

I, FRED KOHLER School Children Enjoy Sleigh Ride—Artists' Models Form League

Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XIV—"PRUSSIAN DISCIPLINE."

ON OCT. 6 Chief Kohler transferred 60 policemen—the greatest number ever to be moved—in a shake-up intended for the good of the force, which gave more than half the 80 worse berths than they had had. The murmurs inside the ranks grew so loud that Kohler the next night called a meeting, open to all the force, at which he proposed to "discuss any of the changes with any of the interested policemen."

More than 200 policemen—nearly the entire force not on night duty—crowded into the roll call room. Kohler, in civilian clothes, sat on the low platform while a sergeant friendly to him called the assembly to order.

With sudden tensing, the lid was blown off the meeting when Sergt. Abernathy rose and in a long and detailed speech of complaint demanded to know how and why the uniformed force was to be spied upon by plain clothes detectives who reported to Kohler the observed petty delinquencies of the force.

Before the chief deigned to reply, Sergt. James Doran, in more controlled and smoother fashion, added his voice to the same questions. When he ended, there were calls from all over the room: "Yes, tell us why?" "Let's hear from you, chief?" "Tell us about the transfers, too."

Kohler rose and surveyed his men. After a long pause, he said: "I appreciate that you can't all think alike. I'm the chief of this force. As long as I am the chief, I'm going to run it. If I think it's a good thing to transfer a man, I'll do it. You want to know why I have to use detectives to spy on you? I admit I do. I have to. You all ought to know that there are too many police being brought up on charges of drinking on duty and loafing on the job and getting into drunken fights. I won't stand for that. If you won't quit, I'll have to make examples of every drunk on the force. Do you hear that?" They did, but they heard it with some muttering. In an awkward pause, the chairman rose and inserted a speech urging harmony and joint work to the end of a finer police department, doing really nothing but saving the chief from an undignified silence. The drifting crowd up. Just why Kohler called it or consented to it is uncertain; but he was enraged and alarmed next day to find that the assembly was interpreted by the newspapers as meaning that actual revolt was very near the surface.

One of the chief victims of his anger was the Sergt. Abernathy who had spoken out so boldly in complaint. By the end of the year, this

Mangan had been guilty of several infractions against departmental rules in the conduct of his beat. In this case Chief Kohler had finally to go to Mayor Johnson for support.

Mangan, a big and energetic policeman, was used at various "tough" corners through his career to subdue hoodlums who enjoyed street corner brawls and fights. He did most conspicuous service at the southwest corner of Superior and E. 9th in 1926 and 1927, when that corner, particularly on a Saturday night, rejoiced in plain and fancy hoodlums bent on happy hours in pretty rough horseplay.

Mangan sent word to the chief boasting he was too valuable a man to be spared from that corner; and presented a notable list of merchants and residents who were prepared to ask the safety commissioners to keep him on the job there unpunished.

So Kohler went to Mayor Johnson. "This man will not obey the rules," Kohler said. "I am going to insist that, no matter how much the safety board hates me and would like to overrule me, this policeman be suspended and punished."

Johnson supported him, and insisted the unwilling Excell and Buckley ratify Kohler's sentence. In October, 1928, Kohler made a special drive against police drinking while on duty, and was reported to have employed numerous inspectors, lieutenants, and detectives to watch the uniformed men for more than two weeks. At the end of the drive, he brought 25 police up on charges and fined or reduced the commissions of sixteen.

The discipline Kohler attempted to set up probably remains as the great reputation of his chiefship. It has furnished a high mark for succeeding police directors. It consisted of the completely Prussian attitude of ruthless punishment of the slightest transgression and left among the admitted results of those days a high sense of anti-democracy and inflexibility toward him.



JAMES DORAN.

Sergeant was off on a tour of the furthest precincts from his residence. This Kohler kept up for three years. Whether or not he believed that Abernathy was one of his personal enemies, he never disguised his hostility toward him.

This was unfortunate for Abernathy, before the end of Kohler's rule, made himself a hero. He was walking a lonely beat on Secor Avenue one night when he saw flames shoot from the second floor of a house and heard a great explosion. Abernathy dashed into the dwelling and for ten minutes struggled to pull two small children out of the death while the house shut up into flames. The burns and scars suffered by the sergeant that night blocked all hopes he might have had of a career such as the others have. He lived in agony for months, finally emerged practically an invalid. No award of decent merit ever was made to him, and at this writing he is still a sergeant, in charge of a precinct store room, utterly incapacitated for other police work.

The other event of classic importance to Kohler's control of the force came three weeks later, when it seemed as if Kohler, in dismay at the novel police rally and its implications, had decided to come into the open against all greater and lesser foes in the department.

On Oct. 15, 1926, he reduced to the ranks one of the outstanding detectives, the best accredited murder investigator in the department, Phil Mooney. The charge on which Mooney was punished was that he had talked too much and prematurely to newspaper reporters about investigations into a current murder; but every policeman knew that Mooney's independence of and violent dislike for Kohler constituted too striking a feature of his personality to be a coincidence.

Unsuccessful Persecution.

A year later, he hauled Mooney up on charges of failing to ring a call box; a year after that of straying from his beat—until finally no one could disregard Kohler's intentions to try to make the police force too unpleasant a place for Mooney to inhabit.

He was unsuccessful, fortunately for one of the most intelligent detectives the city has ever had. Mooney was restored to the detective bureau after Kohler's time, and between 1927 and 1931, when he retired on pension, had the distinguished experience of solving more murders than almost all the rest of the force.

Mooney cut out for himself the Italian district, and became such a genial and unaffected patron of its homes and people that he got more information there than all the Italian detectives the force has had.

Mooney's achievement in tracking and inducing confessions from some of the murderers of the publisher, Dan Kober, in 1919, obtained two years later, would almost fill a book. He is now head of the detective force of a large store of Cleveland.

On the other hand, Sergt. "Jim" Doran (later county detective) who had been one of the spokesmen for the police at the protest meeting, ended far differently with Kohler, who at one time transferred Doran to his private office as a secretary and assistant. Apparently they went on in this relationship disliking each other as intensely as ever.

Two other disciplinary actions by Kohler remain to be noted. One was against Patrolman James Mangan in September, 1927,



PHIL MOONEY.

ing police directors. It consisted of the completely Prussian attitude of ruthless punishment of the slightest transgression and left among the admitted results of those days a high sense of anti-democracy and inflexibility toward him.

More damaging than that to Kohler, it gave the growing hostility of the two safety commissioners fuel on which to feed. Part of their attitude may have been politically dictated, but part came from genuine resentment. Few samples of open flare-ups will define the growth of the ill feelings.

Feb. 17, 1928, Commissioner Excell declared the board was "about to overrule some more of Kohler's 'writings,'" and both members criticized his continual squabbles over Police Court cases with the new judge, then recently Prosecutor Levine. Next day the board adopted a department rule aimed at Kohler, to prevent "any police officer" from openly criticizing public officials.

Oct. 3, 1928, the board turned down a proposal to pension a veteran lieutenant because, Commissioner Buckley said, it was "merely a brazen attempt by Kohler to remove a good officer he didn't like."

Jan. 7, 1929, Kohler set out to insult the board by blaming "all police judges" in his annual report, for freeing "admitted crooks," thus daring the board to enforce its non-criticism rule.

Feb. 12, 1929, encountering Chief Kohler in the Hollenden lobby, Commissioner Buckley chided him for his report's remarks about Judge Levine, and Kohler answered he couldn't be bothered with politicians annoying him, shaking his fist in Buckley's face. Next day Kohler was summoned before a closed session of the safety board and told he had fractured the non-criticism rule.

"Kohler is incompetent." Next day Kohler was again before the board, and there was shouting and not shaking. Buckley gave out an interview.

"Kohler simply is incompetent to be chief. You know I had him appointed to the force, and I am sorry I did."

When Kohler was told of this interview, he said: "I wouldn't attempt to deny anything Director Buckley said for he might resign and the community wouldn't be able to get along without him. I have heard rumors of changes being preferred against me. I'll wait and see if there are."

June 1, 1929, the safety board announced it was considering whether Kohler could be retired on pension, his twentieth anniversary on the force being just past. Autumn of 1929 the safety board non-overruled itself into an election of police pension board members from the department, pitted against a pro-Kohler slate already in the field. At the last minute Kohler succeeded in defeating this combination of foes inside the department and out by having his candidates promise a raise in pensions, and succeeded in electing four out of five of his men.

These were only a few of the feuds which raged constantly around the chief's head—with the force, the safety board, the ministers. These clashes were with all their fireworks, as nothing prior to 1928; that was when the real bolts of lightning began to break around Kohler's head, and all because of the one big piece of advanced police administration he evolved.

