

LEGEND

--- SUBJECT PROPERTY
 SCHRIVER-NETTLES HOUSE

**LANDMARK DESIGNATION
 SCHRIVER-NETTLES HOUSE**



**CITY OF ROCK ISLAND
 COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
 DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
 PLANNING AND REDEVELOPMENT DIVISION**



SCALE: 0 30 60 120 FEET



DRAWN BY: L.R.O.
APPROV. BY: JPA/AMC

12/1/92

ROCK ISLAND PRESERVATION COMMISSION
NOMINATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Common Street Address of Property

1029-3rd Avenue; Rock Island, Illinois

Name and Address of Property Owner(s):

Roosevelt Nettles; 1029-3rd Avenue; Rock Island, Illinois 61201

Is Owner Aware of Proposed Designation: Yes No

Please attach a short report setting forth the reasons for requesting designation. Please refer to the criteria listed on the reverse side. (These are excerpted from the Rock Island Preservation Ordinance.) A list of other details you should attempt to provide in the nomination report is attached.

Please also attach the following:

1. Legal description of property available from abstract or County Recorder of Deeds office).
2. One photograph of each elevation (side) of the property being nominated. Copies of old photographs or drawings may also be included.
3. Sources used to write the report.

Name(s) and Address(es) of Applicant(s)

Kimberley J. Bolgard 1250-21st Avenue, R.I.
Name Address

Kimberley J. Bolgard 788-1872
Signature Phone Number

Return Nomination Form To:

City of Rock Island
Planning and Redevelopment Division
1528 Third Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois 61201

OFFICE Case # 92-19 Date 11/18/92 Time 3:30 P.M.
USE ONLY

NOMINATION FOR LANDMARK DESIGNATION

HARRY M. SCHRIEVER HOUSE

1029-3rd Avenue
Rock Island, Illinois

Legal Description:

Lot 8, Block 8, Old Town Addition to the City of Rock Island, Illinois.

NOMINATION CRITERIA

The applicant believes the Harry M. Schriever house meets the following criteria as set forth in Section 6-B of the Rock Island Preservation Ordinance:

2. Associated with an important person or event in national, state or local history.
3. Representative of the distinguishing characteristics of an architectural and/or landscape type inherently valuable for the study of a period, style, craftsmanship, method of construction or use of indigenous materials and which retains a high degree of integrity.
5. Identifiable as an established and familiar visual feature in the community owing to its unique location or physical characteristics.

BRIEF HISTORY OF STRUCTURE

The dwelling at 1029-3rd Avenue in Rock Island's Old Town Addition was built about 1869 for Isaac Heinsfurter. Heinsfurter was the owner of Heinsfurter & Company, a downtown clothier. He purchased the property in April 1869 from John Zeigler and Charles Osborne for a total of \$593.00. The 1871 City Directory lists Isaac Heinsfurter as living on "Orleans, n.w cor. Swan." Orleans is the former name of 3rd Avenue and Swan was the name of 11th Street.

Heinsfurter sold the house to Sewall and Kate Dodge in 1889. He was a cashier for Meyerhauser & Denkmann.

Dodge sold the house to George and Catherine Martin around 1899. At that time, Martin was chief clerk at the Rock Island House Hotel. He was later assistant manager of the Como Hotel in Rock Island.

In 1905, The property was sold to William H. Schriever, father of Harry M. Schriever. City directories list Harry as also living in the house. Actual title to the property later passed to Harry who continued to own and reside in the home until his death in 1959.

Harry M. Schriever, in his will, left the house to his housekeeper, Florence Bock. Bock later managed the King's Daughters Home at the

corner of 19th Street and 8th Avenue in Rock Island.

The present owners, Roosevelt and Annie Mae Nettles, purchased the house from Bock in 1974. They are the owners of Mop City Wigs and Records on 7th Avenue in Rock Island.

NOMINATION RATIONALE

Criteria 2:

Harry M. Schriver was born on a farm in rural Rock Island County on 17 September 1872. He was the son of William Henry and Julia Olive (Nichols) Schriver. He graduated from Reynolds High School. After working on the farm for a year, he taught school in Edgington Township for four years. He then studied at Valparaiso University, returning to Rock Island on 23 July 1900 to begin the practice of law. He initially practiced alone but in 1905, his brother Benjamin joined him and the firm was known as Schriver & Schriver.

From 1908 to 1911, Schriver served as Assistant State's Attorney. On 4 April 1911, he was elected to his first term as mayor of the City of Rock Island. Schriver served as mayor from 1911 to 1915 and again from 1919 to 1923. Schriver may have passed into the same obscurity that most other former Rock Island mayor's have passed were it not for the infamous John Looney.

Schriver and Looney were political opponents as well as being on the opposite side of law and order. Looney was publisher of the Rock Island News in addition to his many underworld activities. The News was a scandal sheet which Looney used to destroy the reputations of his critics. Shortly after Shriver's election as mayor, Looney ran an article with the headline:

SCHRIVER'S SHAME!
SPENT NIGHT AND DAY AT PEORIA IN FILTHY DEBAUCH WITH "ETHEL"
DEEDS THAT WOULD SHAME A DOG

A slanderous story which followed had Schriver in and around hotels, saloons, brothels, and prostitutes.

Hearing of the story, Schriver had all 18 Rock Island News newsboys arrested and confiscated the papers. He ordered police to find Looney and bring him to the mayor's office where Looney was beaten so severely as to require an extended stay at St. Anthony's Hospital.

The following day, Looney supposedly organized a political rally for Harry McCaskrin, a lawyer and writer for the News who was running for State's Attorney. McCaskrin's fiery speech became a personal attack on Mayor Schriver and a riot broke out in the streets of downtown Rock Island. After two bystanders were slain and dozens wounded, the Rock Island County Sheriff asked Illinois Governor Charles Denein for assistance. The Governor declared martial law in Rock Island and called out 100 state militia guardsmen who remained until after the elections in April. The careers of John Looney and Harry Schriver were closely

entwined. Most articles about Looney also have references to Schriver.

Schrivver's professional career was as controversial as his political one. In 1922, Schriver was in indicted on gambling and protection charges along with a number of well-known underworld characters. A number of his opponents attempted to have him disbarred. He was successful in defending himself against the charges and retained his right to practice law in the State of Illinois.

Schrivver remains one of the most colorful, if not controversial, mayors in Rock Island's history. The "wide open town" reputation Rock Island gained during the second decade of this century to a certain extent, remains to this day. Harry M. Schriver was one of the key players during those years.

