

I, FRED KOHLER

Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XXIV—"A BIG MAN" IN EUROPE.

THE Kohler reputation for pugacity thrived all through 1910 and the hoboes collected by Cleveland police.

Two years before Chief "Jim" Stamberger of East Cleveland had fought fire with fire by meeting the hobo contingent from each morning's Golden Rule "sunrise court" at the Cleveland line, and, immediately on their release there, gathering them up in the East Cleveland paddy wagon and riding them back to Public Square.

Sometime later the Lakewood police followed suit, and for more than a year the police wagons of three municipalities spent much of their daily mileage on perhaps bewildered but always philosophical road agents—seizing them, dumping them back "over the line," awaiting their return by the contiguous mother city's police, and repeating the process ad lib.

The day the same fourteen tramps rode back and forth between Cleveland and East Cleveland for four round trips, Chief Kohler and Stamberger could have kept it up for a week. They got from this duel with bums-at-seven-miles-a-piece—but the absurdity finally shamed both of them and Stamberger went to court and obtained an injunction against further tramp dumping. The city of Cleveland promised obedience and from then on carried its tramps to the Rocky River. Maybe the whole system of hobo dumping was one of Kohler's best bits of publicity; it ended after the novelty wore off for the newspapers.

The mayor of Lakewood demurred more politely, but with equal intent. To him Kohler wrote a gem of a letter suggesting the Lakewood police co-operate by taking the daily transport and dumping them all in the Rocky River. Maybe the whole system of hobo dumping was one of Kohler's best bits of publicity; it ended after the novelty wore off for the newspapers.

A Blackmailer Punished.

A police case in which Cleveland took a personal part occurred in September, 1910. The wife of a West Side business man, who had been guilty of frivolous but undoubtedly innocent indiscretions, was spied on by a man who published a West End neighborhood weekly newspaper, and he undertook to attempt to blackmail first her and then her husband.

The husband had the intelligence to go to Kohler with the whole story, and Kohler set a successful trap for the newspaper man, sending the husband on ahead to pay him in full, and then rushing in to confront and arrest the blackmailer, who subsequently was punished in the courts. The chief, concealing the identities of the principals at first, asked the public to take note from this case how easily blackmailers could be confounded.

An 1910 was dying out, Kohler's old foe, Roosevelt, was making his last of his most interesting visits. The G. O. P. was in process of the political destruction which came before the 1912 split; and Democrats were about to sweep the election of 1910, and T. R. was just back from his African hunting trip, cool towards Taft and his erstwhile Republican friends at Washington and anxious for new political activity.

He made a trip halfway across the country, speaking occasionally for Republican state candidates and somewhat vaguely for his own intentions to resume republican leadership; and was dragoned—dragoned in the word, because few could understand how Roosevelt, the rising people of the new progressivism, could take the stump for the For-

DR. DEAN BREAKS DOWN AT TRIAL

Weeps Openly for First Time in Court; Collapse Feared.

GREENWOOD, Miss., Feb. 24.—(AP)—Dr. Sarah Ruth Dean, 33, woman physician, was described by her attorneys as ill and "veering on collapse" today after she had broken down and wept violently in the court room where she is being tried on a charge of murdering her admirer, Dr. John Preston Kennedy, with a whiskey highball containing poison.

The dramatic outburst, short-lived, occurred at the trial, the end of its fourth week. Through out the proceedings Dr. Dean had maintained an aloof calm under the stares of packed-in spectators and had daily flashed a brave smile at the jury.

Only on one other occasion, earlier this week, had quiet tears, almost unnoticed, fallen on her lap when she bowed her head during a witness reference to the death of one of her relatives.

Within half an hour after today's fit of weeping, she had herself in hand again, holding up her hands, some face to the judge and sitting back in her chair, an informal cloak of three red and white roses pinned to her smart fur jacket. Several times she leaned forward to prompt her attorneys as they led defense witnesses through involved hypothetical questions on medical practice and physiological reactions.

Dr. Dean started weeping quite suddenly this morning, while Dr. J. H. Bates, G. Greenwood physician, a defense witness, was on the stand discussing the symptoms of the poisoning and rebutting the state claim that the poison caused Kennedy's death.

Dr. Bates said: "It is perfectly possible to absorb this poison through the unbroken skin while dissecting the hands, as Kennedy did before operating. I believe that more than a trace of the poison should have been found in Kennedy's stomach organs if he had been given enough to prove fatal."

PATROLMAN TO BE HEARD.

Civil Service Commission Will Review Obriky's Demotion.

The Civil Service Commission tomorrow will rehear the case of Patrolman Nathan Obriky, who a year ago was demoted from sergeant after his superior officers found him, off duty, in a suspected vice resort on Carnegie Avenue S. E.

The commission granted a review of the case after Obriky appealed for the restoration of his former rank as sergeant. The commission tomorrow will decide whether to rehear the case of former Sgt. Nicholas Murray, who was demoted after stolen property he had seized disappeared.

Kohler's Bums Bad Pennies



Chief Kohler had all the bums in Cleveland rounded up, put into patrol wagons and carted out to East Cleveland, where they were dumped. But Police Chief Stamberger of East Cleveland was waiting for them and brought them right back to Public Square.

thority on crime prevention and detection.

In Glasgow and Edinburgh, police directors and magistrates who know who he was consulted him on police principles, and he sat with a judge on a bench of a Scottish police court.

In Paris the prefect of police was enthusiastic over him. This trip was one of Kohler's greatest successes; everywhere the "Golden Rule" was talked over with him and given grave endorsement.

He had an audience with Kaiser Wilhelm II in Berlin. Kohler did not give the interview more on his report than to say: "There is the most popular and smartest man in Europe." Of course, he had read of Roosevelt saying a good deal the same thing following his African trip and the return by way of Europe, a year before; but there was undoubtedly much about the important, uniformed German war lord that would appeal to Kohler.

When Kohler returned to Cleveland, he was met by a group of reporters from Cleveland and met Kohler's steamer in New York and



The stories that Kohler was going to quit—was going to be demitted—had disappeared mysteriously. The began again shortly before Christmas when he was absent for several days from his office at the police station and from his vantage points in the downtown. He reappeared after ten days, said that he had had a rest at Mount Clemens, Mich., that he had taken the first vacation in his police career, that he would "never quit" and that the stories about his poor health "came from the same old crowd."

It was thereafter characteristic of Kohler that he vanished first, then let it be known in mysterious manner that he had gone on a vacation. However just and innocent the trip might be, he always would vanish before his intentions could be known.

The Baehr Republican administration, after falling in the 1910 county elections, collapsed and crashed in the 1911 majority campaign, and disappeared without having succeeded in getting Kohler out of office by force or persuasion.

There was grim comfort in the 1911 election for Kohler; the revamped Johnson organization, now led by Mayor-elect Newton D. Baker—the group which had produced, promoted and defended the police chief—had returned to what was to be four years' rule; the principal adversaries were turned out of office by the voters. There was a little less growling in the police department after that election than had gone on for a long time; the prospect now was that Kohler would go forward as chief indefinitely.

Police Abroad Impressed.

The first of six European trips he took in the spring and summer of 1911. He went alone. In several old world cities he introduced himself or was greeted as the famous American exponent of the "Golden Rule."

He visited 25 cities, including London, Berlin, Paris, Glasgow, Birmingham, Liverpool, Munich, Florence, Marseilles, Milan, Rome, Venice and Vienna. In London he was escorted through the Scotland Yard office by the chief inspector of the British police system, and treated as an au-



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2 Small String Beans... 25c

14 oz. Catsup... 25c

12 oz. Chili Sauce... 25c

2 1/2 Peaches—Fancy Yellow Clings... 25c

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GLORY THAT WAS U.S. GLEAMS AGAIN

American Procession to Show Indian Fighter This Week.

Some of the most interesting pictures in "The American Procession," a history of the United States, being published in the Plain Dealer, will be printed this week.

All of the pictures of these past decades are so vivid that it is impossible to select any group as the best. But they will continue to arouse your interest.

You will see, during the current week, Gen. Custer, the famed Indian fighter, and Sitting Bull, the famed Indian. Also the only survivor of the Custer massacre—a horse, badly wounded. There will be James J. Hill, the railroad magnate, and the first locomotive of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, with the funny smokestack that distinguishes the older locomotives.

You will see the old mining town of Manhattan, Nev., which grew up overnight—sprawling, unlovely. And another mining town, Leadville, Col., in the '70s.

There will be Edwin Booth, per-

haps the greatest actor America ever produced—who was so great that he is not remembered as the brother of the man who shot Lincoln. You will see Caroline Slidell Perry, who married August Belmont; and Boss Tweed, whose reputation has gone down the years—if one likes that kind of a reputation.

Grant's funeral is shown, and the original tomb, of most curious shape, which held his casket. The Vanderbilt house shines in all the loveliness of the '80s—and the Vanderbilt coach house, with scores of shining carriages.

Miss Alice Seward wore a very fancy dress to Delmonico's ball in 1875. It had tennis balls draped around and about. Tennis was a new game then and the dress was considered quite a knockout. Miss Seward was given credit for possessing a great imagination.

Mrs. William Astor is seen—she invited 400 people to a party one evening—and you still hear about the 400. Another tennis girl of the '80s is pictured. She does not look exactly like our California misses and how she ever managed to play tennis in such a rig is difficult to imagine.

John L. Herolt in Tights.

