

FRIENDSHIP PAVED WAY FOR MASCHKE

G. O. P. Leader Prospered Because He Kept Word, Had Level Head.

(Continued From First Page)

Plain Dealer. They were published in the summer of 1934, a series of articles which ran for six weeks. These memoirs did not make any startling disclosures, they were obviously written with a desire to avoid hurting anyone. But in this autobiography Mr. Maschke told simply and chronologically about his political activities. The narrative showed very plainly the qualities which brought him the Republican leadership in Cuyahoga County.

Political leaders aren't elected; they grow into the job, and Mr. Maschke's autobiography told how he grew into his. First he was a precinct captain, constantly running to the City Hall, to the Court House or the police station to do a favor for someone. He became something of a political personage because he was able to carry his precinct. Then he formed alliances with other precinct and ward leaders. These alliances enabled him to achieve some influence in the county convention where candidates were nominated and delegates to state conventions chosen.

His influence received recognition when he was able to defeat a man who had double-crossed the organization, when he was able to nominate a personal candidate for judge or for county office over the active opposition of the federal office holders, who were running Republican affairs at that time.

He was a factor to be reckoned with when he joined forces with late Theodore E. Burton and it suddenly dawned on the city that he was a full-fledged political boss when his personal candidate for mayor was able to defeat the great and previously invincible Tom L. Johnson.

National Figure in 1912.

He became a national political figure as early as 1912 when, out of loyalty to Burton, he delivered the votes which elected the delegates who were responsible for Taft's renomination over the opposition of Theodore Roosevelt.

Then he was just a city boss, an obscure cog in the Old Guard's national political machine, who happened to have been thrust into a strategic position. But sixteen years later, as a national committeeman, he entered the select circle of presidential makers when he was the first to announce to the Cleveland group and similar meetings in 225 cities over a national telephone hook-up. The pioneers are telephone employees with 21 or more years of service.

There is no one in the ranks of the Republican party ready to take his place. A new leader, if one develops, will have to grow into it, just as Mr. Maschke did. There may never be another county leader who can wield Mr. Maschke's scepter just as there never has been another Ohio colossus who could take the place of Mark Hanna.

Mr. Maschke had a lot of fun writing his memoirs. The late Theodore E. Burton, of the Plain Dealer staff. At first Mr. Maschke didn't think Loveland was serious. Finally he was convinced and the idea appealed to him. For

years he had been lampooned, cartooned, editorially investigated against. Criticism had never bothered him personally, but in his mellow years he welcomed the opportunity to tell his own story in an autobiography and let his readers judge for themselves whether he had been the grim ogre which the cartoons pictured him.

Mr. Maschke wrote his memoirs in long hand on a scratch pad. Whenever he finished a chapter he would call Loveland to his office and read it to him. Dozens of friends helped supply him with names and dates, for he wanted everything to be exact. All the political writers were Mr. Maschke's friends, regardless of how bitterly their newspapers attacked him editorially. For over 30 years, one after another of the Plain Dealer political writers were his closest journalistic confidants, though the Plain Dealer usually opposed him editorially.

A long line of Plain Dealer political writers knew Mr. Maschke intimately and year in and year out were on personally friendly terms with him. The earliest was the late Carl T. Robertson. From 1901 to 1903, who later became Mr. Maschke's favorite bridge partner; from 1903 to 1905 there was the late Bill Cough, whom Mr. Maschke considered the best political writer he ever knew; from 1905 to 1907 there was the late Ben Allen who used to meet Mr. Maschke Saturday afternoons at a drug store and concoct political plots which made stories for Allen and publicity for Maschke. It was Allen who suggested to Maschke that he take a crack at Joseph E. Foraker at the 1906 state Republican convention.

From 1907 to 1911 there was Archie Kennel, a red hot Tom L. Johnson Democrat who nevertheless was friendly with Mr. Maschke. He was now a jury commissioner. The late A. E. McKee maintained the connection from 1911 to 1914. He was followed by Walter E. Pfeiffer, head of the Plain Dealer's Washington bureau, from 1914 to 1917; by A. V. Abernethy, now secretary of the Cleveland Bar Association, in 1917 and 1918; by the late E. Arthur (Duke) Roberts in 1919; by N. R. Howard, now managing editor of the Plain Dealer, from 1919 to 1922; by Philip W. Porter, now chief editor of the Plain Dealer, from 1922 to 1929, and by the writer since then.

Many a time Mr. Maschke gave new writers tips on how to write. He was the unnamed and unimpeachable source of many a political sensational newspaper story. And he got many a laugh out of the consternation that such stories would cause.