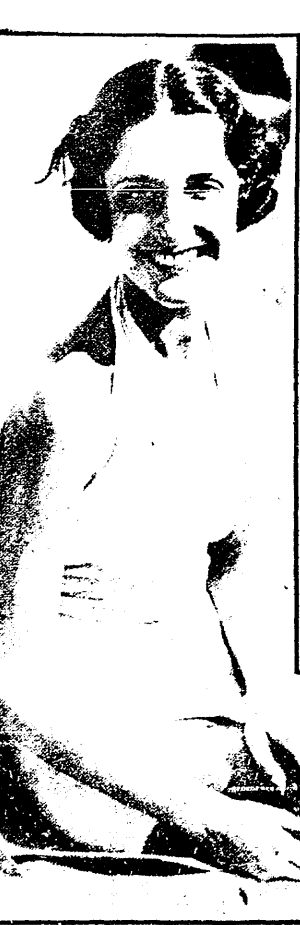
Tomorrow: "The Golden Rule."



ARTISTS' MODELS FORM LEAGUE. Doris Harman Sullivan has been elected president of the newly organized Artists' Model League of Southern California.



TAKEN FROM "LOVE CULT." Police inquiry has been turned on a feverish nightmare tale of "spiritual love weddings" at "The Temple of Cult" in Los Angeles, following the story told by Mrs. Muriel Bertson Wallace (above) that she was about to be "spiritually married."



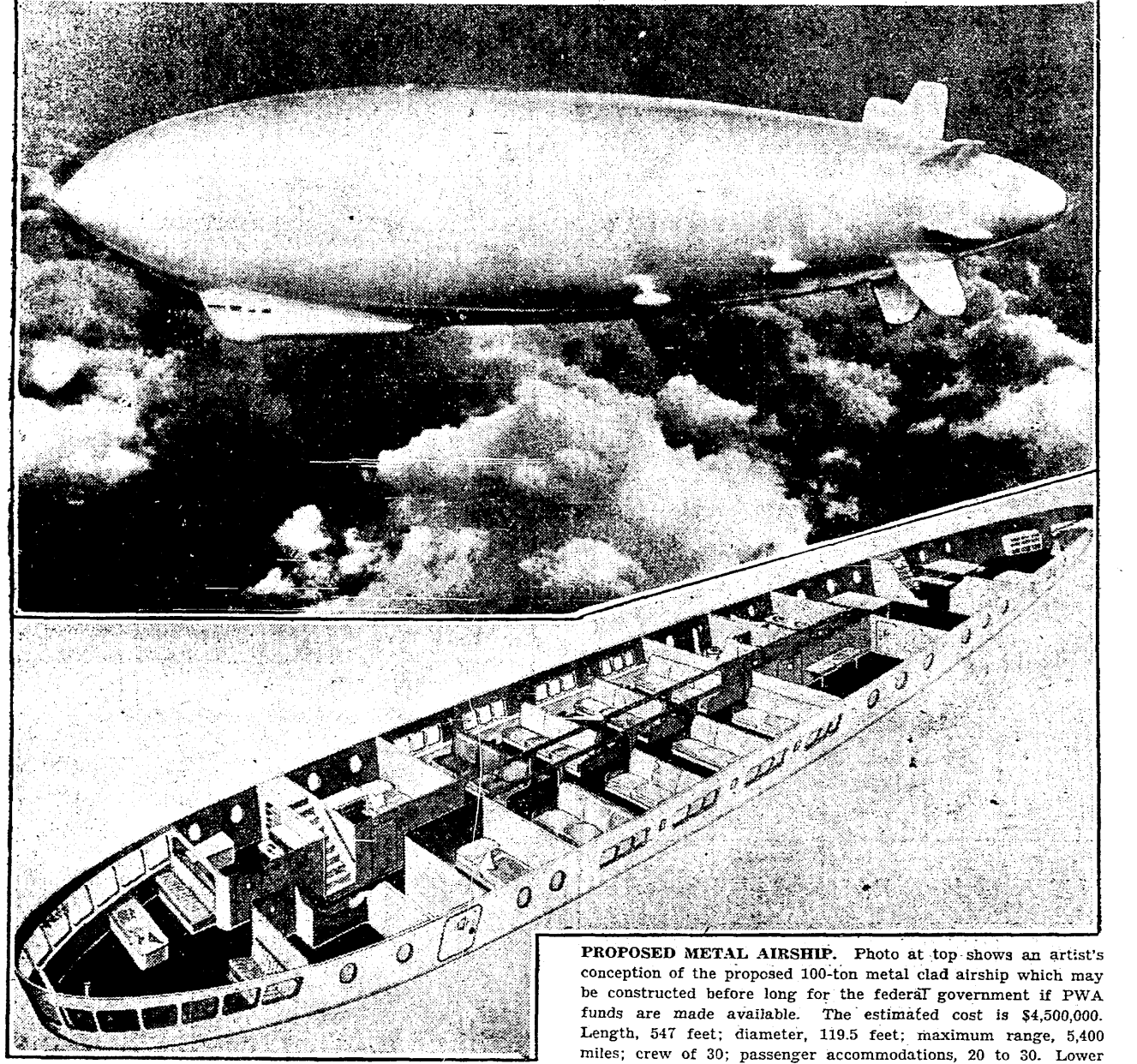
WEDS CIGAR STORE MAGNATE'S SON. Here is Mrs. John Schulte, who eloped with the son of the New York and Chicago cigar store magnate. The couple are now honeymooning in Florida.



NEW BISHOP. Rev. Francis P. Keough, assistant chancellor of the Hartford (Conn.) Roman Catholic Diocese, was appointed bishop of the Providence (R. I.) Diocese.



JINGLE BELLS! Third and fourth grade pupils of Gates Mills School went sleighing yesterday to the home of Mrs. Harold H. Neale for a Valentine party and laughed scornfully at the other youngsters who had to go home by the more conventional means of the school bus.



PROPOSED METAL AIRSHIP. Photo at top shows an artist's conception of the proposed 100-ton metal clad airship which may be constructed before long for the federal government if PWA funds are made available. The estimated cost is \$4,500,000. Length, 547 feet; diameter, 119.5 feet; maximum range, 5,400 miles; crew of 30; passenger accommodations, 20 to 30. Lower photo shows a cross section, showing how the interior would be laid out. Control room forward, radio and meteorology rooms next, stairway, followed by cabins of captain and first officer, cook's galley, lavatories, crew's mess, observation lounge in rear.



CWA PAINTER sets Mother Goose characters capering over kindergarten walls at Harvey Rice Elementary School, 11529 Buckeye Road S. E. The artist is Soltan Nihazy, 12815 Signet Avenue S. E. This unusual CWA work was done on his own initiative.



PREPARING FOR WORLD PREMIER. Frederick Stock, conductor of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, and Leo Sowerby are shown going over the score of Sowerby's newest composition, "Passacaglia, Interlude and Fugue," which will be given a premiere in Chicago soon.

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CHAPTER XV—"THE GOLDEN RULE."

THE writer is indebted to John W. Raper for probably the only copy in existence, outside of police files, of Chief Kohler's famous "Golden Rule" order to the police department Dec. 25, 1907. The copy, as written on one of the old invisible typewriters in the chief's office, said:

"To the Officers and Members of the Police Force:

"The following has been formulated for your instruction and guidance:

"To make Cleveland a better place to live in, I would direct that every member of the Cleveland Police Department be as kind and considerate as possible to unfortunate offenders against the laws and ordinances when the cases are misdemeanors only, provided they are satisfied the alleged offense was not purposely or maliciously committed, or with a view of injuring the person or property of another, continuing as we are and should be severe and relentless in our prosecution of the felon or the habitual offender.

"The object I wish to attain is that the radical character of the reform was going to blow into a Kohler storm. Unintentionally he helped create the impression that the move had been his, when the reporters came racing to him that day to ask if he sanctioned Kohler's proposal. "Why, most certainly," said Johnson. "It is the forward looking way to meet the problem of important crime and petty misdemeanor. Chief Kohler is to be congratulated."

"When the reporters had gone Johnson collected three or four of his official family and quizzed them: "Did you fellows know Kohler was coming out with this? I was never more surprised in my life." Johnson was more than pleased.

Storm Breaks.

Then the stormy weather Johnson had expected blew up. The city held back a general indorsement of it for a variety of reasons. The newspaper attitude was intensely unsympathetic, which can be understood if one stops to think of the self-appointed jobs which newspapers undertake in keeping public officials honest and not too mistaken. The first newspaper guess—if you are to be broad-minded to the two anti-Johnson, anti-Kohler papers to which it must have appeared that now the chief could be really seriously attacked—was that the plan was a Kohler brainstorm and beneath it lay a plot to coddle criminals and let favored lawbreakers get away unpunished.

To a great many unthinking persons as well, this sounded like police coddling; to the growing element which disliked Kohler there was something wrong with the plan because it was Kohler's; a lot of policemen considered the new order foolish, and some of these were affected by the Kohler personal issue.