John L. Sullivan, the great fighter, stands heroically in a pair of tights. The Johnstown flood swirls and spreads destruction. James A. Garfield, the martyred president, shows a picture book to his little daughter—and a group of young women at a seminary play a fast game of croquet.

They skated in Central Park, New York, in 1893, and they played golf in 1888—and if they do look rather

curious they were having just as much fun as we have today.

Actress Fannie Ward (also in tights) smiles at 1934. A fine team comes dashing around the corner, with the horses all in perfect stride, and smoke pouring up from the steamer. It is probably the finest picture ever taken of that defunct American tradition—the horse-drawn fire department.

And so they go—all vitally interesting—all possessing a wealth of detail that make present-day photographers somewhat envious. Watch for them in the Plain Dealer.

REYNOLDS FUNERAL SET

Services Tomorrow for Retired Commission Merchant.

Funeral services for Charles G. Reynolds, 68, retired commission merchant and nationally-known roque player who died Friday, will be held tomorrow at 2 p. m. at the residence, 10522 Massie Avenue N. E. Burial will be in Brooklyn Heights Cemetery.

Mr. Reynolds had been in the commission business since he came here from Piquette, O., 50 years ago. He was a senior partner of Reynolds & Norton, which was later combined with S. E. Gordon & Co. and with Wardwell Co. He belonged to the Cleveland Roque Club and was holder of the national roque championship a decade ago. Surviving Mr. Reynolds is his wife, Mrs. Mary Reynolds.

NAMED AS LIQUOR THIEFS

Pair Ordered Arrested as Burglars at East Side Club.

Two burglary warrants were issued by the county prosecutor's office yesterday, in the face of refusal of Assistant Police Prosecutor Selmo C. Glenn to issue papers in the alleged attempt to remove liquors from the Club Orchid Sue, 1779 E. 30th Street.

Assistant County Prosecutor Frank D. Celebrezze swore to the warrants naming Simon Stein and David Pinberg of Pittsburgh. He said the men were caught with flash lights in the act of entering the place. Glenn dismissed the charges, stating that Harry Dornier had told police and the prosecutor that he was managing the place and had retained the men as watchmen but failed to give them a key. Celebrezze, however, said owners of the club would appear against the accused.

PURDUE ALUMNI RALLY

Dr. Elliott, University President, Here for Luncheon Wednesday.

Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University, will be the guest of honor at a luncheon to be held by the Cleveland Purdue Club Wednesday at Guildhall Restaurant. A. F. Clark of the Johnson Publishing Co. is handling reservations.



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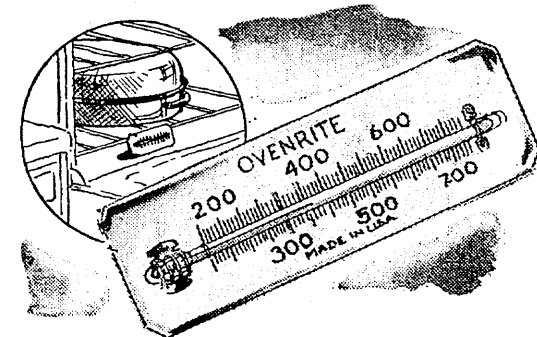
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SIXTH FLOOR FURNITURE

The Byproduct

Skirmish or Battle?
An Educator-Columnist.
Schoolmasters Reply.

BY DALE COX

The Detroit automobile manufacturers had an uneasy week-end as they looked down toward Toledo and saw the incubus of what might grow into widespread labor disturbances tying up the entire automobile industry. Around Jan. 1 Detroit feared the unions would call a strike in Detroit once a strategic moment came, presumably after all the assembly lines got going at capacity. Now Detroit is wondering whether labor has not struck where least expected—in the parts plants that supply Detroit with materials.

About 3,000 men are out on strike at Toledo from four automotive parts plants. The strikers belong to both the newly-informed United Automotive Workers Federal Labor Union and the International Association of Machinists, both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The I. A. M. has staged an intensive organization drive in Cleveland parts plants, and informed observers here say that if the Toledo strike spreads Cleveland will be among the first cities to feel its effects. Should the strike extend to parts companies here and in Detroit the automobile assembly lines probably would be halted within two weeks.

Since the automobile industry's amazing pickup is responsible for most of the industrial gain in this community, an effective strike just now would be significant. But if we are to have unionization of all industry, as urged before the N. E. A. by Dr. John Dewey, we must accustom ourselves to gigantic tugs of war between labor and management. We believe, however, most people here would dislike to see the auto industry's splendid recovery stopped dead by a strike. From a strategic standpoint, however, now is a good time for labor to strike.

A Plato Scholar on Speaking. Among the interesting educators here for the N. E. A. meetings is Dr. William Lowe Bryan, president of Indiana University, one of the few university presidents who is at the same time a newspaper columnist. Dr. Bryan conducts a column in the student newspaper called "The President's Column." One of the nation's leading authorities on the classics, he is at the same time an authority on the life of Mark Twain and Abraham Lincoln. It would seem to us that a proper intellectual balance could be struck between Plato and Mark Twain.

Dr. Bryan could have been a top notch journalist had he gone into that work. He has before me one of his recent columns in which he gives some excellent advice to after-dinner speakers:

"Say in the first sentence the most important thing you have to say in that speech. In the last sentence say it again. Do not begin with a funny story unless you are Will Rogers, in which case please do as much please, first and last, all the time, and we shall be content."

"It is true that anything goes more than half way to meeting anything that sounds as if it might be funny. Nevertheless, it is a serious business and may be fatal. . . . Worse if anything than an irrelevant story—supposing that anything can be worse—apology, first and last, all the time, and we shall be content."

Dr. Bryan is among the best of after-dinner speakers. He follows that formula.

Bully for the Schoolmasters. We believe the schoolmasters and this column will get on very well together. We are the Principal Frank P. Whitney of Collinwood High, and W. O. Smith, president of the Schoolmasters Club, took their pens in hand to write the editor of this column, grievously we erred in commenting upon their action following the address by Clyde R. Miller of Columbia University. It all adds to our thinking.

We must beg to correct Mr. Whitney on one matter, however. In his letter he charged us with "thinly veiled contempt" for "the principals and schoolmasters." We are especially delighted in the freedom with which they express their thoughts. They are following the precepts of a great scholar, John Milton, who said: "Give liberty to liberty, to utter and to argue freely according to my conscience, above all other liberties."

But there is a wide chasm between free discussion and the arbitrary teaching of hard and fast dogmas. If the schoolmasters intend to encourage the discussion of all sides of political and economic questions without teaching socialism as the arbitrary, dogmatic solution, then our hat is off to them and we'll join the cheering. Our quarrel is with narrow dogmatism, glib acceptance of fallacious mouthings as the truth, not with broad and free discussion. The educators must reject that deal of what they teach, because as our colleague, Bill McDermott says, "even the children know better."

I, FRED KOHLER

Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XXV—GUILTY ON BOTH CHARGES.

AS long as any of his generation live, there will be debating corners here and there over the true or possibly hidden facts of the incident which resulted in Kohler's forced retirement from public life in 1913. In this decade, three theories concerning the case, the most sensational of its kind in the city's history—and the most sordid—had their backers.

The large majority will ever be compelled by dispassionate review of evidence in its historical perspective to accept the facts made public at the 1913 hearing before the city Civil Service Commission as having been the true reflection of an unbearable situation.

Kohler's own story proclaiming his innocence of everything save misplaced judgment possibly still has some believers here and there. The third theory was that the hearing was based on an agreed frame-up consented to even by friends of Chief Kohler who felt that his combined indifference and arrogance had driven his well-wishers to the place where they would have to use such means to attain a result wished for by all.

Several years ago the story was told by one-time Democratic politician, who ought to know what he is talking about, of a picnic in the summer of 1912 at which leaders and key men of the Johnson-Baker organization were present, many of them with their families. Chief Kohler was there. His conduct all afternoon was very queer, according to this story, and ended in some unparaphrased acts.

The tale of his behavior by the next sundown was going into such gossip (if the story is to be credited) that leaders at the City Hall decided to take action.

An Ultimatum. They held a long conference, then went to Mayor Baker with what was little less than an ultimatum about the chief of police. This ultimatum was worded with one individual's threat, or warning, as to personal retaliation which he intended to take if the official city family found no way to end, and end abruptly, the Kohler situation.

For the individual to have carried out his intentions would have meant widespread scandal, unpalatable to the city. The ultimatum was a formal detention of Chief Kohler's career of rugged and anti-social individualism.

There were four members of the staff of the Cleveland Leader who considered themselves Kohler's enemies for fully two years. To wit: the editor, the managing editor, the business manager, and the chief of the city's largest newspaper. The chief is not certain, but they were a considerable factor.

It can be established that they had communications with certain members of the ruling Democratic administration, and two of them, years later, took credit for an arrangement whereby on a certain evening in 1912 a traveling salesman was escorted by his wife to the steamer City of Buffalo, at its old dock on the river, kissed his wife goodbye and went home. The salesman, who was fully an hour later on the steamer, had started down the river, induced the captain to stop near the harbor mouth and put him ashore.

It is not proposed here to set down in detail the case about Kohler or the air of nine days of the most morbid public sensation which it caused. The facts arose from a divorce suit, filed with the common pleas court in November 1912, which aroused little or no public notice. The suit was by the traveling salesman, who, in support of his Pleas Court affidavit of several witnesses that they, with the plaintiff, had trapped Chief Kohler in the plaintiff's home on Daisy Avenue, S. W. corner of 19th and Erie, under fully compromising circumstances.