Sometimes stories would come out that he had been a candidate for office. The other source would say, "I have nothing to say," would be his comment.

Helped Reporters.

But if a reporter outlined the story he intended to write, Mr. Maschke would correct the facts, correct Mr. Maschke would correct in some way to let him know. A phrase, such as, "That isn't far from wrong" or the inference in his voice when he asked, "How did you ever get that?" would reveal that the story was authentic.

When Mr. Maschke retired from the chairmanship in 1933 the political writers gave a dinner in his honor. He was touched at this tribute from more or less cynical news writers who had written about politics in the previous dozen or so years.

In the fall of that year Mr. Maschke invited the political writers to a party at the Oakwood Country Club. It was held on the evening before the mayoralty election and he called it a prediction party because he told how the election would turn out. He was right. The election was won by another similar party and again correctly predicted the election result.

In Mr. Maschke's death the past and present political writers of the Cleveland newspapers are among the thousands of Clevelanders who have lost a friend.

BAR CHARGES ASSAILED
Cherney Denies Statements in Disbarment Proceedings.

Edward J. Cherney, whose disbarment a Cleveland Bar Association committee seeks in proceedings on file in Common Pleas Court, asserted yesterday that the attorney's charges were "based on transactions which occurred ten and twelve years ago, and are entirely without foundation."

Cherney said further: "These complaints were carefully investigated by the Cuyahoga Bar Association, which fully exonerated me and added: 'The committee finds that there was no unprofessional conduct chargeable to him.'"

The pending proceedings charge the attorney with mishandling funds entrusted to him by three women clients.

Arizona Wants Support.
PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 19. (AP)—The Arizona House of Representatives unanimously adopted a memorial today asking the United States government to acquire sufficient territory from Sonora, Mexico, to establish an Arizona seaport on the Gulf of California.

Man Serves Sentence Week-Ends

MASCHKE CRUSHED REVOLTS IN PARTY

Resigned in 1933, Leaving Davis at Helm, but Backed Burton for Mayor.

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Maschke, George B. Harris, later common pleas judge, and Fletcher Sanders, former city councilman and common pleas judge, one of the most active workers in the Republican ranks was Harry L. Davis, later mayor of the city and governor of Ohio.

Davis, whose first important city office was that of city treasurer, was developing quite a following and in 1915 was elected mayor of Cleveland, defeating Peter Witt, for years the storm petrel of City Council and recently traction expert for the Van Sweringen. Witt got more first choice votes but was beaten by Davis and second choice votes.

Shortly after this Harris, who then was chairman of the Republican central committee, broke away from Mr. Maschke and Davis after a crack at Joseph E. Foraker at the 1906 state Republican convention, somewhat vague charges of faithlessness were hurled on both sides. But Mr. Maschke stuck to Davis, continuing to give him his support in the Cleveland City Council until 1920 when they split. After Davis, in a victorious race for governor, received a shockingly small vote in his home county, he blamed Maschke and in retaliation virtually ignored appointments suggested by his former mentor in things political.

Not Much Maschke Support.

In 1922 Davis did not run for governor but in 1924 he ran again and was defeated. In spite of the past, he got a lot of votes in Cuyahoga County.

Mr. Maschke and Davis came to grips in 1927 when Davis leaped into the political spotlight by sponsoring an amendment to knock out the city manager form of government and restore the federal plan of an elected mayor and ward council. Mr. Maschke always had been opposed to the city manager plan in theory, but he helped defeat the Davis amendment because Davis would not say whether he would be a candidate for office.

In two succeeding charter amendment campaigns in which the anti-manager forces lost Mr. Maschke did not take an active part. But it was in 1931 before the final downfall of the manager plan took place, in a campaign which had the solid backing of the Democratic organization and the support of Davis followers and remnants of the Republican organization.

Supported Morgan When Charter Fell.

The paths of Davis and Maschke again crossed as soon as the charter was changed. Davis wanted to run for mayor. Maschke wanted to run for mayor. Maschke was the last of the city managers and a man whom Maschke admired and respected, to be the Republican candidate.

It subsequently was widely reported that Maschke persuaded Davis not to run, promising Davis that if he would withdraw and give support to Davis at a future time, in any event, Davis did not run. Morgan ran, was nominated to run in the final against Ray T. Miller, a Democrat, and was defeated by Miller for the mayoralty.

Mr. Maschke's path as party leader was becoming increasingly rocky. Various dissatisfied members of the party were demanding his retirement and attempting to smoke up sentiment against him in the ward organizations. Mr. Maschke, fighting back with characteristic refusal to leave while he was under fire, crushed the revolts, the last one of which came in March and April of 1933.

