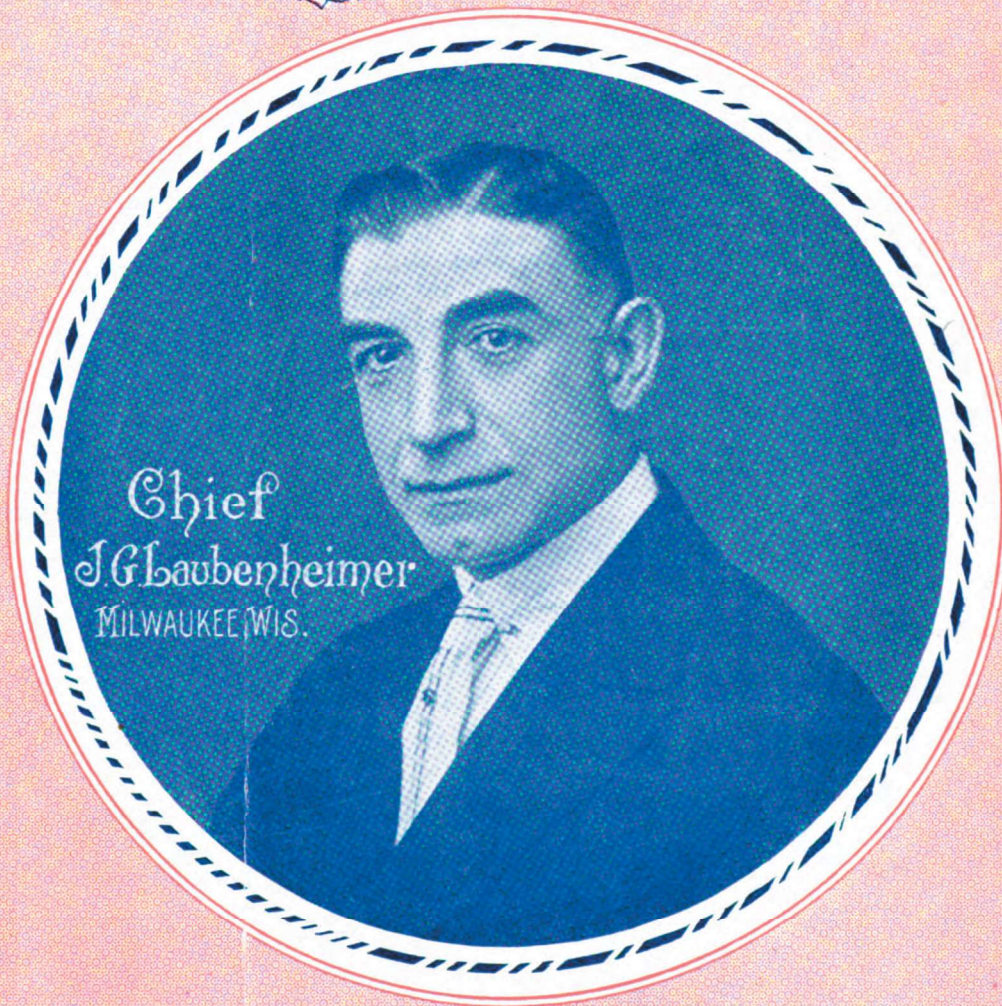


Official Organ of the National Committee on Police Welfare

# The National Police Journal

*A News and Educational Magazine for  
Police Officers from the Chief down*



June, 1921

10c the Copy



## The Police of the "Cream City"

By L. M. SCHAEFER

**M**ILWAUKEE, the "Cream City," a metropolis of half a million people, rewards faithful service in its police department. On May 7, of this year, after having given the Milwaukee Police Department the best that was in him since he was nineteen years of age, Detective J. G. Laubheimer was appointed chief of the department.

The new chief is a native of Milwaukee, having been born in that city on March 1, 1874. He joined the force on February 1, 1893, entering as assistant secretary of the department. Five years later, determining to master every angle of the service, he donned the brass buttons and blue coat and traveled a beat as a patrolman. It did not take the young recruit long to prove that he was a born policeman, and in a short time he was transferred to the Detective Bureau as a full-fledged sleuth. It was from this rank, after having made for himself a brilliant record, that he was elevated to the chieftainship.

Milwaukee is proud of this comparatively young man who now guides the destinies of its police force. The law-abiding citizens of the "Cream City" are unanimous in the belief that Chief Laubheimer's years of experience as a police officer, linked with a clear and well-trained mind, will make him a first-class executive.

The Laubheimer family appears to have a monopoly on the high ranks in the Milwaukee Police Department. The new chief's father, Inspector Jacob Laubheimer, with forty-one years of continuous service under five successive chiefs,



Mayor Daniel W. Hoan.

is assistant chief of the department, having been appointed to that post by Chief John T. Janssen, his son's predecessor in office.

Inspector Laubheimer, like his son, was born in Milwaukee. He first became identified with the department on May 7, 1880. After walking post for two years, he was appointed station-keeper. The following year he was made a roundsman and later on in the same year he was appointed a detective. He held this rank till 1887, when he was promoted to lieutenant. Two years later he was given charge of the Detective Bureau with the rank of captain. In 1912 he was named inspector and designated assistant chief of police, which rank he now holds.

For many years Inspector Laubheimer has been looked upon as the mainstay and most reliable pillar of the department. Throughout all the years of faithful service, his integrity and efficiency have held him in the highest esteem of all the citizens

of Milwaukee.

A happy coincidence, which was very gratifying, was the promotion of Young Laubheimer to the post of chief upon the forty-first anniversary of his father's appointment to the force. On that occasion messages were received from all over the country congratulating both father and son.

It has always been the policy of the Milwaukee Police Department never to tolerate in the least degree the presence of any disreputable or "shady" characters who drifted into the law-abiding community; and due to this fact it has become



Three Members of the Fire and Police Commission. From Left to Right: S. Krawczak, Walter Rybacki and Henry Imse.

the slogan in the underworld, "Stay away from Milwaukee." Time and time again, when various individuals were "picked up" almost immediately after their arrival in Milwaukee, did the arresting officer hear the following: "It serves me right. I was told to steer clear of Milwaukee."

This extraordinary result in keeping the city clean of criminals, however, could never have been accomplished were it not for the ideal and very practical vagrancy law in the State of Wisconsin. There have been so many requests from the different police departments, not only in the United States, but those in foreign countries as well, about this law that the writer has decided to include it in this article for the benefit of those departments that have been trying for years to root out the undesirables who have planted themselves in their midst.

