To the Officers and Members
of the Chicago Police Reserve:

Gentlemen:

It was with a feeling of sincere regret that I ordered the disbandment of the Reserve, which was necessitated by the City Council eliminating that section of the Chicago Code under which the Police Reserve was organised and established.

Every member of the Reserve may justly feel proud of his affiliations with this organization which so completely achieved its objects and aims.

I thoroughly appreciate the willingness with which you performed your many duties, entailing as they did a sacrifice of time, money and personal comfort, particularly the active service rendered by you within the past five months.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Superintendent of Police
Roster of Officers

HEADQUARTERS

Colonel - - - - - John Bauder
Lieutenant Colonel - - - - Hiram I. Keck
Captain and Adjutant - - - - John P. Scheying
Captain and Supply Officer - - - - Arthur W. Katz
Captain and Judge Advocate - - - - James V. O'Donnell
Captain - - - - - William J. McKenna
Captain - - - - - William G. Bopp
First Lieutenant - - - - John O. Betzer
Second Lieutenant - - - - H. D. Moreland

FIRST BATTALION

Major, John R. Mayeskie
First Lieut. and Battalion Adjt., Robert C. Estey

Captain, Co. 4 - - - Charles Grombacher
First Lieutenant, Co. 4 - - - Louis Grossman
Second Lieutenant, Co. 4 - - - Harry S. Frankenstein
Captain, Co. 5 - - - E. Bradford Mosher
First Lieutenant, Co. 5 - - - Maurice X. Lovewell
Captain, Co. 6 - - - Lewis B. Downey
First Lieutenant, Co. 6 - - - William F. Pihlgard
Second Lieutenant, Co. 6 - - - Victor O. Brevitz
Captain, Co. 10 - - - Mortimer H. Moore
Captain, Co. 11 - - - Tunis Oosterling
First Lieutenant, Co. 11 - - - Elmer I. Johnson

SECOND BATTALION

Major, Roger R. Rider
First Lieut. and Battalion Adjt., Herbert E. Clarkson

Captain, Co. A - - - Polk G. Johnson
First Lieutenant, Co. A - - - Homer R. Johnson
Second Lieutenant, Co. A - - - Jesse Pennington
Captain, Co. 3 - - - Hyman Yeretsky
First Lieutenant, Co. 3 - - - Howard C. Tilton
Captain, Co. 14 - - - Louis G. Bronstein
Captain, Co. 18 - - - Edward Arkema
Captain, Co. 19 - - - John W. Christie
Preface

In order to perpetuate the memory of the Chicago Police Reserve and as an appreciation of the meritorious services rendered by the members of the organization, this pamphlet is prepared.

Public spirited citizens, city officials and heads of the police department all join in praising the performances and aims of the Reserve and in extolling the patriotism and sacrifice of its members.

Fostered and nurtured both by military men and by men of acknowledged capacities as commanders, the organization had grown into a veritable military machine, distinguished by its nicety of movement, the military bearing of its men, the spirit of camaraderie and especially the celerity with which it could be mobilized. That it will be sorely missed in times of stress is undoubted.

While resigned to its dissolution, the officers strongly feel that the Reserve should ultimately be restored to its old standing, since its need is generally recognized.

Origin

The Chicago Police Reserve was born of the world war. Its creation was coincident with the entrance of this nation into the world cataclysm then seething in Europe. The inspiration for its establishment came from those foresighted citizens who saw the imperative need of forming some sort of an auxiliary organization to assist the city authorities in the maintenance of law and order during the period of the conflict.

The need of such a body was patent. The atmosphere of uncertainty that prevailed during the months subsequent to the declaration of war, the myriads of rumors that filtered
about and the natural suspicion that a campaign of terrorism and destruction might result, lent strength to the arguments of its proponents and moved the city officials to give heed to the demands for action. The burden of forming such a Reserve was delegated by the late superintendent of police, Herman F. Schuettler, to Major John Bauder, drillmaster of the police department and for many years identified with military circles of the city.

With characteristic energy, he undertook the task, with the result that the reserve was formally inaugurated Aug. 11, 1917, with a membership of five hundred and thirty-three. As an adjunct of the police department, it was to be used, in the language of its charter, "in times of extraordinary conditions of danger, peril, riots, pestilence and other emergencies" incident to the war. The members, while on active duty, were vested with the powers and privileges of a regular policeman.

