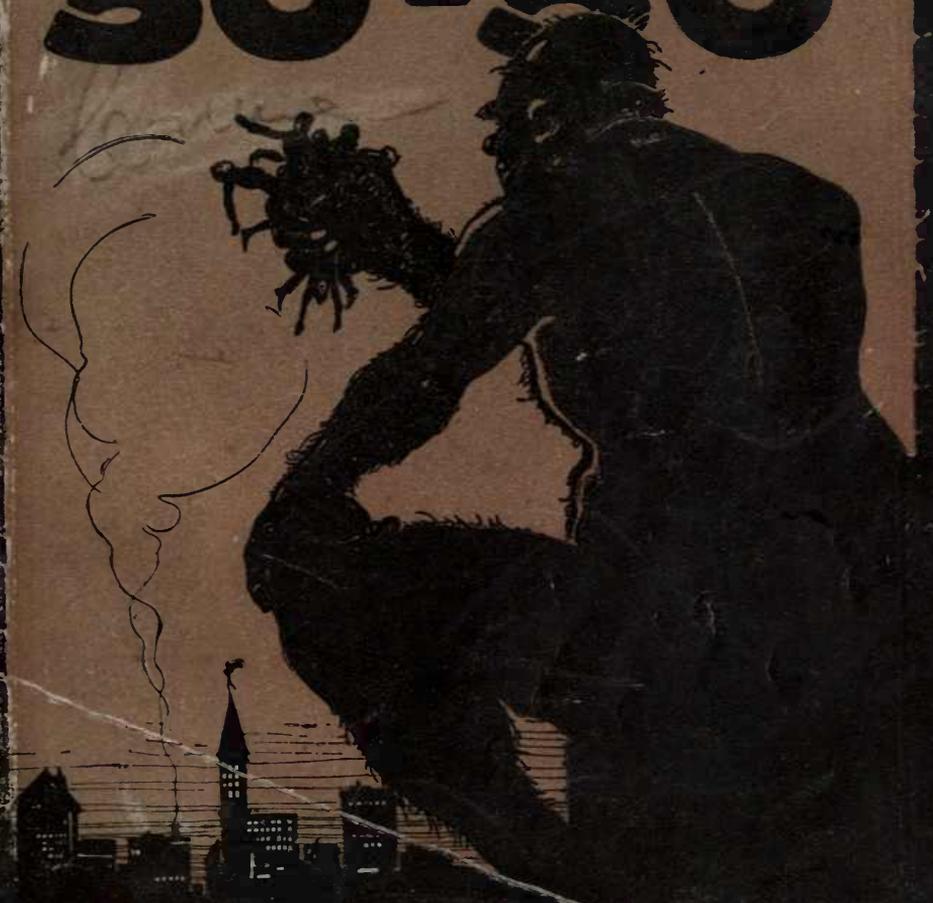


"50-50"



**Fighting Chicago's  
Crime Trusts**

**PRICE 10 CENTS**

To those Chicagoans to  
whom an ounce of  
prevention is better than  
a pound of proclamation,  
this little book is dedi-  
cated by the author.

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BY HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN

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## Introduction

**I**N PENNING these pages of Chicago's modern robber barons of the crime trusts, I confess to a motive beyond and above the making of a few dollars for myself. I would, so it please my readers, ride as a second Paul Revere. I would cry my warning through the midnight streets—not midnight as to hour, but in their slumberous unconsciousness and disregard of the army of crime that even now is planning an assault upon the citadel of law and order.

"Awake, men of Chicago!" I would cry. "While you sleep, crime works. It is marshalling its regiments for the big battle. It has sworn to retrieve the last three years of loss. You had little, if any, part in inflicting those losses; crime counts upon your continued indifference for its chance to spring once more into the saddle. Awake! Awake! Awake!"

It is not unlikely that some of my readers may criticize this small book on the ground that it may become, in effect, a campaign document for Maclay Hoyne. If such criticism befall I shall not be displeased. For it is near my heart that Hoyne be returned to office. I frankly espouse his cause for I regard him as the best state's attorney Cook County and Chicago ever had. As former editorial head of a Chicago newspaper, and in other capacities, I have had some special opportunities for seeing the inside of his work. It has been good, clear through. He has, in my estimation, done more to intimidate crime than any of his predecessors; has been the first, in fact, to bring the fear of the law home to the chieftains of crime. In addition to his astonishing array of convictions he has so systematized his work that the county jail and the dockets are in a less crowded condition now than at any time in the last twenty-four years. Moreover, though the earnings of the office have exceeded two, three or four times the earnings of his immediate predecessors, the receipts from fines, fees and forfeitures have, for the first time in the history of Cook County, been turned over to the county treasurer. Hoyne could have retained these funds but he did not. Hence, in sounding my Paul Revere, I find it



**MACLAY HOYNE**

States Attorney for the County of Cook

Withdrawn Garrett Biblical Institute

Two Garrett Biblical Institute

Evansville, Ind.

well within the purport of my message to add this sentence: "The first and best step the people can take in any campaign of preparedness against the hosts of crime is to organize for the retention of Maclay Hoyne as state's attorney."

Modern crime, like modern business, tends toward centralization, organization and commercialization. Ours is a business nation. Our criminals apply business methods. They are the hardest criminals in the world to combat. No longer do we have to deal with the individual. The men and women of evil have formed trusts. In this book you will find some small account of the men and methods of ten of these outlaw organizations. Since Hoyne came into office he has, among many other activities, uncovered the arson trust and sent its leaders to prison; exposed the secrets of the seers and routed the clairvoyant trust; annihilated the confidence game and wiretapping trust, and stamped out the pickpocket and horse-stealing trusts.

Police protection was the one element essential to the existence of organized crime. The collusion between grafting police officials and the various crime trusts was fully exposed by Hoyne and the criminal police officials convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. This not only destroyed the real cause of organized crime, but relieved the rank and file of the police force, recognized to be honest, from the menace of criminal control, and gave to individual policemen the chance of honest service, free from suspicion of complicity in corruption.

First among all the public prosecutors of the land, I would place Hoyne, of Cook County. He has conducted more successful prosecutions of crime than either former Governor Folk as district attorney of St. Louis or Governor Withman as district attorney of New York. He is honest, fearless and efficient. The forces of evil hate him. For at least a year they have been preparing to drive him out of office when his term is ended. They know that if they can get a weak man in his stead, they will be able to recover all the ground lost by them during his four years in office, and to strengthen and entrench themselves as never before. Hence it is that I am sounding my warning.

HENRY BARRETT CHAMBERLIN.



A good job by one of the fire bugs, incendiary fires are supposed to have totaled one-half Chicago's annual loss. The trust heads are now in Joliet and insurance rates are down again.

## CHAPTER I

### Arson Trust

In Which the Work of the Fire-Bugs Is Uncovered and Chicago Property Owners Saved Millions

**J**OSEPH CLARKE, public insurance adjuster, looked appraisingly at the brothers, Paul and Edward Covitz, woolen merchants. He was not in doubt as to the object of their call. Like other adjusters in Chicago's arson trust, Clarke had found it necessary to meet the keen competition by putting on an outside man, a solicitor. This salesman of fires had reported the Covitzs as bankrupt.

"So you two want a fire?" asked Clarke.

The brothers flinched. "Well," said Paul Covitz at length, "we want our place to go."

Clarke laughed. "That's the regular way of putting it. I never knew one of you fellows yet who could say 'fire.' Either he wants his place to go, or he wants to 'sell out to the insurance company.'"

The brothers laughed.

"What kind of a fire do you want?" asked the adjuster. "A still, a blow-out, a closet fire, a flash?"

The brothers looked puzzled. Clarke began to explain. "A still," he said, "is a fire that isn't reported—often doesn't even happen. Insurance companies frequently settle for fires of that kind."

"Oh, we want a real fire," interrupted Edward Covitz. "Everything to burn—everything."

"Want to get out of your lease?" asked Clarke. "It's necessary to burn the roof off for that. We always make a point of the roof in a lease proposition."

"It ain't exactly the lease," began Paul.

"Ah, then woolens are going out of fashion?" smiled the adjuster. "It's always that way—when feathers go out, then we have a crop of feather fires, and as for the petticoats when the tight skirts came in, they certainly did go up in smoke. Change of fashion and dull times both hit the insurance companies hard."

The brothers inquired how a fire could be managed safely. Clarke explained. He was sorry the Covitz place was not heated by a stove; it was always safe to start the blaze where the heater might be blamed. He also suggested starting the fire in the store adjoining the Covitz store and letting it burn through, thus avoiding all chance of suspicion. But there was a fire wall.

"Anyway," he concluded, "leave all that to me. I have the best torch in the business, John Danies. I had an awful fight to get him—there's so much competition among adjusters."

Clarke agreed to manage all the details—fix the firm's books, check up the policies, get additional insurance and settle the loss. He explained that his organization included several houses that would send out worthless stocks of goods or false and padded inventories. As to the charge, that would be, for himself, ten per cent of the insurance collected, and another ten per cent for the torch.

"But how can we get enough insurance to make it pay?" asked Paul Covitz.

Clarke laughed. "Oh," he said, "the insurance companies will take anything. Why the official records in New York show that a guy recently got \$127,000 insurance on a gas range, a cuspidor, two sixteen-cent curtains and a second-hand table—all worth \$3.44."

When Danies arrived from New York, Clarke explained to him that the Covitz brothers wanted a nice job—nothing to incriminate. The woolen merchants occupied the ground floor at 20 South Fifth Avenue. Danies went over to get the lay of the land. "I'm from the insurance underwriters," he explained to Paul Covitz.

The Covitz were affable. They said they had heard good reports of Danies' work. They showed him around the place. "Remember," said Edward, "the ceiling must come down. Everything is to be all mixed up." In parting, they gave him the woolen for a suit of clothes—it was a shame to burn nice suitings.

Danies told Clarke he thought a fifty gallon barrel of gasoline would do the trick nicely. Clarke doubled the amount, and suggested that alcohol be added to cover the gasoline fumes. He agreed to pay Danies \$700 with \$50 more if the blaze was a success. "I will get \$2,000 for the job," Clarke explained, "but \$300 of it must go to the man who delivers the gas."

On election day, November 5th, 1912, the Covitz brothers astonished Sam Berkowitz, the clerk, and Abe Levinberg, the errand boy, by granting them a holiday. That afternoon a wagon delivered two big boxes at the rear of the Covitz store. James Ryan, caretaker of the building, offered to help unload the boxes but his offer was declined rather brusquely. He noticed that the Covitzs did not roll the boxes over in the usual way, but pushed and dragged them in.

That evening at 6 o'clock Danies, the torch, inserted a key in the Covitz' door and entered. The brothers were not there so he waited. He wanted them to be in the store when he opened the boxes, so that the noise would not arouse suspicion. Later they came and measured goods in the front room while he got the two barrels of gasoline open. Then Paul and Edward left. "Good luck!" they called back at the door.

With a bucket the fire-bug dashed the fluid over walls and ceiling and saturated the goods and fixtures. But in his zeal he outdid himself and, overcome by the gasoline fumes, lay unconscious for several hours. Upon reviving he poured out the second barrel and put on his overcoat. He opened the rear door and got out a match. Danies

took pride in his work. He had spread newspapers over the floor to prevent the sudden gas flame from scorching the boards. He had intended to cut up some lamp wicks as fuses to explode the gasoline. But his accident had shaken his nerve and he was in a hurry to be gone. With one hand on the door he lighted the match. Instantly there was an explosion and the door was hurled shut.

Danies tried to pull it open but the gas pressure held it fast. His overcoat was on fire and the flames were reaching his hands and face. He remembered the fate of a Chicago torch who had been burned at his work some months before. Danies had made up his mind to die, but the gas pressure had now become so great that it blew out the front of the building with a force that shattered the windows across the street. Danies was now able to open his door and dashed into the alley. Throwing off his overcoat he ran, beating out the flames on his garments. He was seen from the Illinois Staats-Zeitung.

For half an hour the fire kept the firemen at a distance. Then it subsided and they were able to investigate. The force of the explosion had aroused suspicion. Danies had overplayed his part. The smell of gasoline was everywhere. A bolt of woolen from the floor, when brought near a lantern, burst into a blue flame—it was saturated. The gasoline barrels, moreover, by the mischance that so often overtakes the incendiary, had not been burned, nor had the boxes into which they fitted. The Covitz brothers, who appeared at this time, simulating surprise and consternation, were placed under arrest.

Three days after the arrest Clarke, the public insurance adjuster and head of the arson syndicate, called up Edward J. Raber, one of Hoyne's assistant state's attorneys, and arranged an interview. A third man, named Nathan, who knew Raber, also confided to him what a rich fellow Clarke was and what a lot of business he could furnish a bright young lawyer. At the first meeting Clarke explained that he was a brother Odd Fellow and Mason and suggested to the assistant state's attorney that it would be an easy matter to have "no bill" voted and the Covitz brothers released. At a third meeting, which actually occurred in Raber's own office in the criminal court building, Clarke offered the attorney \$500 and shoved half that amount across the table. Concealed witnesses had seen and heard what was going on and Clarke was arrested. At the trial, which sent all three to Joliet, it developed that the Covitz stock had been insured for five times its value.

The Covitz fire gave State's Attorney Hoyne the opportunity he wanted. The operations of the arson trust had become so notorious before he came into office that his first official act had been to start a campaign for its punishment. In the ten years between 1897 and 1907 the population of the city had increased but twenty-one per cent but the fire losses had increased eighty-four per cent. In the five years following, the business had become even more systematized and by

1912 it was admitted on all sides that half the city's annual loss was due to incendiarism. The annual tribute paid to the fire bugs by the honestly insured throughout the country—estimated from the total in the United States and Canada for 1911—was figured at \$257,000,000. It is the policy holders and not the companies that pay the incendiary's profits.

Some insurance men denied the existence of an arson trust and laid the excessive fire losses in the United States—other cities faced conditions similar to those in Chicago—to frame construction. But Norway, Sweden and southern Germany also build wooden houses and their ratio of fires to ours is only one to eight or thirteen.

Blame for the scandalous condition in this city appeared to lie between the insurance companies and the prosecuting authorities. The companies were issuing policies without inspection, or safeguard, or investigation to find out the character of the person asking insurance. Questionable fires were compromised and little effort made to prosecute. Brokers also liked to take rotten risks because their commissions were so much higher—\$50 for a safe building and \$250 for a fire-trap. Moreover, arson convictions have always been very hard to obtain, as the evidence is usually destroyed.

In 1912 Chicago had 4,410 fires, seven more than London had had in 1911. Yet the records of the criminal court disclosed that prior to Hoyne's administration there had been practically no prosecutions for arson in Cook County. Investigation of the docket of the criminal court from 1904 to December, 1913, showed for that period 172 indictments for this crime, and only three convictions; and in the case of one of these convictions the defendant defaulted upon a \$5,000 bond, which was settled for the sum of \$100, leaving the defendant at liberty. Whether Clarke and other arson kings had in any way brought about this showing through bribery of officials, detectives and jurors, does not appear.

Hoyne set to work to drive the torches out of Chicago. The guilty crowd had fled the city as soon as it learned an investigation was to be made. Search began for Dave Korshak, Jake Schaffner, Abe Ratter, Ben Fink, John Danies, Fred Buckmeister, Felix Melnick, Ben Melnick, the Ross brothers, and a number of important witnesses who had also departed from Chicago. Korshak, Schaffner, Fink and Danies were the "Big Four." Danies and Fink were located and returned to Chicago, and gave information upon which eighty-six indictments were voted against owners of stores who arranged for the arson fires and crooked insurance adjusters.

After considerable investigation information was obtained that the Melnick brothers were in Toronto, under assumed names, and operatives were sent to that point to keep the general delivery constantly under surveillance. After ten days' wait, Ben Melnick was picked up at the general delivery window of the Toronto post office. A search of

his effects revealed the place of occupation of his brother, Felix, who was arrested immediately afterwards. Both were tried and sent to the penitentiary.

Abe Ratner, who had been convicted of arson, and who was out on bond, awaiting a new trial, forfeited his bond, and disappeared. He was finally located on a ranch in Saskatchewan, after a search occupying almost a year, and returned to Chicago. He was later tried and sent to the penitentiary. The Ross brothers were located at Omaha, were arrested, and through some influence succeeded in getting out on bond before requisition papers were received. They jumped their bond. They were afterwards heard of in South Africa, where they probably are at the present time.

The main search was for Dave Korshak and Jake Schaffner. A woman operative succeeded in obtaining quarters in Schaffner's home, and in four months' time he was located in London. Detectives had previously located Korshak in Shanghai, China, but he moved from there before an arrest could be made. Later it was discovered that he had gone to London, and had joined Schaffner. Somewhat later the two, despairing of eluding longer the Chicago authorities, gave themselves up.

As a result of this campaign seventeen men were sentenced to Joliet for terms of from one to twenty years. Honest property owners in Chicago have benefitted very greatly by the breaking up of the trust. Fire losses in Illinois fell \$4,000,000 a year and insurance rates in Chicago were very greatly reduced, the premium on some classes of risks being cut 33½ per cent.

## CHAPTER II

### Clairvoyant Trust

**Explains How Widow McEldowney and Many Others Were Victimized, and How the Seers Were Brought to Book**

**M**RS. HOPE L. McELDOWNEY, widow, of West Salem, Wis., paused before the door of Prof. Charles T. Crane's clairvoyant suite at 204 North State Street, glanced at the advertisement which she had clipped from her paper that morning in one of the loop hotels, and entered. Mrs. McEldowney had been left a goodly sum of money by the late Mr. McEldowney and wanted to place it so that it would bring in an income more in keeping with her ideals. Country bankers were so slow.