Divorce Granted. The divorce suit had been heard, the husband granted the divorce, by the end of January. The affidavit had not been introduced in the hearing, that Kohler's name was brought in the case even in testimony. But by some agency not even entirely clear, the affidavit was sent to the mayor and city council. The mayor, Mr. Wilson, then considered whether the city could neglect the situation. Late in February Mayor Baker ordered Chief Kohler suspended pending charges of immorality and conduct unbecoming a police officer.

The Civil Service Commission, composed of Holding and Mooney of the 1910 board and W. C. Keough, began its testimony in March 1913, and announced its decision on March 16, which was the removal of Kohler as chief of police on the findings of guilty to both charges. The hearings and charges were held in the City Hall council chamber and, as at the 1910 trial, were attended to the suffocation point. Gone, this time, was the air of carnival and good cheer which had been the first trial three years before. This time it was Kohler's own party.

Main Street Meditations

BY ELEANOR CLARAGE.

He entered into conversation with his bootblack the other morning. The latter is a gentleman of Greek extraction.

"Pretty fine people, the Greeks," said the customer, affably. "You've got a lot to be proud of. Take Socrates for instance."

The bootblack frowned. "You speak very bad Greek," he remarked. "His name is So-CRAT-es. He's a dead, now."

New Name.

She heard her father talking about the Philharmonic chorus, of which he's a member. Ever since then, the small one has been referring to her favorite musical instrument as "her Philharmonic."

Memoirs of a Bookworm.

Jeffery Farnol, the distinguished British author who visited Cleveland last week, spun interesting yarns at a dinner party where he was a guest Friday night.

He told of his favorite book dealer, who for ten years and is still in Manchester, England. One day he picked up an ancient volume from a shelf and inquired about its history.

As Artist Saw Trial



S. Gordon Barrick, Plain Dealer artist, who made several sketches for the Plain Dealer during the last Kohler trial, yesterday drew this sketch of the trial from memory.

stances of this call. He said he grew positive after the entrapment was accomplished that it had not been this woman, but another woman, one hostile to him, for private reasons, who had telephoned to him, and stated that he believed he had been deliberately trapped.

He denied a statement about having been found in slight disarrangement of his costume, and denied that he had said to the husband, when the whole case as he understood the partisan attempt in 1910 to "get" him.

Nothing to Say. Kohler had returned from his cruise to face this trial, absolutely silent. In his absence, the charges had leaked out. The press generally hesitated to make it look bad for him; in the earliest and vaguest statement of the charges, Mayor Baker had brought out was about to bring, the chief was given a sort of sporting chance to reappear and confound the whole case as he understood the partisan attempt in 1910 to "get" him.

But Kohler came home with nothing to say. It is fact that he knew in 1912 that this case was coming and that recklessness on his part was largely why he did not state it off. An erstwhile friend of his, previously referring to this narrative, Kohler submitted, promised, or suspected he was, and in an impetuous moment set about to extricate him in a highly unwise way. When he reached Kohler, he was rebuffed and sneered at, and left Kohler's office friend no more.

The chief went into his trial represented by the lawyer he had in 1910, William H. Boyd; but beside him in a silence unbroken as to what his defense would or could be, until his defense counsel he walked to the witness stand.

Boyd had little chance to refute or damage the complaining witness's story. He set about to attack the general demeanor and reputations of the injured husband's supporting witnesses, and on the last day of the trial succeeded in getting into the record the testimony of a counterplot. Kohler produced two policemen and a private citizen who testified that one of the husband's supporting witnesses had boasted of a near successful attempt to trap the police chief in flagrant detention and had promised that "they would get him yet." Assuming this latter testimony to be true, it came none the less to the aid of the fact case against the chief's conduct.

Kohler was on the stand for several hours. It was one of the most terrible days in his life. He tried to overcome his natural shyness and seemed at times to be wrestling with himself in the effort to be clear, honest, painstaking, patient. Either out of bluntness or in the hope of asserting his innocence, he wore the same suit, a light gray mixture, in which the prosecuting witnesses had sworn they had discovered him in the West Side house, a light tie, and high black shoes; and now he sat erect or leaning a little forward, in an eagerness to be helpful to the questioners, to be understood, and now he slumped back, worn with the effort to keep his high-pitched voice casual.

"Don't Misunderstand Me." He gave his answers almost before the questions were finished, and this brought up a time again and again of his little scenes in which he and his questioner would both raise their voices in order to dominate the moment's sound. Once he stopped suddenly in such a wrangle for vocal supremacy and said, with anguish in his voice: "Don't misunderstand me, Mr. Wilson! Don't try to put me in bad every time I'm in bad enough already."

The chief admitted having been discovered in the Daisy Avenue house at the late hour alleged, and maintained his presence there was utterly innocent. He said he had known the woman for a dozen years and had seen her and occasionally her husband in casual ways during that period.

He did that on the night in question a woman had telephoned to him to ask for his personal protection; against what Kohler was not willing to testify openly. He said he was ready to tell the commission and the prosecuting witness the circumstances.

An Honest Man.

Mr. Farnol's Manchester book dealer was asked if he had ever been tempted to take advantage of the ignorance of people concerning valuable books.

Perhaps he had, he smiled, but at least he had never done so. Then he went on to tell of the time an agitated assistant told him there was an intoxicated woman in the shop. The proprietor investigated and found that the woman was merely weak and dizzy from hunger. She had come to sell an old book that had belonged to her deceased husband, and ordered to buy food for herself and her child.

The man examined the book. Then he said, "Madam, before we go any further, you must have an attorney to represent you. This is a highly valuable book."

The long and short of it was that the woman was paid 200 pounds a year for ten years and is still receiving payment. The book has been turned over to the British museum.

He'll Face It, All Right. Bruce Bliven, editor of the New Republic, is to leave the warm sands of Miami Beach next week to sound the opening gun of the Progressive Education Association annual conference in Cleveland, March 1 to March 3. He has been recuperating from the flu in Florida.

By a strange coincidence, the title of his address for the opening session of the meeting is "Do We Face the Issues?" when he comes from the sunny south to face an old-fashioned Cleveland winter.

FINDS WAR SPIRIT ALIVE IN SIBERIA

Wells Says Soldiers and Supplies Are Everywhere in Vladivostok Area.

Will there be "war over Asia?" Linton Wells, trying to learn the answer to this ominous question, is in the Far East for Universal Service. In this article, Wells tells what the Soviet people and the Red army think about it.

BY LINTON WELLS.
(World Copyright, 1934, by Universal Service, Inc.)

VLADIVOSTOK, Feb. 25.—Gen. Vassili C. Blucher, commandant of the Soviet forces in Siberia, makes his headquarters today in Khabarovsk, 450 miles north of Vladivostok on the Amur River.

After crossing the long Amur River Bridge en route across Siberia from Moscow, and steaming into the clean station at Khabarovsk, one comes to acute realization that he has entered a potential area of war—that is, if outward manifestations of impending war are to be accepted as a criterion.

Khabarovsk is G. H. Q.—Blucher's headquarters—450 miles from the point of Japan's initial attack "if war comes, and when."

From Khabarovsk on, one finds himself to employ the immortal words of Sophie Tucker—"up to his hips in soldiers."

War Is in the Air.

War is in the air. The very atmosphere is surcharged. Military preparedness is evident at every turn.

Soldiers guard the station exits so carefully that an inquisitive foreigner cannot peer past the barriers. There is nothing subtle about it; on the other hand, there is nothing blatant.

One soldier expressed to me the attitude of the whole Red army:

"We are out here to do a certain thing and we are prepared to do it if it becomes necessary. But don't you be too curious about it."

One does not need to be curious, because between Khabarovsk and Vladivostok there is so much visible that one does not need to ask questions.

All along the way, stations are cluttered with soldiers. Everything is hustle and bustle. Trucks loaded with military supplies rumble over newly-leveled and widened dirt roads or frozen rivers and bays.

Cavalry is in evidence, efficiently maneuvering with field artillery, and anti-aircraft guns. Station after station is a beehive of activity as streams of soldiers steadily unload and cart away carload after carload of newly-arrived supplies—from tents and camp equipment to guns, other munitions of war—and Red Cross necessities.

Of foodstuffs brought from western Russia there are large quantities. Siberia, destined to be self-supporting in five years under the second Five-Year Plan, is receiving all supplies needed for war from the west.

Fleets of Planes.

There are many airports with adequate hangars, fuel tanks and repair shops. Fleets of all types of planes rest quietly on the ground or drone noisily overhead in war drill. I asked a friend if perhaps this was not camouflage—a clever open exhibition of strength for effect, with little behind it.

He laughed, and replied: "What is visible to you is not even a twentieth of it."

In Vladivostok, with its population of 200,000, every third pedestrian is in uniform—army or navy—although very little fighting in the Far East will engage the Soviet Navy.

What ships there are in these waters may be regarded as negligible. But the naval personnel in the Far East is being strengthened. On the train coming out with me were a score of efficient-looking commanders—none above 35 years old—with jaunty swagger and weather-beaten faces—evidence of endless battles with the elemental power as members of the White Sea fleet.

Talk to them about the assignments and they are as communicative as an empty barrel. The only

thing the whole crowd would admit was that some of them are newly-trained sub-officers.