Following is the law as it appears on the statute books in

One of the characteristic features of this law is that there are no fines connected with it, which greatly aids in keeping criminals out of the city. It also permits the department to investigate these individuals and ascertain whether or not they are wanted anywhere else on charges, which in many instances is the case. To substantiate the above statement, statistics in the department show that there never was a bank stick-up or bank robbery in the City of Milwaukee, and only one pay-roll job, which occurred about two and one-half years ago at the International Harvester Company. It is almost unbelievable that a city of five hundred thousand inhabitants should never have experienced any of these high crimes, yet the records of the department will vouch for that statement.

Milwaukee has been very fortunate that the so-called "crime wave," which spread so rapidly over the entire coun-



Members of the Detective Bureau: Top Row—(Left to Right)—Detectives Henry Mierendorf, Emil Hoppe, Herman Bergin, John Hannifin, Eugene O'Gorman, Michael Werner, Albert Koehler, Eugene Tehan and Adolph Kraemer. Second Row—Frank Prohaska, Henry Mauger, Val Skierwaski, Charles Muellner, Martin Fallon, Herbert Blume, John Hammes, Joseph Rydlewicz, William Mudler, Paul Pergande, Frank Burns, Arthur Burns and William Ormsby. Third Row—Edward Mochalski, Albert Kornitz, Fred Stange, Ignatz Napierala, Bruno Zellmer, John Shenar, Fred Pack, Charles Byron, August Stark, John Niederkorn, John Riley and John Alberts. Bottom Row—Louis Bartsch, Emil Boutow, Louis Dieden, Burt Stout, Louis Hartman, Fred Hubert, William McKenney, Robert Reikkoff and Arthur Wolff.

the State of Wisconsin: "All idle persons who, not having visible means to maintain themselves, live without employment; all persons wandering abroad and lodging in groceries, beerhouses, market places, sheds or barns or in the open-air; all common drunkards; all lewd, wanton, lascivious persons in speech or behavior; all persons wandering abroad or begging or who go about from door to door or place themselves in the street, highways, passages or other public places to beg or receive alms, or fortune tellers and other like imposters or gamblers, and persons having no visible occupation and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves, and every female who shall be found wandering about the streets and addressing male persons for the purpose of soliciting the commission of any lewd, indecent or unlawful act, or for the purpose of enticing any male person into a house of prostitution, bedhouse, room or other place for any unlawful purpose, or any female inmate of any bawdy house, or house of prostitution or assignation house or brothel, or any common prostitute who shall be found wandering about the streets or loitering in or about any restaurant, lodging house, saloon, or place where intoxicating liquors are sold, shall be deemed vagrants."

try during the last few years, did not get a foothold in this community. Last year there were only ten cases of murder and two of manslaughter, a record of which the citizens of Milwaukee can certainly be proud.

However, the department does not claim all the credit for this wonderful record. If it were not for the excellent cooperation of its citizens and the courts, the department would, no doubt, be unable to uphold this high standard. Milwaukee has, perhaps, the biggest variety of industries of any city its size in the world, and it is a well-known fact that wherever this condition exists, there are bound to be labor troubles and large strikes. But due to its high standard of citizenship, this city has had very few strikes of any consequence, and it has been almost a decade since Milwaukee has experienced any riots due to labor differences. It has always been the custom here to settle all disputes of this nature by arbitration, which usually results in satisfaction on both sides.

The people of Milwaukee as well have explicit faith in their police force, and are always ready and willing to furnish the members of the force with any information which might assist in running down thieves and other wrongdoers and





**Milwaukee's Famous Police Band.**

causing their arrest and conviction.

A few words of praise must be given the courts of Milwaukee for the splendid co-operation with the department. District Attorney Winfred C. Zabel, who has been re-elected to that office for several consecutive terms, works hand-in-hand with the department, and when the cases come up in court there is seldom a dismissal on account of the detailed preparation made in the collection of all the evidence for the prosecution.

The quick, yet just, sentences given to all offenders by the judge help greatly to eliminate the thieving element here. The Hon. A. C. Backus, Judge of the Municipal Court, does not hesitate to make quick work of all criminals brought before him. The heavy sentences handed out by him are feared by all who face him. Those who read this may conclude from this statement that Judge Backus is at times unreasonably harsh. On the contrary, he is a strong exponent of the Probation System.

Judge Backus is very fair in his court, and many times first offenders are given a chance and put on probation. The result is that almost invariably the probationers made good, viz., return to their families and make better husbands and fathers, thereby not only benefitting the offender himself but all those dependent on him for their support. Judge Backus has a national reputation as an authority on the parole system, and has been invited and attended meetings all over the country where questions of this nature are discussed.

"Destroy the home and the nation will crumble. The home is the unit of the nation." This has always been the practical theory of Judge Backus, and has had remarkable results in this city.

The Milwaukee Police Department now consists of a chief, an inspector, a captain of detectives, a superintendent of identification, six lieutenants, forty-five detectives, twenty-nine sergeants and five hundred and seventy-one patrolmen, one police surgeon, one secretary, three assistant secretaries, one

clerk, one clerk stenographer, one chief operator, eight operators and one police matron.

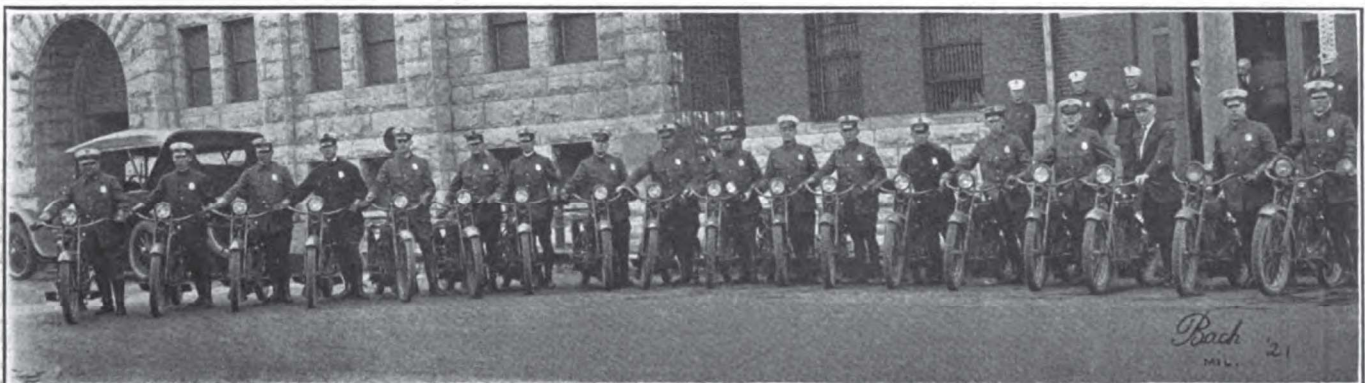
There has been a noticeable improvement lately not only in the pay of the members of the department but also in their working conditions. Following is a schedule of salaries paid annually in the Milwaukee Police Department: Chief, \$5,500; inspector, \$3,420; captain of detectives, \$3,140; lieutenants, \$2,640; detectives, \$2,340; sergeants, \$2,140, and patrolmen, \$1,860.