Within, Prof. Crane's parlors quite lived up to her expectations. The air was heavy with some Oriental perfume. There were rich Turkish rugs and hangings and the subdued light gave one an awesome, "churchy" feeling. A negro attendant bowed the widow to one of the big soft chairs and told her she must wait her turn, but that it would not be long. There were other women present—well-dressed, pleasant-

appearing women. They were talking among themselves. From their conversation Mrs. McEldowney learned they were all widows, too, and all worried as to what to do with their estates. They told one another—and Mrs. McEldowney—quite frankly about things. Several introduced themselves and Mrs. McEldowney could do no less. Soon she was exchanging confidences.

One by one the widows were allowed to enter into the presence. Prof. Crane was in the holy of holies, far away behind tapestried hangings. Presently a ceremonious gentleman, a touch of the mystic in his face and manner, came to Mrs. McEldowney and assured her that she would not be kept waiting long.

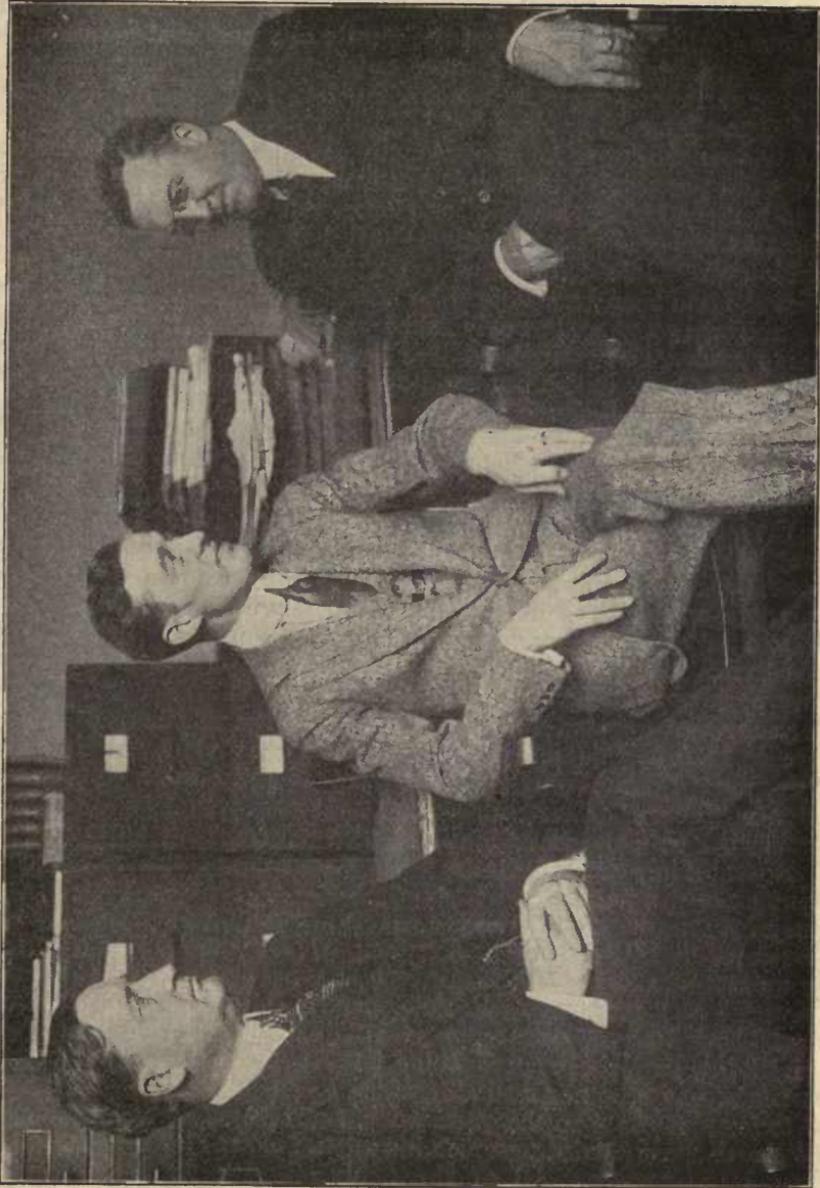
"It is customary," he explained, "for anyone who comes here for the first time to consult the spirit world, to write upon a sheet of paper her name and address and those questions which she desires to ask the dear departed." He gave the widow several sheets of paper and asked her to write while he stepped from the room for a moment, and fold the paper so that he could not see what was thereon.

Upon his return he took the paper, folded as it was, and held it against his forehead. His eyes closed and he seemed as one in a trance. His disengaged hand rose with solemn gesture and he made a slow and profound obeisance. Then his eyes opened again, he smiled pleasantly at the widow and said: "I suppose you don't care for this memorandum any further?" Mrs. McEldowney did not, of course, and the gentleman tore the folded paper into several pieces and threw them into the open grate where they were consumed. Mrs. McEldowney sat for a few moments longer. Then she was summoned into the presence.

To her astonishment Prof. Crane, rousing from his trance, greeted her by name, told her at once to be at ease concerning her son, and warned her not to make her contemplated visit to California as calamity was sure to befall her there. These were questions she had written on the paper. Wonderful! she thought.

Prof. Crane perceived at once that some evil influence hung over Mrs. McEldowney and that she would be a happy and exceedingly prosperous woman, if this influence could be removed. He promised to interest the spirits in the matter, accepted the twenty dollars, and requested the widow to return in two days.

Upon her return Prof. Crane saw at once that the widow's aura had changed completely. He assured her that everything would be for the best and that she need worry no further if she had only someone she could consult about her financial affairs. Several days later, when she came again, the professor had had a consultation with his father and an uncle who were both on the board of trade and had been moved to offer their expert assistance. Mrs. McEldowney handed over \$500 and received a note for it, the professor being punctilious in the extreme about these matters.



James Ryan (central figure), alias "Prof. Crane" of the clairvoyant trust, cleaned up \$60,000 in seven months through detective bureau connivance. At right and left are Hoyne and his chief assistant, Frank Johnston, Jr.

Ten days after her investment the widow received \$121 interest on her \$500. Prof. Crane explained that it was a very conservative proposition, bonds that were exceptionally safe and at the same time more profitable than any other investment. The professor admitted that James J. Hill was a friend of the family and had made some suggestions. Mrs. McEldowney at once ordered her Wisconsin bankers to turn her farm mortgages into cash. She handed Prof. Crane a draft for \$2,500 and later on another for \$12,500, making \$15,500 in all.

The widow proved to be exceptionally favored by the spirit world. Not only did she receive dividends but even the great professor came down to a mere human plane of existence and took her out to cafes and theaters and was very attentive—until her money ran out.

Finding the studio door closed to her then, the widow at last realized that she had been swindled. She laid the case before the detective bureau and was very courteously asked to wait while an investigation was being made. She waited—waited for weeks. But, no matter how often she went back to the bureau, nothing ever seemed to have been discovered as to Prof. Crane and her thousands.

\* \* \* \* \*

Now this is the other side of the story as finally ascertained by State's Attorney Hoyne:

In the summer of 1911, Christian P. Bertsche, better known as "Barney" Bertsche, who had a saloon at 207 West Randolph Street, and was the most eminent middle man in the business of Chicago crime, representing the thieves, thugs and confidence artists on one hand, and crooked officers of the detective bureau on the other, arranged with his police friends for the operation of certain swindlers who were to work as seers and clairvoyants.

Bertsche first granted a clairvoyant concession to Harry Waite to operate at 1128 Michigan Avenue under the alias of David K. Ross. In November Frank Ryan, a clairvoyant of some seventeen years' experience, finding his criminal record a handicap in New York and Boston, came to Chicago and joined with Waite, both appearing as Prof. Ross. They paid Bertsche \$400 a month for the privilege of swindling the people without molestation.

Business was so good that Bertsche now put a fellow named Wagg into business at 1710 Michigan Avenue. Frank Ryan was making so much money that in May, 1912, he opened a new place at 1316 Michigan Avenue and operated as Prof. Robert L. Milton. Another clairvoyant, "Doc" Russell, opened up at 1128 Michigan Avenue, as Prof. W. H. Stone and contributed some \$400 a month to the Bertsche income. In the summer of 1912 James Ryan, a brother of Frank's, came to town to share in the good work, and opened a handsome suite at 204 North State Street, to which his advertisement later brought the Widow McEldowney. All of them advertised extensively and all of them paid handsomely to "Barney" for the monopoly he was able to afford them.

In the early part of 1913, when Hoyne was just getting his hands adjusted to the machinery of the great prosecuting office, Bertsche was enjoying a gross income of some \$1,200 a month from his clairvoyants. These in turn were each dealing with from sixty to seventy victims a day. Frank Ryan, as Prof. Ross, in a year and a half of operation cleaned up about \$80,000. Jimmy Ryan, as Prof. Crane, collected \$60,000 in seven busy months.

In the advertisements, palm and astrological readings were quoted at only fifty cents or a dollar. But few victims ever got out so cheaply. The system was to ascertain how much money the prospect had, and then get it. Most of the customers were women; widows, middle aged and plump—hence “thirty-eights.” They usually wanted to get in touch with deceased husbands to find out what these would advise as to investments.

When Mrs. McEldowney—and all the other victims—entered Prof. Crane’s parlors, the widows she found there were not really widows. They were employes there for the purpose of finding out her name, address, what she wanted to know, and everything else about her. They talked freely of their own lives and the victim would naturally be led to talk of hers. If she did not confide freely enough an assistant would try her with the paper trick. For the paper she gave him, with the questions written on it, he would substitute a blank fold of paper and throw this into the fire. Prof. Crane and “Doc” Russell also used dictographs. If the prospect did not betray herself through any of these means she would find the professor so intranced in a trance that he could do little if anything for her that day. Upon her departure she was followed and her neighbors pumped. Upon the second visit all would be as clear as crystal.

After the “thirty-eight” had been caught, it was usual to get her to invest her funds in copper mining stock. Each of the astrologers kept a fine assortment of certificates. Mrs. McEldowney was the “big thirty-eight,” but there were many others. Mrs. Mary Rapp, of Naperville, Ill., invested \$11,000 in these fake certificates, Frank Crane being her swindler. These were perhaps the largest individual sums but it was no uncommon thing to take a thousand or two from some woman who depended on her income for a living.

Early in 1913 the clairvoyants took fright, learning that Hoyne was after them, and fled the city. In the search that followed Willie Neff, alias Prof. Salisbury, was the first arrested. His parents had a rooming house on Michigan Avenue and a detective installed there as a lodger was able to find out that Willie was returning to the city for a visit. The house was surrounded and the clairvoyant captured. By searching Neff’s effects the trust’s code book was found. The Ryans were traced to Kansas City by their baggage. They escaped there and James Ryan’s baggage was followed to Lusk, Wyoming. Frank Crane, it was finally discovered through a telephone call, had moved from his hotel to a certain house. He was followed but again

escaped. Jesse Gillage, colored doorkeeper for Frank Ryan, and one of the smartest of the gang, also escaped from the house where he had been located in Kansas City. He was followed to Omaha, to Syracuse, to York, Pa., to New York City, to a farm in Vermont, to Pittsburgh and finally to Cleveland, where he was arrested.

Neff, who had promised to help locate the gang, had been permitted out in Chicago on bond, but disappeared. He was located, however, in San Francisco and brought back to Chicago. The clairvoyants were now all under cover. By watching the advertisements in all the newspapers of the country, however, Hoyne finally detected a familiar wording in an advertisement appearing in Columbus. This "store" was found to be in operation by a minor member of the gang and he was not molested. Finally old "Doc" Russell showed up and was promptly arrested. This was in October, 1913. He made a confession.

Professor Wagg was arrested in Montreal in August, 1913. He got out on bail, ran away and was re-arrested in Boston. After this Harry Waite, the first member of the syndicate to operate in Chicago, was arrested in St. Louis. He was decoyed into the Western Union Building by a fake telegram and surrendered only after a desperate fight. Frank Crane was finally arrested in Detroit in November, 1913.

This accounts for all the gang but the man who had given them permission to operate—"Barney" Bertsche. With Bertsche it was, to a certain extent, a case of too much money. The thing that placed him entirely within the hands of Hoyne was Mrs. McEldowney's bank draft for \$12,500. Now, you will understand, even the most proficient of swindlers dislikes to cash so large a draft. There may be embarrassing complications. Jimmy Ryan, alias Prof. Crane, endorsed the draft to a fictitious B. P. Christy. "Barney" Bertsche impersonated this individual and had a friend introduce him as such at the Union Trust Company. "I've had trouble with my wife," he explained, "and don't want her to know of this deposit." He put in some of his own cash with the draft. A few days later he drew out the entire amount. This transaction, following the arrest of the clairvoyants, sent "Barney" Bertsche to Joliet, together with all the other men mentioned except Frank Ryan, who was mortally ill at the time of his arrest.

As an epitaph to the career of "Barney" Bertsche, the Chicago Journal said at the time of his conviction:

"State's Attorney Hoyne deserves a vote of thanks for convicting 'Barney' Bertsche and 'Prof.' Charles T. Crane.

"It was no light task to bring these scamps to justice. Among the retail rascals of Chicago, Bertsche and Crane rank high. Crane is head of the so-called 'clairvoyant trust' and 'Barney' Bertsche doubtless has more pull and influence than any other citizen of the underworld in Chicago.

"He was believed to be official fixer for practically all the pick-pockets and jack-rollers operating in the city. The 'mob' that wanted

to do business in Chicago had to 'split' with Barney, or its career was short and full of policemen's clubs.

"Mr. Hoyne deserves much credit for starting these evil creatures on their way to the penitentiary."

We have now accounted for all the members of the clairvoyant trust except its most important members—the grafting detectives.

### CHAPTER III

## Wiretapper's Trust

In Which the Great John Henry Strosnider is put Behind the Bars

**R**EADERS, meet Mr. John Henry (Big Jack) Strosnider, now of Joliet, but one time king of the wiretappers and confidence men. You will find him a most interesting character. For twenty years, assisted by Joseph ("Yellow Kid") Weil and others, he operated in Chicago in full fellowship (partnership would be a better word) with those members of the detective bureau who should have been his enemies. So surprising was his conviction that it caused general newspaper comment.

"The full meaning of this," said the Chicago Tribune, "is that 'Big Jack' Strosnider, surpassing in ingenuity all the confidence men, thieves, swindlers and jail evaders the century has known, has been turned down by the United States Supreme Court. State's Attorney Hoyne thus becomes the first to put behind the prison walls this prince of skulduggery since President McKinley pardoned him."

"It was the first time in his twenty years of operating as a wire-tapper, fake fight promoter and seller of spurious stock and bonds," adds the Examiner, "that Strosnider ever slept in the penitentiary. State's Attorney Hoyne put him there."

The pardon by President McKinley was granted in December, 1898. Strosnider had served eighteen months of a five-year sentence, the only punishment he ever suffered. Strosnider's wife, with a baby in her arms, went to the White House and wept on the president's knee. The pardon resulted.

At the time of Strosnider's trial indictments were returned against seven other leaders of the swindlers' trust, these including Joseph Weil, alias the "Yellow Kid," Patrick Kane, John D. Snarley, Clarence Forbes, George Wakefield, Edward Burns and Thomas O'Byrne. The gang was broken up.

Perhaps the best remembered exploit of Strosnider was the swindling of Dr. William T. Kirby out of \$20,000. This loss caused the failure of the Kirby private bank. This transaction brings us back to old friends, for Strosnider could not have operated so successfully had he not been a partner of "Barney" Bertsche. Frank Ryan also found time from the clairvoyant game, to assist in the Kirby swindle.

Indeed the affair was pulled off in the quarters at 1710 Michigan Avenue, occupied by Prof. Sališbury, one of the clairvoyant trust. The Kirby swindle happened in the fall of 1912 and is typical of Strosnider's work.

One day in July a stranger entered Kirby's bank and began an acquaintance with the old banker by asking him concerning a building across the street. Later this individual—known to Kirby as Charles Kissell—met Kirby at various public places and the acquaintance grew. On October 28, "Kissell" came into the bank and said a brother-in-law of his had come to town and that he, "Kissell," wanted Kirby to talk over a business matter with the relative. The brother-in-law, of course, was Strosnider. He was using the name of Shea.

Kirby and "Kissell" met Strosnider, who told Kirby that he was a confidential man in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company; that he had been working in Pittsburgh, but had been transferred to Chicago for ten days; that the telegraph company had devised a cipher code for transmitting and receiving results of horse races from the various race-tracks of the country, and that his duty while in Chicago would be to receive such messages, decipher them and transmit them to the various pool rooms in the city of Chicago; that it was within his power to withhold a message for a reasonable length of time after receiving it, and that if Kirby would station himself at some place convenient to a pool room he would telephone him the results of horse races before sending them to that pool room, and Kirby would thereby be enabled to bet on the horse that had won the race.