Vladivostok harbor itself is a scene of great activity. It is filled with ships flying the flags of Russia, Norway, Sweden and the United States. The ships have come from the Black Sea and other ports with grains, meats, fuel and other supplies so essential to warfare.

Of munitions manufacture and other industrial activity, nothing is apparent to the eye in this part of the world, nor can anything be learned.

It is certain that munitions factories exist, but, like the Red army between China and Khabarovsk, they are carefully concealed from prying eyes, and nobody can conceal so efficiently as the proletariat of the U. S. S. R.

Church Secretary to Quit.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—(AP)—Dr. William B. Miller, who organized the army and navy department of the Y. M. C. A., today announced his forthcoming resignation as general secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

Blind Flyer's Trial Set. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 25.—(AP)—The twice postponed court martial of Maj. William C. Ocker, Kelly Field, pioneer in blind flying, charged with using language which was "improper and prejudicial to good order and military discipline" regarding his commanding officer, will be conducted Wednesday at Fort Sam Houston.

FLY to PHILADELPHIA
New Non-Stop Service
2 1/2 Hrs. • \$26.00 • Round Trip
Lv. 11:45 am, Ar. Philadelphia 2:20 pm
Your fare includes noon lunch
... Multi-motored Boeing's ...
2 Pilots ... Stewardess.
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AT INTERSECTIONS, 325,350 IN 1932

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"OH YES you did . . . if you insured in a stock company at standard rates. Your premium was just 25% more last year than if you'd insured direct with American Mutual. Why, they saved me about \$36 on my Packard!"

"There's no catch in it. American Mutual is different from a stock company, that's all. Costs them less to do business, for one thing. They deal direct, instead of paying a commission to your agent. Pick their risks mighty carefully too."

"But here's the big difference, Jim. Instead of paying dividends to stockholders, American pays them to policyholders—like mutual life insurance. And I hear they've paid more dividends than any company of their kind. At least 20% to every policyholder for nearly 50 years."

"Safe? Listen—American Mutual is the oldest mutual outfit writing automobile insurance—one of the largest and strongest in the world. Just look at their financial statement."

"I should say they do give good service. When I had that little accident down in Nashville, I just called up the American Mutual Office. They took everything off my hands and settled the claim in no time. I'm told they settle most of their claims out of court."

"Sure it sounds good! Why don't you get in touch with American Mutual and find out all about it? They have an ad in today's paper. If you send in the coupon or call them up, they'll estimate the savings on your car. And you won't feel you have to buy. Take my advice and do it now—before you forget."

CHECK THESE SAVINGS

Policyholders in this locality have saved these sums on full coverage:

In the Lincoln-Packard-Cadillac Class.....up to \$36.94
In the Buick-Chrysler Class.....up to \$27.78
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ALLIED AMERICAN MUTUAL HAS ALWAYS SAVED POLICYHOLDERS 30% ON FIRE AND THEFT INSURANCE

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE CO.

Assets: \$19,381,384.81 Liabilities: \$15,378,895.04

Surplus to policyholders: \$4,002,489.77
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OFFICES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES Offices Open Daily until 9:00 P. M.

This coupon may save you as much as \$36.94

MAIL IT NOW!

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Union Bldg., 1836 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me your free booklet telling how I may save on my auto insurance.

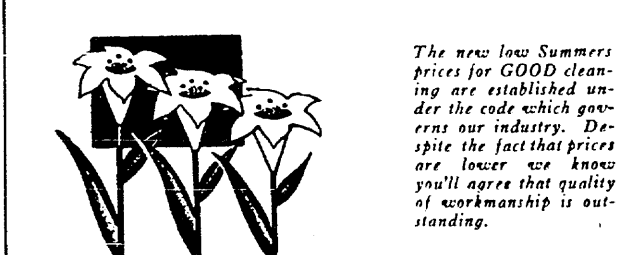
Name _____ Phone _____

Street _____ City _____

Make and year of car _____ Cyls. _____ Model No. _____

Liability policy expires _____ Fire and Theft policy expires _____

D. O. SUMMERS



... here comes

EASTER

In years gone by there has been an Easter "rush" in dry cleaning. Because hours are shorter under the new code, that will not be possible this year. Easter is only five weeks away . . . cleaning should be sent now. We'd like to do an even better job than you'd expect.

Henderson 7 2 2 0

THE SUMMERS CO.

DR. ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON, Yale (suggesting new summer capital)—There can be little doubt that a vast amount of unwise legislation has come out of Washington because of the new summer capital. Moreover, many a minor official has acquired a habit of working inefficiently because he felt languid during the summer.

DR. LOYD ARNOLD, University of Illinois bacteriologist.—Every generation has its new diseases, and sleeping sickness is ours.

DR. IRVING FISHER, Yale.—What mankind really needs is surcease of both inflation and deflation. That is, we need money stabilization in terms of goods. In other words, think, is definitely on the way to this consummation.

POPE PIUS.—The German people are passing through a tragically historic period because a terrible menace and great ill hang over their souls, especially the souls of the young, which are particularly dear to the Redeemer.

Joins Sonora Expedition. LUBBOCK, Tex., Feb. 25.—(AP)—Dr. Carl Seltzer, physical anthropologist of Harvard University, will be attached to Texas Technological College's forthcoming scientific expedition into the Rio Yagu sector of Sonora, Mexico. Dr. Bradford Knapp, president of Texas Tech, announced today.

FINDS LIFE WORK CHOSEN AT MOVIES

O. S. U. Man Tells Teachers
Children's Attitudes Are
Determined by Screen.

BY NORMA HENDRICKS.

Many young people are selecting their professions because of movies they have seen.

Children's attitudes toward races and nations are frequently determined by the screen.

If they are already "exposed" to delinquency, young people collect from the movies cues of action, smart ways of jimmying doors and getting keys.

Half of the children who see movies from 7 to 8 in the evening are affected as much as if they had stayed up until midnight or consumed two cups of coffee that night.

Dr. W. W. Charters, director of research at Ohio State University, yesterday related these as some of the facts discovered in a nation-wide test of thousands of children by university investigators. He spoke to the department of visual instruction of the National Education Association at the Carter Hotel.

Campaign Tactics Switch.

Both Dr. Charters and Dr. Vierling Kersey, state superintendent of education at Sacramento, Cal., told the group that the moving picture was the most powerful instrument of education that played upon the child outside the school and home.

Educators apparently are no longer trying to reach moving picture producers by passing resolutions appealing to their consciences. Instead they are trying to reach them through their pocketbooks by raising up a generation of movie-goers who will refuse to attend bad pictures and by educating local theater managers to the fact that they can make more money out of good pictures than bad ones.

Speakers at both the visual education group and at the American Educational Research Association in Hotel Statler yesterday afternoon disclosed this.

"A study of the relation of the morality of a picture to its success suggested that motion picture producers are tragically mistaken when they assume that in order to make a movie successful they must make it as naughty as the censors will permit," said Dr. Charles C. Peters, director of educational research at Pennsylvania State College, speaking before the research group.

"Scientific evidence has been collected to prove the existence of a negative correlation between the success of pictures and their degree of offensiveness against morality. That is, producers lose rather than gain by antagonizing morality."

Movie Appreciation Taught.

Instead of ignoring students' movie-going, high schools are beginning to absorb it and train students in discrimination in teaching them to recognize good producing and good story-telling, speakers told both groups.

"I believe that one of the best ways of diminishing the harmful influences which sometimes arise in motion pictures is to give the child a thoughtful and accurate understanding of the world in which he lives," Dr. Edgar Dale of the Ohio State University bureau of educational research, who addressed both groups, said.

"If we also inculcate in the child with the vaccine of critical judgment, we are much more likely to ensure that his motion picture experience be vital and significant," he said.

Classes in movie appreciation have been introduced into many high schools and have been greeted with joy by pupils, teachers and parents.

Dr. William R. Lewin, chairman of the committee on photo play appreciation of the National Council of the Teachers of English, told the visual education group.

One of the most significant gains in these classes has been that students come to the teacher for advice when "shopping" for pictures to see, he reported. Moreover, the students are beginning to wonder why

How the Kohler News Was Told

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

THIRTEENTH PAGE. CLEVELAND, TUESDAY, MORNING, MARCH 18, 1934. PRICE IN GREATER CLEVELAND—ONE CENT. NO. 77

FOUND GUILTY AND DISMISSED BY THE COMMISSION

AY GIVE CABINET EATS IN CONGRESS

Local Take First Step Grant Secretaries Voice, But Not Vote.

A Plan Would Give Administration Bills Better Chance.

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KOHLER DECISION IN FULL

Opinion Handed Down by the Civil Service Commission Late Yesterday

A reproduction of the upper part of Page 1 of the Plain Dealer on the morning of March 18, 1934, containing the story of the finding of Fred Kohler guilty and his dismissal from the police force.

I, FRED KOHLER Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

Warns Principals of Hasty Reform

Before educators abandon the old order they should be sure that the new order is better, Prof. Thomas H. Briggs of Teachers College, Columbia University, told 1,000 secondary school principals, inspectors and supervisors at Hotel Hollenden yesterday.

"I am sick to the point of nausea of listening to these prophets of a new system of education," Prof. Briggs said. "Reform we do need in secondary education; everyone admits that. But change need not necessarily progress and safe and wise progress is not possible until we have decided in what direction we want to go."

"Far more schools now need guidance in better practices than freedom to an experimentation for which they have neither the vision nor the competence."

