Table III shows the disposition of prisoners in numbers and percentage for the last three years. It may be noted here that there has been an increasing percentage of prisoners released and discharged in the last two years. Many petty cases of neighborhood and family quarrels were disposed of last year by requiring the offending persons to put up a bond to keep the peace.

An analysis of the color of people arrested shows that 19 per cent of the total were colored. In 1926 only 12 per cent were negroes.

The following table shows the age distribution of prisoners arrested last year in comparison with those arrested in 1926:

AGES OF PERSONS ARRESTED

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	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
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It may be noted that the average age is somewhat greater this year than last—35 years as compared with 33.5 last year.

As to nationality, 90 per cent were listed as Americans, but 39 other nationalities were listed. Next highest in arrests came the Poles with a little over two per cent of the total.

Men far outnumbered the women in falling into the clutches of the law. Seven-eighths of the people were of the male sex.

Police automobiles operated 329,073 miles in 1927 at a cost of ten cents per mile. In 1926 the cost was nine cents for each mile. These figures include gasoline, oil, and maintenance.

Uniformed Force

Chief Officer—Joseph Delehaunty, Inspector of Police.

Personnel—Two inspectors, three captains, six lieutenants, 15 sergeants, 285 patrolmen.

Achievements—Out of a total of 386 men instructed in target practice, 240 men have qualified for first, second, and third class marksmen. At the annual National Police meet at Camp Perry, men of the Toledo Police Division won two individual first prizes and third prize in the team contest.

First aid instruction is given every man on the force by the Toledo representative of the Red Cross. Toledo policemen have the enviable record of having 95 per cent of their number qualified as Red Cross agents with diplomas from Washington. It is the first department in the United States to be so honored.

Several members of the force received a course of instruction by Army officers at Camp Perry. These men passed examinations in the handling of machine guns, hand grenades, and gas bombs.

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Adultery	160	20	- 140
Assault and battery	499	661	+ 162
Assault with intent to kill	10	20	+ 10
Assault with intent to rape	5	5	--
Assault with intent to wound	9	1	- 8
Attempted burglary	9	9	+ 9
Bastardy	38	49	+ 11
Burglary	104	122	+ 18
Burglary and larceny	12	8	- 4
Burglary and grand larceny	8	1	- 7
Carrying concealed weapons	124	80	- 44
Continued delinquency of minor	50	23	- 27
Conversion of property	62	41	- 21
Copias	2	5	+ 3
Crabbe Act violation	6	1	- 5
Cutting intent to kill	22	13	- 9
Cutting intent to wound	27	9	- 18
Defrauding inn keeper	44	50	+ 6
Defrauding livery keeper	8	10	+ 2
Defrauding Taxi Keeper	36	52	+ 16
Deserting U. S. Army	8	8	--
Deserting U. S. Navy	10	4	- 6
Dyer Act violation	16	16	+ 16
Embezzlement	59	61	+ 2
Failure to give bill of sale	3	5	+ 2
Failure to report second-hand goods	5	5	+ 5
False pretense	6	11	+ 5
Forgery	34	28	- 6
Fugitive from justice	329	316	- 13
Fornication	13	11	- 2
Grand larceny	166	101	- 65
Harrison Drug Act	4	25	+ 21
Impersonating an officer	8	4	- 4
Issuing checks without funds	97	120	+ 23
Keeping gambling house	12	14	+ 2
Larceny from person	30	25	- 5
License law violation	6	3	- 3
Lunacy warrant	11	2	- 9
Malicious destruction of property	126	71	- 55
Manslaughter	19	17	- 2
Murder	5	5	+ 5
National Prohibition Act violation	740	964	+ 224
Neglecting children	101	202	+ 101
Non-support	12	16	+ 4
Obtaining goods by false	27	5	- 22
Obtaining money by false pretense	23	28	+ 5
Obtaining property by false pretense	23	12	- 11
Operating auto without owner's consent	96	102	+ 6
Parole violation	12	39	+ 27
Petit larceny	410	376	- 34
Pointing firearms	10	5	- 5
Possession of liquor	556	556	--
Receiving stolen property	47	40	- 7
Rape	23	15	- 8
Removing mortgaged property	6	13	+ 7
Rdbbery	95	131	+ 36
Removing and secreting mortgaged property	9	7	- 2
Selling mortgaged property	5	4	- 1
Shooting intent to kill	23	21	- 2
Slander	13	14	+ 1
Sodomy	10	2	- 8
State Pure Food Law	6	6	--
State Tag Law	88	14	- 74
Threatening	56	84	+ 28
Train riding	290	332	+ 42
Transporting liquor	9	1	- 8
Trespass	124	45	- 79
Witness	91	7	- 84
Miscellaneous	110	102	- 8
Total	5,174	4,626	- 548