Strosnider gave Kirby a list of six alleged pool rooms and then went back to work. Kirby and "Kissell" tried the first pool room, but could not gain admittance. At the second a man on the stairs said there was nothing doing, but directed them to 1710 Michigan Avenue and wrote them a pass. The pair entered a drug store next the supposed pool room and got into touch with Strosnider through Kirby's bank. Strosnider gave Kirby the name of the winner, and the two hurried into 1710 Michigan Avenue, where they were admitted by the same man who had directed them to the place. "Kissell" had suggested that as it was the first day it might be wise only to place a small bet. So they put in only \$10. "O'Brien," the man in charge, explained to them that he would take their little bet for once, but that this was a place for big play, where gentlemen of means bet all the way from \$10,000 to \$50,000 on a race. Kirby apologized and said he and his friend would try to come up to class on the following day.

While Kirby was placing his \$10 bet a person addressed as Judge Mahoney was informed that he now owed the house \$4,000. The judge said he would send a check in the morning, and ordered his car. Kirby heard a telegraph instrument in another room click, and then a voice announced that the race was closed. A moment later the

result was made known and Kirby and his friend received \$20 for their \$10.

Later the pair met Strosnider at the Blackstone, and Kirby, at their solicitation, agreed to bring \$20,000 the following day. Strosnider made a point of its being in \$1,000 bills or smaller denominations. According to the plan, Kirby and "Kissell" stationed themselves in a cigar store and Kirby was informed by Strosnider over the phone that Lucky George had won the race. They went into the pool room, "O'Brien" took the money, the hidden telegraph instrument clicked, the voice recounted the race in detail and finally announced the winner. Lucky George had come in only second.

At St. Hubert's Inn the pair met Strosnider. The swindler insisted he had told Kirby to bet on Lucky George, not as winner, but for place. "Anyway," he said, "don't worry. A friend in Milwaukee is going to send me \$100,000 tomorrow and I'll give you back the \$20,000 and we'll operate with the rest."

That was the last Kirby saw of Strosnider until after the arrest of the wire tapper.

\* \* \* \* \*

Strosnider knew how to run a "pay-off joint" to perfection. Steerers for this swindle hang around the leading hotels and get acquainted with cattlemen and others who possess a combination of money and innocence. The steerer, having got acquainted with the Iowa farmer, leads him out to the vicinity of the pay-off joint. Suddenly the stranger says to the farmer: "You see that man across the street? I think that is Col. Gates, the man who won \$100,000 on a horse race last week in St. Louis." He walks over to the man and says, "Aren't you Col. Gates?" The man modestly admits he is the colonel and that he is the individual who made the big killing at St. Louis. The stranger then says, "Can't you let me and my friend in on something good?" Whereupon the colonel says: "Yes, there is a place over here where there is a little betting going on. We might go over."

At the joint Col. Gates wins two or three small wagers. Then he stakes \$20,000 and promises to give the farmer one-third of the winnings. He puts up his check and the horse wins. "Go and collect our money," he says to the farmer. But the cashier declines to pay because the check might not have been good. There is a consultation and each agrees to bring what money he can get, so that the winnings can be paid out. The farmer packs back to Iowa and gets \$5,000 or \$10,000. Upon the return they all three go to the joint and turn in the money. Then the steerer and the colonel get into a fight over a division of profits, the colonel is knocked down and bites a capsule of red stain which he has in his mouth. The "blood" oozes between his lips and someone says, "My God, boys, he's dead!" The steerer grabs the farmer by the arm. "Come on out," he whispers; "the

police will be here in a minute and we shall be arrested for murder. We can come back for the money tomorrow." The farmer is hustled out of the pay-off joint, out of the city and the state, and made to believe that he must lay low or the police, who are looking for the murderer, will get him. When he realizes he has been swindled he often refuses to prosecute.

This game was worked hundreds of times in Chicago in the old days, but has ceased to make history since Hoyne sent the trust to the penitentiary.

## CHAPTER IV.

### Pickpocket Trust

In Which Eddie, the Immune, Pays a Belated Visit to Joliet

**T**HIS trust throve under police protection for years, until the business came to be looked upon as one of the necessary evils of life in a large city. Eddie Jackson was the king of the pickpockets. He operated for many years, principally in Chicago, and it was currently said that he and his gang had filched from the pockets of our people more than a million dollars.

Though often caught by his victims and turned over to the detectives, he always escaped with a fine or a jail sentence, and at the time of Hoyne's election as state's attorney was known to the country as "Eddie the Immune." Hoyne broke his immunity early in his administration by three felony convictions in succession, under which "Eddie the Immune" was sent to Joliet, where he is now living.

The situation as it existed is well told in an interview given by "Eddie the Immune" to a Chicago Examiner reporter, printed on the 25th of October, 1914:

"I paid protection myself for fourteen years. How much it aggregated I don't know, but in percentages it took half of all I ever got to keep me squared with the police, to hire lawyers to defend me when I had to stand for an arrest to make things look good, and to stay friendly with the petty politicians who boss the police department from the greenest 'harness bull' up.

"In the old days, when the 'picking was good,' I used to take care of the strange pickpockets when they came into town. The coppers would arrest them and rearrest them until they saw the great light and came into the ring. Then I would steer them into 'right' territory, where the presiding police could look on without becoming too interested.

"And from these newcomers and the old-timers, too, I used to collect the 'protection' money. In the \* \* \* days I used to take a weekly roll to the old Bertsche saloon. Sometimes it ran so high as \$5,000 a week. After Bertsche was closed up there were four other places where the money went. \* \* \*



"Barney" (Christian P.) Bertsche, who guaranteed immunity from arrest to clairvoyants, wiretappers, pickpockets, gunmen and other criminals, at so much per month. As their representative he paid thousands of dollars to the graft syndicate in the detective bureau.

"There has always been a system of police graft and criminal protection in Chicago. As long as politicians are allowed to force the policemen who would be honest to go to 'the woods' for interfering with criminals who stand in favor with the politicians that system will continue. When some system is devised to protect the policeman who is essentially honest, graft will cease."

The offenses that sent Eddie over the road were committed in April, 1913. On the 15th, with the aid of Harry Britton, he picked the pocket of John A. Putz on an Ogden Avenue car, and got \$16. On the 23rd, he, with Frank O'Neill and J. Hannon, took \$100 from the pocket of John McAarty on a Madison Street car. Eddie was caught in the act and his protection failed him at last.

So well were the pickpockets organized that those belonging to the trust carried what might be described as union cards to distinguish them from outside workers who were subject to arrest. These cards had a double perforation that was meaningless to the uninitiated but very important to the pickpockets themselves and to the crooked detectives.

The thieves also maintained a clearing house for stolen pocketbooks. The thief had to turn his plunder over to the heads of the trust, who held the purse for a certain number of days to see whether it had belonged to anyone whose "rap" had to be considered. If the bereaved individual proved to be one who could make trouble, the pocketbook and its contents were returned. Otherwise, the ordinary citizen who complained got no redress.

The existence of this clearing house was proved when, in the summer of 1914, some misguided thief filched the purse of Judge Rufus Robinson. The judge had come up from down-state to do relief work in the municipal court. The wallet had contained \$300 in cash and securities. The irate judge announced to a certain police officer in his court room that the property would have to be returned at once or there would be excitement enough for all. Next day the purse came back by mail.

The pickpocket who did any particular job only received about twenty per cent of the profits. The rest was retained by his superiors to pay protection and attorney's fees and other expenses.

It is an amusing bit of political information to know that, were Roosevelt, Bryan and Taft to be candidates again, the Colonel would get the unanimous vote of the pickpockets. During the presidential tour the thieves followed the candidates about the country, falling into line with those who meant to shake the big men by the hand. So often were they in line that Taft and Bryan got to know them and would point them out to the local officers as pickpockets. Roosevelt, for some reason or other, did not do this—at least the thieves so say.

In the city districts commanded by crooked captains the pick-

pockets' hangout was usually a saloon owned or operated by a friend or relative of the police official. A share of the loot was turned in by the thief to the saloonkeeper. The pickpocket also regarded it as policy to spend much of his profits over the official bar. Sometimes a detective went along with the crook so that if there was an outcry he might be arrested by a friend, and not by a strange officer. After the friendly copper had taken his prisoner a block or two away, they would have a drink and part to resume operations. When there had been too much hubbub for this sort of thing, the prisoner was held, and the complaining witness bought off or tired out by unending delays. The grafting officer also got his percentage from the professional bondsman who bails out the thief.

For the information of the reader it may be repeated here that the authorities regard with suspicion the individual at summer amusement parks who offers to weigh you free if he fails to guess your heft. This man, in patting your person over to find out how much fat you have concealed in your clothes, also finds out—if he so chooses—where your pocketbook is. If he is one of a gang of crooks he indicates where the plunder lies by placing his hand on one of his own pockets. You are followed until the opportunity comes.

## CHAPTER V

### Burglary Trust

Explaining How Business Methods May Be Applied to House Breaking—  
The Trust Sent to Prison

**T**HE burglary trust was at its prime. Whole stocks of goods were being removed from Chicago stores. Along with the merchandise often would go the fireproof safe. Later, perhaps, it would be found, blown open, in some building rented for the purpose by the outlaws. It seemed impossible to identify the burglars. Very occasionally a man would be brought in, whom everyone believed to be one of the trust. But for some reason the state's witnesses always fell down in some detail or other and spoiled the case. Matters had been going on thus for five or six years, and getting worse. There seemed no limit to the boldness of the robbers.

These organized burglars did not bother with residential work. They were business men and could not afford to fritter away their time in mere adventure. All their energy was given to the methodical breaking and entering of dry-goods stores and other commercial establishments. Now and then they raided a freight car in the yards, when it was known to contain something worth while. Their loot often ran as much as \$10,000 a night. Doing two or three jobs

a week, some of these men had accumulated unto themselves very considerable fortunes.

"There are just two things that we have to find out," said State's Attorney Hoyne. "One is, how do the burglars get their plunder to the receivers of stolen goods? The other is, why do the police always fail to make a case when they have their man in court? When we know those two things we know all."

The first problem proved most difficult of solution. But the state's attorney's operatives finally uncovered the ingenious scheme. The burglars would put their stolen dry goods into trunks or boxes of the kind that would pass for personal baggage. They would then cart them to a railway station and get a receipt for them. This receipt would be turned over to the receivers of stolen goods. The receivers would then buy a railway ticket on some other road and check the goods as baggage. The transfer wagon would get the trunks or boxes and they would come into possession of the receiver of stolen goods or his agents without his ever having been near them. A more effective means of protecting the dealers could hardly have been devised.

The second problem at first seemed even more mystifying. But at last it was demonstrated that the trust burglars included in their organization several important officials of the police department. When a gangster was arrested, either by design to divert suspicion, or by an honest policeman, his police protector would appear as the officer in charge of the case for the people, and he would make it his business to have the gangster discharged at the preliminary hearing, if possible, or before the grand jury, if possible, or with a misdemeanor conviction before the court, if nothing better could be obtained.

If none of these things could be accomplished, and the criminal had to face a jury on a felony charge, then this detective in charge would manage to say something, as a witness for the people, sufficiently in favor of the accused to create a reasonable doubt, and bring about his acquittal. Hoyne discovered this trick of the officer in charge, and secured his first conviction against the burglary trust without the aid of the officer's testimony. When this convicted gangster had spent five months in Joliet, and had realized that "protection" was not being made good to him, he requested an interview with Hoyne and told the shocking story.

Captain James O'Dea Storen and Sergeant Michael Weisbaum proved to be the foremost members of the burglary trust. The burglaries were committed by Nathan Steinberg, Morris Mendelsohn, Isidore Wexler, Sam Smith, Jack Schnieder, Harry Green, and Morris Dressler. The principal receivers were Barney Melnich, Israel Ticotsky and Max (Cockeye) Goldstein.

The workings of this crime syndicate became public at the trial.

An amusing feature was the attempt made by Captain Storen and Sergeant Weisbaum to divert suspicion from themselves. The burglars took \$4,000 worth of woolens from Schartz Brothers and left them in a bakery wagon so that the two police officials could pounce upon the plunder, get a nice newspaper mention and claim the \$500 reward. The money was later divided with the burglars.

At another time, when Wexler and Steinberg had ransacked a store, Wexler accidentally left his coat behind. In one of its pockets was his parole card. Promptly, Storen and Weisbaum came into court to the rescue. The sergeant proved to the satisfaction of everyone that Wexler had lost his parole card some months before, and the captain testified that the coat in which it was found was not Wexler's and did not fit him. This assistance cost the two burglars \$200 in fees to their police protectors.

Of the receivers of stolen goods, Melnich and Goldsmith had been in business for twenty years and had never been convicted. As a result of Hoyne's crusade, Captain Storen and Sergeant Weisbaum, Isadore Wexler, Nathan Steinberg, Morris Mendelson, Harry Green, Sam Smith and Barney Melnich were convicted. Isador Ticotsky got off with a year in the bridewell. The trust will not resume operations for several years if Hoyne is re-elected.

## CHAPTER VI

### Detective Bureau Criminals

#### In Which, at Last, We Reach the Men Higher Up

**L**INK by link Hoyne's chain of investigation and prosecution led him nearer and nearer to the real cause of organized and protected crime. To have been content with the conviction of the heads of the various criminal trusts, without the annihilation of the power on which they depended for their existence and success, would have resulted only in a change in the leadership of the syndicates—the pickpocket trust, the arson trust, the burglary trust, the wiretapper-confidence game trust, and the clairvoyant trust. All the criminal combinations required the connivance of the dishonest politician and police official for their success. To rid Chicago of this contemptible collusion would break down the system of organized crime. This Hoyne realized, and followed the trail into the city's detective bureau, in search of no individual, but determined to prosecute without fear or favor any police official whom he found to be a traitor to his public trust.

In November, 1913, with the heads of the clairvoyant trust, Hoyne convicted "Barney" Bertsche, the go-between. It was through Bertsche that all these combinations were permitted to operate, not

only unmolested, but actually protected. "If anybody could startle Chicago, it was this strange toad from the swamps of crime, with his prison record, his political pull, his desperate temper, and his following," said a leading Chicago paper in editorial comment.

On November 17, 1914, the supreme court of Illinois upheld the conviction of Bertsche, who was out on bond. The criminal detectives knew what this meant—"Barney" believed he had been double-crossed and would try to get even. Representatives of the "law" were sent to take him to Joliet, but on the way—on Randolph Street, in midafternoon—tried to murder him. In the gun battle that followed, Bertsche, unfortunately for the grafters in the detective bureau, was only wounded and recovered to tell his story. It was the New York Rosenthal-Becker case all over again, but with a different ending.

On December 2, 1914, the state's attorney made his famous declaration that the detective bureau was a den of thieves. Mayor Thompson was quoted in the Chicago Tribune later as saying:

"The police department stinks. The police department is honeycombed with grafters, who are collecting money all over the city. I am told there are men in the detective bureau who know every pick-pocket, safeblower and that class of criminals in the city."

Within three days after Hoyne's statement Captain John J. Halpin, head of the bureau; Lieutenant John H. Tobin and Sergeant William Egan were indicted by the grand jury on various charges of conspiracy and accepting bribes. Later, Captain James O'Dea Storen, Walter O'Brien, Michael Weisbaum and other members of the police force also were indicted. What Hoyne accomplished is better told by the following summary:

Guilty—Captain John J. Halpin, Captain James O'Dea Storen, Sergeant William Egan, Sergeant Walter O'Brien, Sergeant Michael Weisbaum.

Awaiting trial—Lieutenant John H. Tobin.

Suspended from police department—Sergeant John J. O'Keefe, Sergeant James Monaghan.

Resigned after filing of charges—Sergeant John J. Dempsey, Sergeant William Carmody.

Not guilty—Frederick Roth (who is now awaiting trial on a charge of subornation of perjury in the case in which he was acquitted).

There is not an honest policeman or a public-spirited citizen in Chicago who will not rejoice that the crooked element of the police department is being driven from the force. It is up to the voters to see that the crime syndicates do not succeed in their plan of getting back through the coming election.

We will now take another glance into the workings of the clairvoyant trust to see how valuable police friendship and assistance



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1. Captain John J. Halpin, head of the Detective Bureau, sentenced to Joliet for being the protector—for a monthly fee—of "Barney" Bertsche and other criminals. 2. Captain James O'Dea Storen, convicted as being in league with the million dollar burglary trust. 3. Sergeant Michael Welsbaum, convicted as protector of million dollar burglar trust. Captain Storen's Handy Andy. 4. Sergeant Walter O'Brien, convicted as protector of clairvoyant trust.

may be to a band of swindlers. In the beginning, before "Barney" Bertsche could open the first of these astrological parlors, he had to reach an agreement with Captain Halpin. He arranged to pay the captain \$100 a month for protection for this one office. He also agreed to give the captain ten per cent of the money taken in by a set of wire-tappers also working under his guidance. How profitable this later proviso proved to the detective chief may be shown by instancing a single transaction—the swindling of Dr. William E. Kirby, which paid Halpin \$2,000 cash.

In order that smooth sailing should be assured for his clairvoyant proteges, "Barney" next selected the detectives who would work on clairvoyant cases. Halpin allowed him to pick Walter O'Brien and Joseph Carmody. Bertsche put O'Brien on the payroll for \$100 a month. The detective regularly consulted with "Barney" at his saloon and took orders. At the time that "Jimmy" Ryan opened his parlors as Prof. Charles T. Crane, Bertsche raised the pay of Halpin and O'Brien to \$200 a month each. By the time that Bertsche's income from the parlors had reached \$1,200 a month, he was paying out \$500 of this to the police.