The pro-Johnson Plain Dealer and Press must have guessed it would be smart to make fun of Kohler's "Golden Rule," for that is what they did. Probably all the papers thought (egotistical institutions can be) that their funmaking would cause Kohler to drop it. When he didn't, the fun turned to acid. One of the editors finally led the others to Mayor Johnson's office to protest. Johnson laughed at them.

"Kohler's been too smart for you," he said. "He's about three jumps ahead of all you fellows."

Kohler's reaction to the ridicule helped to handicap the auspices. Although few could have suspected it, Kohler had built heavily on this change he so casually announced. He believed it a great thing—as it was; but when the first reception of the order was a man living in a fury, almost as if he were a fool, he was not so sure.

The day after the "Golden Rule" announcement, the Plain Dealer published a jocular but by no means deadly cartoon by Donahey of a long-suffering patrolman taking a jolly inebriate home in a wheelbarrow, along with an editorial saying this was a very fine plan in intent but was it completely practicable? The Leader gave a huge editorial guffaw.

Misunderstanding—Fury. These were the cause of Kohler's asserting a short time later that he had severed all relations with all the newspapers and henceforth the door to his office was closed to editors and reporters alike. The note of hysteria here caused newspapers and public to wonder what tremendous issue lay behind this pleasant attempt at humanitarianism. The door slamming aroused the papers and the chief was in bed with his public relations once more.

The charitable among the clergy lacked in responsiveness because of the troubled conditions of their views of the city administration and its police chief. In short, a good many ministers who in 1906 and 1907 had worried about the insinuations of lax enforcement of the saloon laws were tempted now to wonder whether the new Kohler policy toward inebriates might not further play into the hands of the demon rum.

In fact, there was more civic excitement (O, the shortightedness of our daily imaginations!) in January, 1908, over whether the grill rooms of the city were violating ordinances prohibiting the closing of saloons, than over whether this new policy was making or losing headway at least, to judge from the newspapers.

This laxity by the grill rooms was exposed by Rev. E. S. Rothrock of Pilgrim Congregational Church, after personal investigation, and the attendant publicity served to convince many that whatever there was to this "Golden Rule" was in the interests of the saloonkeepers.

It angered the chief that there should be such a stir over what to him seemed not a very important issue while no just attention was being paid the "Golden Rule." He attempted to make a tour of the grill rooms, after midnight and on Sunday evenings; the reporters sleuthed him and revealed not only the places he went (where he found no violation of laws) but also places he did not go which were taking the closing laws quite lightly.

The chief reiterated his desire to have nothing to do with the newspapers. On Feb. 10, 1908, the Plain Dealer complained editorially of the "Moscow methods" of the police chief, with relation to his obligations to the press and public.

On Feb. 12, at the scene of a murder, eventually solved, a confession the chief had all the reporters run off the premises by his men. The newspapers, which hypothetically by now might have been discussing the superior merit of the "Golden Rule," were instead informing the world of the ease with which they were discovering more about the murder case than were the police led by that stupid and ignorant chief, Fred Kohler.

If John the Baptist of immortal fame had fallen to quarreling with the citizens of his world about trifling matters, his great news could have had hardly more favorable reception than Chief Kohler was getting for his new policy.

Tomorrow—A Bitter Victory.

First Photograph of Shell-Torn Karl Marx Apartment in Vienna



FIRST PICTURE OF VIENNA APARTMENT BUILDING SHELL-TORN. This is the first picture of the Karl Marx apartment building in Vienna after it was shelled by government artillerymen in an effort to stop rioting. The picture was telephoned from Vienna to London, sent by radio from London to the Associated Press in New York, from where it was flown last night to the Plain Dealer. The picture shows how shells tore huge holes in the front of the apartment building.



KENYON V. PAINTER yesterday testified at a hearing held by the Union Trust Co. that he had no additional assets to pledge on his \$3,000,000 debt there. He was the bank's largest stockholder. Left to right, Howard F. Burns, Newton B. Madden (leaning forward), counsel for the bank; Painter, William H. Boyd, Painter's attorney, and Henry H. Pleasant, referee for Common Pleas.



"I AM NOT GUILTY," said Isaac Costner (standing with arm on desk) when hailed before Baltimore police judge on charge of possessing a machine gun. Beside Costner, with face concealed behind his hand, is Basil Banghart. Both were turned over to Chicago police for trial on a charge of kidnaping John (Jake the Barber) Factor.

December 25th, 1907

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE POLICE FORCE.

The following has been formulated for your instruction and guidance:

To make Cleveland a better place to live in I would direct that every member of the Cleveland Police Department be as kind and considerate as possible to unfortunate offenders against the laws and ordinances when the cases are misdemeanors only, provided they are satisfied the alleged offense was not purposely or maliciously committed, or with a view of injuring the person or property of another, continuing as we are and should be severe and relentless in our prosecution of the felon or the habitual offender.

This procedure the Police Department, in my judgement, doing a great xxxx good, lessen the work of the department, also that of all attaches of the Police Court, avoiding the unnecessary time spent by the arresting officers in court, where usually the offender is released with a warning, or suspended sentence, at the expense of the police, which warning etc., the first JUDGE, who is the policeman, should be best able to give.

FRED KOHLER.

Chief of Police

A photographic reproduction of the original Kohler Golden Rule order.

FIGHTS TO BREAK WILL. Mrs. Charlotte Nash Nixon in Philadelphia yesterday opened her fight to break the will of her husband, Frederick G. Nixon - Nirdlinger, with testimony that she signed an agreement to respect the testament only under "threats and duress." A French court acquitted her in 1931 after she testified she shot and killed her husband in self defense. He was 28 years her senior. She is seeking to obtain a widow's third of his estate.



WIDE WORLD PHOTO. SPELLS DEFEAT FOR FORMER CHAMPION. The referee raises aloft the hand of Steve Hamas, former Penn State football star, as he awards him the fight at the end of his twelve-round bout with Max Schmeling, German heavyweight, in Philadelphia. It was Schmeling's first fight since his defeat by Max Baer.



FOUR OF THE SEVEN ARMY FLYERS who completed a practice flight from New York to Cleveland yesterday shown filling out their flight reports at Cleveland Airport. Left to right, Lieuts. Jesse Anton, S. E. Prudhomme, who led the flight, Samuel R. Harris and Norman D. Stillin.

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CHAPTER XVI—"A BITTER VICTORY."

THE first authentic indorsement recorded for Chief Kohler's "Golden Rule" came from a source sufficiently unusual for the newspapers to make a story about it. It is interesting only in so far as it indicates a bare possibility that Kohler was getting over with an element of the population which gave minor consideration to what the newspapers were saying about him.

An East Side barber named Charles Blum was also a writer of popular songs; and one day sent to the chief's office a copy of a ballad just published entitled "Our Chief's New Golden Rule." The lyrics were quite complimentary to Kohler, and the chorus ended:

Raise your hats, ministers and students from every school,
For the "best chief" can teach you to interpret and practice the Golden Rule.

The two members of the board of safety hinted, in occasional interviews, that the Kohler "Golden Rule" was visionary and not so highly motivated as some people would have you think; but they were restrained by the whole-hearted attitude of Mayor Johnson from doing any outright sniping.

The force did adopt the new attitude toward inebriates, petty offenders, tramps and juveniles, and there came into being the "sauris court" organized by Newton D. Baker, law director, into which the dozen or so hoboes and hardened offenders of the law against public intoxication were taken at a each morning, lectured by the police inspector on duty, and ordered to their homes if they had any and out of the city if they didn't.

A Field Day.

In 1908 Kohler added a field day to the ceremonies. The police paraded from downtown to League Park and there had not only their military drills but races, weight throwing and jumping. After Mayor Johnson had reviewed and praised them, the chief addressed them:

"You are a good force, men. While others sneered and indicated their lack of vision by their cheap and sarcastic remarks, you saw the great advantages of our Golden Rule, and you have made it a fine success. I feel sure our force was never in finer condition than today."

At the Detroit police chiefs' convention at which Kohler's paper on his Golden Rule was the climax, there was hot discussion in which it was demonstrated that not all the slightedness toward this reform was localized in Cleveland. A resolution applauding the Kohler program was withdrawn in face of an apparent defeat, and one substituted announcing the chiefs' desire to study its workings further.

But what Kohler had to say about American police having completely failed to prevent crime, as quoted here earlier, was telegraphed and published around the country. The reader will recall that in 1908 the "muckrakers" had about reached their height; the reforms of the trusts and the packers, under President Roosevelt, had just been achieved, and the pure food reform was in the stage of bitterest fight in Congress.

Not a small proportion of the muckraking had concerned itself with police, civil, Lincoln Steffens had started it, in fact, with his newspaper's exposures of New York police graft in the late '90s, and in the intervening years had shown up the corruption of police in Minneapolis, St. Louis, and San Francisco. Reform was in the air, and idealism of the kind aggressively preached by Roosevelt was popular. So that what Kohler had to say at Detroit in 1908 was destined for wide comment.