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Bus ordinance violation	---	6	+ 6
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Gambling	103	132	+ 29
Habitual offender	15	36	+ 21
Health ordinance violation	53	45	- 8
Indecent exposure of person	31	20	- 11
Interfering with officer	16	7	- 9
Insufficient funds	---	5	+ 5
Insulting females	41	42	+ 1
Keeping disorderly houses	2	4	+ 2
Keeping house of ill fame	139	44	- 95
Liquor in possession	59	160	+ 101
Loitering	138	159	+ 21
Nuisance	33	14	- 19
Operating junk yard without license	---	15	+ 15
Operating rooming house no license	22	48	+ 26
Operating second-hand store without license	---	59	+ 59
Peace warrant	5	4	- 1
Peddling without license	21	17	- 4
Reckless driving	312	26	- 286
Resisting an officer	30	31	+ 1
Safe keeping	665	785	+ 120
Selling merchandise, no license	---	5	+ 5
Shooting in city limits	13	6	- 7
Snow on sidewalk	---	9	+ 9
Soliciting	31	18	- 13
Suspicion	1,168	1,115	- 53
Suspicious person	320	414	+ 96
Threatening in menacing manner	20	6	- 14
Unlawful assembly	174	228	- 54
Vagrancy	147	127	- 20
Visiting house of ill fame	531	304	- 227
Witness	413	454	+ 41
Miscellaneous	253	71	- 182
Total	9,512	8,573	- 939
Traffic Violations			
Driving while intoxicated	164	212	
Parking—no lights	10,880	12,759	
Parking—overtime	10,213	21,253	
Parking—safety zone	3,963	4,567	
Reckless driving	133	100	
Safety stop violation	1,489	1,175	
Speeding	332	293	
Miscellaneous	15,024	24,406	
	42,198	64,765	
Add other arrests (above)	9,512	8,573	
Total	51,710	73,338	

TABLE III.—DISPOSITION OF CASES

	1925		1926		1927	
	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Affidavits filed	243	1.33	272	1.45	268	2.02
Bail forfeited	171	.94	110	.58	80	.60
Court of Domestic Relations	---	---	38	.20	21	.16
Discharged	483	2.65	742	3.94	666	5.03
Fined	4,728	25.95	6,756	35.92	4,434	33.50
Fined and Workhouse	3,565	19.57	1,050	5.58	1,209	9.14
Fugitives & others delivered	423	2.32	578	3.07	603	4.56
Grand Jury	1,237	6.79	1,182	6.28	854	6.45
Juvenile Court	78	.43	38	.20	36	.27
Off Docket	1,359	7.46	1,136	6.04	772	5.83
Peace Bond	---	---	---	---	158	1.19
Pending	3,008	16.51	4,263	22.66	1,400	10.58
Released—No Bail	1,483	8.15	1,980	10.53	1,847	13.95
Suspended	952	5.23	470	2.50	546	4.13
U. S. Government	402	2.21	131	.70	313	2.37
Miscellaneous	87	.48	66	.35	29	.22
Total	18,221	100.00	18,812	100.00	13,236	100.00

+ or -
8
140
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8
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4
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44
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+ 5
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+ 27
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2
+ 1
8
74
28
+ 42
8
79
84
548

1927 exclusive of the 82 people killed in traffic accidents. The record for 1927 is a considerable improvement over 1925 and 1926, when there were 32 and 37 respectively.

What happened to the 24 persons who committed the homicides? Only five were sentenced. Six are still at large, two unknown, one was found to have killed in self-defence, two were killed by officers and a hold-up victim, three committed suicide, no indictments were returned against four alleged killers, and one case is pending. In summing up, out of 24 killers in 1927, five are dead, five sentenced and 14 alive and free.

Out of 832 persons reported missing in Toledo during the year, all but nine were accounted for.

Recommendations of Inspector Haas: 1. Increase in the size of the detective force to 30 regular detectives, 20 detailed detectives, and ten patrolmen in order to visit questionable hangouts more often.

2. A fund of not less than \$1,000 to be used for out-of-town trips necessitated in following up crime clues.

Traffic Bureau

(The report of this bureau was published in the City Journal of February 18, 1928.)

Women's Bureau

Chief Officer—Grace R. Jamison, Director of the Women's Bureau.

Personnel—One director, four policewomen, three desk women, three jail matrons, two janitresses, and one stenographer.