Among the services rendered by the detectives for this remuneration was the saving of old "Doc" Russell from the California authorities. The doctor was working the town of Ottawa and has been arrested by Deputy Sheriff Benjamin F. Krause, who recognized in him the man for whom the Coast police were offering a \$100 reward. Bertsche had one of his henchmen, Ed Giroux, swear out a false complaint against old "Doc" Russell, charging him with a \$600 swindle in Chicago. Detectives O'Brien and Carmody were then sent down to rescue the well-known clairvoyant. The Ottawa sheriff preferred California to Chicago until he learned that Chicago also offered \$100 reward. Then he turned Russell over to Halpin's representatives.

Upon the prisoner's arrival in Chicago he was not even taken into court and the complaining witness, Giroux, having disappeared, he was discharged. California then begged Captain Halpin to turn Russell over, but the petition was ignored and the old doctor was set up as a clairvoyant, to help swell the detective captains' revenues.

So many complaints were filed against Prof. Charles T. Crane in the autumn of 1912 that the detective bureau had to make a showing by a fake arrest. "Jimmy" Ryan, alias the professor, insisted that his name must not be used, as it would hurt business. The complaint, as it came from the clerical department of the bureau, was against Charles T. Crane, but O'Brien arranged so that the warrant, bond and title of the case read A. C. Crane, thus avoiding any scandal among the clairvoyant's "thirty-eights." Nobody, of course, was arrested, but O'Brien wrote a letter to the chief of police, for the official files, saying that Prof. Charles T. Crane had been arrested.

For two years the clairvoyants ran their confidence game wide open, despite a personal request from Mayor Harrison to Captain Halpin that a special investigation be made of them. The detectives even went further with their protection of the trust, and drove unauthorized competitors out of business. There was a city ordinance against fortune telling, and O'Brien, at the suggestion of Prof. Crane, used it to close out Prof. Kronberg, Prof. Reynolds and other interfering persons. Later on, it is said, O'Brien even drove old "Doc" Russell out of town for Prof. Crane's benefit. After Russell's place was closed his furniture was carted up to O'Brien's home. O'Brien was a business man.

All the time that Frank Ryan (Prof. Ross) was operating, Halpin and his crowd knew the clairvoyant was wanted in Boston. His picture and description appeared in "The Detective," a police paper, and Ryan even had Captain Halpin write to Boston at one time and find out whether he was being sought. The criminals in the bureau also protected the clairvoyants against the complaints of defrauded citizens.

Halpin, O'Brien and Bertsche made a desperate fight to keep Hoyne from getting Prof. Crane back to Chicago for trial, after his arrest in Wyoming. The western authorities naturally notified the detective bureau and it was at once arranged that Detective O'Brien should hurry out west and rescue his friend. But Hoyne held O'Brien in Chicago and sent Assistant State's Attorney George C. Bliss and Detective William Murnane. Bertsche then faked a complaint in Kansas City and sent a crooked officer up to get the clairvoyant for the alleged Missouri crime. The Wyoming authorities were not fooled, however. Habeas corpus proceedings were next instituted and Ed Giroux, who had served in the rescue of old "Doc" Russell, appeared as a witness. He said Prof. Crane had swindled him out of \$1,000 in Chicago, but that "Jimmy" Ryan, the prisoner, was not Crane. Again the trick failed, for Mrs. McEldowney was sent for and identified the swindler. Habeas corpus proceedings were next started in the supreme court of Wyoming, but this move also was beaten. "Barney" Bertsche laid a last trap in Omaha, having had fake extradition papers sworn out in Nebraska. A gang was employed to overpower the honest detective and take Prof. Crane from him "in the name of the law." But this trick failed also. Bertsche, Ryan (Crane), Halpin, O'Brien and others were indicted and convicted and the criminal organization in the detective bureau broken up.

A little detail will show how cleverly and carefully the graft machine was constructed and operated. Bertsche had to make regular monthly payments to a number of detectives. To have gone behind a door and paid them over the money might have caused comment. Everything must be in the open. So it was arranged that the detective would lounge into "Barney's" bar some evening

when it was crowded and, after a casual remark or two, ask for a match. Bertsche would hand over a box of them, the detective would scratch one on the box and then put the box in his pocket. Within the container was a roll of bills.

## CHAPTER VII

### Horse Thief Trust

In Which the Wild Western Gangsters Go to Joliet

“MR. HOYNE,” said Jabez C. Howe of Homewood, Illinois, one day shortly after the state’s attorney assumed office; “if you were to make a guess, what particular spot in the United States would you pick out as the happy home of the horse thief?”

Mr. Hoyne laughed. “Why,” said he, “I should suggest the Big Bend country down along the Rio Grande or the Hole-in-the-Wall out Northwest as being the place of business of the sort of desperado that steals horses.”

“Wrong,” said Howe of Homewood. “Mr. Hoyne, the greatest nest of horse thieves the nation has ever seen is operating right here today in Cook County!”

“Nonsense. Why, there haven’t been a half dozen convictions in twice as many years.”

“That’s just it, Mr. Hoyne. None of your predecessors would take the matter seriously. Neither the state’s attorney’s office nor the police could be brought to realize what was going on. But, as a matter of fact, official records show that in the last half dozen years more horses have been stolen in Cook County than in the states of Texas, North and South Dakota and Wyoming put together.”

Whereupon began one of the most important and most successful outlaw hunts known to recent American criminal history; a hunt that freed the Cook County towns and farms of the horse thief trust and brought Chicago’s suburbs once more within the bounds of civilized law and order.

It was when, in October, 1913, the bandits descended upon the farms near Chicago Heights one night and drove off fifteen fine horses that the state’s attorney’s office gained its first clue. It was learned that in one of the Pennsylvania railway’s freight yards in Chicago a car had been reserved to transport horses to Pittsburgh. This car was watched, and when five men appeared with twelve horses they were arrested.

“So far, so good,” said Mr. Hoyne. “But these men are only small rascals. We haven’t got to the brains of the trust yet. Have these prisoners watched night and day.”

It was in pursuance of these orders that Detective Sergeant Wil-

liam Murnane, a few days later, saw a key pass between one of the prisoners in the county jail and a woman who had been a witness on



These fine horses, belonging to Ferd Bramsteadt, living near Chicago Heights, were stolen by, and recovered from, the horsethief trust. More horses were annually stolen in Cook County than in four cowboy states combined, including Texas.

behalf of the thieves. The woman was followed and watched. It soon began to be appreciated that she was no mere friend of the jailed outlaws but, in fact, their means of communication with the heads of the gang. Enough information was obtained to convict the woman of perjury and she was arrested and bound over to the grand jury by Judge Brentano. She thereupon confessed herself the wife of Frank Gordon, alias Smalley, alias O'Gorman, one of the most notorious horse thieves in the United States.

The woman challenged the authorities, however, to find her husband. But by watching the mails State's Attorney Hoyne found that Gordon was in San Francisco, in charge of the western office of the "business." Gordon was captured by surprise, disarmed, and brought to Chicago where he received the maximum sentence—sixty years.

A chance admission of Mrs. Gordon's also set the prosecuting office's detectives upon the trail of Harry Lutz, alias Burkhart, alias Hartman, alias Dunlap, who was in charge of the trust's operations in Chicago and apparently its head. But Lutz escaped from Chicago. Hoyne's detective followed him from Illinois to San Francisco, from San Francisco to San Diego, from San Diego up and down the state.

Finally at Stockton, in a regular movie finish, the officer of the law closed in on the desperado and captured him just as he was about to escape into the hills.

Lutz feigned resignation. He went to jail to await extradition papers, professing a willingness to return and pay the penalty of his felonies. But two days later a penciled note was found under one of the barred windows of the jail. It read: "This here horse thief feller they put in Tuesday has made it up with the three other men in here to trip up the jailor tonight and get to his gun and shoot him so they kin make a getaway.—Quinn."

The guards being doubled Lutz could not escape. But the head of the trust, somewhere in America—State's Attorney Hoyne had long since made up his mind that the genius of the gang was still free—managed to supply the prisoner with funds and to start habaes corpus proceedings, which would have given him a chance to escape before the officer could arrive from Illinois. Assistant State's Attorney Dwight McKay was rushed to California, papers were secured and Lutz' attorneys beaten by the trick of taking the prisoner twenty miles across country in an automobile and flagging the limited train between stations. Lutz was tried and sentenced to sixty years.

The gang was now all behind the bars except its real heads—Abe Lubin and his son, Max. The younger Lubin was soon caught and given the maximum sentence. But it took two years to apprehend the father. Finally, after a dozen changes of name and abode, he was run down by one of Hoyne's officers. But, when the warrant he had so long eluded was read to the old man, he fell over dead.

From first to last twenty-seven men were convicted and sent to Joliet. The most important of these were: Fred Kleidon, Edward Lozarski, Harry Lozarski, A. Cunningham, D. J. Dargen, Owen Dougherty, Daniel Felletti, Frank M. Jordan, Geo. Graham, Peter Hahn, Stanley Kalkowski, Geo. Lindblom, Harry Lutz, Jas. Mooney, Jr., Edw. Rasmussen, Jos. Sintowski and Robt. Thomas. Many of the stolen horses also were recovered. In this one short campaign State's Attorney Hoyne freed the farmers of Cook County from a band of outlaws who had had them at their mercy for years.

## CHAPTER VIII

### Auto Thief, Auto Bandit and Auto Murderer

Explaining How the Motor Car Has Come to Be the Main Factor in Crime

**I**N THE old days it was the horse that figured in crime. Either he was stolen by the horse thief or he assisted the bandit in his deeds of violence. Today, however, the automobile has become the center around which all crime revolves. The car is now the easiest and most valuable loot that city or country affords, and it is the best friend of

the auto bandit and the best weapon of the auto murderer.

The automobile, in fact, has been making criminal history in Chicago in the last three years. First we demonstrated to the world that an auto could be considered as an instrument of murder—Hoyne sent Lawrence Lindbloom and Fred Hrudak to the penitentiary for murder with an automobile, a new crime. Then we had our auto bandits, the Webb gang, that terrorized the city and murdered Detective Peter Hart, and the Eddie Mack gang that held up the Washington Park State Bank and was caught, tried and sent to Joliet all within five weeks—a record for celerity. And now the city is struggling with a motor stealing trust that is proving one of the hardest problems the police have ever been called upon to meet.

As a matter of fact, a large part of all the gun men, confidence men, burglars, ex-convicts and other expert thieves of the nation have turned their attention lately to stealing automobiles, and have made Chicago the center from which they work. This city is particularly favored because the thief can get his stolen car across a state line in so short a time. So bold and successful had the auto thieves become that the entire time of one of Hoyne's assistant state's attorneys is now being taken up with these cases and two additional detective sergeants from the bureau are daily assigned to auto work. Because of this activity twenty-five indictments have recently been returned and the motor thieves are now on trial. Sixty cases are now pending and fifty convictions have been obtained since January 1, most of them to the penitentiary. As a result the number of cars stolen has very greatly decreased.

If your car has disappeared in the last year it is probable that it was taken by some one of the following thieves, for they are the heads of the trust: Jack Almony alias "Red Jack," Bennie Klieman alias "Nemo," Walter Furniss, Earl Dear, Ed Tennigkite alias "Tenny," Frankie Burns, Frank Parker, Earl Harris and Ed Arnheim. Jack Almony and Earl Dear are ex-gun men, against whom a number of cases for robbery with a gun have been pending at various times in the criminal courts, and these two, together with Walter Furniss and Bennie Klieman, are probably the most expert automobile thieves that ever worked in the city of Chicago.

The work of the auto thieves has been systematized. The theft of a car is no haphazard matter. Your car, let us say, has been picked out for appropriation. You are followed and watched. It is ascertained that you are very careful about the car at all times except for the few minutes in which you go into your bank, or eat luncheon, or take a glance at the stock market quotations. The moment is discovered when your machine may be made away with with the least trouble and the smallest chance of interference. Then, some day, the car is gone.

In every gang there is one expert mechanic, a man who generally

has worked for a considerable period of time in one of the large automobile factories of the country. This man is familiar with every identification number in almost every automobile, and when a car is stolen, it is generally run into some private garage where the expert mechanic changes all the numbers.

After the numbers on your car have been changed it is driven across the state line, placed in some fence's garage—usually a public one doing, to all appearances, a legitimate business—and later sold. The salesmen are usually confidence men with long police records. Among the celebrated stolen auto salesmen who have operated on Chicago cars in the last year are Louis M. Erb, Walter E. Relihan and Frank Miller.

The great difficulty in these auto stealing cases is the identification of the car. So cleverly do the thieves change the stolen autos that the owners are often unable to identify them. Every car owner should make a point of establishing certain private marks on his machine that the thieves would overlook and which would enable him to satisfy a jury as to his ownership. Jack Almony was formerly a court reporter and it was through him the trust was able to make a study of the problem of legal identification of cars. State's Attorney Hoyne is now organizing a special automobile department so that the prosecutor and others on the staff will be experts in automobile identification. Hoyne has also made a fight against the practice of letting these high class criminals out on small bonds which they are glad to forfeit. Earl Dear, as a result of this policy, is now in the county jail under a bond demand of \$57,000 which he cannot supply.

That Chicago has been regarded as the center of operations is shown by the fact that among those under indictment are the three Whitehead brothers, who live in Birmingham, Ala. Among the important cases pending are those against Major William R. Stiles and his wife, Elvina E. Stiles. Mrs. Stiles was a bondswoman and came in contact with Jack Almony, Earl Dear and other leaders who induced her to sell their cars. An interesting conviction was that of Louis B. Krampe, who was supposed to operate a barber agency on Fifth Avenue. He was not a member of the trust. His method was to hire small boys to steal small cars and to sell the vehicles through the want ad department of the daily papers. This was the first conviction of a receiver of stolen automobiles secured in Chicago in a number of years. A very important branch of the trust is said to be operating under the direction of a former Chicago policeman named Buckminster. This man was not long ago indicted as a wiretapper and a case against him for arson is now in the supreme court.

The greatest fence in the automobile stealing world is said to be Ira Bond of Minneapolis, a "millionaire broker." He is supposed to have been a member of the old Mayberry gang, notorious swindlers. His operations are almost a by-word in the Northwest. Hoyne has



State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne (at left) and Capt. Patrick J. Lavin (at right) questioning James Perry, one of the "Teddy" Webb gang of auto bandits that, in 1912, terrorized the city.

at last succeeded in securing an indictment against this prince of receivers and it looks now as if his criminal career was over.

The sentence of death recently passed upon Lloyd Bopp for the killing of Herman Malow, a motorcycle policeman of Oak Park, recalls the exploits of the Webb gang of auto bandits. Bopp was in a stolen motor at the time and his chauffeur was Frank McErlane, alias Walter Scott, who was "Teddy" Webb's driver on the bandit cruises that terrorized the city in the summer and autumn of 1912. When the other bandits, Robert Webb, James Perry, George Connery and Claude Rose, were sent to the penitentiary some foolish idea of mercy allowed McErlane to go to Pontiac, when he was recently paroled.

The nightly exploits of the Webb bandits have almost been forgotten by the public. The darkening hours of December 3d and 6th, 1912, however, were made memorable to the authorities. On the first of these nights the bandits smashed in five large jewelry store windows on the north side and succeeded in collecting about \$1,800 worth of plunder. At 667 North Clark Street they passed a group of policemen and opened fire on the officers just to let them know that the car carried the famous auto gang. On the way downtown Officer Fred Sticken stepped on the running board of the motor to place them under arrest for speeding. They opened fire on the officer, one bullet taking effect in his body. They threw him off the machine and continued shooting at him as he lay in the street.

Three nights later they held up four stores and shot two persons, all within a half an hour. While they were at work in the bakery of Margaret Glaser they shot at a citizen who was so unfortunate as to come in for a loaf of bread. Ten minutes later they drilled C. A. Sherman, 312 East Garfield Boulevard, through the breast when he refused to open his cash register.

Ten days later Hoynes's officers at last got on the track of the bandits and Perry and McErlane were captured. Webb, who was with them, escaped. The proceeds of fifty burglaries and hold-ups were found. On January 20, 1913, Detective Peter Hart was sent to 1617 Wabash Avenue, where Webb was believed to be hiding. Webb killed the detective and escaped over the roofs. He was caught later, however, and is now doing a life sentence at Joliet.

The most interesting thing about the other gang of auto bandits, that which included Eddie Mack, the notorious pickpocket; Harry Kramer; Charlie Kramer, alias "Big Polly"; Alex Brodie and Bennie Feine was the rapidity of their transit to the penitentiary following their removal of \$15,000 from the Washington Park bank. At 8 o'clock on the morning of January 27, 1916, they entered the bank in true western style and got away with the plunder. All of the gang but Eddie Mack were New Yorkers who had come out to grow up with the country and show the tank town real metropolitan methods. Hoynes felt that such a gang should be eradicated at once. Forty-

eight hours after the hold-up the bandits were arrested and on February 10 they were placed on trial. On March 4 a verdict of guilty was brought in and two days later they took up a life residence at Joliet.

Hoynes and the police were praised for this work, but the state's attorney received even greater praise when he succeeded in getting a court of law to accept his theory that an automobile, in the hands of a reckless and brutal driver, should be regarded as an instrument of murder and classed with the revolver, stiletto and poison phial. These two convictions established a world's precedent and helped to cut down the number of brutal killings by motor car.