The "Golden Rule" however, was due for more and fiercer debate in its home town. In his annual report Jan. 7, 1909 (the report in which he pitched into Judge Levine and brought down the wrath of his head), Chief Kohler proclaimed the widest degree of success for his humane measures toward misdemeanor offenders, claimed a saving in police and court costs running into thousands of dollars, and announced that the total of actual police arrests had been cut from 30,418 in 1907 to 20,065, almost all for felonies in 1908. He stated his belief that never again would the indiscriminate totalling of all arrests be any criterion of a department's work.

War on Salen.

But by 1908 the first cut in the Johnson organization had gone into civil war. Charles F. Salen, the original Warlock of the Johnson entourage, embittered by the mayor's refusal to make him the autocrat behind the throne, had openly defected, and had been seen, would have built a rival Democratic organization. The Johnsons proposed to make short work of Salen's exit from politics, and Kohler took a hand with a series of small and legal reversions in which the chief unobtrusively took a great deal of satisfaction.

Salen was a successful entertainer, met and conversed, operated. On the Feb. 17, 1909, he was ordered to put on a "mammoth fireworks exhibition" at a skating rink of which he was the proprietor. A police

squad, personally directed by Kohler, halted this attraction under some forgotten city ordinance, and Salen promptly characterized this as spite work from a hostile city administration carried out by a police chief to whom he had always been opposed.

The ex-Warwick then delivered to the press a long statement on crime conditions, which he purposed by statistics to prove. Said Salen:

"The last decade has seen the complete breakdown of the Cleveland police department, culminating in a shabby evasion of ordinary responsibility which Kohler calls his 'Golden Rule.' It is a fact that in the five years in which this man has been chief crimes of all nature have increased 200 per cent. That is more than twice the growth of the city."

The very report indicates to those who can read between the lines the extent to which the police have lost control of their duty. I call on you to read the story of the alarming shrinkage of arrests. To make adequate this cancer under the pretext of a policy in which police coddling of criminals is the practice of the department is to fool no one.

"I was always against Kohler. Probably I have been punished for it a number of times, whether I realized it or not. Let the public now judge whether I was right."

One can explain the seriousness with which the press took this exhortation only by the assumption that it crystallized in print what many had been thinking about "Golden Rule" leniency. Kohler, asked next day for comment, broke his rule and let the reporters in his office long enough to say:

"As to this man's statements as to the increase in crime and the drop in the number of arrests: first, his crime figures are highly inaccurate according to all the public records, and second, he makes a vicious mistake to which I have previously alluded when he attempts to make total arrest figures the test of a police department's work. If I wanted to, I could have the police make enough arrests in three weeks to jump the total for this year to figures never before touched. Finally, I wish to say that when politicians and lawyers criticize our common sense policy then I feel that we are on the right track as never before. I am glad to have their disapproval."

McKisson Backs Kohler.

The "Golden Rule" was made the excuse in April, 1909, for finally moving Lieut. Bill O'Laughlin out of his precinct; this was one of a dozen transfers which the chief said were due to the need for "getting a better line on some of the faces of the Golden Rule inside the department."

The sincerity of the move was made dubious because, in the same general disciplinary shake-up, Kohler suspended his star ex-detective, Patrolman Mooney, for some infraction of the rule.

"Bob" McKisson, trying for his political comeback this spring in a Republican majority primary against County Recorder Herman C. Daehr, declared on the stump he was for the Golden Rule policy. "This move has been a sign of its growth in popular acceptance. At the 1909 police chiefs' convention, held in Buffalo, there was a second furious debate over the Kohler plan, in which Kohler talked at length of its virtues as tested in a year's experiment; the association again passed up decision."

But Kohler was on sound ground now. The Golden Rule was coming to be received with quiet consent. When first East Cleveland, then the other suburbs, then other cities, even in Paris the policy came in for study and practice, and finally the 1910 police chiefs' convention at Birmingham, of which more later, adopted it, the Golden Rule had passed the stage where there was any longer argument as to its benefits.

The furor over the reform did something to the chief. He emerged from its two years a more cynical, less amiable, moodier individual. He abandoned the aggressive enthusiasm of his earlier years, though he lost none of his contemptuous air. It is quite possible he had felt insatiable about his liberalizing reform and tasted an extreme bitterness in the aloofness with which its merits were recognized. Even a surface biographer can draw a line between the dashing blond chief who gave the world a new idea in December, 1906, and the more saturnine, less flamboyant man whose hair was beginning to silver on Jan. 1, 1910.

The former Kohler was forever conscious of the newspaper reporters around his office, and although he sometimes quarreled with them he saw to it in the interests of their good will that they got good treatment. The 1910 Kohler still had friends among them but he was much less confidential with them, much more disdainful.

The best known series of his boy days included Jack Beyer of the Press, who had grown up with Kohler and gone into newspaper work about the time Kohler struck the police force, "conceded" him as captain and chief, remained forever his friend and admirer, wrote many a witty paragraph in his favor in campaigns of the "comeback" era, and was one of Kohler's few confidants. Robert Larkin, for years chief police reporter on the anti-Kohler Leader, to whom Kohler was personally anathema and who set up more hurries for Kohler than any other ten reporters; and Quintin M. Gravett and Archie J. Kennel of the Plain Dealer.

None of them stood in the slightest awe of Kohler and on days when the chief was "fighting" the papers many would be the clashes between this aggression, single and collectively, and the furious chief, in which participants would shout at each other and shake their fists and swear, all but come to blows. On milder days, Kohler would sometimes even take their advice.

In all, the chief was the direct or indirect author of four major police improvements, the "Golden Rule," the city dance hall inspection, hitherto noted, the police control of traffic, and the present police power of investigation under the suspicious person law.

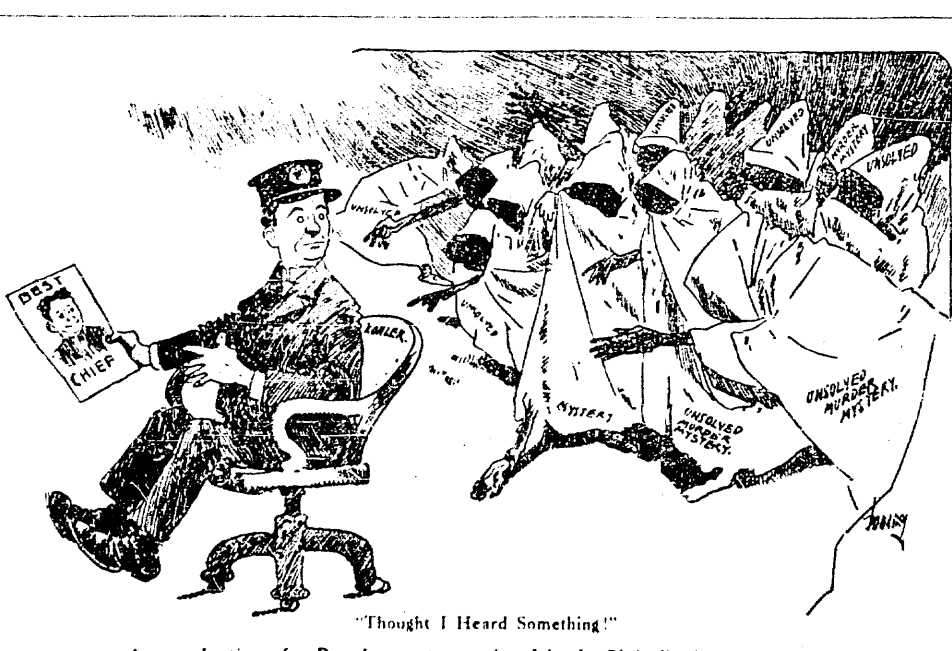
Tomorrow—The First Traffic Crusade.



Wide World Photo.
NEW YORK RIOT. Socialists and Communists meeting to protest the "slaughter of Austrian workers" engaged in riots in New York last night and many were reported injured. Picture shows a general view on 5th Avenue and 42d Street, one of the world's busiest thoroughfares, as police attempted to disperse mobs.



Associated Press Photo.
RIOTERS STORM THE BOURSE. The square in front of the Bourse, the French stock exchange in Paris, was the scene of a remarkable demonstration when gendarmes, visible in the center foreground of the picture, tried in vain to handle the mob as it milled about the steps of the exchange.



"Thought I Heard Something!"
A reproduction of a Donahay cartoon printed in the Plain Dealer May 8, 1907



MOVIE STARS HERE ON CROSS-CONTINENT TOUR include (left to right, standing) Ben Turpin, Creighton Hale, Antonio Moreno, John Hundley, Jack Mulhall and Roscoe Ates; (seated) Mary Carlisle, Dorothy Dunbar and Nancy Welford. Miss Nilsson, the tenth star in the "Moulin Rouge" caravan which spent last night in Cleveland, was too ill to pose for this picture, taken in the Carter Hotel.