Criteria 3:

This stunning Italianate is of the centered gable subtype. Virginia and Lee McAlester's Field Guide to American Houses report that only about 15% of all Italianate houses are center gable. The Schriver house is a classical example of this subtype and remains virtually unaltered in it's exterior appearance. This house is the best surviving example of this style in Rock Island.

Outstanding architectural features include the block modillions projecting out from under the eaves; rounded-top double-hung two-over-two windows; full-arched, heavily-bracketed, front entry with double front doors; and quoins. The sash on many of the windows are segmented into two arches at the top and lack the hooded or bracketed window treatment common to many Italianates.

The keystones protruding up and away from the windows are frequently stylized in a modified clover motif. The house also has two bays across the front, a departure from the more common three- or five-bays typical of Italianate houses.

The east facade features a protruding, bracketed, bay window and the side of an "L" shaped rear porch. Another gable tops the bay. The porch features stunning trellis work and flat jigsaw cut trim. The only major exterior modification occurs at the southern-most section of this porch. Sanborn maps show that between 1898 and 1906, a portion of the rear porch was enclosed. Fortunately, this addition did not alter the size or shape of the porch or of the roofline.

The lower rear (north) facade is almost entirely obscured by the trellis work on the porch.

The west facade is quite simple, with a three windows across the lower rear portion and two widely spaced bays on the two-story front section. A circular window between the first and second floors indicate a stairway.

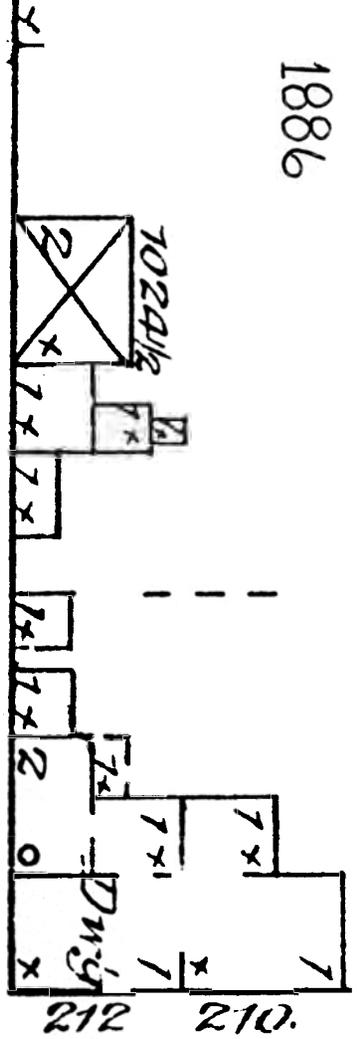
Criteria 5:

The structure is located on a corner lot at the intersection of 3rd Avenue and 11th Street. Third Avenue is a major westbound artery out of the downtown area while 11th Street is the major north-south artery on Rock Island's west side. This imposing structure is one most Rock Island residents will be able to identify.

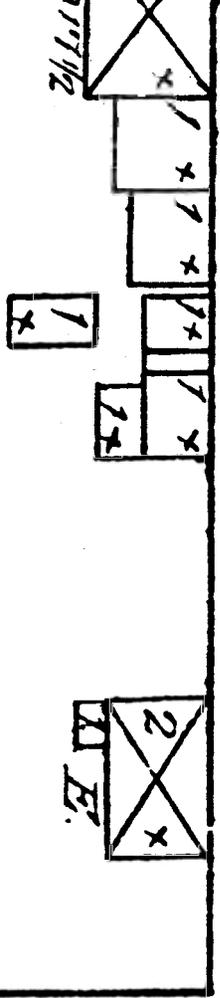
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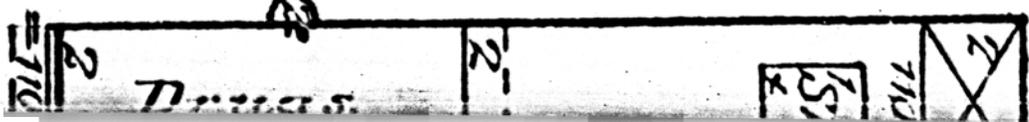
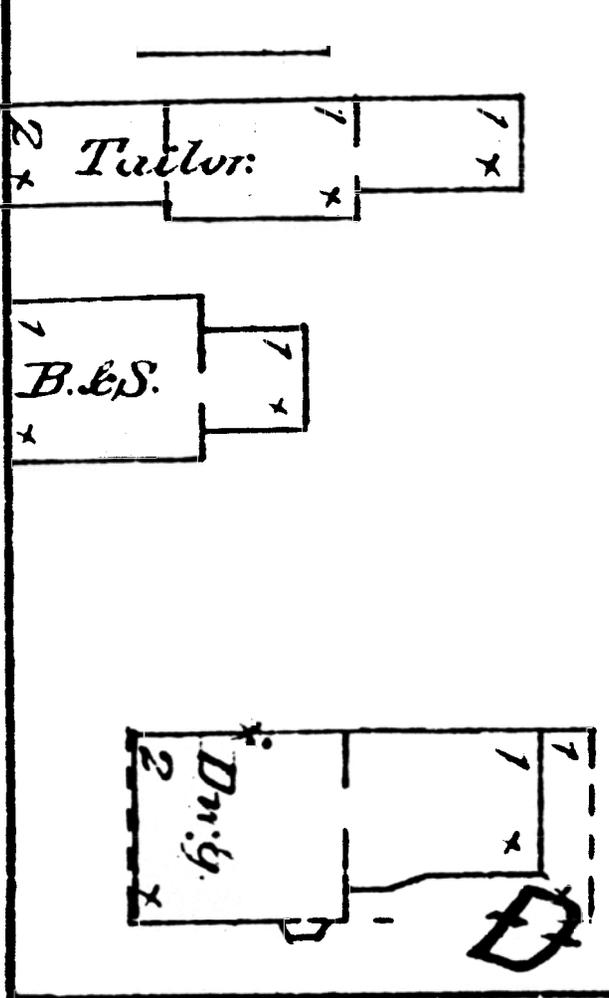
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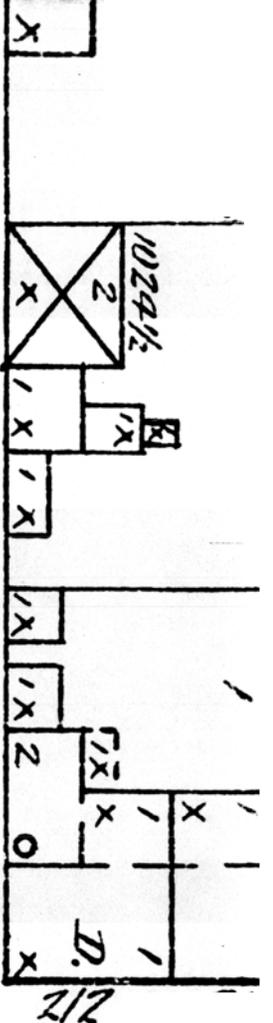