Lawrence Lindbloom was put on trial April 30, 1913, for the murder of Joseph Weiss, whom he had run over on Cottage Grove Avenue at East Twenty-fifth Street. Lindbloom was driving at thirty-five miles an hour. Weiss was caught in the machinery and dragged more than two blocks—in fact, the chauffeur only stopped and gave himself up because the mangled form had brought the car to a stop and Lindbloom could make it go no further. On the jury that convicted Lindbloom were four automobile owners.

The second conviction was of Fred Hrodek, who had run over Patrick J. Condon in Austin on the night of March 20, 1913. As in the other case, the body was caught in the machinery of the car and Hrodek drove several blocks in an effort to escape, but was captured, in effect, by his victim. When several bystanders suggested that the car be turned over so that the body could be liberated, Hrodek angrily demanded: "What good'll that do? He's dead, ain't he? You can't turn this car over and smash it all up." Hrodek was given a fourteen-year sentence.

At the time of these convictions the Chicago Record Herald said in comment:

"For the first time in the history of Illinois a man was convicted yesterday of murder with an automobile. His punishment was fixed at fourteen years in the penitentiary."

The Chicago Daily News also said:

"Vicious driving of automobiles in Chicago is a scandal as well as an embarrassment and a peril to law-abiding and considerate owners of motor cars. It is high time that killings by reckless drivers of motor vehicles should be recognized as grave crimes to be punished by penitentiary terms."

The necessity for such convictions as this is shown by the following table, giving the principal causes of sudden death in Chicago in 1915:

Suicide . . . . .	671
Miscellaneous falls . . . . .	261
Automobiles . . . . .	254
Railroad . . . . .	239
Homicide . . . . .	232
Industrial . . . . .	228

Asphyxiation . . . . .	219
Burns and scalds . . . . .	193
Street car . . . . .	139

In the year 1905 there were only five killings by automobile. In eight months of 1916 there have been 166 killings.

## CHAPTER IX

### Glass Smashers' Trust

In Which the Most Powerful of All Trusts Is Broken Up and Property and Labor Together Are Freed from Extortion and Abuse

**A**T THE TIME the fourteen robber barons of the plate glass smashing trust were convicted last July, there was naturally an effort on the part of the defendants to make the affair a persecution of union labor, for the thugs and blackmailers on trial had gained control of the union organization as the best means of furthering their purpose and of enriching their own personal pockets. But the persecution idea did not go very far, principally, I believe, because the union members themselves had suffered the most and had gained the least. The best proof that union labor in general approved the conviction is shown, to my mind, by the fact that, of the trial jury, three men were at the time members of Chicago unions and several of the others had in the past been members.

As for Hoyne himself—he had originated and carried through in the public interest the whole campaign that led to the convictions—his personal and public record made him safe. Union leaders and union men both knew him as the friend of organized labor. I can only add my little bit to the general opinion on this point by reprinting a remark of his, made at the time he acted as the labor member of the board of arbitration in the street car strike, which gave the men the best award ever received in a Chicago labor controversy.

“Under modern industrial conditions,” he said, “unionism is the only support of a living wage, and upon the principle of unionism depends the comfort, welfare, happiness and opportunity of thousands of families—mothers, wives and children of workers.”

The Chicago Herald, appreciating the situation, said in an editorial of December 6, 1915:

“With the indictment of fifty-four men on numerous counts as a result of the long investigation into certain labor conditions in this city, the necessity of restating and for keeping the real issue clearly in mind again arises. Already there is evidence of a desire to becloud the issue and represent the natural and orderly process of the law as an attack on union labor.

“The point at issue and the only point at issue is whether these

men are guilty as charged. The grand jury, after hearing the evidence against them, found it sufficiently impressive to justify indictments. The state's attorney, whose interests are certainly not bound up in the injury of union labor, announces his intention to press the prosecution. The defendants will enjoy the benefit of every legal presumption and every legal safeguard. The only advantage they will be compelled to surrender is the privilege of associating union labor with them in the box as a defendant.

"It is stated that union labor all over the country will watch the trials of the men indicted very closely. Union labor should. Union labor has a special interest in the punishment of any fraud and corruption on the part of its representatives that may be shown to exist. Of all the sufferers from the graft and extortion of so-called 'labor representatives' union labor suffers most. It may be taken for granted that every decent union man realizes this fact clearly."

The glass smashers had a hold on the life of the city such as no other criminal organization ever secured. With the wire-tappers and others, the victims often fell into the trap, partly or wholly, because they had themselves been susceptible to a dishonest suggestion. In other lines the victims had been individuals, more or less helpless. But to the glass smashing barons all persons or corporations that built houses or lived in them had to pay tribute. No business concern was strong enough to escape.

The system employed by the plate glass barons was simple and direct. These so-called business agents within the painters district council and affiliated organizations, met regularly twice a week to put new names on the black list or take old ones off. This list was sent three times a week to all the glass houses. Suppose you owned a business building. It wouldn't make much difference where it was, so long as it was south of Waukegan, north of Chicago Heights or east of Western Springs, but the Chicago loop district was the favorite hunting ground. Some one of the robber barons would take a look at your building or at you and decide that you would make an eligible party to go on the black list. On it your building would go at the next meeting.

In a day or two "Lusher" Hipp or "Dutch" Klems or "Muckles" Shields or Joseph Casey or Jim McCullough or "Bonehead" Clayton or "Fuzzy" Fussy or Jack Miller or Tom Flanagan or "Smash" Hanson or Charley Gibbard or Ed Hammond or Elmer L. Hitt or some other one of the window wreckers would get an order to drop in at your place and wreck the lights. In the earlier days of the trust, the ruffian detailed for the work would have hurled a brick or a pop bottle or a stone through your window and there would have been a big crash and the necessity for a hasty and unseemly flight. But by the time you got into trouble the plan had become more nearly perfect. The man who was working for you on your windows would have dropped in at your place in an automobile, and he would have had a specially constructed slingshot. He would have loaded this with an iron nut bound round with electricians'

tape and fired it through your plate from a safe distance and with a minimum of noise. No glass would have been strong enough to withstand the shot either.

Next morning your tenant would call you up and say: "Someone has smashed my show window. What're you going to do about it?"

"Have the insurance company make good with a new glass, of course," you would reply. Then you would call up the insurance company and the insurance company would call up the plate glass company and say: "We want you to set a new show window in the building."

"Sorry," the glass man would reply, "but we can't do it. The place is on the black list."

Then you would fuss around a while and your tenant would fuss a good deal more and finally you would get the glass company to tell you what to do about it and the glass company would probably tell you to wander over to Johnson's saloon and see if you could find a business agent there.

At Johnson's saloon, sure enough, you would find a business agent and he would take you up into the balcony and call you names and tell you that you had been fined \$10 or \$1,000, according to your rating in the trust's private Bradstreet. After you had thus purified yourself and departed, the cashier of the trust would notify the central office that you had been declared fair, the business agent of the glaziers' union would notify the glass company that you were fair, and by the time you got home you would probably find the men at work.

Much the same methods obtained with new construction and the remodeling of old buildings. It was always necessary to board up a building until a settlement had been made. The glass companies denied strenuously that they had any agreement with the glass smashers but it is certain they had nothing to lose by the frequent replacing of windows that might otherwise not have broken for years.

It is impossible to say to what figure property was bled. But the sum was great, as the following enumeration for nine months will show:

Known losses to plate glass insurance companies

between January, 1915, and October, 1915....\$ 6,272

Estimated losses for same period..... 25,000

Known extortions for same period..... 11,980

Estimated extortions for same period..... 50,000

Losses caused and damage done on account of black list while the same was in operation for about three years prior to October, 1915, including the dynamiting of Andrew Wash's house (\$1,500), driving Kloepfel into bankruptcy (\$7,500), driving Kronenberger out of business (\$5,000), tenants' losses, owners' losses, contractors' losses, workmen's losses.....

Impossible to estimate, but conservatively \$150,000 to \$200,000.

Extortions for the same period..... Also impossible to estimate, but conservatively the same as above, if not more.

The situation can be grasped when it is known that the authorities found between four and five hundred places on the various black lists obtained since October, 1915, and that out of these were investigated less than half.

The innocent victims of this system also numbered thousands within the ranks of the unions themselves. They had to sit by idle for weeks at a time because of the hundreds of strikes the grafters called for the purpose of shaking money into their own personal pockets. The privates in the union ranks, of course, had no way of knowing that the strikes from which they suffered were unjustified and were not called in their interest.

As a result of Hoyne's crusade Fred Mader and Charles Crowley, respectively business agent and assistant business agent of the fixture hangers' organization, were sent to state's prison for three years. Hugo Hahn and Walter E. Staley, business agents of the glaziers' union, and Ray Stewart, business agent of the wood finishers' union, were sent for two years, and Frank Curran, one of the business agents of the painters' district council, for one year. John E. Cleary, former business agent of the electrical workers' union; Isadore Gordon, business agent of the painters' council; Harry H. Grass, former business agent of the same body, and William E. Nestor, another of its retired business agents, were each fined \$2,000. Charles Hansen, of one of the painters' locals, was fined \$1,500; Nicholas Pekelsma, another of the district council's business agents, was fined \$750; and John W. Murphy, assistant business agent of the electricians, and George Tuckbreiter, another business agent of the council, were each assessed \$500.

Windows in Chicago are seldom broken now except by accident.

## CHAPTER X

### The Gunmen

Discussing the Crimes of Violence That Have Made Chicago (In)famous—  
With a List of Some Important Convictions

**T**O PERSONS unacquainted with the appalling amount of crime in Chicago it seems incredible that since the first of 1913 there have been 284 men sent to Joliet, Chester and Pontiac for the crime of "robbery with a gun." Of these, seventy-nine were sentenced to the reformatory because of their youth and lack of criminal record. But the more than 200 remaining were nearly all hardened

gun men. Many of them had been committing serious offenses against the law for years and had escaped with, at most, a few months in the reformatory.

The serious problem of gun-toting receives the attention of Judge Marcus Kavanagh in an address, reprinted in the Chicago Examiner of April 27, 1914, under the headline, "Judge Kavanagh demands public support for Hoyne's anti-gunmen campaign." Among other things the judge said:

"The carrying of arms is mainly responsible for the frightful mortality shown by the criminal records of our courts. Gun carrying is the principal reason why prison population in the United States has steadily increased since 1850, while in every other civilized country in the world it has decreased each decade. The people of the United States are asleep, and until they wake up their servants will be asleep. The judges should wake up here in Chicago and support the state's attorney, and the public should insist that every branch of government give him support."

That there was a general public suspicion that the criminal coterie in the detective bureau was protecting the gun men is shown by the newspapers of that time. The Examiner on April 19, 1914, headlined: "Hoyne forces police to do their duty, and arrests gunmen." The Herald, in an editorial of the 19th, printed this sentence: "Mr. Hoyne is to be commended for his attitude in endeavoring to compel the police to drive out the gunmen." And the American on April 20th used this caption: "Hoyne causes twenty-four raid squads to begin ridding the city of gunmen."

Of the gun men sent over the road in 1913, 1914, 1915 and the first half of the present year, 180 went to the state penitentiary at Joliet, twenty-five to the penitentiary at Chester and seventy-nine to the reformatory at Pontiac. A sketch of the criminal career of two or three of them will serve to introduce the whole crew.

James Clark, William Hogan and Frederick J. Corrigan, on September 21, 1914, drove up in an automobile to the Franklin Park State Bank, entered the bank and covered the cashier, Walter Joss, with their revolvers. When Joss made an effort to reach his own weapon Clark shot him through the right lung and the trio fled without getting any money.

Clark's record is as follows: On December 21, 1903, as Frank Meyer, he was sentenced to the house of correction for burglary. On June 4, 1904, as Albert Kashellek, a charge of robbery was stricken off. On January 24, 1905, as Albert Kashielek, sentenced to Pontiac for burglary. On July 10, 1908, paroled. On April 14, 1909, discharged. On November 21, 1909, with an unknown confederate, held up the saloon of J. B. Jorgenson, 4400 West Madison street, and shot and killed William Belden, a customer. Was held by the coroner without bail. In the December term of the grand jury one

of several charges of robbery against him was no-billed. On January 21, 1910, he was found not guilty of another robbery charge. On April 9, 1910, he was sentenced to Joliet for a term of from one year to life on two charges of robbery. On May 6, 1914, he was paroled. The following September found him attempting the Franklin Park job, which led to his return to the penitentiary, where he is now likely to remain.

William Hogan had a similar career. On December 15, 1905, as William Ziek, he was sentenced to Pontiac on a charge of robbery and assault to kill. On March 31, 1909, he was paroled. On November 12, 1909, he was discharged. On December 16, 1910, a charge against him of robbery was no-billed. On March 30, 1911, he was sentenced to Joliet for from one year to life on a charge of robbery. On March 25, 1914, he was paroled. On September 6, 1914, he held up Fred C. Blanchard in the latter's saloon, and on the 18th held up Nathan Marshall's saloon. On the 21st we find him at Franklin Park, almost as busy as a Chautauqua lecturer.

Corrigan's only other crime of record was a successful piece of highwaymanry, performed in company with one Seth Piper. The two lay in wait for Warrington McAvoy, a messenger for the Garfield Park Bank, struck him over the head from behind, and ran away in an automobile with a satchel containing \$4,100 in currency and \$14,000 in checks. The checks were later found in a vacant lot, but the money was not recovered.

Such records as these are rather discouraging to the reformatory system. It did not reform and the parol gave the outlaws additional chances for crime. In an effort to arouse the readers of this book to a realization of the activity of the criminal population the following list of convictions is printed. The list includes only a very few of the hundreds of convictions; only those which, by reason of their novelty or heinousness, or the importance of the criminal or his victim, attracted exceptional public attention. No one mentioned elsewhere in the book is included here. Though twenty-four cases are given, the list does not go back even to the beginning of Hoynes's administration:

**WILLIAM F. STINE**—conspiracy: Ex-police officer. Head of police organization. Embezzled portion of \$66,000 secret police slush fund. E. J. Dodd, president of association and involved in same charges, was not indicted because of statute of limitations.

**"EDDIE" HICKS**—confidence game: Notorious "con" man and king of shell game artists. Inveigled victims by claiming authority and ability to sell submarines to Canada.

**HENRY BARRETT** and **EDWARD BARRETT**—manslaughter: The famous Barrett brothers, notorious sluggers, who killed a pal, Henry Masterson, in a quarrel about a woman.

**JAMES C. FRANCHE**—murder: Notorious criminal known as

"Duffy the Goat." Convicted of killing Isaac Henagow at a notorious redlight hangout. Police attempted to cover up crime, but Hoyne uncovered the plot and secured the evidence upon which the conviction was obtained. Jury fixed punishment at death. New trial granted.

ROSWELL C. SMITH—murder: Sentenced to death for murder of a four-year-old girl. Hanged February, 1914.

EDWARD A. JONES—conspiracy: An attorney, convicted for "fixing" witnesses and sending them out of the state.

ADOLPH J. SCHMIDT—forgery: An employee of the Stock Yards State Bank, who passed a forged check on the Fort Dearborn National Bank for \$7,500 and fled to England. Brought back from Bristol, England.

IKE BOND—murder: Given life sentence for murder of Ida Leegson, Art Institute sculpturess.

SEYMOUR R. SIMPSON—conspiracy: Deputy sealer of the city of Chicago, convicted for "shaking down" peddlars while working for the city.

RUSSELL THOMPSON—larceny: Notorious burglar and associate of the equally notorious Melville Reeves.

MICHAEL and NATHAN HOCKMAN—conspiracy: Convicted of forging Sperry-Hutchinson green trading stamps and defrauding merchants who purchased them.

JAMES CONWAY and LILLIAN CONWAY—murder: Famous circus clown and actor, convicted with wife of killing well known girl from Baltimore in a boarding house on Indiana Avenue.

WILLIAM CHENEY ELLIS—murder: Prominent Cincinnati merchant. Murdered his wife in the Hotel Sherman by strangulation and cutting her throat.

RUSSELL PETHICK—murder: Grocery clerk and wagon driver, who killed Mrs. Coppersmith and child.

JACK KOETTERS—murder: Known as "Handsome Jack" and "Hammer man." Convicted of killing the aged Emma Kraft in Saratoga Hotel. Eluded police for many years. Finally caught in San Francisco.

VINCENZO CIOLLARA—manslaughter: Son of a judge in a high court in Italy. Man of mystery. Refused to talk from the time of arrest until sentenced for life to the penitentiary.

PAUL BRENCATO—murder: Completely severed head of Joseph Minella, his associate and colleague.

STANLEY STACK and SAMUEL MALRICK—murder and robbery: Robbed and killed banker J. J. Slomski. Sentenced to penitentiary for life.



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1. "Big Jack" Strosnider, head of the wiretappers' trust. Most ingenious of all swindlers and jail evaders, he is now in Joliet after twenty years of criminal liberty. He once tricked President McKinley into pardoning him. 2. Edward Jackson, known everywhere as "Eddie the Immune," because no one could send him to prison. Convicted head of the pickpocket trust. 3. "Handsome Jack" Koetter. To get her money, induced elderly Emma Kraft to elope with him and then beat out her brains with a hammer. 4. Bennie Fein, one of the Washington Park State Bank robbers. Though only twenty-three years old Bennie had already been arrested fourteen times. 5 and 6. "Big Polly" and Harry Kramer, of the Washington Park gang.