Wide World Photo.
ONE OF THE FIRST "CASUALTIES" OF A NIGHT OF HORROR IN PARIS. Photo shows a bus burning in the Place de la Concorde in front of the obelisk which marks the spot where the famed guillotine was set up during the French Revolution.



Associated Press Photo.
PARIS MOBS STONE REPUBLICAN GUARDS. A group of rioting Parisians, as they milled around the Place de la Concorde, did not hesitate to tear up paving stones to make barricades and to heave all available missiles at the police and republican guards.

Guess Again.

Answers to these questions will be found in the Want Ad section.

- 1—What two states have produced almost half of the presidents of the United States?
- 2—Where is the Greenwich Observatory?
- 3—Where are the world's highest tides recorded?
- 4—What colony in 1776 took the lead in passing resolutions instructing her delegates at Philadelphia to vote for independence?
- 5—To what were the following names applied: Brunaire, Primaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Germinal, Thermidor?
- 6—The governor of what state has held that office longer than any other governor?
- 7—What three vice presidents were born in Ohio?
- 8—What office did President Roosevelt hold in Woodrow Wilson's cabinet?
- 9—What is a toptop?
- 10—How many members has the United States Senate?

Lightning Hits South Africa.
JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 17.—(AP)—
Scientists state that South Africa
is the most dangerous country in the

world for lightning. Last year 24
natives and twelve Europeans were
killed by bolts in the Transvaal alone
and about as many more were struck
but recovered.

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I, FRED KOHLER

Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XVII—THE FIRST TRAFFIC CRUSADE.

THE automobile came while Fred Kohler was chief of police and by 1908 control of the streets was an element of departmental administration. (Kohler in 1908 disposed of the horse and buggy in which he was used to driving on official business and got from the city a shiny red automobile of which he was very proud.)

In January of that year, Kohler asked the city law department to draft an ordinance the power and extent of which he specifically suggested to control the speed, direction, street lanes, and lighting of motor traffic.

The first traffic police, trained and assigned by Capt. Norman Shattuck, one of Kohler's finest and most loyal officers, appeared on the street intersections not long after the Council approved this ordinance, and the first traffic crusade, so-called, was decreed by Kohler in 1909 following a series of accidents to pedestrians.

Kohler was the victim of a quick-witted police reporter, E. T. Rice, in one of these early crusades. Kohler had commanded his police to stop and arrest all motorists on sight who were driving faster than 25 miles an

hour; and on the first afternoon of this "crusade," the reporter got a phone call from one of the police officers at a precinct station on Broadway S. E. who was not among the

Cartoon of Kohler Days



Their busy season.

A reproduction of a Le Roy cartoon printed in the Plain Dealer Feb. 2, 1907, when Chief Fred Kohler's "Golden Rule" was under fire.

"Come on out—don't say anything to any one," said this sergeant, "and see what we have." At the precinct station, in a cell, outraged and silent, sat the patrolman assigned to drive Kohler's car. He had been driving at a good clip down Broadway, bound for Kohler and an afternoon tony when a patrolman at Miles Avenue and E. 33d Street stopped him. The Kohler chauffeur waved aside the arrest summons with a lordly air, at which the patrolman, a good big fellow, pulled the chauffeur right out of the royal car and escorted him to the precinct station.

With a twinkle in his eye, Rice went to the phone, called the chief's office downtown, introduced himself and said: "Say, chief, where's your auto?"

"I'll Bust You." "Out doing some errands for me," said Kohler.

The reporter hung up just in time for the phone to tinkle. Imitating the desk sergeant's gruff tones, Rice answered it: "Seventh precinct, Sergt. Shuuh speaking."

"This is Chief Kohler," he was told, in excited, rasping voice. "The inspector says my driver is out there in jail. What's it all about?"

"Sure, he's in jail," said the grinning reporter. "He got caught in your traffic crusade—driving like hell, and we're going to give him the works."

"What?" came Kohler's shrill, scandalized cry. "What is this talking? Never mind, I'm coming out myself. I'll just bust you when I get out there."

Rice met the maddened chief at the door of the precinct station. "I told you, chief," he said, "we're going to give your man the works. No use trying to get him off. Wait till I tell my office about THIS one."

Kohler stopped dead, purple in countenance, glaring with rage. "So you answered that phone?"

"Good thing I did, too," said Rice, "else I might have believed what you told me about your chauffeur being out doing some errands for you."

Kohler glared for a long half-minute, then began to laugh. "All right, son," he said. "I forgive you. Will you let me talk to you for a minute? I just don't want you to get me in too awful bad in the paper tomorrow morning."

The suspicious person ordinance, passed by the City Council in 1909, was the result of one of the customary public rows in which Kohler was the center. On May 14, the police arrested a woman, named Ingram, who had a record as a fur thief and shoplifter, but was unable to find she had been guilty of any crime here. Because some officer, possibly Kohler, believed she might

be facing a fugitive charge in some other city, she was held in jail for three days while telegrams of inquiry went to New York and Chicago. The New York department asked her temporary detention while it investigated its files further. Finally Kohler resorted her to a train and ordered her out of Cleveland.

There had been no charge against the woman at any time, and she communicated with friends here who, through a lawyer, gave her protest to the newspapers. Kohler declined to discuss the case.

Mayor Johnson, after investigating, said he was satisfied the police had been sincere and diligent if not entirely discreet, but the new Republican county prosecutor, John A. Cline, and several Republican members of the Council suggested that Kohler ought to be reprimanded at least for such violation of the constitutional guarantee of freedom.

"Such conduct smacks of the days of the bastille and the inquisition," Prosecutor Cline ventured, and Councilman (now Common Pleas Judge) Samuel E. Kramer succeeded in carrying through the Council a resolution of investigation.

Kohler appeared at the hearing before a special Council committee carrying imposing looking law books and with an indignant mien.

"I would do the very same thing again tomorrow," he cried, pounding the law books, "and these books give me every right to do."

It was the sense of the lawyers on the committee that the chief was in error.

Why, this woman's arrest here led to the arrest of eight of the worst thieves in New York City," Kohler asserted.

"You didn't legally arrest her. That is the trouble," Councilman Kramer pointed out.

Finally Law Director Baker interceded with a promise to discuss with the chief his exact powers in such cases.

A week later, a suspected pickpocket got a habeas corpus writ in court on the grounds that the police would put no charge against him, and the court ordered his release.

Kohler was so shocked when finally convinced the police could not at will detain people in jail without charges that he made a second appearance before the Council committee to inquire whether he would permit a committee appointed by them to make a personal tour of the tenderloin. Kohler received them with raucous sarcasm and succeeded in insulting their motives, so that they retired in anger and confusion.

This was a silly thing to do, when the chief could have easily demonstrated that the police of the district was adequate and thus made friends for his methods; but he was at the height of his silliness over the old reception given to the "Golden Rule," and carelessly as to whether he needed any friends.

Not many days later, an anti-Johnson member of the Legislature at Columbus introduced a bill which had the support of some of the ministers, proposing to investigate the "unevenness of law enforcement in Cleveland" and aimed at what was believed to be Kohler's vice district. The bill was shelved by the ruling Democrats.

Early in November, 1908, a number of churches arranged to bring the popular "Gypsy" Smith to Cleveland for a week's evangelistic services. On Nov. 10, the services had begun, Rev. Mr. Smith and a committee of pastors called at the chief's office to ask protection for a service which was proposed for the vice district, at which the evangelist would call on even the most hardened sinners to repent, and the examples would set the maximum number of hearts to turning toward the right.

"I Will Not Do It." The chief fairly exploded. He denounced "Gypsy" Smith, across his desk, as a "blatherskite" and a "grafter" and declared the police would block any such attempt. Headed by Rev. Andrew B. Meldrum of Old Stone Presbyterian Church, a more formidable committee called on Kohler next day to protest his treatment of a famous sinner of souls and to demand that the police furnish a mounted escort for the physical protection of the visiting exhorter.

"I will not do it," shouted Kohler. "This is just a money-making scheme pure and simple, and you know it. Besides, there is no 'tenderloin' the way you think of it. You can't see it. It looks just like any other street in Cleveland."

"If you want to see something worth while, I'll show you 200 houses—resorts—that I've cleaned out and closed while I've been chief. You never come around wanting to see the good anyone does, it's just the evil you go snooping for."

He waved down attempts at expostulation, and went on.

"If you preachers claim to be in the business of doing good, why do you want to hunt up such places and send a lot of innocent people down there to stare?"

"There may be a few fallen women in this town—what are you going to do with them? Take them down to the lake and throw them in? You know as well as I do, the only way we can get rid of them is to wait till they move, then refuse to let them in there. Well, go on out, hunt 'em up—take 'em all into your churches and get up in your pulpits and call 'em the names you use for them, and see how soon your audience relieves."

"You just want the police to help your show. Well, you can't have 'em."