Patrolmen and all members of the uniformed rank purchase their clothes and weapons, except the batons and badges, which are furnished by the department. It might also be added that the men on traffic and motorcycle details receive the same pay as patrolmen, no distinction being made in rank.

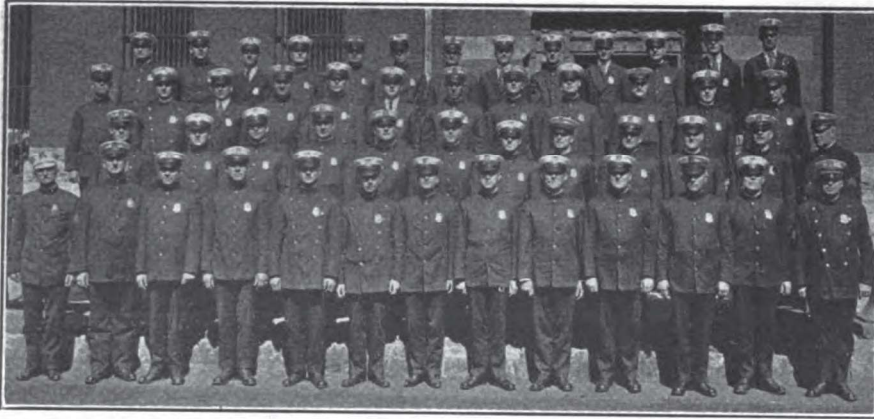
The patrolmen work in three shifts: The day shift, the early night shift and the late night shift. The day men work from seven a. m. to six p. m., with one hour for lunch; the early night shift from six p. m. to two a. m., and the late night shift from ten p. m. to six a. m. This arrangement calls for a double shift from ten p. m. to two a. m., during which hours statistics show that crimes of a more violent nature are usually committed.

All the members of the force are given fifteen days vacation in the summer months, with full pay, and they have one day off in every fifteen. However, beginning this coming September the men will have one day off in every eight. In addition, when a member of the department becomes sick, regardless of whether such illness is caused as a result of his duties or otherwise, he remains on the payroll for one year with full pay. This has been the custom in the department for years past and will, no doubt, be continued under Chief Laubenheimer, as it has worked out successfully.

However, in order to avoid any corruption of this privilege, the department maintains a police surgeon, Dr. H. E. Bradley, a former major in the United States Army, as well as a veteran on the force. Dr. Bradley's duties are to visit all



**The Motorcycle Squad.**



**Early Night Squad of the Central Station.**

sick and injured members of the department and make daily reports of their condition.

The Milwaukee Police Department is divided into five precincts and a detective bureau. Each of the sub-stations is in charge of a lieutenant, while a captain commands the detective department.

The Detective Bureau is now headed by Captain Henry McCrory, a veteran of the department, with more than twenty-five years of faithful and efficient service behind him. Captain McCrory was appointed to the force on August 1, 1895, doing duty as a patrolman in the old Red Light District. For many years he traveled the "Bad Lands" in Milwaukee, and during that time gathered valuable knowledge of the criminal underworld. Not only is the captain a good detective, but his cool manner of handling cases, together with his mental calibre, make him an exceptional disciplinarian for the position which he holds. McCrory has served in his present capacity since March 9 of this year.

The Milwaukee Detective Bureau ranks among the best in the country for its efficiency and scientific methods of unravelling crime. The members of this bureau have at various times been confronted with some of the most complicated mysteries, but after a very minute and detailed investigation these mysteries have always been cleared up in a short space of time.

Unfortunately, space does not permit an elaborate account of all the interesting cases handled by the bureau, and to make mention of some and omit others would not be just and fair to the unmentioned members. There is not a single member of the bureau who has not at one time or other performed noteworthy detective work. Even the junior members have had their "big" cases.

One of the first improvements anticipated by Chief Laubheimer is to put the detectives on an eight-hour working schedule. As it is now, the members of the Detective Bureau report for roll-call three times a day, viz, at 8:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. This system results in detectives sometimes working fifteen or sixteen hours a day, which, according to Chief Laubheimer, "Even a Ford cannot stand." An increase in the number of members of the bureau will be necessary in order to give the men their required hours of rest each day.

The automobile detail, which is a part of the Detective Bureau, consists of only two teams, but on account of the remarkable work done by these men, special mention should be made. Any automobile insurance com-

pany in the country knows that Milwaukee is the only large city in the United States and Canada in which small-town insurance rates are in effect. According to the statements of the various automobile insurance companies, Milwaukee is the only city where automobile theft insurance is a paying proposition. It was just recently that the rates of insurance for automobile thefts had to be increased in order to meet the rapid growth of the losses caused by this particular class of thieves. During the last year there were only three hundred and forty-nine cars stolen in Milwaukee and two hundred and eighty-eight were recovered by the automobile squad, leaving only sixty-one machines unaccounted

for. These recoveries are only local and do not include those made for other cities.

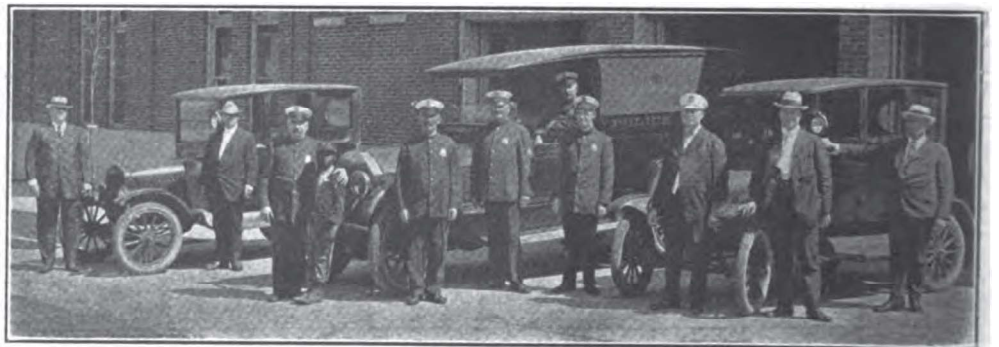
Lieut. Michael J. O'Connor, in charge of the Central Police Station, is a veteran on the department. He was appointed a patrolman on January 17, 1878, promoted to roundsman June 1, 1889, and to sergeant November 2, 1889. On January 6, 1887, became a lieutenant, which position he has held through meritorious service up to the present time. Lieutenant O'Connor is also the drillmaster of the department and the excellent results of his work are demonstrated on every hand.