## CHAPTER XI

### Parasite Trust

#### Discussing the Hyenas of Crime and Their Dispersal

**N**O CLASS of criminal incites more contempt than the parasite. One may look with some respect upon the burglar or the gun man, for their vocation calls for courage. But the parasite preys upon the helpless. They may be classed in general as jury fixers, crooked lawyers and leaches who fasten themselves upon the mentally unfit.

The criminal court building in Chicago at one time blossomed like a rose garden with these despicable crooks—if roses and so ill-favored a blossom can have any ground of similitude. It is pleasant to report, however, that the parasites have found hard living in the last several years and have now largely lost their organization and, for the time being at least, their power for evil.

When Hoyne assumed office he found a body of professional fixers, whose stock in trade consisted principally of the credulity of their victims. Close watch was kept by the fixers on the grand jury commitments in the criminal branches of the municipal court and they wasted as little time in reaching the intended victims as the ambulance chasing shyster in personal injury cases. For a stated sum, paid in advance, the professional fixer would pretend to fix the state's attorney so that no indictment should result. If the evidence presented to the grand jury was insufficient to warrant an indictment, the fixer reported his success to his victim. If the indictment was returned, the victim was assured that the fixing would be done at the trial. If a conviction resulted the fixer sometimes, but not often, returned the dupe's money.

There also existed a smaller, yet more dangerous, class of fixers known as jury-bribers. Their object was to free, for compensation, desperate criminals whose guilt was known. "Slicky" McMahon, "Bob" Malone and Attorney Lewis E. Dickinson, in the second year of Hoyne's administration, were indicted as jury-bribers, tried and sentenced to the penitentiary.

These men both bribed jurors and furnished evidence on contract. Upon an indictment being rendered the leaders of the gang would wait upon the man about to be tried and offer to supply him with witnesses and evidence for the defense. For a case where jurors were to be bribed and affidavits and other evidence furnished a charge of about \$500 would be made. The more serious the offense charged, of course, the higher the fee. The jury bribers convicted at one time included in their gang the clerk of one of the courts. The acquittal of several murderers is charged to them.

Since the conviction of the leaders in this form of crime, however, the small fry have realized that a new order of things exists in the criminal court building and have sought other fields for their talent.

Jury bribing has now been rendered doubly difficult by the inauguration of a system that weeds out all men from the venire who might be regarded as in co-operation with the criminals or susceptible to bribery. A staff of investigators is always at work, often aided by private detective agencies. The people of Chicago and Cook County are today assured of more reliable juries than ever before.

A startling trade at one time existed in the property of the mentally unsound. It found its headquarters in the county and probate courts. By inquiry it was possible to learn the financial condition of those who were committed to the hospital for the insane. Many of these were without relatives or interested friends and in such a case these unscrupulous leaches promptly filed a petition in the probate court and secured their own appointment as conservator, empowering them to take charge of the property of the unfortunate. The results of this practice can readily be imagined; often the savings of a lifetime were dissipated or legally involved in such a manner that the owner was deprived of their use.

The state's attorney's office has now, however, brought about co-operation between the two courts, and an assistant state's attorney has been assigned to attend all hearings. This arrangement leads to the appointment of a proper conservator and makes available expert advice as to the management of the estate. The importance of this reform is shown by the fact that in 1913 only 2,510 persons were passed upon as to their sanity while, if the present rate is maintained throughout the year, more than 3,500 insanity petitions will have been heard in 1916. This is an increase of more than thirty per cent. Yearly the machinery for handling the insane is becoming of more importance to the public.

Another phase of parasitical activity was much less criminal, but at the same time had a decidedly demoralizing effect. This was the practice of favored attorneys. If certain lawyers have special privileges in the state's attorney's jurisdiction it gives them a powerful advantage over other lawyers not having such privileges, and thus disturbs the natural and equitable distribution of professional business. This form of abuse in the last few years had become notorious.

As the general body of legal practitioners in Chicago and the county towns was the first to suffer from the existence of this form of special privilege, so the lawyers have been the first to note its disappearance and to thank the present state's attorney therefor. The public can depend upon it that under the present administration there is no necessity of hiring this or that lawyer because he is known to have the ear of the prosecuting official and his assistants. As a sign of its approbation the bar association has always strongly endorsed Hoyne.

## CHAPTER XII

### Moron, Juvenile and Sex Criminal

In Which Widely Differing Views are Expressed as to the Moron, and Improvement is Noted in the Handling of Juvenile and Sex Cases

“IF THE POLICE were given authority to arrest every queer appearing person who looked like a moron, do you think you would be safe?”

This question was fired at me the other morning in the criminal court building. Two authorities were at it hot and heavy on the problem of the half-wit criminal and what should be done with him. Neither of the authorities had an idea in common. Their attitude, in fact, represented the attitude of the general public and their difference showed the difficulty of reaching any solution of the problem. It is one thing to talk of the poor “defective” and how he should be placed in a non-penal institution, instead of punished, and quite another thing to ascertain whether he is really defective, and if so, to adjust the administration of justice to the thousand and one new obstacles which such a plan encounters.

“What we need,” said one of my disputants, a judge on the criminal bench, “is educated policemen. We need scientific policemen who can detect queer persons when they are seen and take them to a central clinic, which should be established in conjunction with the police department, the municipal court and the county court. The chief of police is willing to help, but he does not wish to take the entire responsibility of arresting people and depriving them of their liberty because they look queer.”

“Go on!” exclaimed his opponent, one of our well-known alienists; “a man has a constitutional right to look queer. Besides, if the police were given power to pick up any one looking like a moron, half-wit or other unfortunate, some of our most noted physicians, surgeons, bankers, brokers, editors—in fact, half the population would have to flee the country for safety. Point out some sane man on the street and whisper to a friend that he is on the border line, and in two days the gossips will have him in the mad house or branded as a dangerous citizen.”

“My dear doctor,” said the first, “you are all wrong. The efforts put forth to find the right solution to the feeble-minded question are the most humanitarian I have ever known. They are conceived in sympathy.”

To which the other replied:

“It is the most remarkable coincidence that this whole scheme is favored, encouraged, fostered and developed by two extremes in society—on the one hand by those well meaning and eminently

respectable social workers, psychologists and alienists who honestly believe they have discovered a great science for the benefit of society, and on the other hand by the thieves, thugs, grafters, crooks, confidence men, robbers and murderers, who, in the last two years, have profited by the system, and whose agents have disguised their vicious purpose and with subtle ingenuity have crept into the conferences for civic reform and helped the thing along. The time is not far distant when the stench from this scheme, with its protection for crooks, excuses for crime, disrespect for laws, demoralization of justice, and breeding of criminals, will smell to Heaven, and merit an investigation and prosecution."

The attitude of certain well-meaning people and organizations toward the criminal because of his supposed mental defectiveness, has raised many new problems, not only in the work of securing convictions of criminals, but in dealing with the criminal otherwise.

Within the last two years, since the establishment of the boys' court, commissions have been appointed by courts and societies to study the relation of so-called mental defectiveness to crime, and devise plans for the segregation of the feeble-minded. Whenever any sensational murder like that of Ella Coppersmith, Agnes Middleton or Henry McIntyre is committed, a new agitation is started with columns in the newspapers on the "irresponsible" criminal. Notice is served on all criminals that there is a new excuse for murder. Nothing is said about punishment. All one hears is "He was a defective; we must do something with these defectives."

Doctor Krohn, a recognized authority on the subject of diseased minds and crime, put the commission to thinking when he said, "The first step towards the solution of the problem is the enforcement of the laws. Too many men and boys, arrested for crimes which they deliberately planned, are excused on the plea of 'something wrong in the head.' Always excusing crime makes a pathological personality of a boy who, at the outset of his criminal career, was normal in every mental attribute, and would have remained normal but for these excusing agencies."

One of the commissions appointed by the county court, outlines two courses of action: "Ask the legislature to provide farm colonies for feeble-minded and half-wits of Chicago, near Chicago, and set aside a large appropriation annually in Chicago—not less than \$1,000,000—with which to make a scientific survey of the situation on the part of both the police and the health authorities. The machinery of the county court is placed at the disposal of the police who are urged to round up all paranoiacs, morons and half-wits, and bring them before the court."

The official most concerned with the new problem is the public prosecutor. It is easy for a judge or a jury out of sympathy, sentiment or error, to turn a criminal loose, but the prosecutor charged

specially with the duty of protecting society, feels constantly the responsibility of seeing that the criminal, chiefly for the deterrent effect it will have upon others, should be punished. He is sometimes blamed in a certain case for not securing a conviction. If his failure to convict is due to a new agency for excusing the criminal, he of all persons, is most interested in ascertaining whether or not that agency is one for the good of society.

In dealing with criminals for thousands of years the different governments of the world have proceeded upon the theory that the chief object of punishing is to deter others, but the new conception seems to be that if we punish at all it is only for the purpose of reforming. With many of our courts taking a sentimental attitude toward the criminal, it is easy to see how the criminal himself, after being given the benefit of leniency, becomes encouraged to commit other crimes, and those who see and hear what goes on in the court room are also encouraged. It is easy, also, to see how both the criminal and the would-be criminal lose respect for the law, and naturally drift toward criminal life.

The plan for dealing with half-wits, in the opinion of State's Attorney Hoyne, must depend, in large measure, on the conclusions the law makers reach as to the correctness of the methods to determine who are half-wits and the number that will have to be dealt with. If the old law on responsibility for crime continues to be the law—that is, if the criminal is to be held responsible for his acts so long as he knows the distinction between right and wrong—there will be little need for any farm colonies. If, on the other hand, the psychopathic laboratory—moron idea—is to prevail and become the law, we may prepare for the segregation of a large part of our population who are now law abiding citizens, and establish enough institutions or farm colonies to accommodate them.

Those who advocate this new reform must prove first that Chicago is "swarming with half-wits"; second, that the half-wits are dangerous and should be segregated from the rest of society; third, that the methods now employed to determine half-wittedness are correct. Until this is proved the penitentiary, the insane asylum and the institution at Lincoln, with additions to meet a natural growing demand, are, in his opinion, sufficient.

\* \* \*

Many readers of this booklet will be astonished to learn that in the last four years the juvenile court has tried and disposed of 9,429 delinquent cases and 9,350 dependent cases. Such a volume of wrong doing and misfortune among the young condemns the parents of Chicago. If the homes of the city produce nearly 5,000 cases a year that get into court, how many thousand other cases are there of which we hear nothing?

It is a pleasure to report that the work of this specialized court is improving. In 1913 the cases tried resulted in only  $97\frac{1}{10}$  per cent of

convictions. In 1916, of the last 124 cases presented to the grand jury, seventeen were no-billed, 103 true-billed, sixty-seven tried and in forty-eight cases a conviction was had, making a total of convictions of seventy-one per cent.

State's Attorney Hoyne is responsible for this improvement. Soon after coming into office he discovered that the staff of fifty-three police officers and eighty-one county probation officers was handling all these cases without any attorney to direct them. There was no definite plan of action from a legal standpoint. He put one of his assistants in charge of all juvenile work; arranged to have all cases where a juvenile was complaining witness brought in the court of domestic relations, making it possible for one officer to do the work more systematically than four or five were then doing it; and put into the hands of another officer, for specialized effort, all cases that were held to the grand jury. Hoyne's object in these innovations was to permit a thorough investigation of each and every case prosecuted in that court, realizing that without a systematic investigation by proper officers under a proper head an unfortunate child might later become a hardened criminal.

The juvenile court now has about 125 officers assigned to districts. Their work is to make investigation of homes. In many cases young girls are found in houses of ill-fame or surrounded at home by evil conditions. These are brought to the court and a new home found for them or they are placed in a school. A child-placing department finds work for girls and an officer keeps in close touch with each case so placed. The same system is followed with boys, except that they are placed on farms through the state. The widows' pension now cares for all children where the father is dead or unable to work.

\* \* \*

It is shocking to relate that not a month goes by in Chicago without the grand jury being called upon to dispose of at least fifty-six sex cases in which the witnesses are young children. In this peculiarly difficult work Hoyne has wrought many improvements. In March, 1915, he established a social service department to handle all sex cases. It is in charge of Miss Laura Ebel, and Miss Frances Douglass manages the field work. Girls are no longer, as heretofore, compelled to relate their sex experiences to a man, usually an assistant state's attorney, a most unsatisfactory arrangement. One of the women in charge always appears in court with the child. The investigations are very broad and thorough. They are made for the purpose of showing fairness to the defendant as well as the prosecution. Many injustices have been avoided through these investigations and by a proper presentation of the evidence.

Every effort is made toward a speedy trial. Young children tend to forget such experiences and the idea is to allow them to go, forget as soon as possible. A comfortable rest room has been provided and children who are to appear as witnesses are kept here until called. Formerly they were compelled to sit in court and listen to evidence

which at times was shocking even to the most depraved. Where the investigation shows that a conviction could not be secured the child is not taken into court at all. That the children may not come in contact with the general run of witnesses in the criminal court building, a special day has been set aside and designated as "Grand Jury Children's Day."

## CHAPTER XIII

### Unspectacular Crime

#### In Which Improvement is Noted in the Punishment of Quasi-Criminal Offenders

**T**HE AVERAGE citizen has no idea as to the enormous amount of crime of the unspectacular sort. Violent crime attracts the attention because it is featured in the daily papers. But there are thousands upon thousands of cases that are never mentioned but which strike close to the homes of the people.

Perhaps the most spectacular of the unspectacular cases in recent years was the failure of the La Salle Street Trust & Savings Bank and its subsidiaries. This case received very great notoriety because of the political prominence of the men involved. Otherwise it would have aroused only a fleeting interest outside the circle of depositors.

The La Salle Street Trust & Savings failure was one of the most serious in modern banking history. The total losses were in the neighborhood of four million dollars. The victims were among the people of average means, and were over 20,000 in number. Many working people lost their entire savings of a lifetime, and numbers of widows, heirs and legatees had their entire estates swept away.

As a result of the crash C. B. Munday, vice-president of the bank, was sentenced to the penitentiary. William Lorimer was acquitted by a jury. There is, as a rule, little public interest in these unspectacular cases, and so many political and other influences are brought to bear that there are great chances of a failure of justice. The people should make a point of following these prosecutions.

In commenting on the La Salle Street trials the Chicago Tribune of October 27, 1914, said:

"State's Attorney Hoyne has taken up an unprofitable and thankless work in the prosecution of the bank looters. Unprofitable because among those indicted are men of considerable political following, which following may count at the polls upon some future day. Thankless because it is seldom that a public prosecutor obtains any public acclaim for prosecution of crimes other than crimes of violence.

"The conviction of Munday should serve as a solemn admonition that a man with hundreds of thousands or millions cannot go out and

rob the poor, the widows, the orphans or the dead, and go free, while the bank clerk who steals \$100, or the wild youth who becomes the same kind of a criminal by taking \$5 belonging to some one else goes to the penitentiary as a crook."

Notwithstanding the lack of public interest, good results are being secured in the punishment of unspectacular criminals. There were tried, between April 1, 1915, and September 1, 1916, for instance, 451 misdemeanor cases in the municipal court, including such counts as contributing to delinquency, contributing to dependency, bastardy and seduction. Of this number only forty-two were discharged. No records were kept prior to this period, but such figures as are available show that before the last three years convictions did not run above forty per cent. This fact is satisfying, for it shows that these offenders are much more likely to pay for their misdemeanors than formerly.

The better results being obtained are due to the fact that the quasi-criminal calendar—which includes assault and battery cases and all liquor cases brought in from the country towns—is now being kept clear. Three years ago an assistant state's attorney was assigned for the first time exclusively to this work.

It had been the custom in the state's attorney's office and the criminal court to allow several hundred of these cases to accumulate and then place them on a quasi-criminal calendar before some judge in the criminal court. Cases held over from a justice of the peace were in some instances placed on a quasi-criminal calendar as long as six months thereafter. In some bastardy cases there were delays of from two to three years from the date of the birth of the child. The result was that in most of the cases the prosecuting witnesses failed to appear and in a number of cases neither the prosecuting witnesses nor the defendants appeared, necessitating a forfeiture of the bond and an additional expense to the county in the collection thereof.

Now, however, the cases are put on the call as soon as they are held over and the witnesses are always present.

## CHAPTER XIV

### Maclay Hoyne

In Which a Tribute is Paid to a Good American and a  
Good Public Official

**T**HE thing that strikes me first when I come into the presence of this man Hoyne is what I would call his representativeness.

He is, from every point of view, an American. Into his making have gone the blood and the ideals of the Celt and the Anglo-Saxon, of the Protestant and the Catholic, of our own North and South, and East and West. The history of his family has been, in large part, the history of the nation and of the city of Chicago. Such

a man, it would seem to me should be—in so far as is humanly possible—above the prejudices of race, religion, section, faction and party. He should be peculiarly well fitted to withstand those trials and temptations which the holding of public office entails in a republic as nowhere else on earth. He should be, in person and performance, an expression of the best that the race is developing.

In explaining this representativeness of Hoyne I shall go back to the great-grandfathers of the present state's attorney. Great-grandfathers count for less in America than anywhere else. But they do bestow upon their progeny a sort of cumulating point of view. Who can say, for instance, but that it was the great-grandfathers who laid it upon Maclay Hoyne to renounce some \$700,000 in fees—other state's attorneys have always taken them—and to get a bill through the legislature limiting all future public prosecutors to a \$10,000 salary.