Another speaker was DeWitt S. Morgan, principal of Indianapolis Arsenal Technical High School. Pointing out that statistics show that of 100 pupils entering the ninth grade in urban centers not more than half complete the twelfth grade, and not more than 25 then go on to college, Morgan discussed the needs of the 75 who receive only high school education.

"First, in increasingly large proportions our pupils come to high schools from home environment where interests are in mechanical and technical processes," he said.

"Second, the future occupational success of many of these 75 will depend in a large measure upon their ability to light on their feet."

Third, for such there is evidence that industry gives a job on the basis of something that the individual can do. The offerings of a technical high school enable many to develop an elementary skill through which they can gain an all-important initial foothold in industry."

no one knew how much he might be worth. After his death, many were astounded to find he had left nearly a half million.

His habits were frugal in spite of the vacation trips he enjoyed. "The Chief" rarely made a purchase that he did not get his money's worth. He had an unparalleled trading instinct from boyhood, and a hesitancy for spending money. As a police chief he had had to spend very little.

One typical Kohler trick was to shop for a new straw hat, at the outset of each summer, and when he had found the hat he wanted to ask the salesman to put the hat on the shelf until fall, when straw hats are sold for whatever they bring. Then he would buy it and put it away through the winter and spring, all set for the following summer.

Kohler maintained his office as an industrial engineer for practically the rest of his life, in the Leader or the Union Trust buildings, after the passing of the Lenox. The exigencies of his engineering were never pressing, and 1913 was not over before the great "Campaign to Come Back" was launched.

CHAPTER XXVI—"I CAN TAKE PUNISHMENT."

KOHLER'S civilian life began melodramatically on the night of his expulsion from the chiefship, when he went to his stamping grounds in the Hollenden Hotel lobby to demonstrate what steel there was in his pointed Prussian jaw.

He remained there most of the evening in the attitude of a man defying his whole city, by his casualness, to put into social words or gestures what it thought of his terrific public disgracing.

A Plain Dealer reporter put into admirable prose in next morning's paper the whole scene—the newsboys shouting their extras, "Kohler guilty and fired," on all four sides of the hotel block and inside a mob of the curious looting about to "see if Kohler would show up."

Few other men would have shown up, but Kohler would have been dying. "Show 'em you can take it," was certainly part of whatever creed he had.

The Plain Dealer reporter noticed one friend after another come awkwardly up to mutter a few meaningless words, not all of them sympathetic.

Kohler was incisive with them. "Hello, Jake, hello, Jim, hello, Joe," to one he said: "I'm not afraid to show myself, no. I can take punishment."

The reporter noted that Kohler turned his gaze away when an old foe wandered past.

Thousands Gloat.

There were thousands who gloated openly. Among them were the hangers-on of the one-term Republican city administration, to whom Kohler was still the great target they had failed to hit; and among them were gamblers, loud-mouthed sergeants of the underworld, plug-uglies who hated all police and Kohler's police in particular, and little rat-faced human specimens whom Kohler had bullied until their toes curled.

One night early in April Kohler left the Hollenden shortly before midnight. In the shadows of Vincent Street, where he turned, nine or ten men rushed him and knocked him into the street. Kohler tried to strike back, but went down in the middle of the street with three atop of him. They beat him cruelly, with "knucks" and one with a blackjack, until he moaned, and kicked him as he lay helpless until Kohler gurgled, "For God's sake, boys, don't kill an old man."

One of this precious gang was a Republican organization ward heeler who told this tale later with gusto. "Why," he said, "if we'd known what Kohler was going to do to us inside ten years, we'd have killed him that night. We thought there was one guy who was down and out for good."

Kohler was confined to his home for nearly a week from this assault. He never mentioned it to the police department, and he was never at-

THE LINDNER COY

Large Women look smaller in

FRANCETTE FOUNDATIONS

Francette Foundation garments for controlling the larger figure, are marvels of lightness and miracles of molding strength! The new gowns require good corsetry—our expert fitters will amaze you by showing what really can be done with your figure.

They are made of Luxor Cloth, which neither shrinks, stretches, nor fades. The bustline is fashioned of fine laces. \$12.50 to \$25.

The Corsetry Shop Third Floor

THE LINDNER COY

Charge Purchases the Balance of the Month Will Appear on April 1st Statements

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THE LINDNER COY

CANNON CALLS FOR LONG TERM BUDGET

Public Bodies Must Plan
Years Ahead, He Tells
Teachers' Council.

The time has come for public bodies to plan their budgets over a period of years, taking into account possible reductions in income in some years and refraining from frills in time of prosperity in order to keep up the necessary functions in time of adversity, A. V. Cannon, chairman of the County Relief Administration and CWA board, told the National Council of Teachers Retirement Systems, in convention here yesterday.

"We have to construct some plan," Cannon said, "call it industrial insurance or some other name, whatever you will, which in good times will build up a sufficient fund to take care of the slack of employment depression."

"We have to plan our activities in schools, in colleges, in charities, in cities and states that we can budget our expenditures over a period of years. In that budget we must take into account the basic necessities such as heat, light, repairs, and, not least, wages, before we expend our money in luxuries and frills."

"We must realize that the funds to carry on public affairs come from the people, and that an overburdened tax public will rebel and refuse to pay taxes if excessive."

"Some plan must be set up which will collect taxes when they are assessed."

"We are faced with an indifference of many of our leading citizens to their civic duties. The depression seems to have not only brought distress in financial matters, but it has also brought ruin to the civic activities and the sane-mindedness of many of its citizens."

"It is a time for bold leadership, whether national or in the city or in the schools. Capital should scrupulously consider the rights of the worker. Labor should realize that investment must be reasonably safe in its return. The citizen must not overlook the rights of the humble worker in civic projects and the worker must not be overburdened else he will rebel."

Director of the State Relief Commission.

Funds, if obtained, may be used only to pay salaries of teachers and then only when necessary to assure that the school remain open. The length of term decided upon for 1933-1934. Back salaries may not be paid from the federal funds. Nor may they be used to pay superintendents, clerks or janitors' salaries, nor for maintenance of equipment or to purchase supplies. Teachers hired to relieve overcrowded conditions or for teaching additional subjects are not included in the group whose salaries may be paid by federal aid. Dr. Skinner's letter said.

2-National Association of High

1-Department of Visual Instruction luncheon, Carter Hotel.

2-Department of Superintendence, topic group meetings.

General subject committees:

a. American Educational Research Association, Ball Room, Public Hall.

b. Department of Rural Education, Club Room B, Public Hall.

c. Department of Secondary School Principals, Discussion Group I, Assembly Room, Hotel Hollenden.

d. Department of Secondary School Principals, Discussion Group II, Cypress Room, Hotel Hollenden.

e. Department of Secondary School Principals, Discussion Group III, Parlors A, B, C, Hotel Hollenden.

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2-Department of Superintendence, topic group meetings.

General subject committees:

Teachers' Program Today

7:30 a. m.—Colorado Education Association breakfast, Hotel Cleveland.

7:30—Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, membership committee breakfast, Hotel Statler.

7:30—Illinois State Teachers Association breakfast, Hotel Statler.

7:30—All-Indiana breakfast, Carter Hotel.

7:30—Minnesota Education Association breakfast, Hotel Statler.

7:30—Nebraska State Teachers Association breakfast, Olmsted Hotel.

7:30—Pacific Northwest States breakfast, Hotel Statler.

8—Joint Committee on Health Problems in Education breakfast (members only), Hotel Statler.

8—Michigan All-State breakfast, Hotel Cleveland.

8—National League of Teachers Associations breakfast, Hotel Cleveland.

9—Conference on Financial Implications of School Consolidation and Transportation of Pupils, South Hall A, Public Hall.

9—Department of Superintendence, Public Hall.

9—Department of Secondary School Principals, Hotel Hollenden.

9—National Association of High School Inspectors and Supervisors, Public Hall.

9:15—National Society of College Teachers of Education, round table conference, Public Hall.

9:15—American Educational Research Association, Sections A and B, Carter Hotel.

9:30—Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction, Ball Room, Public Hall.

9:30—National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes, 5th Room 309, School Headquarters.

10—National Association of Secretaries of State Teachers Associations, Carter Hotel.

12 noon—National Council of Teachers Retirement Systems and Committee on Retirement Allowances of the N. E. A. luncheon, Carter Hotel.

12:15 p. m.—Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction luncheon, Hotel Statler.

12:15—National Association of State Secretaries luncheon, Carter Hotel.

12:15—National Association for the Study of the Platoon or Work-Study Play School, organization luncheon, Hotel Statler.

12:15—Phi Delta Kappa luncheon, Hotel Cleveland.

12:30—Department of Class Room Teachers luncheon, Hotel Statler.

12:30—Department of Secondary School Principals, Junior High School Section luncheon, Hollenden Hotel.

1—Department of Visual Instruction luncheon, Carter Hotel.

2—Department of Superintendence, topic group meetings.

General subject committees:

a. American Educational Research Association, Ball Room, Public Hall.

b. Department of Rural Education, Club Room B, Public Hall.

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SOVIET WELCOMES 3 NAZI PRISONERS

Accused, Freed in Reichstag
Fire Trial, Denounce
Berlin Pen Tortures.