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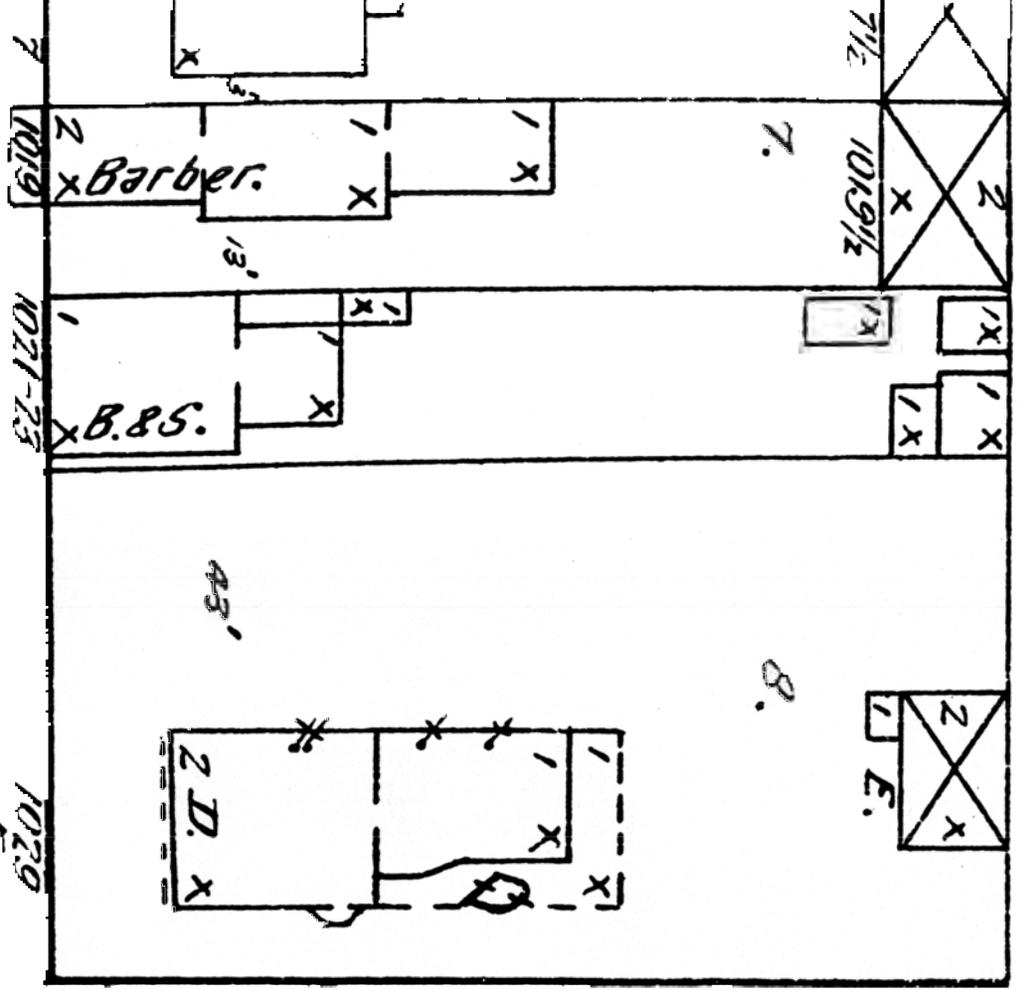


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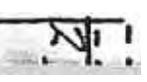
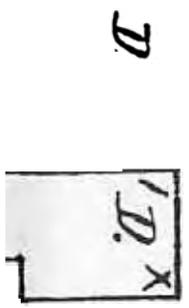