Three of the Hoyne great-grandfathers are of interest to Chicago. The first of these is Thomas Hoyne, who, with his wife, fled the tyranny of British government in Ireland in 1815 and landed penniless in New York to start life afresh. The second is the Rev. Archibald Maclay, a Baptist minister then stationed in New York. The third is Dr. John Temple of Virginia.

The plot began when Great-grandfather Hoyne and his wife died within a year of each other and left an eight-year son, Thomas Hoyne. Little Tom, naturally, had up to that time been an attendant at the parish school. But the law appointed as his guardian the Protestant Dr. Maclay.

While Tom was growing up in the Maclay home, Dr. Temple, the third great-grandfather, moved from Virginia to Chicago, bringing his daughter Leonora. This was in 1833. Dr. Temple, according to the Chicago Manual prepared by City Statistician Francis A. Eastman—all these facts I take from historical records—was one of the thirteen original incorporators of the village of Chicago. He started the first stagecoach line to connect Chicago with the settlements on the Illinois, and built the house of worship occupied jointly by the original congregations of the First Baptist and First Presbyterian churches. His daughter was one of the first women baptized in Chicago, being immersed in the lake.

Four years after the arrival of the Temples in Chicago Tom Hoyne was moved to pack up his belongings and come to this western village. One year after his arrival he married Miss Leonora Temple and, in 1840, became the first city clerk of Chicago under the municipal organization. It is interesting to note that the salary of the office was then \$250 per annum, with some trifling fees for licenses. But the work was very light—occupying only three or four hours in a week—all the records of the city, including proceedings of the board of aldermen and tax rolls, with the public documents, being contained in one small office desk. It is a fact, perhaps worthy of remembrance in a city which now collects a general revenue tax of millions annually, that

the whole amount of the tax list of Chicago in 1840 was only about \$7,000.

From this small beginning Tom Hoyne became the "fighting Tom Hoyne" of Chicago history, the Democratic mayor who saved to the people such rights as they now enjoy on the lake front. He founded Northwestern University School of Law and the chair in astronomy in the old Chicago university, and was one of the big men of his day. It is interesting to note that as United States district attorney for the district of Illinois—he was afterwards also United States marshal—he won his first case from Abraham Lincoln.

Tom Hoyne named his second son Thomas Maclay Hoyne. This second son, as soon as he had reached manhood, went back on a visit to the Maclay family in New York and there married Miss Jeannie Thomas Maclay. They became the parents of the present Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney of Cook County, who thus inherited the Maclay from both sides of the family. As befitted the teachings of old Dr. Archibald, they were both good Baptists and members of Immanuel congregation. Maclay Hoyne attended Immanuel Sunday School and ended by marrying Miss Marie Jacobs, daughter of Benjamin Jacobs, its superintendent. This was in 1897. The Hoynes now have two children and live at 5136 Blackstone Avenue.

The state's attorney, in the fall of the present year, will be forty-four years of age. He is a member of the University, Iroquois and South Shore clubs, Delta Upsilon and Phi Delta Phi fraternities, and the Law Club, the Legal Club and the Chicago Law institute. He received his education in the Chicago public schools, Williams College and Northwestern University School of Law. At college he was a member of the football team, playing halfback on the regular eleven of both schools. At Williams he was on the track team, and for some years held the college bicycle record for one mile. He added to the record as a ball player. Always active and interested in athletic sports, gifted alike with a sound mind and a sound body throughout his life, Maclay Hoyne, both on the athletic field and in the courts of law, has been an aggressive and fair fighter, and a man hard to beat.

Though young, Hoyne already has a long record of public service of the sort that Chicago and the nation need. From the beginning he showed exceptional legal talent. I would suggest heredity here again, for he is the third generation of lawyers in two families.

From 1903 to 1905 Hoyne was assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Harrison. From 1905 to 1907 he was first assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Dunne, and later was special counsel for the city of Chicago and for the city council committee on gas, oil, electric light and telephone matters under Mayor Busse. From 1911 until December, 1912, when he became state's attorney, he was first assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Harrison.

In 1906 he drafted the present Chicago Telephone Company ordinance, which reserves to the city the right to regulate telephone rates

every five years. He advised and conducted the litigation resulting in the reduction of telephone rates from \$175 to \$125 a year for business 'phones, and the payment by the telephone company to the city of Chicago of about the sum of \$300,000, together with a refund to its subscribers of past excessive charges amounting to nearly \$600,000. The aggregate saving to telephone subscribers due to his efforts in these proceedings was practically a million dollars. The case was appealed to the supreme court of Illinois and finally won by the state's attorney.

At the time of the decision in this case in 1906 the Chicago Tribune said editorially:

"The supreme court has decided against the telephone company. It holds that the corporation must abide by the ordinance, and cannot increase rates because of improvements in service. It also holds that territory annexed since the adoption of the ordinance should enjoy the rates presented in it. The toll stations in that territory must go. It also decides that the company has been a common extorter, has violated the ordinances, has been regardless of the people's rights, and has had no respect for its contract obligations. It has been found guilty of all these things.

"Will the company make restitution? Will it pay to the municipality what it owes on account of business done by it in annexed territory?"

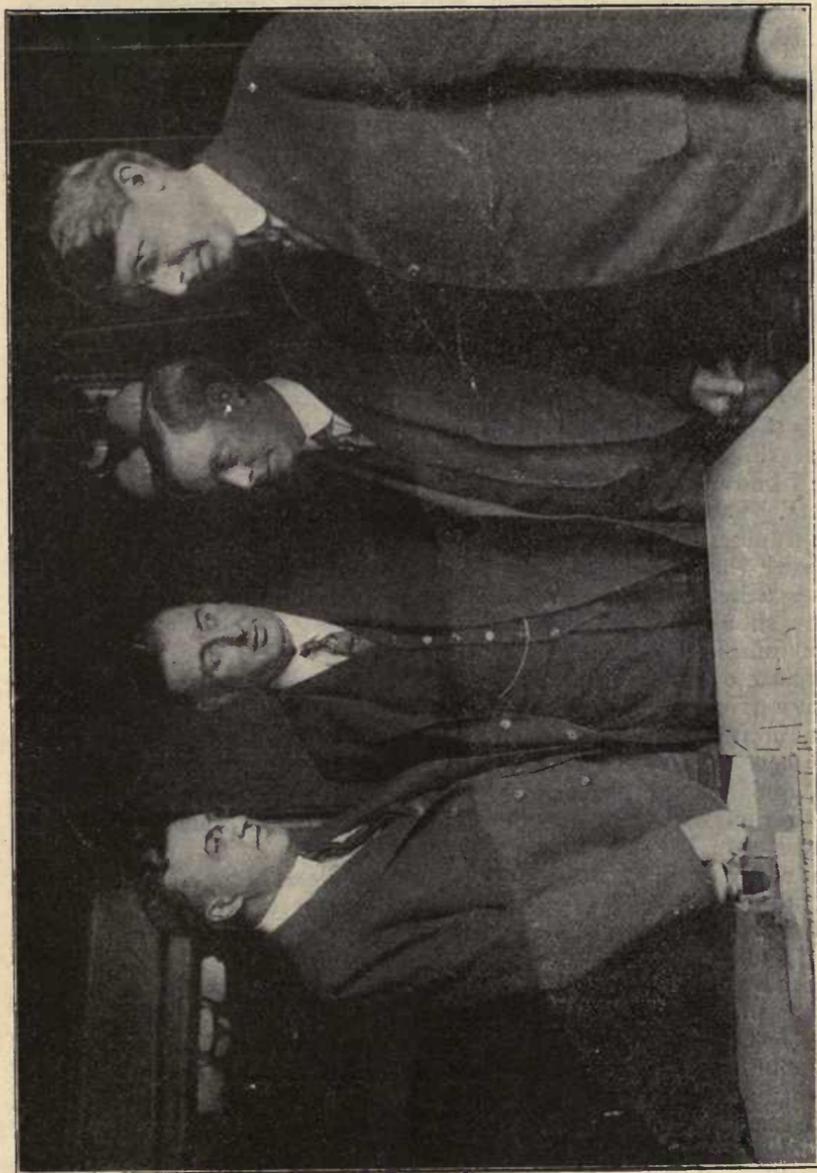
The company did then pay, and still is paying, and herein is proof enough of the soundness of Hoyne's opinion.

Maclay Hoyne is the author of the present 70-cent gas ordinance, and conducted the litigation for the city of Chicago against the People's Gas Company, which resulted in the immediate reduction of gas rates from 85 cents to 80 cents, an annual saving to gas consumers of a million dollars a year. The fight which he then started for 68-cent gas is still in progress.

While first assistant corporation counsel under Mayor Harrison, as counsel for the Chicago Harbor and Subway Commission, he became the author of the ordinance creating several harbor districts. He was secretary of the conference of the Chicago Bar Association and State Bar Association for the reform of pleadings and procedure, and has twice served as a member of grievance committees and once on the Committee on Admissions of the Chicago Bar Association.

The high opinion in which he is held by the legal fraternity is shown by the fact that, while a Democratic candidate, he has on two different occasions been decisively endorsed by the Chicago Bar Association, which is conceded to be composed of not less than a three-fourths Republican membership.

When it comes to his work as state's attorney I feel that I can justly say that never before in the history of this office in Cook County have the sterling traits of honesty, fearlessness and efficiency been so strikingly exhibited. He has elevated the state's attorneyship



State's Attorney Hoyns, representing the strikers in the street car arbitration that resulted in a victory for the men; The other arbitrators, in the order named, are: Mayor Thomson, Attorney James Sheehan and Attorney George W. Miller.

to a dignity and importance never before attained, and has made it truly the bulwark of the people's rights and liberties.

He possesses in a high degree the attribute of moral courage, so desirable but so often lacking in public prosecutors. He has demonstrated in scores of prosecutions that he is fearless in the pursuit of big criminals and the unearthing of organized crime, and he has been relentless in the prosecution of its perpetrators, its protectors and its more remote beneficiaries. The Hoyne record, on the other hand, is not one of drastic, harsh, and relentless prosecutions. No public official or private citizen, minister, priest or rabbi ever asked leniency or mercy for the young, ignorant, poor or misguided first offender in vain. It is to the habitual criminal and betrayers of public trusts alone that a deaf ear has been turned.

The vast power entrusted to the state's attorney is known to all. He alone is vested with the authority to institute proceedings involving the life and liberty of the citizen. While the abuse of this power may become the greatest evil, its wise and orderly use against the guilty is the only protection furnished by society to the innocent.

That this power has been wielded impartially and fearlessly by Hoyne I know to be universally admitted by those who have access to the facts. That it has been efficiently and wisely exercised is proved by the number and character of convictions secured by him as compared with those of his predecessors.

He is a believer in home rule and does not think that the state's attorney should use his office to hamper the executive heads of the different municipal branches of the county government in the honest performance of their functions, or employ his power to force the indictment, upon insufficient grounds, of his political opponents. In the criminal court, as in the corporation counsel's office, I know his efforts to have been directed, not against the personal, but against the public enemy, and an ambition to leave behind him the record of a clean administration, vigorously conducted and successfully concluded, is the highest ideal of his life.

While the state's attorney has always been a good and active Democrat he does not go to that degree of partizanship that unfits many otherwise acceptable men for public office. I remember hearing him say one day last winter:

"I regret that the existing election laws make it necessary for candidates for state's attorney and other municipal officers to seek a partisan nomination. National politics and policies, and politics generally, should have not the slightest connection with the office of state's attorney. Since my election in 1912 I have conducted the state's attorney's office on this theory."

While the Hoyne mind is essentially a legal mind, it has not that machine-like coldness which is a defect of many brilliant intellects in the professions. The state's attorney is capable of a very warm sympathy. This, in my estimation, he showed very conclusively in July,

1915, when the strike on the surface and elevated railway lines had paralyzed business and threatened to become an endurance test between the car men and the companies. Arbitration was proposed, and the strikers, in acknowledgement of the fact that Hoyne had always proved himself a sincere and effective friend of labor and honest unionism, asked him to act as their representative on the arbitration board. This responsibility he accepted, though his friends advised him that the chances of a favorable award were so slight that he must almost surely hurt himself politically through an appearance of indifference and inefficiency. The result of the arbitration, however, was the best award that labor has ever received in this community.

As the author of this small book on Chicago's crime trusts, I sum up my personal tribute to Maclay Hoyne with these two sentences:

His whole record shows that he can neither be cajoled, coerced nor intimidated by improper influences, political or otherwise.

He is the man whom all criminals should fight to unseat and the man all honest citizens should try to keep in power.

## Figures Tell Hoyne's Success as State's Attorney

### Convictions for Felonies

Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	1,458
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	1,039
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years.....	1,917

### Convictions for Misdemeanors

Former States' Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	9,503
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	17,988
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years.....	40,048

### Total Convictions for Felonies, Misdemeanors and Bastardy Cases

Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	11,135
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	19,255
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years.....	42,292

### Earnings

Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	\$116,392.70
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	351,506.83
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years.....	706,635.00*

\*In connection with the earnings of the state's attorney's office, it should be remembered that Hoyne is the first state's attorney to pay into the public treasury the fees of the office, and that he secured a decision in the supreme court preventing all future state's attorneys from retaining the fees of the office in addition to the \$10,000 salary provided for them by law.

### Convictions of Corrupt Police Officers

Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	None
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	1
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years.....	5*

\*Six others awaiting trial or forced out of department.

### Organized Crime Trusts Destroyed

Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	None
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	None

State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years .....	9
<b>Convictions of Members of Organized Criminal Trusts</b>	
Former State's Attorney Healy—3¼ years .....	None
Former State's Attorney Wayman—3¼ years .....	None
State's Attorney Hoyne—3¼ years .....	64

## What Others Say of Maclay Hoyne

Prior to Hoyne's administration as state's attorney, the jail was always in a crowded condition, and a large number of defendants always awaiting trial on pending indictments. Hoyne has relieved this congested condition by conducting his office in a business-like manner. This is verified by a report of Judge George F. Barrett, acting chief justice of the criminal court, to the judges of the circuit and superior courts on June 10, 1916:

"The number of prisoners in the county jail awaiting trial is smaller than it has been at any time in the last twenty-four years. The number of indictments pending is smaller than at any time during the same period."

\* \* \* \* \*

THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION, in its report of January 14, 1914:

"The general conduct of the business of the state's attorney's office by Mr. Hoyne is business-like and efficient. The care of details and the checking of all expenditures shows improvement over the system in vogue in former years. The personnel of the assistants in the office is good. The trial staff are earnest, hard-working lawyers, most of them young and energetic men, who are doing very good work. Several are working nights and Sundays, and should be relieved of some of their duties."

\* \* \* \* \*

ALFRED HENRY LEWIS, famous journalist and author:

"Maclay Hoyne is honest in his very essence, iron to discharge a duty, he will hold his position under hottest fire, and never leave or lose a battle through any excess of hysteria or thinness of skin. He is strong in controversy, sound in consultation, invincible in argument, fertile in expedience."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO TRIBUNE, February 3, 1914:

"Mr. Hoyne's fearlessness is well known."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO POST, November 20, 1915:

"With the conviction of \* \* \* State's Attorney Maclay Hoyne adds another memorable victory to his list of convictions. Friends of Mr. Hoyne begin to hail him as the greatest district attorney in the United States, and predict a brilliant political future."

\* \* \* \* \*

CARTER H. HARRISON:

"No power on earth can ever swerve Maclay Hoyne from doing his duty according to the dictates of his conscience. No man or set of men, no interest or newspaper, will be able to give him orders. The dominant quality of Maclay Hoyne's makeup is his independence.

"He fought Chicago's fight against the great gas and telephone corporations. It required rugged independence, strength of character and great ability to win for the people in those contests. Hoyne won. That tells the story."

CHICAGO HERALD, January 15, 1915:

"State's Attorney Hoyne's latest move against the car system suggests that he counts that day lost whose low descending sun doesn't see him start something new."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO EXAMINER, January 3, 1916:

"Mr. Hoyne's official standing has been well established in Cook County. He has shown himself to be fearless, competent, energetic, and quite beyond the reach of those subtle influences which so often seek to shackle prosecuting officers. He is entitled to the praise of all the law-abiding people of Cook County, regardless of party."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO EXAMINER, May 21, 1913:

"He is the first really and truly honest State's Attorney that has blessed this town for twenty years."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO AMERICAN, May 26, 1913:

"Maclay Hoyne in office has a single client—the People—and he is faithful to the interests of his client."

\* \* \* \* \*

JUDGE KICKAM SCANLAN:

"This man is honest and above price. He possesses courage of a high order. Improper influence, no matter how subtle, will not affect him."

\* \* \* \* \*

JUDGE MARCUS M. KAVANAGH:

"He has been ready to undertake the most unpopular prosecutions the moment he believed they were right. He has not hesitated to attack guilt, in no matter how high a place it stood entrenched, and to bring down the guilty, no matter how powerful the influences that stood behind them. He seems to have no friend to whom he is under obligation, save the law of the state and nation, and no lamp for his feet save his oath of office."

## Maclay Hoyne — "County Attorney"

By Peter Reinberg

(President, Board of Commissioners of Cook County)

To the average Illinois citizen Cook County is Chicago; yet in the county are no less than seventy-eight other cities and villages. Chicago is forty miles from Elgin. Elgin is partly in Cook County. Outside Chicago are numerous townships, containing 794 square miles, or 508,160 acres, with a population nearly double that of any other county. Cook is not only the wealthiest and most populous county, it also is a leading agricultural county.