Achievements—The Women's Bureau handled 2,331 cases during the year, most of which were office interviews. The policewomen made 3,839 visits during the year; investigated the cases of 91 missing persons, and found 19; issued 486 dance hall permits; licensed 65 dance halls; arrested 282 offenders.

The table below shows the chief offences of women as indicated by arrests made. The problem of the Women's Bureau is to help solve these problems:

Charges	1926	1927
Drunk and disorderly	120	194
Complaining Witness	146	162
Possession of Liquor	166	157
Suspicion	121	128

Visiting house of ill fame	255	118
Safekeeping	68	109
Disturbance	98	101
Keeping house of ill fame	128	38

Total ----- 1102 1007

The purpose of this bureau is to do preventative and protective work among women and girls; to maintain a bureau of friendly service for women, children, and parents. A few of the services rendered by the Women's Bureau are supervision of dances and the bus stations, patrol work, taking young children home, warning parents, and the enforcement of the street trades ordinance.

The director made an interesting analysis of causes of crime among women as revealed by a study of cases. Among these causes are broken homes, physical and emotional instability, lack of education, poor heritage and environment, mental defects and social maladjustment.

Vice Squad

Chief Officer — Captain D. T. Wolfe, (Sergeant Matthews, from November to December 31.)

Personnel—One captain and 12 patrolmen.

Achievements—The vice squad made 721 arrests in 1927 as against 1,006 in 1926. In the previous year there were six men on the squad. It is interesting to note the monthly variation in the activity of the vice squad. In January 109 arrests were made, 205 in May, 12 in July, 56 in September, five in October, and 49 in November. Only five arrests were made between September 24 and November 13, and no arrests were made between October 26 and November 13.

Liquor Squad

Chief Officer—Patrolman R. Murphy.

Personnel—Five patrolmen
Achievements—The liquor squad arrested 856 persons charged with violating city, state, and national prohibition laws. This number may be compared to 1,315 arrests during 1926 and 1,637 in 1925. Fines amounted to \$121,507 as compared with \$195,230 in 1926. Searches were made at 1,737 places; the squad took 9 stills and confiscated 38 autos. A veritable flood of liquor

was confiscated—2,130 gallons of whisky, 39,754 gallons of beer, and 4,040 gallons of mash.

Division of Motors

Chief Officer—Sergeant L. Matthews.

Personnel—One sergeant, and three patrolmen.

Achievements — Motor maintenance cost \$32,647 last year as compared with \$29,882.59 in 1926. A detailed record is kept of each car and motorcycle in police service. There were 101 motor vehicles used in police service last year, four of which were patrol wagons, 75 other automobiles, 21 motorcycles and one boat.

Repairs are made at the municipal garage which charges the police division for this service. Gasoline and oil are supplied at the police garage in the safety building.

Bureau of Identification & Records

Chief Officer—John H. Louy, Superintendent.

Personnel — One superintendent, one assistant superintendent, five lieutenant clerks, two sergeant clerks.

Achievements—During the year there were 1,319 new subjects and 48 special subjects registered. Copies of all new finger prints and photos were sent to the national, Ohio, and Michigan bureaus of criminal identification. Hundreds of finger prints and photographs were furnished to county, state and national officials. Several thousand finger prints and records from other institutions were received and filed.

The re-filing of 65,000 Bertillon cards has just been completed. The Toledo police have abandoned the Bertillon system in favor of the finger print system as a means of identification.

Miscellaneous Divisions

License Bureau. The Bureau of Licenses issued 2,967 licenses during 1927. Soft drink licenses topped the list, with chauffeurs licenses (811) close behind. There were 51 licenses disapproved and 23 revoked.

Policemen reported 3,752 street lights which were not lit. They also found 1,063 doors and 118 windows open during the year.

(Continued on page 152)

ing to the Division of Inspection, Department of Safety, Office Equipment of the character and in the quantity below stated:

- 1 Case, as follows:
 - 1 Pair End Panels.
 - 6 5 drawer double compartment 8x5 card files with automatic locks, on 14" sanitary bases. (Overall width; 9' 3", depth 28 1/2", height 56" top of first drawer to be 27" from floor; top of highest drawer to be not over 56" from floor; finish Olive Green).

- 1 Case as follows:
 - 1 Pair End Panels.
 - 1 8 drawer letter file with Auto lock.
 - 2 Roll Curtain Cases with 7 roller shelves.

- 1 Knee Space Unit with Box drawer and coin and bill tray.
- 1 Continuous Linoleum Top (Overall width; 8' 8", depth 29 3/4", height 42 27/32").