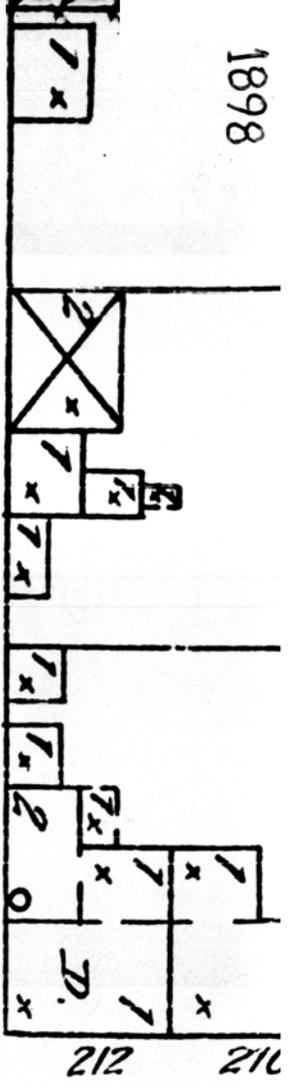
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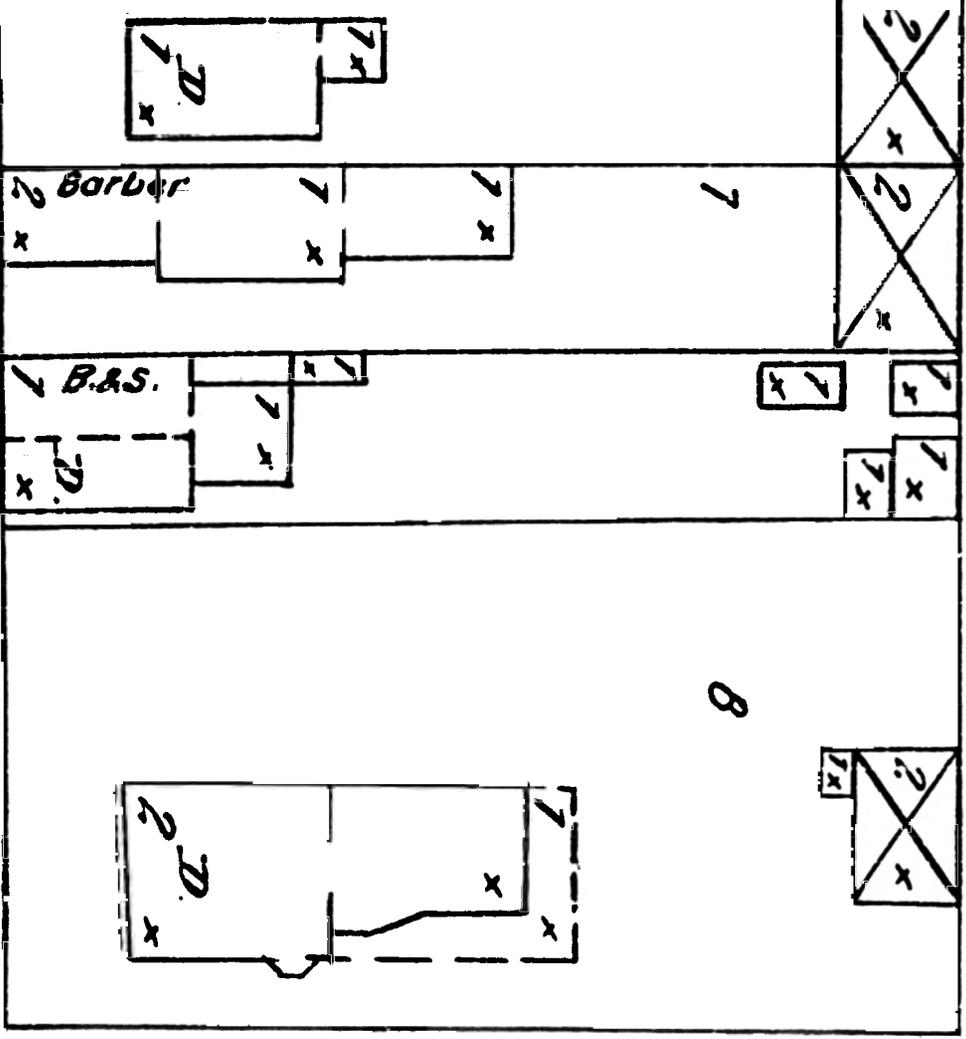
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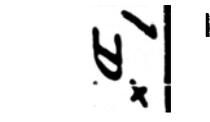
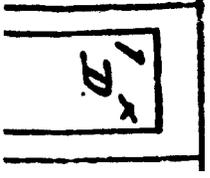


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him, found it difficult to reconcile themselves to his loss.

SCHRYVER, Harry M., mayor of Rock Island. The legal profession calls forth from its followers the best that is in them, and develops them to a remarkable degree. A good lawyer not only must possess natural ability, but he must be a keen judge of men, and broad-minded enough to bring to bear an unprejudiced mentality in the handling of cases. Rock Island county numbers among its representatives of the bar some of the best attorneys of this part of the state, whose names are associated with important jurisprudence. One of them who has made his name a well known one, is Harry M. Schryver, of No. 1029 Third avenue, Rock Island. He was born in Edgington township, this county, September 17, 1872, a son of William Henry and Julia Olive (Nichols) Schryver, the former born at Pittsburg, Pa., October 20, 1836, and the latter in Senrport, Me., April 29, 1847. The father was a farmer.

Harry M. Schryver spent his childhood on a farm, growing up amid strictly rural surroundings, and developing a healthy love of outdoor pastimes, being specially interested in horses. After finishing a course in the Reynolds high school, he worked for a year on the farm, following which he taught school for four years in Edgington township, where he had formerly been a pupil. Having decided upon his profession, Mr. Schryver entered Valparaiso University, and on July 23, 1900, settled at Rock Island, which has since continued to be his home. Since that date he has been in active practice. A strong republican, Mr. Schryver has been active in the ranks of his party, and has represented it in several important offices. From December, 1908, to January, 1911, he served with resourceful force as assistant state's attorney. On April 4, 1911, he was elected mayor of Rock Island, and is now holding that office with dignified capability, giving his people a thoroughly businesslike administration.

Fraternally, Mr. Schryver belongs to the Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Court of Honor, Royal Arcanum, Loyal Order of Moose, and Knights of the Globe. In all these relations he takes a deep interest, and is one of the most progressive and substantial young men of the county.

SCHROEDER, Frederick H. (deceased), was highly regarded as an upright and useful citizen of Rock Island, Ill., where he spent most of his life after he was eight years of age. He was born in Hanover, Germany, April 30, 1848, son of Henry and Wilhelmina Schroeder, natives of that country, who came to America about 1848. They landed at New York and came on to Rock Island, where their son Frederick H. attended a German parochial school until he was fourteen years of age. The parents had six children: Henry, Caroline, Sophia, Frederick, William and Mary.

After leaving school Mr. Schroeder learned the

trade of harnessmaker with a Mr. Ludolph, with whom he remained several years. He also learned the trade of carriage trimmer and later spent six years traveling for the hardware firm of McConnell & Son, after which he worked six years for Frederick & Son, of Peoria. Returning to Rock Island, he began working on the island as a leather cutter, remaining in that capacity until compelled by sickness to leave and died December 5, 1908. He was prominent in various circles, being a member of the Lutheran church, a republican, and was past master of Trio Lodge A. F. & A. M.

Mr. Schroeder was married in 1878, to Margaret Handberg, who was born in Moline, daughter of John D. and Margaret (Griest) Handberg. The parents were natives of Germany and farming people. Both died in America. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder, Clarence J. H., who married Miss Bess Mierfeld of Rock Island and lives in Rock Island. Mrs. Schroeder has a pleasant home at No. 1320 Seventh avenue, and has many friends in Rock Island.

SCHUERT, Fred.—The present mercantile importance of Rock Island is largely due to the efforts of those who were pioneers in this line, establishing high standards and educating the people to appreciate good quality, and first class service. One of those who has thus placed the city and county under a large debt of gratitude to him, is Fred Schuett, now retired, but for many years associated with the retail mercantile trade of this locality. He was born in northern Germany, November 26, 1845, a son of August and Dorothy (Schroeder) Schuett. The father, who was a butcher, died in Germany, and his widow came to America, dying later at the home of her son-in-law, August Rondt of Rock Island. There were seven children in the family, and four now survive: Christ, who is of Rock Island; Frederick, and two brothers who live in Germany.