Resigned in 1933.

It had been known for some time that he desired to retire, but each time that he had been on the verge of doing so, something had come up to prevent. Finally, on May 26, 1933, he wrote a letter resigning his post as chairman of the Republican county central committee.

Davis, after the retirement of Maschke, was the strongest individual in the party. He was fondly remembered by the "boys" who had followed him in his career as mayor nearly twenty years before and he was obviously a live candidate for mayor. He succeeded in being elected chairman, succeeding Mr. Maschke.

In the fall of 1933 Davis defeated Miller for mayor, after a campaign in which Miller was materially weakened by the primary opposition of Congressman Martin L. Sweeney, rebel Democrat. The election was a major solidified Davis control over the party organization, although a number of the suburbs were restive. The Davis control, however, lasted only through his term of office.

In 1935 Davis was again opposed by Miller but a new Republican entered the field, Harold H. Burton. Burton had not been one of the old Maschke stalwarts but neither was he a Davis man, and the elements of the party which had been disgusted by the Davis administration, plus the independents, elected him mayor.

Mr. Maschke took a prominent part in the Burton campaign. It was not only that he was paying off old scores with Davis. He also felt that he would be doing the city a good service by helping to eliminate Davis from public life. And while throughout his political career he had been impervious to criticism, in his later years Mr. Maschke wanted to be well thought of in the community in which he had spent his life.

Mr. Maschke did become well thought of in the community, but only respected, not venerated and loved. The realization of this wish was in part brought about by such activities as the support of Burton for mayor. The very newspapers which had denounced "Maschkeism" and had proclaimed for a decade that "Maschke must go" published laudatory editorials about him on various occasions.

Davis Resignation Leaves Party at Odds.

Davis meanwhile had resigned the chairmanship. Early in the Burton administration it became a question who would obtain it. The Davis faction was displeased with Burton. They had had to support him against Miller after he had beaten Davis in the primary but they did not really like him. Burton in many ways had an organization outside the regular ward organization.

During much of this time Mr. Maschke had lived in enforced idleness. In February, 1936, having complained of a weakness in his right leg, he was examined by surgeons who told him that a bone cyst had

developed above the knee which necessitated wearing a brace. He was confined to his home all the time, but his telephone continued to ring and people still came to see him and talk politics. His preference for county chairman was Morgan; who was also Burton's preference. Morgan was considered to be the only chairman who could restore harmony to the county organization. But Maschke's resurgence in practice had been great enough so that when it appeared that Morgan would not accept the post, some of the faithful talked of Maschke again becoming chairman. A few days before the county convention, however, Morgan changed his mind and agreed to serve. He was elected without opposition.

Helped Put Over Slate.

Mr. Maschke, although ill, took part in the presidential primary of 1936. He, along with Ed D. Schorr, state chairman, was instrumental in putting over the "favorite son" slate of Cleveland pledged to Robert A. Taft of Cincinnati. This was done to prevent a division of the state organization such as would have occurred had actual delegates been sent to contest for delegates. Such a contest, if at all bitter, would certainly have left breaches in the party that would not have healed in time for it to present a united front in the November campaign.

The only actual candidate who entered Ohio was United States Senator William E. Borah. Maschke emerged from his retirement to attend a Taft meeting at Public Music Hall a week before the primary and speak personally against Borah. Leaning on a cane as he talked, Mr. Maschke assailed Borah for his vote against the anti-lynching bill and declared that no Republican candidate could win who had alienated the Negro vote. Borah was badly beaten in the primary. Maschke's opposition undoubtedly was a factor in the defeat.

Attended Convention That Made Morgan Chairman.

Mr. Maschke attended the Republican county convention at which Morgan was chosen county chairman in May, 1936. A few days later he went to the hospital for the removal of a kidney, on which a cyst had developed. Mr. Maschke came through the operation without any complications, but he kept regretting his inability to attend the Republican national convention held in Cleveland the following month.

For several months preceding his operation Mr. Maschke had undergone X-ray treatments to heal the bone in his leg. These treatments proved beneficial and when he recovered from his operation he was permitted to take automobile rides and to walk, provided he wore a brace. More than once he remarked that since he had had to wear a brace, which he detested, his admiration for President Roosevelt, who had to wear two of them and still was able to smile, had increased by leaps and bounds.

In August Mr. Maschke had recovered sufficiently to attend the luncheon at the Great Lakes Exposition in honor of President Roosevelt. A few days later he motored to West Middlesex, Pa., to hear the opening speech by Gov. A. M. Landon's campaign for the presidency.