Lieut. Peter Schmidt has charge of the Second Police Precinct and is also an old member of the force. He was appointed a patrolman on May 12, 1882, promoted to detective on March 12, 1888, and from rank rose to that of lieutenant. Lieutenant Schmidt realizes the value of discipline among his men and the successful results obtained in that district speak for themselves.

The Third Police Precinct, in charge of Lieut. Wm. Maas, deceased, up to a few months ago, is now commanded by Lieut. John Wesolowski, recently promoted from the rank of detective. Lieutenant Wesolowski, although considerably younger than his fellow lieutenants, has already shown himself worthy of his promotion.

Lieut. John C. Strehlow, in charge of the Fourth Police Precinct, is among the veteran members of the force, and traveled a beat in Milwaukee when prisoners had to be walked to the station, or, if unable to navigate, had to be conveyed in wheel barrows. Strehlow was appointed a patrolman on September 2, 1885, promoted to sergeant on August 1, 1894, and to lieutenant on April 11, 1904.

Lieut. Joseph E. Heinemann, who commands the Fifth Police Precinct, bears the reputation of being the most popular officer in the department on account of his congenial and courteous manners. He was appointed a patrolman on September 2, 1885, promoted to the rank of sergeant on July 5,



**Some of the Department's Motor Equipment.**



1900, and on March 11, 1904, became a lieutenant.

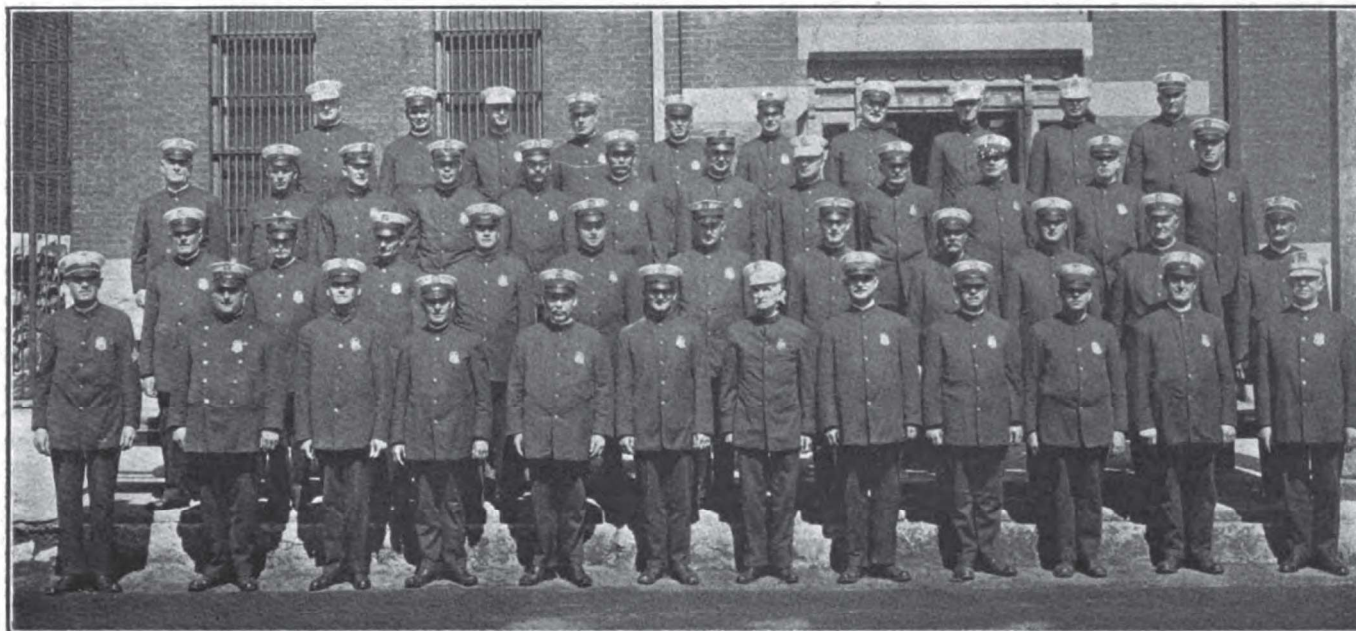
When Chief Laubenheimer left the administrative branch of the service in 1899, he was succeeded by Walter Van Pietersom as assistant secretary of the department. Mr. Van Pietersom, although a very young man at that time, took a firm hold of the reins of his department, and not long after his diligent and faithful services were rewarded by his being entrusted with most of the confidential and secretarial work of the force. In addition to his duties as assistant secretary, Mr. Van Pietersom handled all the Bertillon work for years, and is well known throughout the country for his accuracy and efficiency in that work. Two years ago he was appointed secretary of police, which rank he now holds. He is recording secretary of both the Policemen's Pension Fund and the Policemen's Relief Association.

John Bauschek, who was formerly an assistant secretary of police, was just recently appointed superintendent of the Bureau of Identification. Mr. Bauschek is one of the most expert finger-print men in the country, and his progressive ideas will, no doubt, put the Milwaukee bureau among the best regulated and most reliable in the United States. He intends

the value of property lost and stolen and also increases the value of recoveries. The department has always been very strict with the proprietors of pawnshops and second hand stores, and does not tolerate the slightest infraction of the law. When any proprietor is found guilty of violating his privilege to conduct his shop, his license is immediately revoked and he cannot open up again until he has been O. K'd. by the department.

Chief Laubenheimer has taken a special interest in the Traffic Bureau. The Traffic Department now consists of about seventy-five men under the command of a sergeant. On account of the narrow streets in Milwaukee, it has been found impossible to use semaphores. The traffic officers at the intersections act as a human semaphore. This system has been very successful considering the congested traffic conditions. Chief Laubenheimer is planning to install "one-way street traffic" in order to relieve the congestion of traffic on the more important streets.