The ministerial committee, outraged again, sold through the public prints what it thought of the chief's barbarous manners, and announced that, police or no police, the tender-

HOWARD SCOTT TO SPEAK

Director of Technocracy Will Stop Here on Tour of Large Cities.

Howard Scott, director of Technocracy, will address a meeting in Moore Hall, 1000 Walnut Avenue N. E., on the evening of Feb. 26, under auspices of the Bellamy Society of Cleveland and the Cleveland regional division of Technocracy, Inc.

Scott, who is to stop here on his way west for a speaking tour of the larger centers, will arrive on Saturday. His subject will be "Diagnosis and Design of Technocracy: An Era of Scarcity vs. An Age of Plenty."

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YOU can now avoid the unnecessary pain and after regrets by preparing your body for that dear baby's coming.

A massage medium and skin lubricant, called Mother's Friend, helps relieve and prevent skin tightness, abdominal tissue breaks, dry skin, cracked breasts, after delivery, and soothes the skin, tissues and muscles. It makes them supple, pliant and elastic. It is composed of special oils and highly beneficial ingredients—externally applied—pure and safe. Quickly absorbed. Delightful to use. Highly praised by users, many doctors and nurses. Time-tested for over 50 years. Millions of bottles sold. Try it tonight. Just ask any druggist for Mother's Friend. The Bradfield Co., Atlanta, Ga.

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Ruddy cheeks—sparkling eyes—most women can have. Dr. F. M. Edwards for 20 years treated scores of women for liver and bowel ailments. During these years he gave his patients a substitute for calomel made of a few well-known vegetable ingredients, naming them Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets. Know them by their olive color.

These tablets are wonder-workers on the liver and bowels, causing a normal action, carrying off the waste and poisonous matter in one's system.

If you have a pale face, hollow looking eyes, pimples, coated tongue, headache, nervous depression, feel all out of sorts, inactive bowels, take one of Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets nightly for a time and note the pleasing results.

Thousands of women and men take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets—now and then to keep fit. 15c, 30c and 60c.—(Adv.)

No More Piles

You Can End Your Awful Misery Quick Without Cutting or Salves

Thousands of Pile sufferers do not know that the cause of Piles is internal—bad circulation of blood in the lower bowel.

This is the scientific truth about Piles—the real reason why salves and suppositories do no good—no permanent relief, why cutting does not remove the cause.

Four itching, bleeding or protruding Piles will only go when you actually remove the cause—and not one minute before. External treatments can't do this—an internal medicine should be used. HEM-ROID, the prescription of Dr. J. S. Leonard, sold by good druggists everywhere, successfully stimulates the circulation, drives out congested blood, heals and restores the almost dead parts.

So why waste time on external remedies or worry about an operation when Marshall, Standard and Winchester Druggists give every Pile sufferer to try HEM-ROID with guarantee of money-back if it does not end the Piles, no matter how stubborn the case.—(Adv.)

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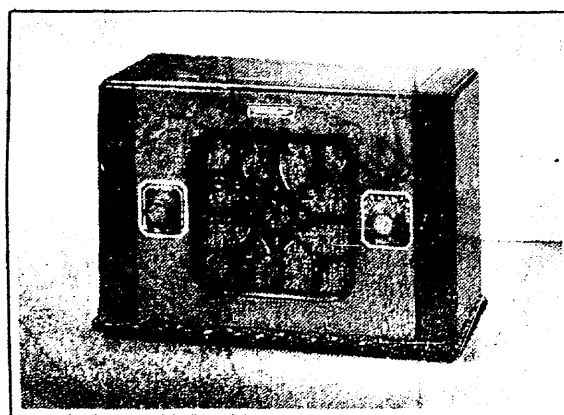
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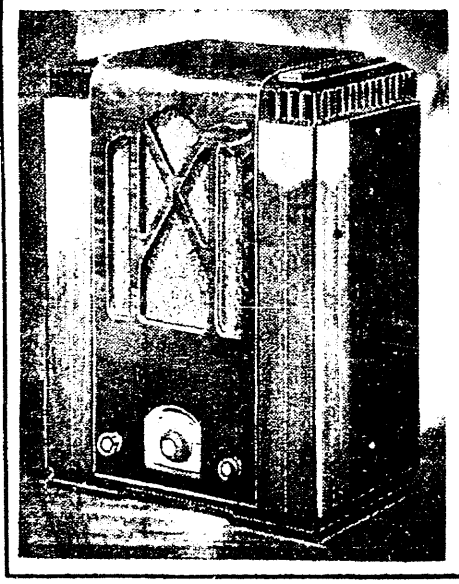
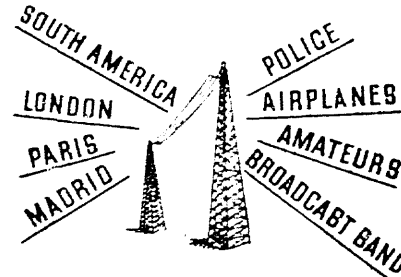
This 5-TUBE "INTERNATIONAL" McCORMICK RADIO is the latest type superheterodyne, licensed by RCA and Hazeltine under patents developed in these world-famous laboratories. It is not a SMALL radio, in the sense in which that word is now used—it's 11 1/4 inches long, 8 inches high. It is a super-sensitive high-powered instrument, compactly built. It operates to advantage in "tough" spots, shielded offices and apartments, etc., and is GREAT FOR DISTANCE. Only one set may be sold to a customer at this extremely low sale price.

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The KADETTE SUPERHETERODYNE at our very low price of \$38.50 is listed above. In addition we show two other AMAZING Models in compact form, using the same chassis... The first COMPACT radios in the WORLD capable of foreign reception! Housed in gorgeous little cabinets at \$34.50 and \$36.00 complete.

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1/2 Gen. No. 3 Potomac Forkings, Forked
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Mrs. C. P. Johnson
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The Byproduct

NRA's "Toughest Nut."
What's Best for Most?
Ohio Farmers and AAA

BY DALE COX.

Akronites who have been down to Washington were told by Gen. Johnson that the complications in the rubber tire industry constitute the "toughest nut NRA has to crack." For the time being, although a code of fair competition has been signed by tire manufacturers, the industry is marking time and awaiting developments. Hearings on a code for the retailers have been adjourned indefinitely, or until some of the complications can be removed.

The Goodyear-Sears-Roebeck, the United States Rubber-Montgomery Ward contracts and the special arrangements of other manufacturers with such tire retailers as the Standard Oil companies and Western Auto Supply have stymied the functioning of the rubber code. It seems impossible for the rubber code authority to accomplish anything really important until the complications caused by these special contracts are settled.

It would seem, therefore, that the future course of the rubber industry under its code depends upon the outcome of the current inquiry into the Goodyear-Sears contract being made by the Federal Trade Commission. Hearings will be resumed this morning at Akron, and there is every evidence that the commission is moving promptly toward a decision on the contract, hoping that it will help clear up the rubber code's complicated tangle.

Marketing Complications. One is told authoritatively in Akron that a majority of tire manufacturers would like to raise tire prices by from 15 to 20 per cent. Current prices now approximate those of early 1933, before the traffic cuts of March, 1933. These manufacturers point to a 200 per cent. increase in the price of crude rubber and an hourly wage rates as high or higher than the 1929 rate as justifying a substantial price increase for tires.

But they know that to make such a price advance now, with Sears-Roebeck and Montgomery Ward holding such favorable contracts, would merely widen the difference between the price charged by ordinary tire dealers and the mail order stores. It would divert a greater share of the retail business to the mail order companies. And the Sears contract, a non-cancelable instrument, has seven more years to run.

Naturally the mail order houses will fight to the advantage they now enjoy in retail tire merchandising. The Mail Order Association of America filed a demand with the NRA the other day calling for the elimination of price fixing under the NRA codes. The demand carries a tremendous influence, because the mail order houses sell direct to millions of consumers interested in low prices. The NRA cannot afford to let prices rise so fast that these consumers grow discontented.

Mail Order Tire Prices. Akron waited eagerly for the spring and summer mail order catalogs to note their tire prices. Although the general average of a 9 per cent. increase in tire prices, this no more than brings the mail order prices up to current tire dealer prices. And heavy tire buying is now being made from the mail order winter catalogs, whose prices expire Feb. 28.

Although the Roosevelt administration does not hesitate to take the contract when it is convinced it is in the public interest, setting aside the Goodyear-Sears contract cannot be shown to be wholly in the public interest. The NRA cannot afford to be in bonds and the air mail contracts, for example, were broken by the government in the name of the public interest. But the millions of tire consumers who are getting their tires at the low prices permitted through the Goodyear-Sears contract certainly would not consider abrogation of that contract to be in their interest.

The controversy is succinctly put in a letter to this column from an Akron reader: "Presupposing the right of the government to cancel or continue the Goodyear-Sears contract, which course is for the greatest good of the greatest number? Should the government give first consideration to the tire consumer, or the tire industry, its workers and stockholders?"