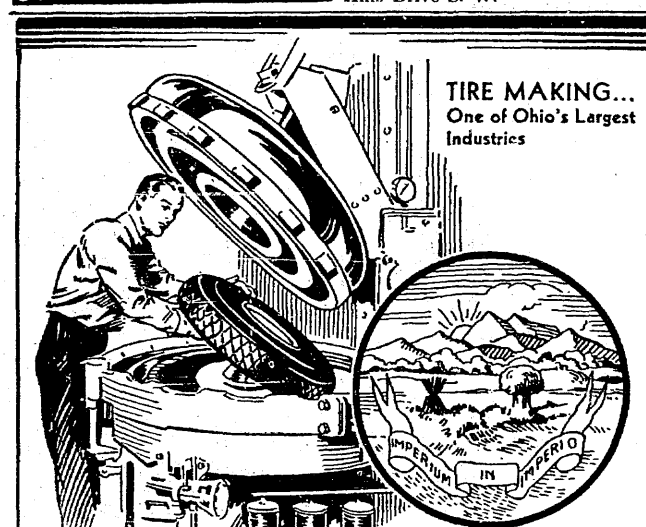
MOSCOW, Feb. 27.—(AP)—In a two-hour diatribe against Nazi Germany, Georgi Dimitroff described in detail tonight the "moral torture" he and two comrades suffered in a Berlin prison after their acquittal of arson and treason charges in the German Reichstag fire trial.

He expressed his happiness at reaching finally this "real fatherland"—Soviet Russia—and declared the young Dutchman Marinus van der Lubbe, who was beheaded for starting the blaze in Berlin a year ago, "was not guilty."

Dimitroff, Wassil Tanef and Blagol Popoff arrived by airplane this evening from Berlin. Their Bulgarian citizenship was revoked and they were made citizens of Russia.

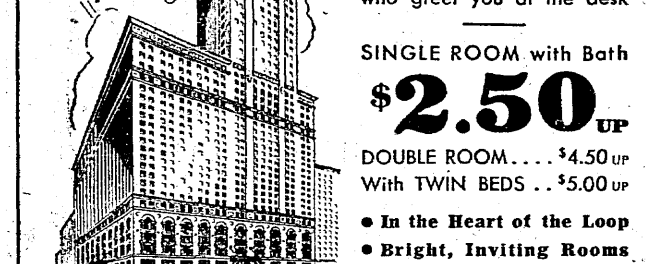
VICKS COUGH DROP

Real Throat relief
Medicated with ingredi-
ents of Vicks VapoRub
OVERCOMES BAD BREATH



Behind the Scenes

The man you never see—the hand you never shake—is at work right now making something your life may depend on tomorrow. We have chosen the persons who work behind the scenes as carefully as those who greet you at the desk



IF YOU DRIVE! We will park your car. Standard rates. No other charges.

MORRISON Hotel

LEONARD HICKS
Managing Director
CHICAGO

SINGLE ROOM with Bath
\$2.50 UP
DOUBLE ROOM... \$4.50 UP
With TWIN BEDS... \$5.00 UP

- In the Heart of the Loop
- Bright, Inviting Rooms
- Home of Terrace Garden

LATER THAT DAY
—AND YOU SAY RINSO WASHES CLOTHES MUCH WHITER, MILDRED?
YES, 4 OR 5 SHADES WHITER—WITHOUT SCRUBBING OR BOILING! IT SAVES THE CLOTHES AND SAVES YOU.

NEXT WASHDAY
MILDRED WAS RIGHT! RINSO SOAKS OUT DIRT LIKE MAGIC. I MUST TRY THESE LIVELY SUDS FOR DISHES, TOO.

UNION DIRECTORS' LOANS 40% PAID

Only 15 of 32 on Notes Still
Owe; Pay Off in Year
\$2,033,295.

BY JOHN W. VANCE.

Directors of the defunct Union Trust Co. in the year since the bank closed, have repaid \$2,033,295.70 of the large sums they had borrowed, Oscar L. Cox, liquidator, disclosed yesterday.

Excluding the sums owed by Kenyon V. Painter, other directors had borrowed \$5,232,787.06 on Feb. 28, 1933, and Feb. 17, 1934, they still owed \$3,201,712.81. The bank has thus collected approximately 40 per cent of what is due.

HAMLEY, PIANIST, IS DEAD

Pneumonia Fatal to Member of
Bannen's Orchestra.

Harvey W. Hamley, pianist with Al Bannen's orchestra and one of the original members of Bannen's ensemble, died yesterday of pneumonia at St. John's Hospital.

Prior to joining Bannen's orchestra Mr. Hamley was with Ed Day's band and also taught piano at the Starr Piano Co. He is the second member of Bannen's orchestra to die this year.

Mr. Hamley lived with his wife and small daughter at 4475 South Hills Drive S. W.

TIRE MAKING...

One of Ohio's Largest
Industries

Some of the loans which were completely paid off were very large, the largest being for \$371,530.70. The thousands of the loans of other directors who have paid in full were \$8,000, \$1,000, \$10,000, \$10,000, \$83,612.50, \$7,194.25, \$40,350, \$100,000, \$3,950, \$50,000, \$17,250, \$15,300, \$3,680, \$350,000, \$110,000 and \$8,700.

On the larger loans where payment could not be made in full, some heavy payments were made. For instance, a loan of \$312,000 was reduced by \$106,024.25 to present balance of \$205,975.75. Another loan of \$984,387.50 was reduced by \$241,113.99 to a balance of \$743,273.51. A third loan of \$321,000 had been reduced by \$200,059.35 until only \$120,940.65 was still owing. The remaining larger loan of \$562,853.70 has been reduced by \$164,111.18 to \$398,742.52.

DROPS SCHOOL PROBE

Grand Jury Finds Official Did Not
Profit Illegally on Contract.

No evidence that a school official had profited illegally from a printing contract for the schools was found by the grand jury in a recent investigation, Grand Jury Foreman John D. Rusk reported yesterday.

Testimony was offered to the official by a firm which won a school contract, but there was no evidence that the official had anything to do with the placing of the contract, Rusk said.

SEMET SOLVAY COKE

Is especially prepared for home
furnaces. and gives clean, eco-
nomical heat. Real value at \$9
per ton.

THE
W. R. HOAG
FUEL & SUPPLY COMPANY
LAKEWOOD 5536

Watching for Eyes.

He never lunched far off, but hard-
ly ever twice in two days at the
same restaurant—the kinetic instinct
drove him on and on as if drove him
to long trips abroad in his adult
years. And to reach a restaurant
only two or three blocks away would
take Kohler sometimes hours. He
littered along, waiting for eyes, mis-
sing no glances his way. Be a
police officer for 30 years and you
will know many faces along Euclid
Avenue each noontime. If you have
the advantage of being born in

CHAPTER XXVII—RULE NO. 1—BE SEEN.

BY N. R. HOWARD.

KOHLER'S career in politics under his own banners began on that night in February, 1913, when his stripes were cut away and he yet had the instinct to appear before all who wished to stare, in the Hollenden lobby.

That night he could not have forecast what his exact course was to be; but the instinct to force a city which was just preparing to despise him instead to accept him was the thing which had sent him into the public eye that very night.

It is necessary at the start of the history of his rise in politics to examine the motives which made him successful—which gave him a technique unsurpassed by any other man this city has produced.

It was really a very simple technique. It was, first, to be the entre-preneur of the best show he could offer—himself. Second, to be utterly rude and negative, to oppose every-thing and every man. He made a virtue of his anti-social senses.

The impression was never that Kohler was a terrific political radical. He created that impression by being a radical in manners only. He shouted. He stormed. He balked, insulted, opposed and by his mannerisms called attention to his own "courage" and "honesty." He insisted on playing a lone hand, even if it would force him to unpopular issues and measures.

Yet he was no more "radical" than the "safest" conservative ever to hold office in Cleveland. He believed in the rights of property against any so-called right of the individual; his whole police record shows that. He had a wholesome respect for the reactions of great wealth. He had no use for organized labor.

He privately considered Coolidge to be the greatest Republican president in many years, and a more able man than Theodore Roosevelt. "No had praised Kohler," he believed there was nothing worth while that could not be obtained by money. He got many votes many times because of the feeling that he was "against the organization," but the real targets of his opposition were those political leaders who he believed had treated him badly at one time or another.

Elected—As Insurgent.

He always thought W. B. Gongwer to be his personal friend, however little they saw each other in later years. He always had a position in the Gongwer campaign, but he had a gingerly respect for Maschke's success and his brains, and he came to accept Maschke's support before he was through with politics.

His most serious "inside" political adviser was a corporation lawyer of undoubted conservatism and distrust of the intelligence of the masses.

And yet Kohler's roars, the way Kohler could upset a public meeting in riotous fashion, his pugnacious attitude toward all "politicians," his retortations about his own masses, and the dishonesty of all others in public office, got him elected to office again and again—as an "insurgent."

The third rule of the Kohler success recipe was, never be static—always kinetic. He was always on the move. He had been as policeman and chief; he could never be still. He led and loitered, but he went from place to place. A friend once called Kohler's mind and memory "a camera with an index." He was always seeing, noticing, remembering, making.

Only a small part of his time was spent in his own home or his office; many were the hours he was moving along in plain view on Euclid Avenue, at the ball game, at the theater, at a race track, on the fringes of public gatherings.

This was the best part of his showmanship. His daily routine from 1913 to 1922 never varied. He rose fairly late and read the morning Plain Dealer and Leader carefully in his Lenox Building office, transacted what business or correspondence he had, and started for the theater about noon. But lunch was not his objective. He was making himself noticed.

Watching for Eyes.