Mr. Maschke also attended a dinner in honor of John D. M. Hamilton, chairman of the Republican national committee, but that was about the extent of his participation in the 1936 presidential campaign.

Mr. Maschke's 68th birthday was Oct. 16. On Saturday evening, Oct. 17, he attended a birthday party given for him by the Republican county organization at Republican headquarters. The activity was too much for him and the next day he was tired and stayed in bed. A few days later he developed pleurisy, which was followed by bronchial pneumonia.

CITY LEADERS PAY MASCHKE TRIBUTE

Friendliness and Square Dealing of Party Chief Given Praise.

Political friends and foes of Maurice Maschke joined last night in tribute to the integrity and political sagacity of the former Cuyahoga County Republican chieftain, who died last night.

Here are some of their comments: MAYOR HAROLD H. BURTON—Maschke rendered exceptionally valuable service to his party, both nationally and locally. He was a man of high character, a man of high integrity, a man of high ability and high energy. He was a man of high character, a man of high integrity, a man of high ability and high energy.

DANIEL E. MORGAN, Republican county chairman, while not unexpected, is nonetheless sincerely mourned. No person knew Maurice Maschke who did not like him, admire him and trust him. His outstanding quality was his capacity for friendship. He was a man who recognized in him an unrivaled political leader, but he was a man who was a friend, kind, warm and just, and who was approachable. For them his death is a tragic loss.

A. J. HIRST, former election board clerk, was associated with him for many years and I believe I had his confidence. He was the square man, ever kind, I've met the great near-great and the great near-great. He was a man who was a friend, kind, warm and just, and who was approachable. For them his death is a tragic loss.

WILLIAM R. HOPKINS, former city manager, who was a friend of Maschke's, knew his readiness to help anyone who was in need of service. He will be greatly missed.

MAYO FESLER, executive director of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Club, with Maurice Maschke, and I had many years of association. He was a man who was a friend, kind, warm and just, and who was approachable. For them his death is a tragic loss.

PIERCE D. METZGER, chairman of the Cuyahoga County Democratic Club, was a friend of Maschke's. He was a man who was a friend, kind, warm and just, and who was approachable. For them his death is a tragic loss.

EDWIN D. BARRY, former safety director, was a friend of Maschke's. He was a man who was a friend, kind, warm and just, and who was approachable. For them his death is a tragic loss.

RAY T. MILLER, former Democrat

mayor—He was the greatest leader the Republican party ever had in Cleveland. He had all the elements of leadership that kept him at the post after many people thought he had given up his directorship of his party here. He had a keen understanding of the politics and he knew how to pick candidates.

COUNCILMAN LEROY N. BUNDY—The colored people of Cleveland and the State of Ohio have lost a real and genuine friend and one that cannot be replaced. CHIEF JUSTICE HUNT W. GRIFITH—One of the finest men I ever knew is gone. Active, kind, considerate and generous in council, his contributions to countless men and women in this community helped them in their careers, cleared away their troubles and assisted them to meet life. His warmness came from his heart and I am inexpressibly sorrowed by his loss.

GEORGE H. BENDER, former state senator—The Republican party has lost a staunch friend and great leader.

200 Pickets Stop Horvitz Road Job

Nearly 200 pickets advanced on the Highway Construction Co.'s Granger Road construction job yesterday and forced work on the \$400,000 project to be called off for the day. Two laborers on the job were reported beaten.

A squad of Garfield Heights police and two deputy sheriffs were called to the scene. One of the laborers was held by police last night when a revolver was found in his pocket. Samuel A. Horvitz, president of the company, said last night that all the men employed on the job were union men and the trouble was "just the old Cuyahoga County Special Master several weeks ago in a move to reorganize the construction corporation he heads, Horvitz accused Frank P. Converse, representative of the International Union of Operating Engineers, of attempting to control construction contracts and of obstructing work on the Fair Hill Road project, which Horvitz's company was doing.

The Granger Road project is a section of a modern north and south highway being built into the city. Only a small amount of the work has been completed. Work was expected to be resumed either this morning or tomorrow morning, according to Horvitz.

Telephone Pioneers Rally.
More than 800 employees and guests of the Ohio Bell Telephone Co., members of the Telephone Pioneers of America, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the pioneers' organization in the Carter Hotel last night. President Walter S. Gifford of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. addressed the Cleveland group and similar meetings in 225 cities over a national telephone hook-up. The pioneers are telephone employees with 21 or more years of service.

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