Milwaukee, not unlike other large cities, is facing quite a problem in trying to reduce the number of automobile fatalities. Chief Lauberheimer wants to establish an Accident



Late Night Squad of the Central Station.

to install a detailed system of recording all criminals, together with a complete collection of Bertillon measurements, photographs and finger-prints of all classes of thieves.

The bureau is a member of the National Bureau of Criminal Identification at Washington, D. C., and is continuously engaged in exchanging records with the latter, as well as contributing extensively to the bureau at Leavenworth, Kansas. Furthermore, a complete record of every prisoner, photographed, Bertilloned and finger-printed in Milwaukee is sent to Chicago, and by this means some very important arrests and convictions have been made in both cities.

The Pawnshop Department has been very successfully operated ever since its installation here. Thousands and thousands of dollars have been recovered through this branch of the department, and numerous thieves have been apprehended in the pawnshop district.

All pawnshops and second hand stores in Milwaukee must, under the law, make daily reports to the police of their loans and purchases, which, in turn, are checked up by the men. This department is, unquestionably, one of the most important in the city, because, if properly conducted, it keeps down

Investigation Bureau similar to that operating in Detroit. This has worked out very satisfactorily there under the direction of Inspector Jackson. The chief feature of the bureau is to have all persons who violate any of the traffic laws appear at this bureau and explain the full details of the case. If it is only a minor violation, a warning is sufficient because the fact that offenders must take the time to come down in person has a tendency to make such an individual more careful in the future.

However, if the case is a flagrant violation of the traffic laws the party is taken to court and fined accordingly. But fines in such cases are not sufficient. The department intends to have a law passed whereby any driver of an automobile who has flagrantly violated any of the traffic regulations can be deprived of his license for one month to a year, according to the recommendation of the Accident Investigation Bureau.

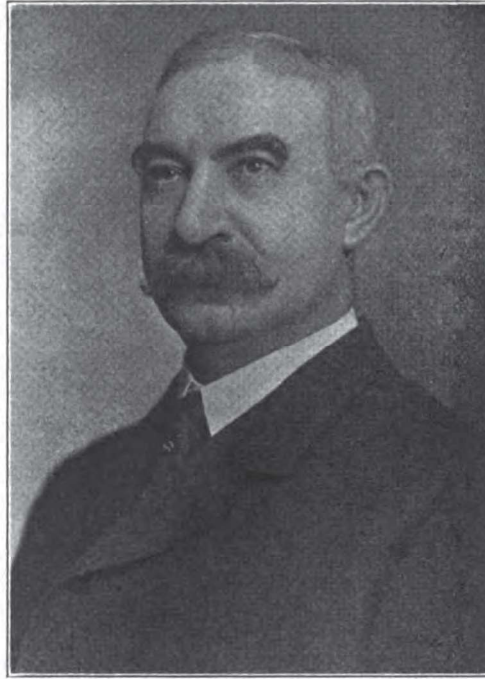
The citizens of Milwaukee are beginning to realize that a bureau of this kind is just as important to the police department as is the homicide squad, because it is a matter of life and death. Members detailed to this bureau will be required to hurry to the scene of every accident in order to begin

their investigation as soon as possible, especially in cases where drivers leave their victims behind.

Up to a few weeks the motorcycle officers in Milwaukee wore citizen clothes, but they are now required to wear uniforms. According to Chief Laubenheimer, the presence of a uniformed police officer on the various highways is bound to reduce the numbers of speeders and thereby decrease the numbers of accidents.

One of the latest additions to the Milwaukee Police Department is the police band, which consists of sixty-five pieces. About two years ago several of the members organized a committee to raise the necessary funds for the purchase of instruments and instruction of men for a band. Under the management of Sergt. Harry Quinn, the men immediately got busy and within a few weeks gave a dance at the Milwaukee Auditorium, which proved a huge success. Thirteen thousand five hundred dollars was cleared. Over seven thousand dollars were spent for the purchase of musical instruments, and each member of the band was allowed \$20 for personal instructions. Under the veteran musical director, Mr. Charles Zeitz, the band has made wonderful progress, and since its organization has given numerous concerts and entertainments. No parade or celebration of any consequence is now complete in this city unless headed by the police band, which, according to good authority, ranks among the best in the city.

The police alarm system of Milwaukee was established about thirty-eight years ago, and at the present time has reached the height of perfection. There are now 450 police signal stations in this city, seventy-five of which are equipped with green signal lights. These signal lights are flashed continuously from the Central Station in the district where anything of importance has happened, and before long all the officers on the beats in that vicinity are in touch with head-



**Asst. Chief Jacob Laubenheimer.**

quarters. The system has resulted in the apprehension of many thieves who would otherwise have managed to escape.

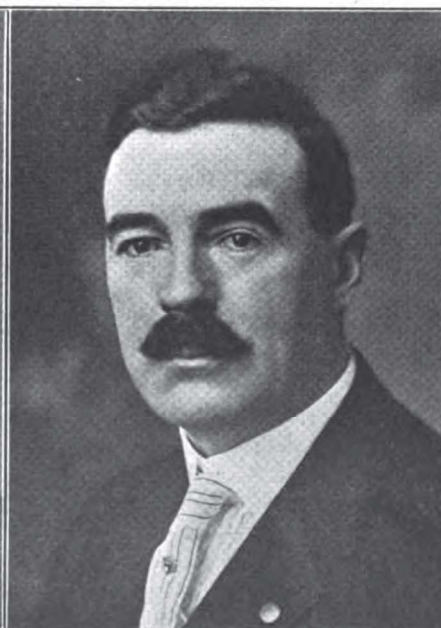
The entire system is underground and it gives very little trouble to speak of. During the biggest electrical storms in Milwaukee this department has experienced few difficulties in sending or receiving messages. Four thousand calls are received daily from the various patrolmen, sergeants and detectives, and this does not include the outside calls. To facilitate rapid communication the department has direct lines with all the more important offices in the city, such as the District Attorney's, the Emergency Hospital, the Morgue, the Fire Department, etc.

It is compulsory that all members of the department belong to the Policemen's Pension Fund, and each month two and one-half per cent. is taken from each man's check for this purpose. Beside this, the Pension Fund receives all rewards earned by the members of the department, all fines imposed on members for violations of the rules of the department, and one-half of all moneys received by the city from dog taxes. The mayor, city treasurer, city comptroller, the chief and three active members of the department constitute the Board of Trustees. This board has exclusive control and management of the fund, viz., of all moneys donated, paid or assessed for the relief of disabled or retired members. When any member of the department has served twenty-two years or more, or even if he is discharged from the force for any violation of the regulations of the department, after twenty-two years of service, he is entitled to a monthly pension of one-half of his monthly salary at the date of his retirement or discharge.