Fred Schuett was educated in Germany, where he learned the butcher's trade from his father, and worked at it before coming to America. He was employed on one of the large steamboats plying between Hamburg and New York, and crossed the ocean eighteen times. Then, between 1870 and 1872, he served in the German army, and in the latter year he came to America to locate. Sailing from Hamburg, he came direct to Moline, and engaged as a butcher with Thomas and John Schindler, with whom he remained nine months. He then went to Davenport where he worked seven months. Settling at Rock Island, he established a meat business and was engaged in this line until his retirement in 1887.

Mr. Schuett was married at Rock Island, November 2, 1876, to Hannah Hay, born in this city, daughter of Peter and Mary Hay, who were early settlers of Rock Island, having come here from Germany in 1850. The father came from Holstein and the mother from Hanover, Germany. Mrs. Schuett died November 4, 1887, as

MAYOR H. M. SCHRIEVER.



Farming, pedagogy, law and politics have marked the rise to fame of Harry M. Schriever, present incumbent of the mayoral chair of Rock Island. Born on a farm in Dickinson township, the now mayor of this municipality, followed the plow and tilled the soil, studied in the country schools and laid the foundation for a strong physique and a well trained mind thereby. Back in 1873—Sept. 17, to be more exact, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Schriever welcomed a son into their home. When this son came of school age, he shouldered his books and trundled them along to school. When he lacked but two months to complete his high school course, Harry Schriever dropped out of his class and went to work on the farm and completed his course by studying at night. Later he attended Valparaiso university at Valparaiso, Ind., where he took up a commercial course. After he had completed this course at the university, the subject of this sketch returned to his native lands and thereafter entered upon a short career as a teacher in the District

of Rock Island. After, perhaps, a short time from Rock Island, Mr. Schriever returned to Valparaiso, completing the scientific course. He graduated from the law department in June of 1897, and in November of the same year was admitted to the bar. With degrees the diploma received, money, and the degree of LL. D. added to his system, Mr. Schriever again assumed the role of the educator, and for two years was the superintendent of the Rock Island school in Washington township, where he had started his education.

In 1900 he decided to practice his profession, and July 22 he came to Rock Island and took up his abode, which proclaimed to the world at large that Harry M. Schriever was ready to assume justice for any who desired it. For five years he pursued his practice of law alone. Dec. 12, 1905, his brother, Benjamin P. Schriever, after graduation from Valparaiso law school, and admitted to the bar, joined his brother in a law partnership, and today Schriever & Schriever are affiliated with each other in the pursuit of the profession.

Mayor Schriever has always been identified with the republican party, and he began to reap the fruits of his loyalty to that organization when State's Attorney L. M. Magill appointed him as assistant in the state's attorney's office. The mayor held that position until early in 1911, when he resigned in order to turn his whole attention to his campaign for the office of mayor.

As soon as he made known his candidacy for the mayoral nomination under the commission form of government, supporters sprang up in all parts of the city. After the political battle had narrowed down to a three-cornered fight for the honor, his strength increased. The night of April 2, after one of the most exciting municipal elections ever witnessed in Rock Island, the poll returns showed that Mr. Schriever had been returned a victor over G. W. McCaskrin. The following day he took the oath of office, together with the four men who had been named with him to constitute the first municipal governing body under the commission form law.

Conditions in Rock Island at this time were far from propitious for any sort of government, and for a while the commission form was adversely criticized while the members of the commission met with much unjust censure. But gradually the workings and accomplishments of the new council began to be better understood and there has since been a general disposition on the part of the representative citizenship to back the administration in its conduct of city affairs. True it is, there have been those who have been enemies of the mayor and those under him, but it needs only the continuation of present policies to improve the city and prove to the people that theirs was an apt choice at the polls more than a year ago.

Since he has come into office Mayor Schriever has set the wheels in motion for many important improvement projects, each one of which will prove beneficial to the city. Chief among the improvements started by him is the repaving of Second avenue with asphalt and the repaving of Fourth avenue with brick. Other improvements include the repaving of Twentieth street and other business district thoroughfares. It was the insistent demand of the mayor that united the people interested financially in the improvements. The work has not been confined to the business district alone. The total number of blocks of improved streets under the present regime approximates 58. An important improvement in the residence section is the widening of Ninth avenue and the repaving of the way for the future improvement by paving.

Fraternally, Mayor Schriever is prominent in the Odd Fellows as a member of Rock Island lodge No. 246, Camp 29, Modern Woodmen of America, and Rock Island lodge No. 290, Loyal Order of Moose.

unday Argus
Quad-Citizen
Aug. 3, 1980



As notorious as Al Capone?

From 1892-1922, Rock Islanders lived in fear. Terrorized by notorious gangster, John Looney, citizens could not even depend on their city government which had been corrupted by Looney.

As a "newspaper" publisher and lawyer, Looney was able to trap the mayor, city attorney, police magistrate, chief of police and many other lawyers and politicians, into playing his deadly game.

Looney was born in 1867 in Ottawa, and came to Rock Island when he was 18 to work as a telegrapher for Western Union, while studying law at night.

In 1891, he was admitted to the bar and one year later he began publishing the weekly Rock Island News along with his law practice at 1817 2nd Ave., in Rock Island.

Looney's paper constantly clashed with The Argus which published stories exposing his criminal activities. He also used his newspaper to blackmail city officials and his other enemies

One of the events Looney became famous for was the Market Square Riot in 1912. On the morning of the riot, Looney's paper printed an article accusing Rock Is-

land Mayor Harry Schriver of being a crooked politician who participated in illegal activities.

When the mayor saw the paper, he had the News carriers arrested and ordered Looney brought to his office, where the enraged man beat Looney so badly that he was taken to St. Anthony's Hospital.

The next night a big political rally was planned in Market Square, located between 2nd and 3rd Avenues on 17th Street (now the sight of the Sheraton-Rock Island).

The rally was led by George McCaskrin, who was running for state's Attorney. McCaskrin also was an enemy of the mayor and argued that Looney's charges were in fact true.

Before long an intense street war broke out. Two people were killed and many others were seriously injured. This was the first time that the City of Rock Island had been under martial law.

In 1922, 10 years after the Market Square Riot and only months after Bill Gable, former Rock Island policeman and owner of the largest saloon in the city, was gunned down after he refused to give

in to Looney's payoff schemes. Looney's son, Connor, was gunned down in front of the Sherman Hotel.