In volume and consequence the county's legal business (exclusive of criminal matters) is commensurate with its wealth, population and importance. Its law questions are as varied as its activities; as intricate as our antiquated system of local government. County litigation often involves immense sums of money. It is generally affected with vital public interest as well.

Mr. Hoyne has attended to the county's legal affairs. No other state's attorney ever did. He has done so without fee or reward. Moreover, to the

service of the county and of its numerous officers, institutions and departments he has brought the ability of a careful, experienced and skillful municipal corporation attorney.

Mr. Hoyne has served the county efficiently. The quality of his services, his hearty co-operation and the manner in which the influence of his office has been utilized for the public good are testified to by county officials generally.

For example, George E. Quinlan, county superintendent of highways, says:

"The highway department has had most efficient service from its legal adviser; incidentally, it and the county are greatly indebted to Mr. Hoyne for invaluable aid in behalf of good roads."

Melville G. Holding, president of the county civil service commission, has said:

"Not only has Mr. Hoyne been our efficient legal adviser, but also his advice to this commission appears always to be founded upon the correct principle stated in one of his opinions, as follows: 'All citizens who have the welfare of their country at heart are agreed that the civil service act makes for good government.

\* \* \* For this very reason care must be taken that no abuses creep in under cover of the law which would impair its efficiency, or, if countenanced and permitted, might lead to its repeal.'"

Statements to the same effect by other county officers might be multiplied; but the quality of Mr. Hoyne's services as county attorney is sufficiently attested by the record.

This record is both interesting and voluminous. It is an enviable record of corrected abuses, efficient achievement and impartial administration.

Nor does the record end here, for Mr. Hoyne, first of all state's attorneys, has kept his office open to all township and school officers—without expense to them and without fee or reward to himself. Let us remember that in the county, **outside Chicago**, there are twenty-nine supervisors, seventy-five highway commissioners, twenty-nine town clerks, twenty-eight town assessors (exclusive of deputies), twenty-nine town collectors, ninety-one justices of the peace, sixty-nine police magistrates, eighty-three constables, and 896 school officers—total, 1,329.

## When Hoyne Smashed the Arson Trust

CHICAGO DAY BOOK, October 6, 1915:

In January, 1913, State's Attorney Hoyne started a fight on the arson trust of Chicago, and thereby hangs a tale of special interest to every property owner who pays fire insurance. Every paper in Chicago heralded a big slash in fire risk rates a short time ago. The cost of fire protection dropped about one-third.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO HERALD, September 11, 1915:

NEW LOW RECORD IN FIRE LOSSES SET BY CHICAGO

BOTTOM MARK FOR AUGUST OF ANY PREVIOUS YEAR  
WAS ESTABLISHED LAST MONTH WITH \$78,950

FIRE-BUGS ARE ROUTED

The fire-bugs apparently have moved out of Chicago. Possibly they have gone to St. Louis. Anyway, the Mound City police think so. \* \* \* Whether the police are right or wrong,

Chicago's fire losses recently have been decreasing very rapidly since the arson prosecutions by State's Attorney Hoyne. The Chicago losses in the last five months are only 41 per cent of what they were in the same period last year. \* \* \* "I don't remember a month when we did less fire-fighting than in August," said Marshall O'Connor yesterday, as he "knocked wood." \* \* \* If as good a showing can be made during the remainder of the year, why not advertise Chicago because of its increasing freedom from fires.

\* \* \* \* \*

DAILY NEWS—Editorial—September 13, 1915:

"Persons who have given time and thought to the subject of fire prevention will attach significance to the fact announced at the tenth annual convention of the Fire Marshals' Association of North America by Illinois Fire Marshal Walter H. Bennett, that during the first half of 1915 losses by fire in Illinois were \$1,000,000 less than they were during the first half of 1914, and that in 1914 they were \$2,000,000 less than in the preceding year."

\* \* \* \* \*

FIRE MARSHAL WALTER H. BENNETT, March 6, 1914:

"I wish especially to commend Maclay Hoyne and his assistants for the able manner in which they have conducted the investigation of incendiary fires in Cook County. The people are fortunate in having an official of such unquestionable ability and character."

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO INTER OCEAN—Editorial—March 22, 1913:

"WHO PAYS FIRE LOSSES?"

"State's Attorney Hoyne and his assistants are doing some excellent and sorely needed work toward the repression of the arson industry in this community. The men now under arrest and to be arrested must, of course, be presumed innocent until proved guilty.

"Arson is a crime notoriously hard to prove—to convict men of committing—to bring to due punishment. Incendiary fires often destroy the means of their origin, and the evidence is largely circumstantial. But the influence which most often permits to escape punishment men guilty of incendiary fires is the widespread public delusion about who pays for fire losses.

"The only way to get lower insurance rates is to have fewer fires. The insurance companies must collect from the public every cent they pay out for losses. They have no other place to get it. And rates are based on losses. Lower rates result from fewer losses and fewer losses result from fewer fires. And the more men guilty of arson sent to the penitentiary the fewer will be the fires, the fewer the losses and the lower the rates."

\* \* \* \* \*

## Gunmen Convicted By Hoyne

SENT TO PRISON FOR ROBBERY WITH A GUN:

6083, James Kirkpatrick; 6083, Edward Starr; 6083, Albert Ebekson; 5949, William Dickman; 6168, Louis Kasper; 6168, Dan Kilcumings; 6413, Joseph O'Shea; 6413, Clarence Schneider; 6343, Edward Short; 6134, John Culp; 6554, Henry Jensen; 6880, Joseph Blank; 6704, Fred Reggentino; 6849, William Woods; 6533, Harry O'Neill; 6533, William O'Halloran; 7045, Denny J. Cossey; 7045, Charles Burton; 7227, Sam Borsok; 6473, James Tribble;

7060, Robert Starr; 7209, William Sudds; 7542, Otis Webb; 3225, Frank Brodie; 7480, Edward O. Dorman; 7480, Frank Hartman; 7480, Louis Smith; 7479 Harry Lollingsworth; 7494, William O'Leary; 7771, Kelly Doly; 7947, David O'Connell; 7947, Eugene Solome; 8263, Harry Kramer; 8263, Charles Kramer; 8263, Harry Fein; 8263, Alexander Brodie; 7759, Luke Ward; 7759, Robert McCann; 8325, John McElroy; 8325, Herbert Robinson; 8325, Frank Williams; 8447, Frank Kelly; 8447, Tony Campagna; 8031, Charles Bennett; 7873, Martin McMahon; 7873, John McMahon; 8554, George Martin; 8473, John Parilla; 8473, Harry Waller; 9051, Leo Smith; 9105, Fred Hoffman; 9132, John Moore; 8522, William Hunter; 8522, Joseph Johnson; 9111, Frank Zopt; 8976, George Williams; 99958, James Ryan; 99958, James Harris; 100123, Martie Heine; 100314, Peter Gorski; 100475, James Perry; 100689, Thomas Burke; 100689, Claude Rose; 100624, Frank Haskins; 100783, Charles S. Wood; 100624, Clarence Mc Murray; 100624, Harry Wright; 100658, Peter Jensen; 100658, Harry Evans; 99286, Ernest Caprietti; 101755, William Dowd; 1273, Louis Ewe; 1440, Adolph Newetz; 1086, John Lipowski; 1775, Thomas Cunningham; 2094, Robert Wood; 1961, Post Delmas; 2171, Anton Zelewsky; 1636, John McCullough; 2171, Mike Kobus; 2085, Lawrence Foley; 1731, Francise Inadolino; 2268, Harry Galvin; 2634, William Hamilton; 2634, Joseph Bernstein; 2634, James McAlerly; 1986, Michael Moore; 2334, Frank Spry; 2993, George Barr; 2993, Jack Boes; 2993, John McNabb; 2808, James Klein; 2808, Charles Walters; 2972, James Burns; 2972, Leslie Kennedy; 2817, Lee Werdell; 2815, William Gills; 3259, William Daniels; 3259, Fred Jackson; 3066, John Lowe; 2850, Clem Chester; 2850, Max Bremer; 3391, William Fussey; 3267, James Howard; 3513, William Dean; 2978, Edward O'Brien; 3059, George Jaeger; 3743, Mortus Butler; 3410, Dave Feeley; 3662, Fred White; 3613, Lloyd Goodrich; 3613, Eddie Connors; 3620, Emil Johnson; 3432, Charles Roberts; 3414, Jesse Goore; 4248, Dolphus Brown; 3846, Edward Rahn; 3831, Paul Springer; 4441, Fred Mulbach; 4441, Carl Futzel; 4313, Harry Wilson; 4313, Carl Nixon; 4315, Morrill Crane; 4452, Otto Kepnick; 4452, Emil Kepnick; 1908, John Smith; 9386, John Gasper; 4451, Anton Chnelik; 4451, Mike Kallas; 4326, John Murphy; 4326, George Triantopolla; 4538, John Antalek; 4538, John Solpis; 4545, John Antolek; 4326, Russell Edwards; 4326, George Raymond; 4321, Thomas King; 4532, Charles McBride; 4689, William Williams; 4514, Andrew Murrin; 4108, Matthew White; 4108, John Robar; 9867, William Marshall; 9867, John Redmond; 4109, Charles Askin; 4826, Robert Schenk; 4826, Harry R. Baker; 5068, Arthur Brown; 5068, Frank Walker; 4925, Henry Pettisch; 4923, George Niacarris; 4967, James Ryan; 4989, George Smith; 4989, Ormond Westgate; 5245, Alonzo A. Holbert; 5240, Walter Chamski; 5561, Charles Percy; 5196, Frank Pasieta; 5168, Kiyus Rosenthal; 5168, Charles Boomund; 5393, Harry Woods; 5767, John Young; 5766, Chris Klein; 5343, Nels Inglebritsen; 5541, Tony Diamond; 5575, Thomas Wardell; 5444, Clyde McCosky; 5527, Edward Krenheller; 5576, James Sullivan; 340, Joseph Constantino; 5976, John Neimec; 5820, John Ford; 5820, Thomas Ford; 6016, Henry Thomas; 5518, William Hartnett; 5518, Frank Monroe; 5408, Frank Heller; 5408, Thomas Innes; 5569, Herbert Ramsden; 5515, Arthur Domrose; 99628, Michael La Porta; 100253, Samuel Doty; 2175, Tony Post; 1965, Tony Di Giorgi; 2368, Anton Swanson; 2367, Joseph Swager; 3858, John Borcher; 3822, Lewis Lasert; 5162, Luther E. Widen; 5365, Robert Thomas; 4266, Walter J. Raus; 5267, William Richardson; 5985, Ohan Virkneckon; 4977, John Strobl; 6383, Thomas Mastursi; 6174, George F. Keller; 6166, Edward Jones; 6239, George H. Britain; 6532, Andrea Mazzitilli; 7106, Cosina Arciszewski; 7325, James Ryan; 7761, Oliver Bennett; 8563, Angelo Santucci; 8728, Frank Crowley; 9099, Thomas Clark; 100089, Joe Williams; 100089, George Kebler; 99994, Clifford Fail; 100245, Stanley Rychlewski; 100245, Theodore Zamira; 100350, John Foley; 100689, Thomas Burke; 100787, Benjamin Wilhelm; 100444, Walter Scott; 8363, Harley Carter; 8244, Albert Lewis; 8561, William Brown; 8473, Edward

Brown; 8628, Lafor Fisher; 8652, Max Smalek; 9051, Michael Riley; 9193, Harry E. Hall; 9111, Harry Kirk; 8052, Howard O'Hara; 9156, Charles Wenzloff; 9432, Levi Lounz; 9087, John Slawinski; 9087, Peter Pawelsky; 7540, Joseph Kelly; 7540, Joseph Miller; 6332, John Foley; 6866, Daniel Reilly; 6866, Peter Sassnick; 8052, Robert Luby; 8052, Russell Gregory; 8052, Frank Teall; 8030, Frank Burda; 8192, Charles L. Tuiny; 8192, A. W. Von Brandt; 7984, William Bailey; 8405, Pat Holden; 8179, Frank Walzak; 8325, John McElroy; 8248, Maynor Johnson; 8049, Edward Kadza; 8049, Edward Haley; 8049, Harry Grening; 8058, Sidney Maguire; 8517, James Desondro; 8517, Laddie Kavorik; 101345, Ira Lentz; 100840, Albert Boer; 1273, Harold Dowling; 1086, John Platka; 1086, Walter Klazywski; 2095, Leslie Moore; 1879, Martin Ryan; 2190, Ansel Cobb; 2190, Lawrence Rayborn; 1986, John Burke; 2866, Louis Schneider; 2858, David Kreider; 2858, Varol Lunell; 3556, Sherman M. Schoene; 3606, John Crossings; 2369, 100840, Albert Boer; 4212, 4211, 4255, 4256, Henry Fernekes; 4441, Thomas Devlin; 4313, 4315, Lawrence Halvey; 5114, John Finnelly; 4925, John Egglebrecht; 4185, Fred Feulner; 5426, George Colbeck; 5423, Edward Jordan; 5428, Joe Green; 5763, Patrick J. Fahey; 5637, George White; 6168, Fred Nelson; 6332, Edward Burns; 6332, Ray Mahan; 6672, Frank Jackson; 6394, William Hickey; 6672, Newton Florence; 6880, Dan Shapiro.

## Comment on Hoyne's Battle with Police Crime Heads

CHICAGO HERALD—Editorial—August 12, 1915:

### A FAIR TRIAL; A JUST VERDICT

The conviction of two more police officers on charges of "graft" emphasizes the fact that such practices are growing more and more dangerous in Chicago. A few more such signal vindications of the power of the law to reach and punish such malefactors should go far toward eliminating the last remnants of the vicious system. \* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO EXAMINER, December 16, 1915:

Chicago differs from most other American cities that have had to deal with the faithless police officials. Here the ordinary processes of law have been found sufficient, under the state's attorney's able guidance, to destroy a treasonable conspiracy against the ends of justice and to bring the conspirators, without regard to their former station, one by one, within the penitentiary's shadow. \* \* \* This necessary purging of the police department is in the interest of every member of the force who is mindful of his oath of office, and whose integrity is proof against the wiles of the criminal element. It is also vitally essential to the community's welfare and peace of mind. Chicago's police force is overwhelmingly made up of honest men, and this applies to all ranks, from the humblest patrolman up to the higher officials. It is imperative for the maintenance of real discipline on the force, and for the safety of the great body of citizens whose lives and property are literally dependent upon police protection, that traitors should be weeded out. The police protection, that traitors should be weeded out. \* \* \* \* \*

On June 28, 1915, the Citizens' Association addressed a letter to Maclay Hoyne, in part as follows:

On account of the constant temptation which successive mayors of Chicago have seldom resisted, to use the police department as a political machine; and on account of the great

temptation in the line of "graft" which besets police officers, there is a constant and powerful tendency toward laxity of discipline and inefficiency in that department

Being to some extent aware of the demoralization which has prevailed in certain portions of the police department, we are in a position to fully appreciate the great importance of the work which you have been doing in the direction of exposing and punishing policemen who have furnished protection to criminals. We especially congratulate you upon the recent conviction of police officers formerly connected with the Maxwell Street Station, as the Citizens' Association had, prior to the indictment of those policemen, learned of facts which convinced us that the police administration in that part of the city was devoted rather to the protection of criminals than to the prevention of crime.

We believe that by driving crooked policemen out of the police department and herding them into the penitentiary, where they properly belong, you are performing a notable service.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO EXAMINER, May 20, 1913:

Whitman in New York and Hoyne in Chicago have demonstrated that an honest man in the state's attorney's office can crush any such conspiracy.

CHICAGO HERALD, July 25, 1914:

The public is tired of the old way of playing the game. Henceforth the rewards of public place and confidence are going to be more and more for the man who plays it on the theory that energy, efficiency and public spirit are the main things to be considered.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO EXAMINER—Editorial—June 16, 1915:

Of all the cases that come to a prosecutor, the most difficult are those concerning police officials. Their positions give them a power over the criminals with whom they deal, and politics plays its part in suppressing evidence and getting witnesses out of the way. The outcome of the trials shows that, however difficult, the cleaning up of a city police department is not impossible. One by one the old time crime brokers and privilege sellers are being driven from behind the barricades that used to be deemed impregnable. The power of pull and politics, the hold on the strings that used to move courts and criminals alike to the aid of the threatened tenderloin czar, have been broken. The new order of things is due largely to the efforts of State's Attorney Hoyne, who cast aside the political leading strings that formerly held the prosecutor's office to the work of convicting only such thieves and thugs as lacked both money and influence.

\* \* \* \* \*

CHICAGO TRIBUNE—October 20, 1914—Editorial:

I want it understood that I am thoroughly in earnest about what I said yesterday. Since I have been in office I have not indulged in idle boasts and when I said that the present detective bureau was an organization of crooks I meant it, and I will prove it.—State's Attorney Hoyne.

If State's Attorney Hoyne means what he here is quoted as saying, if he intends to go ahead without fear or favor, especially favor, for there is no doubt of Mr. Hoyne's pluck, he will do a memorable service to this community.

After its writing, The Atwell  
Printing & Binding Company  
set the type and did the presswork  
and binding; the Adcraft Engraving  
Company made the halftones and  
the color plates; George W. French  
designed and executed the cover and  
then the book was issued under the  
superbision of Chamberlin Serbice.

HV  
6795  
C4  
C43  
1916  
RARE  
BK RM

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several lines and is significantly faded.