The members of the Milwaukee Police Department also maintain a relief association which pays a death benefit of \$1,500. There is also a Policemen's Protective Association



**Walter Van Pietersom,**  
Secretary of Police.

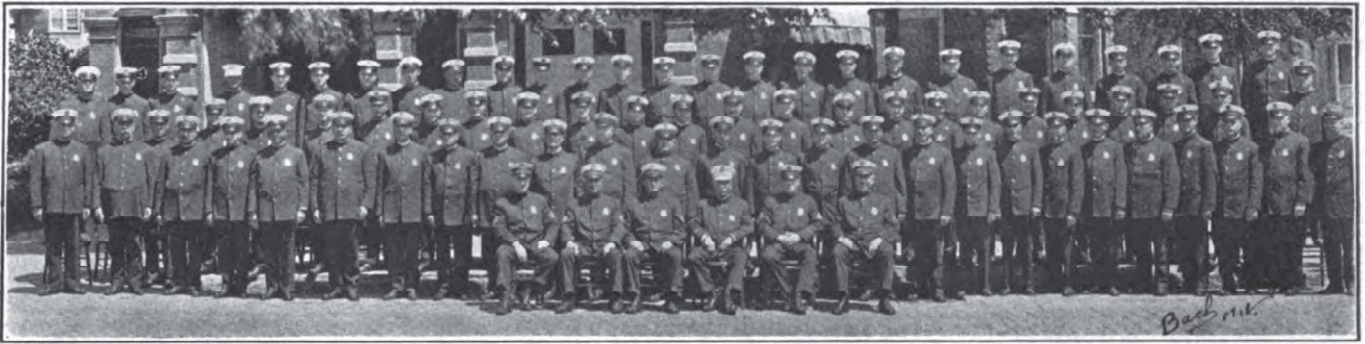


**Henry McCrory,**  
Captain of Detectives.



**John Bauschek,**  
Supt. of Bureau of Identification.





Officers of Station No. 5, in Charge of Lieut. J. E. Heinemann.

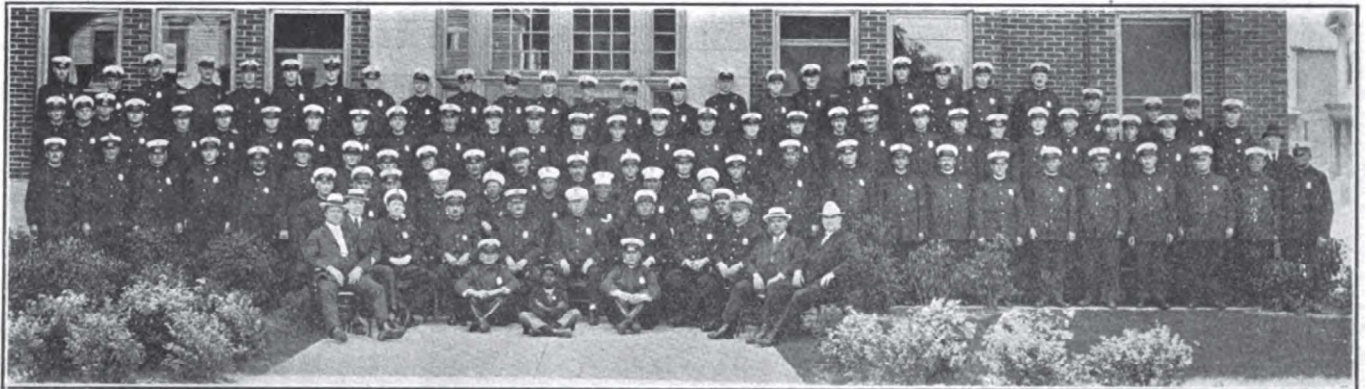
kept up by the officers, which pays all attorney fees in cases where the men are sued in civil actions.

One of the saddest disasters ever experienced by the Milwaukee Police Department was the bomb explosion which occurred at headquarters on the evening of November 24, 1917, and which cost the lives of nine of the best members of the force and seriously injured two more.

Several months before the explosion a gang of Italian anarchists infested the Bay View district in the south end of

the department, no arrests or convictions have been made in this case.

Mention must be made at this time of the immediate assistance offered by all the police departments in the United States. When the news of the disaster spread throughout the country, telegrams came pouring in from the various places offering to send their best men to Milwaukee to assist in the investigation, and the members of the Milwaukee Police Department will never forget this courtesy.



The Men of Station No. 3, Commanded by Lieut. John Wesolowski.

the city. During a patriotic speech given there several remarks were made which resulted in a shooting fracas and the death of two of the Italians and the wounding of two police officers. Eleven Italians were arrested and sentenced to the Wisconsin State Prison for twenty-five years shortly after.

On the evening of November 24, 1917, a bomb was brought into the Central Station by a young Italian lad, which he claimed he had found, and a few minutes later it exploded killing nine men. A general alarm was sounded, but unfortunately, in spite of the tireless efforts of every member of

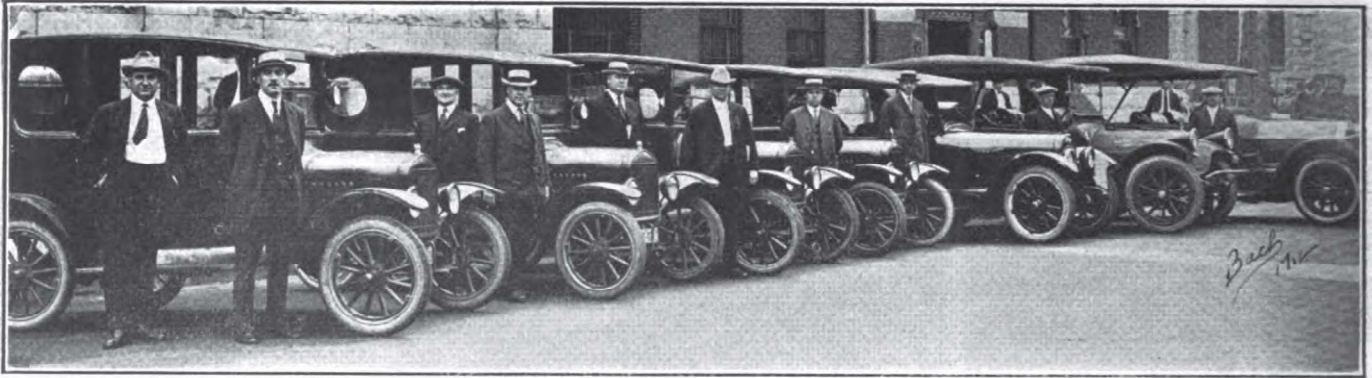
Those killed in the explosion were Detectives David O'Brien, Charles Seehawer, Albert Templin, Paul Weiler, Fred Kaiser, Steve Stecher, Frank Caswin, Patrolman Henry Decker and Operator Edward Spindler. Detectives Louis Hartmand and Herman Bergin, who happened to be standing in the doorway at the time, were seriously injured and confined to their beds for over a year.