According to court documents, Connor Looney was shot and killed about 2 p.m. on Oct. 6, 1922. John Looney and his son Connor, were sitting in their car in front of the hotel. When the two men got out to enter the hotel, between 20 and 50 gun shots were fired at them. Many people never understood how the elder Looney escaped safely to the hotel.

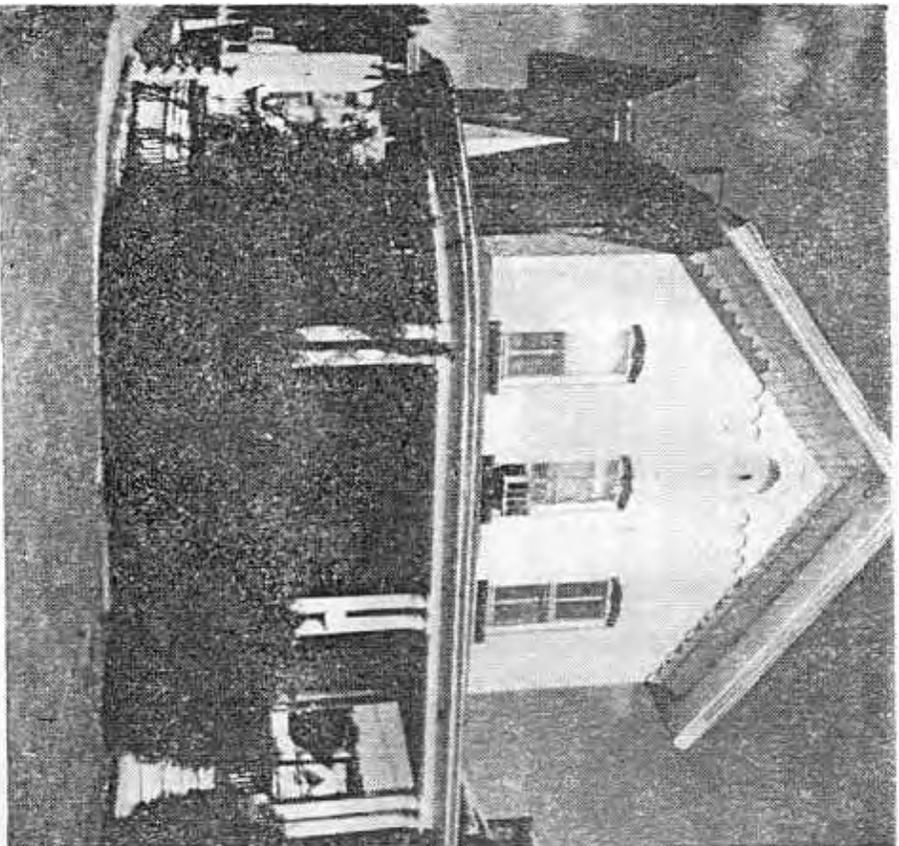
On Dec. 24, 1924, four men were convicted for Connor Looney's murder.

John Looney was finally convicted for the murder of saloon keeper, Bill Gable in December 1922. He served nine years of a 14 year prison term at Joliet Penitentiary. Although it was known that he was plagued by tuberculosis, there is no record of how he died.

Information on Looney was obtained from Circuit Judge David DeDoncker who became interested in Looney about 20 years ago while working in the state's attorney's office. While going through some material, DeDoncker found bullet shells, some taken from Looney's body and other pictures and mementos.

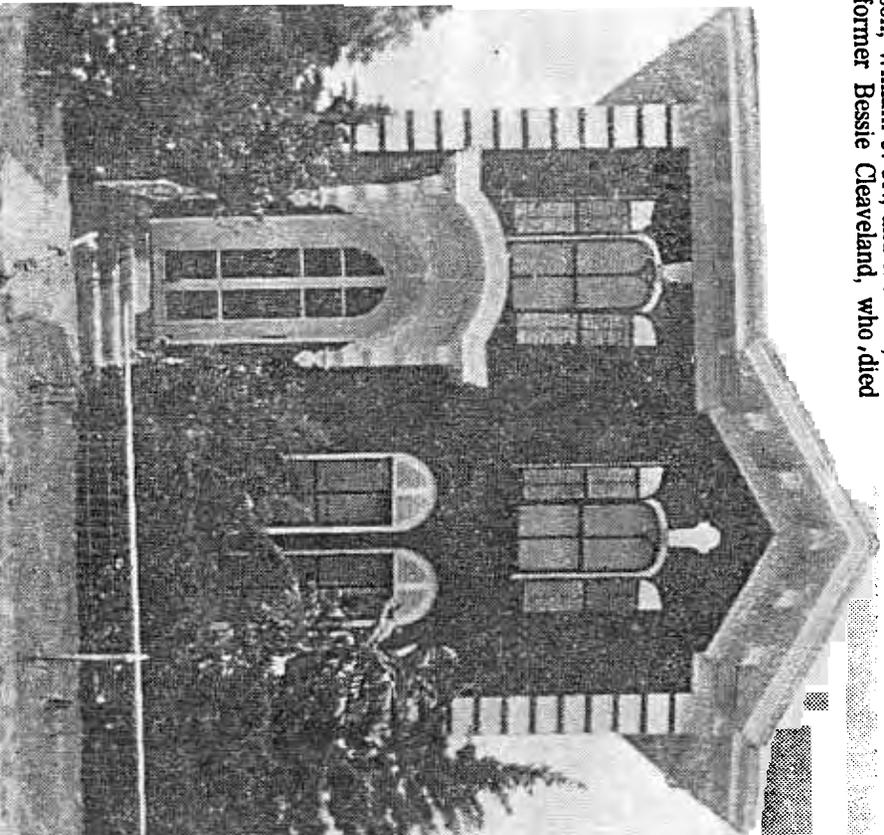
—Curtis Lawrence





The house built by Atty. William J. Sweeney at 816 20th St. in 1874 now is owned by Catholic Social Service of Rock Island County. The Sweeney's' son, William J. Jr., and his wife, the former Bessie Cleaveland, who died

earlier this year at the age of 96, also lived in this home. Their son, Edward, now deceased, married Catherine Hauberg, daughter of John and Susanne (Denkman) Hauberg.