But, as things eventuated, disturbances failed to materialize, and, except for the feverish activity about the munitions factories and the various government agencies and the intermittent parades, one could hardly discern from surface indications that this country was waging a gigantic war against Germany. Yet it is acknowledged on all sides, that the presence of the Reserve, ever alert and ready for any contingency, exercised a wholesome deterrent effect.

The policing of parades and meetings, the participation in patriotic demonstrations, the co-operation it gave to other patriotic bodies and the active police work it performed after the war, marked the activities of the Reserve.
Performances

Judged by its achievements alone, the Reserve more than justified its existence. The members in every emergency in which their assistance was enlisted, acquitted themselves nobly. No matter how burdensome or how dangerous the undertaking, they never faltered nor balked, but cheerfully and efficiently did their duty. Their reward was the satisfaction derived from work well done.

Theirs was the all but superhuman task during the closing days of the war of holding in check the throngs of exuberant sightseers packing the lines of march at the numerous parades of homecoming soldiers. The spectators, as the reservists well remember, all too often wrought havoc with the formations in their frantic efforts to embrace the brave "doughboys" or in otherwise giving vent to their pent-up enthusiasm.

All reservists will recall the memorable Nov. 11, 1918, better known as Armistice day, when, in the words of a veteran policeman, "the town went crazy." Chicago ceased working and plunged into an orgy of jollification. Within a few minutes after the report that Germany had accepted the allies' peace terms had gained circulation, the loop became a seething mass of humanity bent upon harmless mischief as the outlet for their jubilation. Into this turmoil rushed the reservists, toiling ceaselessly and energetically to preserve order.

The reservists again exhibited their mettle during the influenza epidemic that swept the city in the winter months of 1918. The mounting death rate from the disease prompted the adoption of drastic measures to check its spread and the reserve did its share in enforcing them, such as visiting the various meeting places and theaters in their respective neighborhoods to see that proper ventilation was maintained and that overcrowding was not permitted. The members of the reserve were commended for the valuable services they performed during this crisis.
In the winter of 1917, when the heavy snowstorms choked the streets with drifts, rendering them impassable, the reserve members relieved a somewhat critical situation when they voluntarily canvassed the residents of their several neighborhoods and influenced them to clear spaces in streets and about fire hydrants. They were also instrumental in forming "shovel brigades" to forge pathways through the towering piles of snow.

But it was during the race riots in the latter part of July, 1919, that the reservists especially distinguished themselves. Though they had no hand in the actual work of suppressing the rioting, they virtually policed the city while the "regulars" patrolled the riot area. When the loop was emptied of its traffic policemen it was the reservists who seized the reins and regulated traffic at the loop intersections. The police stations throughout the city had been all but drained of their policemen, as almost the entire force had been drawn to the south side, so the reservists filled the void. But for them the criminals of the city would undoubtedly have staged a carnival of crime.

The effectiveness of the reserve as a crime combating instrument was strikingly demonstrated during the winter crime wave of 1919-20. Its accomplishments in this regard constitute a lasting monument to the organization.

Professional criminals learned from bitter experience that the reserve members were not lacking in those qualities of courage and fearlessness which have always been the dominant characteristics of the "regulars."

Col. John J. Garrity, the then chief of police, a military man himself and a warm admirer of the Reserves, who watched its development with a keen, patronizing interest, had occasion several times to publicly commend certain members of the reserve for excellent work in the apprehension of criminals and the detection of crime. It is generally conceded that the reserve was of material assistance
In the period from Nov. 1, 1919 and March 20, 1920, when the reserve was active in assisting the police to crush the winter crime wave, an average of 225 members were in daily attendance at the several police stations of the city. Altogether the reservists responded to 1831 calls while on such duty and made 550 investigations. The number of arrests totaled 666, forty of the prisoners being charged with felonies and the others with misdemeanors. Convictions were obtained in four of the felony cases and of the other offenders 160 were fined or otherwise punished. Automobiles were furnished for police use by the reserve members 1156 times. And last but not least, the reservists during these months recovered approximately $11,000 in stolen property. Figures like these need no elaboration.

Disbandment

The members of the reserve were mustered out of service and the organization abolished when the city council voted down a provision for its continuance as an auxiliary of the police department which was incorporated in a revised reorganization ordinance drafted by Chief Garrity. The officers were genuinely grieved over its disbandment, since under their guidance the reserve had been built into a supremely efficient body. The muster out was completed April 5, 1920.