Milwaukee has a police department which cannot be duplicated. Efficiency, cleanliness, neatness, system and strict obedience to all department rules are constantly drilled into



The Squad of Station No. 2. Lieut. Peter Schmidt in Command.





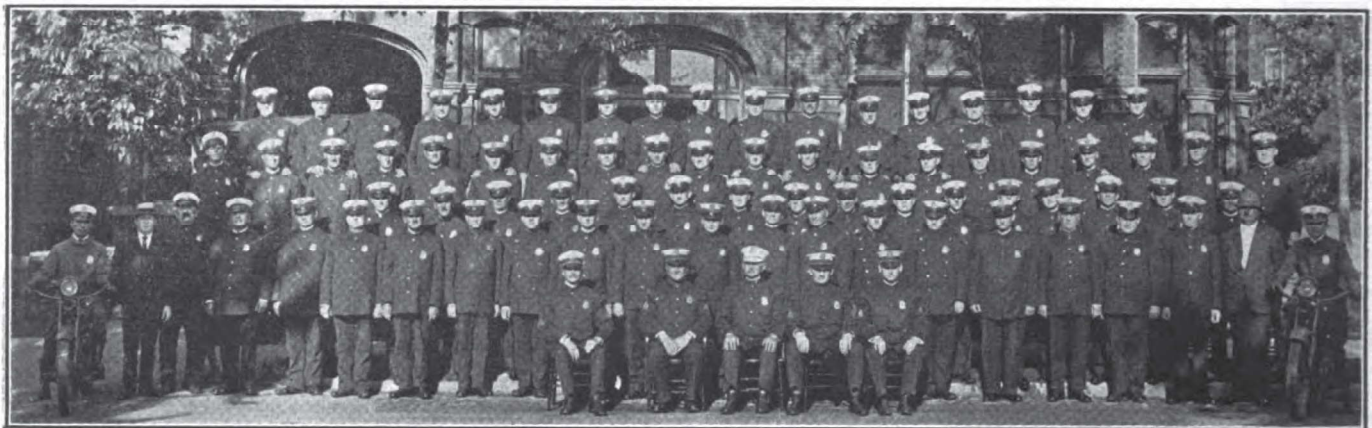
**Motor Equipment of the Detective Bureau.**

the members of the force. Prompt enforcement of the law and courtesy to all citizens is the byword of the department, which, as stated before, has given the City of Milwaukee the reputation of having the lowest crime record of any large municipality in the United States or Canada.

Any account of the Milwaukee Police Department would be incomplete without referring to the Fire and Police Commission of that city. This board originally was created in

ordinarily conferred on similar civil service boards, and has accordingly drafted and adopted rules and regulations in accordance with the general procedure followed by such organizations throughout this country.

Incidental powers include direct hearings on charges filed by a free-holder against the members of either department; hearings on appeals from discharges and suspensions exceeding thirty days. The board also has the optional right to



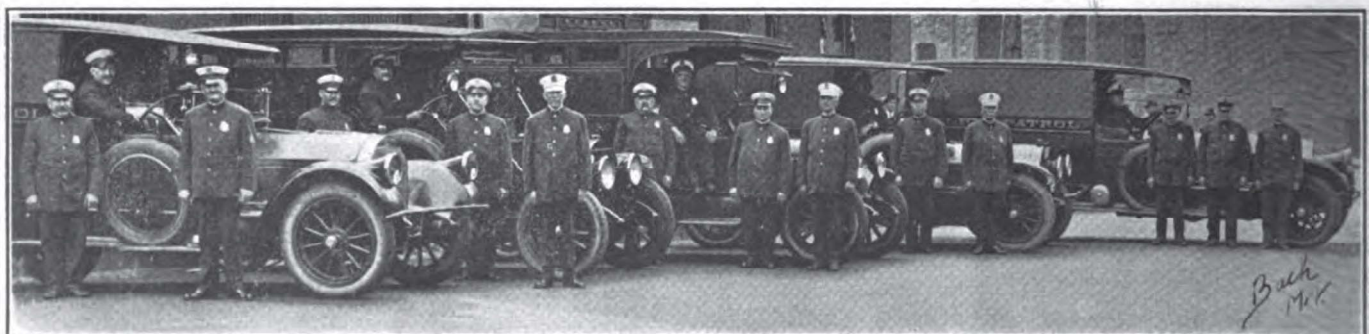
**Patrolmen and Officers of Station No. 4, Commanded by Lieut. John Strehlow.**

1885, and is composed of five members appointed by the mayor with not more than two members from any one political party.

It is one of the few boards of its kind in the country, devoted solely to drafting rules and regulations relative to the original appointment and promotion of men in the fire and police departments. It is separate and distinct from the local city Civil Service Commission, but has the usual powers

approve or reject applications of private detective agencies for licenses to operate in the city. In connection with these agencies it is worthy of note that the board, as a policy, has refused to grant applications for detective licenses where the applicant is engaged in industrial work in shops or factories.

Since the advent of Hon. Emil Seidel, the first Socialistic mayor of Milwaukee in 1910, the Fire and Police Commission  
(Continued on Page 77)



**Some of the Department's Patrols.**



**The Police of the "Cream City"**  
(Continued from page 10)

has enjoyed considerable front page publicity in the newspapers; it has been the recipient of intermittent censure or praise, pending on and influenced to a large extent by the political viewpoint of its self appointed critic.

A great deal of this criticism centered about the claim that the board was trying to conduct and run the Police Department. In reality any discord between the Police Department and the Fire and Police Commission has hinged solely upon the legal right of the commission to draft rules and regulations for promotional positions in the department, contrary to the inference thrown out that the board was covertly trying to promote certain officers, preferably Socialists, or at least their sympathizers, to the highest ranks within the department.



**James D. Foley, Secretary of the Fire and Police Commission.**

In the public viewpoint, the question of the most satisfactory and best way of making these promotional rules and regulations was almost entirely overlooked and discarded. The entire subject matter of the controversy resolved itself solely into a question of legal right rather than an efficiency plan or system. In reality, irrespective of the question of legal rights of the board, which was a controvertible question, various members of the Commission stood by the generally recognized principle that promotions in the police department, irrespective of the capability of the head of the department, should be made subject to definite rules and regulations.