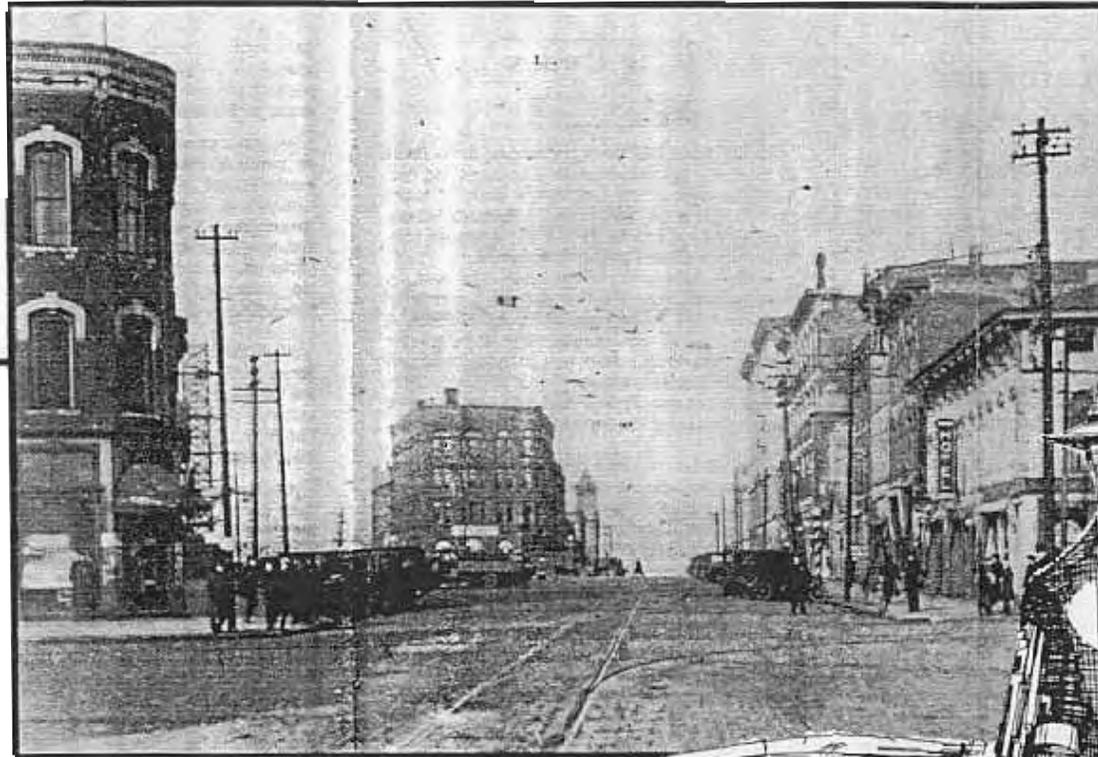


Built in 1867 by Mr. Hintzfufter, the house at 1029 3rd Ave. was bought by the Dodge family, who lived there for many years before selling it to At-

ty. Harry M. Schriver in 1905. He served as mayor of Rock Island from 1911-15 and again from 1919-23 and resided in this home until his death in 1959.

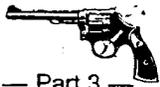
Riot In Rock Island

Martial law . . . a city in chaos
. . . after the melee, Market
Square resembled
a battleground. Two were
killed;
at least eight were shot, and,
more than a dozen injured.



Market Square,
Rock Island, site of
one of the bloodiest
episodes in the
Looney era. The
area at left is now
the site of the Sher-
aton.

The Lawless
Looney Years — Part 3 —



tors trying to replace trolleys. Then car windows were smashed with stones and pieces of ice. Soon there were a dozen stalled cars, filled with frightened passengers, in the area.

The milling mob spread along 2nd Avenue from 17th to 19th Streets. Police patrolmen had been dismissed for the night in the belief that there would be no trouble at the political rally. But those walking



The Lawless Looney Years



— Part 3 —

By Jim Arpy
of the Times

Copyright 1973, Quad-City Times

Like some gaunt spider spinning countless webs, John Looney sought to ensnare Rock Island public officials in order to make his power over the underworld even more absolute and to use their offices for his own means.

When he planned to assassinate the character of a citizen in his Rock Island News scandal sheet, he would let the intended victim know of his intentions and give him a chance to get off the hook, either by paying for suppression of the story, or, in the case of a public official, looking the other way while he flouted the laws.

But Rock Island Mayor Harry Schriver wasn't intimidated by Looney and had been leaning hard on various of his illegal enterprises. Looney decided the time had come to destroy him and bring him into the fold. He let it be known that on the following Saturday the News would print a story, juicy even for that scandal sheet, accusing the city's chief executive of immoral behavior in another Illinois city, as well as dishonesty in office.

The morning that edition of the News came off the press, the incensed mayor had police arrest all 18 newsboys and confiscate their papers. He also warned that police would arrest anyone trying to circulate any of the scurrilous editions. And he didn't stop there.

Shaking with anger, the mayor had policemen bring Looney to his City Hall office, (then on the southwest corner of 16th Street and 3rd Avenue) where he pummeled him so hard with his fists that the usually imperious Looney fell to his knees, and finally was taken, barely conscious, to St. Anthony's Hospital.

A massive gathering in Market Square the following night was ostensibly a political rally, but actually provided a platform for the absent Looney's cohorts to harangue the crowd, incite Mayor

tors to replace trolleys. Then car windows were smashed with stones and pieces of ice. Soon there were a dozen stalled cars, filled with frightened passengers, in the area.

The milling mob spread along 2nd Avenue from 17th to 19th Streets. Police patrolmen had been dismissed for the night in the belief that there would be no trouble at the political rally. But those walking beats on the streets were set upon by bands of jeering, insulting youths.

Rocks were thrown as officers, not trying to defend themselves with their weapons, sought safety in buildings and tried to make their way back to the safety of the station.

In a mood of growing ugliness, the men began to edge back toward Market Square where one of the previous speakers jumped onto the platform and tried to calm them. But he was jerked from the stand as the mob headed toward City Hall.

Mayor Schriver, his police commissioner, and nine officers were in the station as the mob approached. The commissioner stood on the steps and ordered them not to cross 16th Street.

His answer was a barrage of brickbats and rocks that crashed through windows on the first, and second floors, striking some of the officers inside. It was a dangerous situation that was growing worse by the minute.