You know the answer to that riddle. Gen. Johnson would be glad to delegate you to compose the difficulties of the rubber industry.

Ohio Farmers and the AAA. This column is going to be greatly interested in following John A. Crawford's series of articles in the Plain Dealer selling low oil farmers are reacting to the revolutionary aspects of the administration's agricultural program—paying farmers more to produce less, or less work and more pay.

Ohio farmers can look upon the program far more objectively than his fellow farmer from farther west, because Ohio farmers have a greater share in whatever farm prosperity exists than the trans-Mississippi farmer.

We are interested in Crawford's estimate that Ohio farmers will get by about \$20,000,000 of the \$800,000,000 distributed by the AAA in its first year of operation. Not growing wheat or cotton or raising hogs in great numbers, Ohio does not share liberally in the AAA benefits.

We note that E. C. Lampson, editor of the Jefferson (O.) Gazette, in writing of the farm problem in his paper, sums up its difficulties thus: "Agriculture is essentially a business. It is not a hobby, a pastime, a competitive aggregation of industries."

NOTED EDUCATOR COMING

Dr. Goodwin Watson to Appear at Chamber of Commerce.

Dr. Goodwin Watson, educator, will speak on "The Function of Adult Education in a Democracy" at a luncheon meeting in the grill room of the Chamber of Commerce Saturday, under auspices of the Adult Education Association.

Dr. Watson is an innovator in education. He believes in adult education and a school of the people. He has stimulated schools and colleges with his applications of Dr. John Dewey's principles of "vitalized" learning. He is associate professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and director of research for the National Y. M. C. A. Council.

Dr. E. C. Grover of the Cleveland Heights Board of Education is chairman of the committee presenting Dr. Watson.

I, FRED KOHLER

Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XVIII—THE BILLY WHITLA CASE.

HERE was another man who said that Cleveland had not only the best chief in the United States, but the most efficient force. His name was James P. Whitla, and he was a lawyer and manufacturer of Sharon, Pa., whence one spring day in 1909 a man and a woman, both about 40 years old, introduced the most sensational capture to adorn the Kohler record.

The kidnapers, driving a horse and buggy, took the child from his school on the pretext of removing him from a sudden contagion in the Whitla home. They were a pair of adventurers, James and Helen Boyle, now both dead. When the hue and cry was raised, they were on the Ohio line headed for Cleveland; and the note they sent to Whitla directed the payment of \$15,000 ransom at a street corner rendezvous here.

Whitla came to Cleveland and appealed to Kohler. With a good description of the boy and a more vague one of the couple, the chief put practically his entire detective force on a search of the downtown lodging places. Two detectives found the Boyles, failed to recognize them, in a rooming house on Prospect Avenue.

At the moment they interviewed this couple and looked around their rooms, Billy was hidden under a washstand and heard all the detectives said; keeping mum, like the smart little boy he was, because the friendly strangers who had succeeded in gaining his affection had warned him that there would be sanitary officers on his trail seeking to lock him up in a hospital as a contagion suspect.

The ransom was deposited at the rendezvous; the Boyles put the boy on a downtown street car, and he was delivered, amid the rejoicing of a crowd, to his father in the lobby of the Hollenden Hotel.

The pursuit had been fruitless; but the next night Providence handed the Boyles to the police. Flush with their extortion, the couple started drinking in an Ontario Street barrel room, where the comely woman kidnaped slapped her legs and announced gleefully that each was worth \$75,000.

A Clew—A Chase. This sum was too coincidental not to strike the imagination of the saloonkeeper, who handed to Central Station and informed Capt. Shattuck of the suspicious pair. So Shattuck and Detective Frank Wood arrested them and found the \$15,000 minus what had been spent for drinks, in Mrs. Boyle's hosiery. On their way to the Central Station, Boyle broke and ran, but too many policemen were handy to case him almost into the Cuyahoga River at the foot of Champlain Street and recover him.

Both Boyles went to prison; and when said James P. Whitla, prominent Cleveland on having the best police force and the brainiest chief in the country. "It was marvelous the way Chief Kohler closed up the entire city until the Boyles were found. They couldn't have escaped."

This happy conclusion hardly justified the negligence of the detectives who had let the Boyles unbeknownst slip through their hands, which came out of course, was the child in his story of the Cleveland hideout. Kohler forthwith punished both detectives with demotion. But he mended this lapse by sitting down with Billy and getting everything the little boy could remember about the scene of his detention.

Billy recalled seeing a butcher's sign on the window of the rooming house, and within a few moments the chief had found the sign and thus the rooming house; and from the proprietor had a detailed description and names for the kidnapers. On the night their carelessness turned them up in the barrel house, the Boyles were being tracked by the police, who were looking for exactly for whom they were looking, so probably they would have been caught eventually. The last the public heard of the Whitla kidnaping was a three-cornered argument over the reward's division between the saloonkeeper, the private detectives, and Kohler, on behalf of his department's pension fund. The police finally were awarded several hundred dollars, on Whitla's insistence. (Billy Whitla died in December, 1932, at the age of 31.)

A Feud Concluded. On May 2, 1909, with the Whitla case still high in public interest, Kohler pursued to a victorious conclusion one of his current feuds. The ubiquitous Charlie Salen, with Nathan E. Cook, had founded that spring what eventually became the important amateur baseball league of Greater Cleveland. Salen, as Johnson's first service director, had issued the greatest decree that the city parks should be free and open to all the people—had removed the KEEP OFF signs from the greenwards and had issued a proclamation calling on high and low to use the parks with complete liberty.

The new baseball league, however, using park grounds, had erected bleachers for which it proposed to make a public charge. Kohler waited until the day of the opening ball game, then, making a public charge, he called the collection of the seat fee; and, when Salen protested, asserted with a winning smile that the director, of all persons, ought to know that the parks were free and open to all the people—had removed the KEEP OFF signs from the greenwards and had issued a proclamation calling on high and low to use the parks with complete liberty.

Salen's last reproaches of Kohler and his phisomen were raised two months old and he attempted to add to and emphasize them, the day after the stopping of the ball game, but there was no moving the chief, and the City League games that year and ever after were played without free of any kind, down to the fall of 1932, when the city parks department raised bleachers at Gordon Park and charged a small fee for four weeks, in order to pay for the bleachers. The roar that went up at this later day had its foundations in Kohler's precedent 23 years before.

Intermittently, the clashing between Kohler and the police prosecutors and judges went on through 1909 and 1910. Dan J. O'Connell, who had succeeded to that office when Manuel Levine was elected to the police bench, had occasion to complain of Kohler's failure to be of assistance in the summer of 1909, after Cull had broken up some "white slave" operations. The federal officials came to his help, but Prosecutor Cull felt badly because he said Kohler had first promised a police squad for investigations and arrests and later had told his detectives not to take Cull's crusade seriously. The

chief responded that all he had done was to keep his men from being used by the federal agents to "chase foreign women all over Ohio, whether they meant anything to Cleveland or not."

To his attack on Judge Levine in his January, 1909, report, Kohler added harsh words a few days later over the freeing of a pickpocket in Levine's court—against whom, it was generally agreed after the quarrel had died down, the police had signally failed to make a case.

Assistant Police Prosecutor Joseph Feniger went to the court's assistance in the argument and made an enemy of Kohler in so doing. Kohler's retaliation consisted of trying to refuse to let the policemen appear when Feniger was the prosecutor, and this led to one verbal battle after another. In fact, Feniger's retirement from the office in 1909, which was to make room for Maurice Bernstein, was viewed by the political writers as the result of having been assailed so frequently by the chief.

On the bench, Judge Levine could now afford to be more dignified and serene at the angry remarks aimed at him by Kohler, but like most judges he publicly disapproved of and quite often modified, the interference of law, the "crusades" on various types of criminal by which Kohler had found he had access to wavers of publicity.

The judge held, and quite properly, that crusades are not in harmony with even enforcement; and pointed out in numerous instances that the chief's carefully prepared and prosecuted in sporadic attempts than otherwise.

Drognet Captives Freed. The last public report of the Levine-Kohler series of police court arguments is on April 19, 1910, when policemen were arrested a score of motorists on traffic charges, only to have them freed by Judge Levine because the charges bore no substantiation.

"It is an implicit fact," Judge Levine said, "that no defendant will be hysterially punished in my court unless he is proved to be guilty of some mischief."

After all, police courts change but little. An old and hardened newspaper man who in his day wrote many columns about these "fights," told me that Kohler and Levine merely put in the best show of all the chiefs and judges because they both liked a good fight better than anything else.

In a later day, Police Chief Smith and city magistrates fought; Judges Corbett, Moylan and others upbraided them from the bench; and a score of prosecutors who won and lost cases before them.

The struggle will go on as long as the police and the police are to obtain convictions and of the judge to protect themselves against the tiniest possibility of "injustice," politically speaking.

Tomorrow: Supreme Man About Town.

W. R. U. LAUNCHES DRIVE

Meeting First of 22 to Be Held by W. R. U. in Fund Program.