- 1 Case as follows:
 - 1 6" Sanitary Base.
 - 3 6 drawer document file sections.
 - 1 8 drawer 6x4 card section.
 - 1 Top (Overall width; 32 3/4", depth 18", height 58"; Olive Green.)

All the above to be metal equipment.

Copies of the proposal forms, specifications, form of bond and contract may be secured from the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies upon request.

Each bid must be made upon the proposal form prepared and furnished by the City of Toledo.

Mark envelope plainly "Bid on Metal Equipment."

Each bidder must file with his proposal, a certified check, drawn to the order of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City of Toledo, Ohio, in a sum equal to ten per cent of the bid price of the material proposed to be furnished. Said check to guarantee the execution and performance of a contract and its proper security and to be forfeited to the City of Toledo in case bidder fails to enter into contract.

The Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to accept any bid, which he may deem advantageous to the City of Toledo, Ohio.

By direction of the Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies, City of Toledo, Ohio.

S. R. RAIRDON,
Commissioner of Purchases and Supplies.

3-3, 12, '28.

POLICE REPORT

(Continued from page 132)

Chief Operator Police Alarm.—There were 3,226 delinquencies by patrolmen who failed to call in to the station properly. Of these 1,495 complaints were not satisfactorily explained, and so were reported to the chief.

1927 was a big year for meals at the city jail. There were 70,245 1/2 served. It is not clear as to who got the half of a meal.

In conclusion it may be said that the detailed report of the police division is a voluminous document of 157 pages. Necessarily there can be little more than a brief summary here. The complete report is available at the City Journal office.

Doings of Council

Monday—March 5th

THE CITY COUNCIL—Passed an ordinance to provide white way lights on Oak Street from First to Fassett and on Ontario from Madison to Jefferson—Authorized the Street Railway Commission to redesignate car stops on the Cherry line—Heard the report by a special committee composed of Auth, Dennis, and Miller which stated that only 6 1/2% of the people employed in the last month were from outside the city, and that no outside people were hired when Toledo men were available—Referred a proposed bond issue of \$30,000 for a shelter house at Sterling Park to the Finance Committee—Referred to the same committee a proposed bond issue of \$16,000 for a swimming pool and bath house at Ashley Park—Passed a resolution for 120 single white way lights on Monroe street from Eleventh to the N. Y. C. tracks—Named a committee of three to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce to use the Erie street market for exhibition purposes—Disapproved the creation of the office of a full-time Health Commissioner by a vote of 10-9 on the first reading—Passed an ordinance to issue bonds on a 4 1/4% basis instead of a 4 1/2% basis as heretofore—Referred the petition of the County Plan Commission to create a Metropolitan Park District to the Public Improvements Committee—Refused to amend the appropriation ordinance as reported from committee, in spite of efforts made to increase the allowance for firemen's pensions by \$15,000—Heard the report of the Safety Director that he is making a detailed study of the pension system—Heard the report of the Assistant Law Director that the administration expected to settle the pension problem within a few days—Adjourned for three weeks until March 19th.

The city of Houston, Texas, recently passed the model milk ordinance which was prepared by the United States Public Health Service. All milk will be divided into four grades—A, B, C, and D. The grading is based on the bacterial count, and the conditions under which the dairy operates.

Grade A must have a bacterial count not to exceed 50,000 per cubic centimeters, and cows and operating facilities must pass each one of 21 inspections. Tubercular tests and examinations of cows are provided. Nine separate inspections are provided for the dairy barn and milk house. The location, construction, and operation of the toilet will be considered as well as the quality and quantity of the water supply. Utensils and milking must pass six inspections. Cooling, bottling, and capping requirements must be met, and health certificates will be required of men working in the dairies.

Grade B milk must have not less than 200,000 bacteria per cubic centimeter, and the dairy producing it must pass 18 inspections.

For Grade C milk 13 inspections are required, and there must be not more than 1,000,000 bacteria. Grade D milk may be used for commercial purposes only.

Dairymen seem to be almost unanimously in favor of the new ordinance. Out of nearly 800 dairies producing milk for consumption in Houston, there was only one which voiced objections to the ordinance.

According to the Toledo milk report for January, published in the City Journal for February 25, 1928, there were five Toledo dairies which had a bacterial content of more than 50,000 per cubic centimeter.

A Scot named MacIntosh had an argument over his taxi fare. The driver talked harshly and insulted the Scot.

"Do you know who I am?" asked proudly. "I am a MacIntosh."

"I don't care if you're a brand new umbrella, I'll have my fare," said the driver.

Entered
Vol. X

The
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