Chief Janssen, who resigned from the Milwaukee police department in May of this year after a noteworthy service as chief, covering a period of thirty-six years, was, as is well known to all readers of The National Police Journal, a national character in police circles; an exceptionally able executive officer; a man of unflinching courage and honesty; strong minded, strong willed and of unimpeachable char-

*Pfankinton Packing Company*  
**MILWAUKEE**

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MILWAUKEE, WIS.—WATERTOWN, WIS.

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acter. He has assumed the guardianship of the police department when it was a child. It has grown to an efficient manhood under his control and he hated to relinquish any authority of its government to a civilian body which, he assumed, was going to wreck the department.

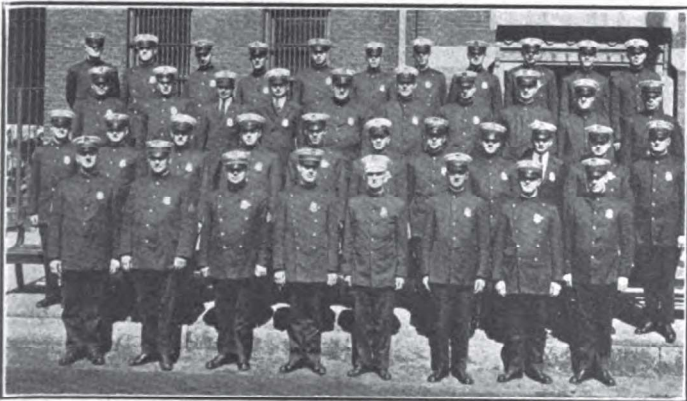
The continuance in office of Dan Hoan as Mayor of Milwaukee since 1916 placed the board within the control of the Socialistic members of the Commission. As a class, these members persistently and conscientiously differed with Chief Janssen as to his promotional prerogative, and refused to recognize his promotional appointments unless made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Commission.

The lack of harmony in this regard naturally created some feeling within the department, although apparently never outwardly affecting its morale or efficiency; not that good men were not usually chosen for the various promotional positions by Chief Janssen, for they were, but rather the complaint was that the theory, idea and system of promoting was wrong, viz., ambitious men were not being given an equal chance for advancement within the department upon a fair competitive basis.

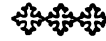
The closing chapter in this dispute may illustrate characteristics of Chief Janssen and the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners. In the summer of 1919 the board conducted an examination and prepared an eligible list for the position of sergeant in the department. Chief Janssen later refused to appoint candidates from this eligible list in accordance with the rules of the board and submitted for the board's approval the names of two candidates that he considered best qualified. The City Attorney backed up the contentions of the chief with a legal opinion that he was legally correct and that the board had no right to prepare rules and regulations for promotional positions in the police department.

The board, undismayed, refused to heed the advice of the City Attorney or to approve the chief's appointments, but determined on fighting for a principle, and through its chief examiner, James D. Foley, who is also a practicing attorney and who incidentally wrote an article on "Standardizing Rules and Regulations" relative to the appointment of members of the Police Department in the August, 1920, number of THE JOURNAL, started a mandamus action in the courts against Chief Janssen, directing him to show cause why he did not appoint candidates for the position of sergeant from the eligible list submitted by the Fire and Police Commission.

Before this matter came on for a hearing in court, Chief Janssen retired to his home on account of sickness, a sickness which eventually compelled his resignation from the department. In his absence Inspector Jacob Laubenheimer was the acting chief of the department, and his views relative to promotional appointments agreed with the board's, and he appointed and had approved the two candidates who stood



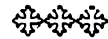
Day Squad, Central Station, Lieut. Michael J. O'Connor Commanding.



## Phonographs

Milwaukee Talking Machine  
Manufacturing Co.

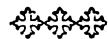
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Be sure that the Milk is

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highest on the Commission's eligible list for sergeant.

These appointments, closed an interesting controversy within the Police Department. For many reasons it is too bad that there never was a legal adjudication of this controversy between Ex-Chief Janssen and various members of the Fire and Police Commission. However, the point at issue is probably now dead and buried, and there is not much concern and consideration.

The Fire and Police Commission and similar civil service boards have their own proper sphere and vocation. They are generally recognized as being productive of much good relative to appointments and promotions within the police department. However, in order to make them successful, they have to hew to the purpose of their organization. In this respect the Milwaukee Commission, during and since the inability of Chief Janssen, has made promotions to important positions that have met with the universal commendation of the local press and public. There has not been a single charge or intimation of favoritism in connection with the recent important appointment made by the board. There is a feeling that the board has justified its purpose and has made admirable selections.

Chief Laubenheimer is a careful, capable, studious official. In improving his department he will recognize the need of able intelligent subordinates, having a thorough practical knowledge of police affairs and he will, through co-operation with the commission, obtain any necessary changes or innovations in rules and regulations that will prove advantageous to his department.

### The Detection and Apprehension of Criminals

(Continued from page 17)

#### Microscopy Sure to Be of Great Assistance.

The training of bloodhounds and police dogs is only now beginning to follow practical lines.

**Microscopy:** Is in its infancy in the solving of crime mystery, but is already promising to go far not only in settling mooted questions of evidence such as the identification of blood stains upon the clothing of suspects, but in determining the appearance, personality, occupation and habits of those guilty in unwitnessed murders, etc. The crime microscopist was unknown in detective work, except as to blood stain identification, up to 1910. Today in several European countries and in some American cities his is one of the most important branches of police departments. Through his study and experiments we may now know that poisons or chemicals were used in the commission of certain crimes. The dirt removed from beneath the finger nails of murdered persons and of suspects yields a clue or tells a most convincing story when subjected to a searching scrutiny of the microscopist. A microscopical examination of the clothing or shoes worn by murdered persons or suspects may show certain soil peculiarities foreign to their habitat and may localize the search for the guilty persons. In cases of sexual crimes the microscope is practically indispensable.

But for general utility in criminal identification, now that there is so much ill-considered criticism of the photographing of criminals before conviction, the Finger Print System of Identification is most essential and should have not only municipal but State and Federal support. Every village marshal should be in a position to send to the nearest trained expert, the finger prints of suspects whom he cannot otherwise identify. No police department, no matter how small, should be unprepared to take finger prints, and every member of every department should be equipped with a pocket outfit for taking finger prints in any emergency.

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