He never lunched far off, but hard-ly ever twice in two days at the same restaurant—the kinetic instinct drove him on and on as if drove him to long trips abroad in his adult years. And to reach a restaurant only two or three blocks away would take Kohler sometimes hours. He littered along, waiting for eyes, missing no glances his way. Be a police officer for 30 years and you will know many faces along Euclid Avenue each noontime. If you have the advantage of being born in

He knew what they thought the

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Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

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DOLFUSS TELLS OF MOVING TROOPS

Home Guard Sent to Upper
Austria for Security,
He Explains.

BY WADE WERNER.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—Mysterious troop movements which have been exciting rumors and conjectures in Austria and abroad definitely were termed by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss tonight a "natural aftermath" of the civil war.

A show of strength was needed in Upper Austria where the Socialist uprising began two weeks ago and apparently smoldered the longest. Dr. Dollfuss said to the Associated Press.

"The Austrian government," he explained, "only ordered the movement of an auxiliary corps (the Fascist Heimwehr, or home guard) to Upper Austria in order to maintain public security against all possible occurrences."

One of Dollfuss' aides, Prince Ernst Rudiger von Starhemberg, declared today that laws banishing members of the Hapsburg dynasty from Austria and confiscating their property must be repealed at once.

The question of a possible restoration of the Hapsburg monarchy, the Heimwehr commander said, "is almost impossible to answer while we are in the midst of our work of reconstruction, parading the streets. We are not sure it could be kept a purely Austrian question."

Chancellor Dollfuss said "parts of Upper Austria were centers of riots (the civil war fighting)—which explains the necessity for such measures."

Among rumors circulating with the departure of homeguard units from Vienna late last week were several that they planned a march on Vienna or that the Heimwehr was being mobilized to protect the Austro-German frontier.

All Quiet, Says Dollfuss.

The usual precautions have been taken on the Austro-German line, but "everything is quiet in all Austria, including the frontier district," Chancellor Dollfuss said.

As for the Czechoslovakian border, the chancellor declared that "I can tell you emphatically no shifting of troops has been ordered in that section."

Prince Von Starhemberg said he expected no sensational development on the border tomorrow, but repeated a warning which he and Vice Chancellor Fey have uttered frequently since the civil war: "If necessary, we in the Heimwehr will repulse any attack, weapon in hand, with the same thoroughness with which we repulsed the Bolsheviks."

Tomorrow marks the end of an eight-day "truce" offered by Theodore Habicht, exiled advisor of Austrian Nazis, to the government in return for the taking in of Nazis in the government.

In a broadcast from Munich Feb. 19 Habicht declared "the fight will be resumed" if the government does not "co-operate" with Nazis.

BY FRANK H. KING.

Associated Press Foreign Staff.

(Copyright, 1934, by the Associated Press)

LONDON, Feb. 27.—(AP)—The Associated Press chief of bureau in Vienna, Wade Werner, demonstrated conclusively to me late this afternoon that reports of Austrian censorship widely circulated in the United States were entirely untrue.

Over a telephone hookup, Werner and I discussed the Austrian situation fully and frankly.

"Those sensational reports of Austrian censorship are untrue," he said. "Here I am talking to you and I could call Chancellor Dollfuss a blankety-blank or a so-and-so."

"In fact, I'll do it and we'll see what will happen."

Nothing happened and we continued with our discussion of all phases of the Austrian situation.

instantly their eyes met his. What a prodigious defense mechanism he must have built up, to be able to stand the reiteration all day of stories that plainly said, "Oh, he's the fellow who was . . . publicly disgraced."

Kohler always kept his chin in the air, always outwardly smiling. Inside him, was something to be rooted out and destroyed, like hypocrisy. Over those two emotions he built a completely artificial sense of his own vigor and power.

The fall of 1913, Kohler chose for his first political test the City Council fight in his home ward, the Twentieth, which lies along Euclid east of E. 78th.

Tomorrow—The Chief Comes Back.

Davis to Disregard

City Farm Gasoline

Bill Under Miller

Mayor Harry L. Davis late yesterday indicated that he would not take official cognizance of allegations that an exorbitant amount of gasoline was used at the city farm at Warrensville under the previous administration.

If there is any official investigation of the charges it will be made by state examiners in their periodic audit of records at the Warrensville welfare institutions.

"I've got too big a job ahead of me to be looking back," Davis said. "If there is anything to the charges it would, of course, enable us to remedy the situation."

Charges that twelve automobiles at the city farm used 45,000 gallons of gasoline in eleven months and that a considerable quantity of canned goods disappeared from the farm commissary under the last administration were described by John R. Davis, former general manager of the farm, as "either deliberate falsehoods for propaganda purposes or false information."

The former farm manager said no allowance was made for the fact that he used five five-ton garbage trucks continuously for several months to haul material for Camp Pyke, summer institution for underprivileged children; that he borrowed tractors from the state and county highway departments for work on the camp, and that other automotive equipment was borrowed for the farm's rehabilitation program.

Mrs. Watters' Estate Totals \$18,760, filed in New York yesterday. Associated Press dispatches stated. Her husband, Dr. Leon Watters of New York, received \$10,000 and the residue was divided between two sons, Robert Hayes Gries of Cleveland and Lincoln Hayes Gries of Akron.

The Hight Co.

VAN RAALTE

new three-length

PRESIDENT'S BALL
REPORT AWAITED

10,000 Unsold Tickets Re-
turned; Others to Come;
\$5,000 Held in Bank.

Cleveland is one of the few cities in the country which have not yet reported to the national committee how much money was raised for the Warm Springs Foundation at the President's Birthday Ball.

However, the Cleveland committee has more than \$5,000 in the bank and will make its report to the national committee in a short time. Miss Elsie Amman, assistant treasurer of the local committee, said yesterday.

Former City Manager Daniel E. Morgan is treasurer of the Cleveland committee, but at his suggestion Miss Amman, who is employed at Cleveland Federation of Labor headquarters, was made assistant treasurer to handle details.

Miss Amman explained yesterday that there were still a number of unsold tickets unaccounted for, and that it had been decided to wait until all the tickets had been checked and all the money accounted for, rather than to make a partial report.

10,000 Tickets Returned.

According to Miss Amman there were from 25,000 to 29,000 tickets distributed and approximately 12,000 were collected at Public Hall on the night of the ball. About 10,000 unsold tickets have since been returned. Notices were sent out last week to all the organizations which sold tickets to return either the money or the unsold tickets.

Miss Amman explained that in some cases the money was slow in coming in because members of the police and fire departments and members of Democratic clubs who have jobs at the Court House were not paid at the regular time. Also, a number of unions which took tickets meet only once a month and will not make their reports until after their March meetings.

As soon as all the outstanding tickets are accounted for the money will be turned over to the national committee, Miss Amman said.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 28.—(AP)—Judge Silas S. Richards of the sixth Ohio district court of appeals announced today he would retire from the bench at the end of his term on Feb. 5, 1935.

MR. & MRS. MOTORIST:
IF
YOUR MOTOR SPITS
AND SPUTTERS
YOU ARE NOT USING
Canol
NEW LOW PRICE
CANFIELD OIL CO.

LIVE LIKE
A KING
on these Giant Liners to
CALIFORNIA

The very size and space of the S. S. Virginia, S. S. Pennsylvania and S. S. California is almost a kingdom in itself. Largest ships in coast-to-coast service; route cabins; air-conditioned dining salons; 15 days en route calling at Havana, Panama Canal, San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco. Fares from \$23.50 First Class, \$12.50 Tourist Class (25% reduction for round trip by sea). See your local agent. His services are free.

PANAMA PACIFIC LINE
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANDISE MARINE COMPANY
610 E. Superior Ave., Hotel Hollenden Bldg.,
Cleveland, Main 4658-4939. Agents everywhere

Formfit
THERE ARE TWO KINDS
OF WOMEN WHO NEED A
Formfit

—THOSE WITH A LOVELY FIGURE AND THOSE WITHOUT.
IT'S HARD TO SAY WHICH NEEDS ONE MORE.

Whether to hold or acquire a form beautified by a high pointed bust, a trim waist and hips that flow from the sides and remain flat at the back, this sleek Latex Girdle with its Thrill bra section is the answer. Models at \$5.00 to \$10.00. At the better stores.

MADE BY THE FORMFIT COMPANY CHICAGO NEW YORK

I, FRED KOHLER
Forty Years of Cleveland Politics

BY N. R. HOWARD.

CHAPTER XXVIII—THE CHIEF COMES BACK.

WHEN Ex-Chief Kohler launched his "come-back" drive by seeking election to the City Council from the Twentieth Ward, he ran against William B. Woods, the accredited Republican candidate. Woods was a leader of the city organization. The ward always goes Republican, even in the most Democratic sweeps.

People were variously amused, contemptuous, interested in Kohler's campaign for the Council. The sight of him in civilian clothes was not a novelty for long, and he was suffering from the effect of being a trifle passe.

Republican politicians jeered at the mention of his name and prepared to eject him should he appear at any of their party rallies. Democrats felt generally lukewarm toward him, and since he now formally declared the Republicanism he had always professed, they privately wished their hands of him with a sense of relief.

Kohler did all his campaigning at front doorsteps. He did very little as a matter of fact. The newspapers were not too impressed with the "news" of his campaign, and it was a distinct surprise, on election night, when Kohler ran ahead of Woods on first choice votes. In any previous year he would have been elected; but in 1933 the new city charter, which included the preferential Mary Ann ballot, had been inaugurated, and Woods piled up enough second choice votes to overcome Kohler's lead.