A campaign to raise funds for Western Reserve University was launched yesterday at a meeting under the auspices of the University Alumni Council at Flora Stone Mather College.

Col. Frank A. Scott, fiscal director of the university; President Emeritus Charles F. Thwing; Mrs. Charles L. Stocker; and Donald C. Dougherty were the speakers. The meeting was the first of 22 to be held by Feb. 29. The next meeting will be held by the council tomorrow noon at the Mid-Day Club.

though he'll tell you that he did up to the age of 18. He claims he cured himself of the habit, but remembers enough of it to make his stage stuttering highly convincing. He hails from Mississippi and you'll catch a bit of southern accent in his talk. He plays the violin and doesn't play badly at all.

Ben Turpin's favorite remark is, "I came in here cock-eyed and I'm going out here cock-eyed." Once he came out of the ether after having his appendix removed, to find two doctors examining his eyes and assuring each other that they could be straightened. When he rose to a horrible scream and threatened to run out of the hospital if they tried to do any such thing.

Local Stars. Lum and Abner, of radio fame, got as big a hand at the party as the visiting celebrities. And here's an orchid to them—they're two of the nicest boys you ever met.

You Can't Help It. They do say that stuttering is contagious, and maybe that's true. Roscoe Ates had been making everybody at our table laugh with his funny talk. When he rose to shake hands with one of the girls said to him, in all seriousness: "Gug-gug-gug-gug good night, Mr. Ates!"

They Talk You Can—They tell you that these flowers can be carried from potatoes as well as turnips. Perhaps even those large white radishes might do. Some rainy afternoon you might try your skill at the art.

Those Hollywood Guests. Those "Moulin Rouge Caravan" movie people were lots of fun. Antonio Moreno (remember when he used to be our favorite screen star?) wore a Mexican outfit of black velvet, ornately embroidered, and said he was invariably mistaken for Warner Baxter, whom he actually does resemble.

Roscoe Ates, the stuttering comedian, doesn't stutter in private life,

In Famous Kidnaping



WHITLA IN 1932 JUST BEFORE HE DIED
(Left)
WHITLA AS HE APPEARED WHEN KIDNAPED.

Two Kindly Lobby Sitters Missing From Hotel Posts

Henry Richman's Favorite Chair Vacant at Hollenden as Is Fred Kohler's Leather Throne.

BY ROELF LOVELAND. A hotel lobby is, of course, a crowded place, and life passes swiftly before those who sit and contemplate. Some who recline in the comfortable chairs are waiting for somebody, and their attention is directed toward the arrival of that person. Anxiously they scan faces, fidget, read their papers, re-read them, shift their feet, look at their watches, and demonstrate impatience.

There are others who do not fidget. They are waiting for nobody in particular. They are waiting to see the world pass them by. If they don't see friends well and good. If they don't see well and good. They smoke slowly. They do not regard their watches, nor shift their feet.

No one loves life, one suspects, more than the hotel lobby sitter. Life is very good and very sweet. They look up and see, variously, great names in baseball. Young looking chicks to be deposited in pay telephones caught its first defrauder in Cleveland yesterday.

How it works, where it is installed and other information is held deep secret. The device is being used by the Ohio Bell Telephone Co. Saturday night an official of the company called police headquarters and reported that a man in a downtown hotel was, at that moment, depositing counterfeit coins in a pay telephone. Detective George Frankle accompanied the official to the hotel and arrested a man making a long distance call.

The man, Morris Belkin, 38, of 1861 East Boulevard, was charged with violation of statutes covering the offense alleged yesterday. Police, naturally, were curious to learn how the telephone company was being violated, and were told about the new instrument. The new "informer," officials of the company said yesterday, is expected to save the company losses that average \$5,000 a month in Cleveland alone.

Traveler to Address Pupils. Howard Cleaves, photographer and naturalist who accompanied Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania on his 15,000 mile cruise of the South Sea, will be the guest of University School Tuesday and will speak at the morning chapel exercises. He will tell of his trips with William Beebe, Count von Luckner, Will Durant and Lowell Thomas.

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OLD GRAVES PROVE RICH GOLD SOURCE

Harvard Explorers Disclose Rare Finds Along River in Panama Province.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Gold rivaling that of the Peruvian Incas has been excavated from burial grounds of a hitherto unknown Central American people by Peabody Museum archeologists.

Carried on secretly for three seasons, because publicity might ruin the scientific work, results of the exploration were made public tonight. The gold is in the form of rich, often ponderous personal adornments. It was buried by a people new among ancient American cultures. They were distinguished especially by a strong belief in a hereafter.

The excavations were carried on in 1930, 1931 and 1932 under H. E. Roberts and S. K. Lothrop in a flat, ten-acre field on the banks of the Rio Grande de Cocle, in the province of Cocle, Panama.

Apparently Chiefs' Graves. The site is about 90 miles southwest of the Pacific end of the Panama Canal. It was discovered because the river cut through the grounds, washing out objects of gold, copper, stone, bone and pottery. The scientists, who have been taken from about a score of the hundreds of graves.

The now vanished people lived about the time Columbus discovered America. Their culture somewhat resembled that of the most highly civilized early groups in northern Peru.

The burials evidently were those of chiefs, the announcement from Harvard states, for only the rich could have afforded the great stores of furnishings.

Each chief was buried on a great stone slab, apparently in a sitting position. Heaped in piles, wherever there was room on the slabs, were gold ornaments, pottery, jade, agate, quartz, beryl and gilded copper.

There was much pure hammered gold, also quantities of gold mixed with copper. There were pure gold graves for the forearms and for the shins. Hammered thin, their gold content is estimated in some cases at \$100 to \$150 apiece. This is at the old price for gold. As many as 100 articles of gold have been found in a single grave.

MAP "HIGHBALL" FIGHT

Mrs. Dean's Attorneys Will Present Their Side This Week.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Attorneys for Dr. Sarah Ruth Dean today gathered together to prepare their case in the highball fight which the state has linked with the legal bludgeon of the alleged poison highball death of Dr. John Preston Kennedy.

When court reconvenes tomorrow here, Circuit Judge S. R. Davis for the fourth week of the trial, Mrs. Bessie Barry Kennedy, the divorced wife of Dr. Kennedy, will resume her testimony.

Kite Wire Kills Youth. OKEMAH, Okla., Feb. 18.—(AP)—Burns received when a kite he was flying with a copper wire came in contact with an electric power line proved fatal today for Willard Williams, 19, of Pharaoh, Okla.

THE SUMMERS

is the new low price for Summers' Cleaning of Men's Suits and plain Dresses

Henderson 7220

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

INCORPORATED 1865 HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Extracts from Directors' Report—1933

ASSURANCES IN FORCE, December 31, 1933 - - - - - \$2,770,453,871

This large amount, the accumulating estates of nearly a million Sun Life policyholders, will become payable to them or their dependents during this generation—a stabilizing factor of great social and economic value.

NEW ASSURANCES PAID FOR - - - - - 216,567,441

INCOME - - - - - 152,235,821

DISBURSEMENTS - - - - - 127,505,801

EXCESS OF INCOME OVER DISBURSEMENTS - - - - - 24,730,020

PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS AND BENEFICIARIES - - - - - 97,457,059

During the year 1933 - - - - - 800,170,033

Since Organization - - - - - 624,146,035

ASSETS - - - - - 609,965,832

Bonds; government, municipal, public utility and others; stocks, preferred and common; loans on mortgages; real estate; loans on Company policies; cash in banks, and other assets.

LIABILITIES - - - - - 609,965,832

Almost nine-tenths of this sum represents the policy reserve—the amount set aside to guarantee all policy payments as they become due.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (\$2,000,000) and balance at credit of shareholders' account - - - - - \$3,342,547

RESERVE for depreciation—in mortgages and real estate - - - - - 4,885,904

SURPLUS - - - - - 5,951,752

\$14,180,203

The valuation of bonds and stocks has been carried out on the basis prescribed by the Insurance Department of the Dominion of Canada and in conformity with the bases authorized by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States, and the Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada.

Policy liabilities have been valued by the full net level premium method, a standard more exacting than required by the Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada.

The Statement of Accounts has been prepared on the basis prescribed by the Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada, the security values being determined by the Dominion Insurance Department. The form of report adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners of the United States involves a different principle in dealing with certain items of business. Using this form of report, and valuing the bonds and stocks in conformity with the basis authorized by the National Convention, the results are as follows:

Assurances in force (paid for basis) - - - - - \$2,754,799,994

Assets - - - - - 623,850,586

Liabilities, exclusive of capital stock and shareholders' account - - - - - 609,768,673

Paid-up capital and balance at credit of shareholders' account - - - - - \$3,342,547

Reserve for depreciation in mortgages and real estate - - - - - 4,885,904

Surplus - - - - - 5,953,462

14,081,913

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

FRED S. ROSS, Branch Manager

Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio.

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NEW