After election, Kohler dropped out of print if not out of sight. No one appreciated that this conciliatory fight had been about him, for he had convinced himself he could get votes.

No Day for Don Juan.

In every one of his contests, including the first one, Kohler's wicked past was used as effectively against him as his opponents dared. It took all his remarkable stock of courage and glib to stand some of the remarks made to him on the street, and he understood to what further lengths his ill-wishers were going at occasions where he was not present.

In 1913 and 1914, times were different; by 1921 a Don Juan could come into actual popularity. An organization candidate defeated him for the county clerk nomination, but Kohler got an interesting number of strictly banded Republican votes just the same, and he was satisfied.

He did not try for Council again in 1915, but pitted himself against Clerk of City Courts Peter J. Henry, one of the greatest voters in Cleveland's history. This time Kohler got a sound drubbing. The attitude of many citizens became a bored one—"My Lord! Is the chief degenerating into one of those perennial candidates?"

It is possible, for his political sense was keen, that he calculated almost to the exact campaign how many times he would have to run for office before he had a chance of being elected. He had an instinct for public feeling about himself—how many months or years before the



As fast as he considered he was coming, Kohler did not dare try a majority wrestle with Mayor Davis in 1917, but in 1918 he ran for county commissioner in the Republican primary—and led the primary field in number of votes. Still playing a lone hand, ignored by the rest of the Republicans and fought by the Democrats, he became the first Republican in eight years to break through the Democratic phalanx of county office holders; he and two Democrats were elected to the board of county commissioners.

He won by getting not only the Republican vote but also Democratic votes. The Democratic county organization showed in various ways its fears of him, and its feeling that there was no longer any tie between the former chief of police and the political organization whose city government he had served.

At a Democratic political rally at Greenwood Park that fall of 1918, the rumor ran around that Kohler had suddenly appeared. A few of the sponsoring committee figuratively turned pale.

"By God, we'll throw him out of this race track if he dares to show his face around," said one. "Imagine him trying to pass himself off as an old-line Johnson Democrat!—he was thrown out of this organization once for good!"

But they knew that Kohler would get thousands of normally Democratic votes on the German West Side and elsewhere.

The "Chief" took office late in February, 1919. His conferees, Frank T. Andrews and Joseph Manning, Democrats who had been re-elected, W. A. Stinchcomb, county engineer; Joe Blackstock, the new Court House custodian, and the commissioners' office force had arranged a little gala reception for the new commissioner, as to whose intentions they were all wondering.

Of course, one commissioner, in a minority, could do as he pleased and it would make no difference to the normal Democratic program of things, but it would be an evidence of their good nature to greet him with a pleasant hand. Two or three floral bouquets were put at his chair at the board table, and all waited on the hour of 11, when the new board should meet to organize.

"Throw Those Weeds Out!"

This reporter dropped in on the new board a few minutes before 12, and what a picture that office was! The two Democratic commissioners were standing gloomily by a window staring out on the world in silence.

One of the stenographers was dabbling at her eyes as she hovered over her typewriter.

In the middle of the floor stood the Court House custodian holding Kohler floral tokens in both arms, a nonplussed statue.

At the commissioners' table sat the new incumbent, making remarks in a voice that could have been heard on the Public Square. Said Commissioner Kohler, in part:

"Throw those weeds out with the rubbish. I've been elected by THE PEOPLE to come down here and stop the grafting and stealing from the taxpayers that you fellows have been getting away with. It's a good thing I was a policeman once. I'll take a policeman to find out what goes on behind the doors of these private offices, where you fellows get your orders what to do. I don't want anybody to try to softsoap me when I come into office. I ain't part of the little clique of political crooks that has been running things down here for six-eight years. I'm Fred Kohler and I propose to find out what goes on here and let in a little honest light. All I tried to do was ask a few simple questions about what contracts you've hurried up and let be-

Two Who Defeated Kohler



William B. Woods (left) defeated Kohler for City Council in 1913 and Peter J. Henry defeated him for clerk of Municipal Court in 1915.

fore I could come into office, and right at the start the softsoaping and the hiding and the fooling begin. There's a new deal on now.

"There ain't going to be any hiding and fooling any more."

The inaugural broke up on this keynote. The floral tokens sickened and died. The shocked colleagues never smiled at Kohler again for the two years they were together in office.

Tomorrow—Sunshine,
Political Hay.

PHONE SUIT DISMISSED

Judge Refers \$10,000 Action to Utilities Commission.

Common Pleas Judge Samuel H. Silbert yesterday dismissed the \$10,000 damage suit filed by Miss Marie Eppler, proprietress of a beauty parlor at 1505 Coventry Road, Cleveland Heights, against the Ohio Bell Telephone Co.

Judge Silbert ruled that the court did not have jurisdiction and referred the case to the Public Utilities Commission.

Miss Eppler had asked the judgment because of alleged unsatisfactory service from June, 1929, to July, 1931. The company contended that liability, if any, was governed by rules of the utilities commission which provide for adjustments in cases of interruption of services.

CLINE CALLS DAVIS
SPEECH COWARDLY

(Continued From First Page)

going to leave this city unprotected and Mr. Davis knows it," Cline said. "They are too loyal, and they know that the city must eventually emerge from this crisis."

"If Mr. Davis is afraid to take the leadership as he should be ought to resign so that the people can elect someone who will lead."

This scathing criticism of Mayor Davis, a Republican, came from a person who for years has been a leader in the Cleveland Republican organization. Cline was seriously considered as a candidate for city manager by the Republican majority in the Council in 1930 after former Manager William R. Hopkins was ousted. Cline was given an interim appointment to the Court of Appeals by a Republican governor, Myers Y. Cooper.

Holds "Collapse" Unfounded.

Cline described Davis' radio address "as the most cravenly speech ever uttered by the mayor of any large municipality."

He contended that, while the mayor had the right to call upon the Legislature "in strong terms" for financial relief and to ask the support of Cleveland citizens, he had no right to paint a picture of the collapse of the city government.

"That is not only untrue, but it is also cowardly to suggest that the city's servants would be so unpatriotic as to desert the city in its time of need," Cline concluded.

Efforts to reach the mayor after his radio speech and after Cline had volunteered the statement were unsuccessful.



FEATURING POPULAR PRICES

When your tastes or the occasion suggest something a bit out of the ordinary... both in food and surroundings... then is the time to visit our Main Dining Room.

PLATE LUNCHEON 65¢
With Dessert, 80¢
Menu for today, Thursday

- Choice of Tomato Juice, Scotch Lamb Broth with Barley, or Romanine, Beet and Egg Salad
- Shredded Beef Tenderloin with Fresh Mushrooms a la Grant with Fried Sweet Potatoes
- Roast Leg of Lamb with Baked Beans Bretonne and Cole Slaw
- Coffee, Tea or Milk Muffins, Rolls and Butter

COMPLETE CLUB LUNCHEONS 75¢ to 90¢
TABLE D'OTE DINNERS from \$1.10

*** DINING ROOM ***
The finest of wines and beverages served at popular prices

Yeed Harvey
UNION TERMINAL BUILDING

Know World, Read
Papers, Says Peters

Whither youth of today are headed depends largely upon their being given a complete understanding of the many currents and conflicts in all important countries as well as in the United States, in the opinion of Dr. Harry A. Peters, headmaster of University School, who spoke yesterday before the Advertising Club.

He quoted the Abbe Dimmet as "boosting" newspapers and told of the policy of University School to require a knowledge of world affairs as told in those papers.

"I have heard some persons say that Cleveland newspapers did not rate with those of the east," he said. "But I have found in my own reading and from experience with the boys that they give a rather complete picture of what is transpiring in the world. We know that the Cleveland Press was rated first in make-up and the Plain Dealer was rated among the ten foremost newspapers in the country."

"What's going on in India? What about Manchuria? What about Soviet Russia, both in her contact with Japan and in her conduct of the colossal social scheme? What about Mussolini? What's going on in Germany and Austria? All these may affect the United States and we believe

Help Kidneys

- If poorly functioning Kidneys and Bladder make you suffer from Getting Up Night, Nervousness, Rheumatic Pains, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching, or Acidity try the guaranteed Doctor's Prescription Cystex (See-12)
- Must fix you up or money back. Only 76¢ at druggists

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TRUSSES
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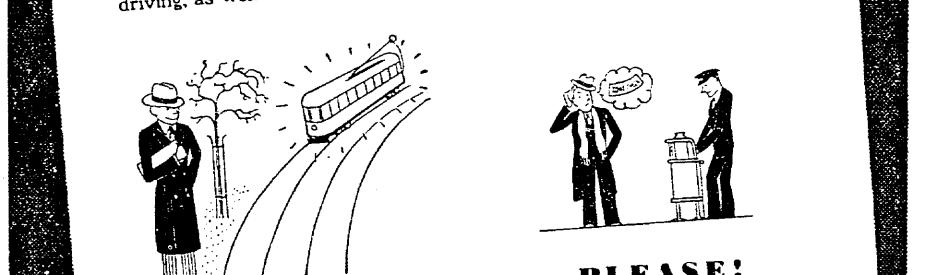
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CLEVELAND'S TRACTION TOPICS

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There once was a man named Parr,
Who drove to work in his car,
He switched to the pass,
Saved enough on his gas
To buy more insurance by far.

Fare Play
EDITOR

CLEVELAND RAILWAY COMPANY