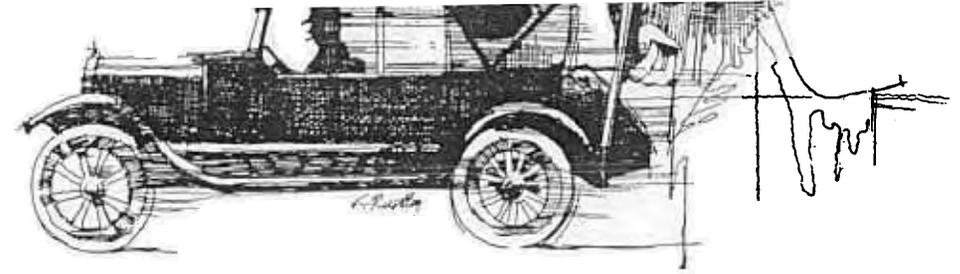
Even when police fired their guns in the air, that didn't halt the mob, which many later believed to have included hired Looney henchmen. Bricks and jagged pieces of ice continued to fly through the windows.

'Shoot to wound, but shoot low.' Officers fired volley after volley as the mob broke.

It was evident to the commissioner that he and his men would soon be overpowered if they didn't get help or more firepower. The men in the station had no riot guns, only their revolvers. Still, the commissioner was reluctant to fire into the milling mass of men.

One of the officers managed to slip out a rear door and run to the county jail, returning with four riot guns, including rifles and shotguns.

For a half hour more, while the mob jeered and threatened, more missiles crashed in on the beleaguered officers. Then, far worse, there were shots from rioters who had taken up a protected post in the rear of the Smith blacksmith shop opposite the police sta-



ley to Rock Island to watch it. He was shot through the stomach while standing on the corner of 3rd Avenue and 19th Street and died almost instantly.

Raymond Swingle, 18, Rock Island, died a few days later of gunshot wounds. Not one of the rioters, he had just been downtown and was attracted by the commotion. Apparently no charges were ever filed in connection with the deaths.

'My land, people were shot, were they ever. One man was shot getting off a street car going to see the riot.'

Undaunted by the death and violence, McCaskrin gave a speech the following night in Moline, but under official orders to censor it, he delivered a relatively short and mild address.

"Finding no chances for any demonstrations, they returned in an hour to Rock Island," the newspaper reported.

Mrs. Alice Quaintance, 81, of Rock Island, was attending St. Joseph's School in Rock Island at the time of the Market Square riot. She says she did not view it, but has vivid memories of the atmosphere of the time.

"My land, people were shot, were they ever. One man was shot getting off a street car as he was going to see the riot," she says.

Mrs. Quaintance recalls that in an official effort to discourage distribution of the Rock Island News edition bearing Looney's attack on Mayor Schriver, city firemen turned their hoses on his office and flooded it.

"I remember walking through Market Square after the riot on my way to school. The City Hall was all sandbagged (there were rumors it would be dynamited) and at night people would come on the streetcars from Davenport to see it. I enjoyed all the

charges of inciting riot against about 30 persons, including several politicians.

McCaskrin would not be stilled. When Illinois' adjutant general prevented him from issuing an inflammatory statement to area newspapers, he arranged to have it printed in Chicago newspapers circulated in the area.

The public outcry after the riot caused Police Chief James Brinn to lead raids on five houses of prostitution where 22 women and 12 men were arrested.

'I told Looney that if he ever printed such an attack on me again, I would kill him.'

The police commissioner declared that the city would be cleaned up once and for all and the "fallen women" driven from its borders. It was an idle threat, however, because it was not long before the underworld was again thriving as usual.

From the safety of his hospital bed, Looney issued a statement claiming that Mayor Schriver had threatened to kill him upon his release. The mayor denied that, but explained, "I told Looney that if he ever printed such an attack on me again, I would kill him. What I have told him, I will stand by."

An editorial in The Democrat, under the headline "Anarchy in Rock Island," succinctly summed up the situation, calling it "the result of the activities of a number of undesirable citizens who have been a handicap to the city for several years.

"Blackmail and graft have been in the saddle in Rock Island for some time, in open defiance of all the better elements of the community. The attack on Mayor Schriver by editor Looney, through the columns of his paper, and the mayor's mistaken vengeance in beating the editor after having him brought by police to his office, are only symptoms of the trouble. It lies much deeper.

...the city of the... stop there.

Shaking with anger, the mayor had policemen bring Looney to his City Hall office, (then on the southwest corner of 16th Street and 3rd Avenue) where he pummeled him so hard with his fists that the usually imperious Looney fell to his knees, and finally was taken, barely conscious, to St. Anthony's Hospital.

A massive gathering in Market Square the following night was ostensibly a political rally, but actually provided a platform for the absent Looney's cohorts to harangue the crowd, castigate Mayor Schriver, and avenge their battered leader.

(Market Square, with its adjacent buildings, was the focal point for many of the major events in the Looney saga. It was a large, open farmer's market on Rock Island's 17th Street, between 2nd and 3rd Avenues.)

One of the main speakers was Harry McCaskrin, a lawyer and Looney paper correspondent and brother of former mayor, George McCaskrin. Harry McCaskrin, closely allied with Looney, was seeking the Republican nomination for state's attorney. Another speaker was Richard Gardner, editor of the Tri-City Labor Review and a Socialist candidate for supervisor, though there were no visible ties between him and Looney.

The crowd estimated at 1,500 was good-natured enough at first. Then McCaskrin launched into a searing, vituperative personal attack on Mayor Schriver and the representatives of the area's daily newspapers. The speech grew even more venomous and inflammatory as it progressed.

McCaskrin demanded Schriver's recall and ordered a hat passed for contributions to finance such a move. A reporter for The Davenport Democrat (a predecessor of the Quad-City Times) was present and wrote that McCaskrin's speech evoked no general applause, though there was vociferous cheering in some quarters. Quite a few put money into the hat.

Later, witnesses would tell a grand jury they heard McCaskrin say, "There are 10,000 copies of the News at the News office, which are free. There are a good many men here and if the police try to stop you, overpower them."

As the crowd dispersed, it drifted up 2nd Avenue. Some jerked trolley poles from passing street cars. There was laughter and applause as each car was stopped.

With the searing charges they had heard hurled from the speaker's platform still on their minds, the gathering began to change subtly from a crowd into a mob. Snowballs were thrown at street car conduc-

...men would soon be overpowered if they didn't get help or more firepower. The men in the station had no riot guns, only their revolvers. Still, the commissioner was reluctant to fire into the milling mass of men.

One of the officers managed to slip out a rear door and run to the county jail, returning with four riot guns, including rifles and shotguns.

For a half hour more, while the mob jeered and threatened, more missiles crashed in on the beleaguered officers. Then, far worse, there were shots from rioters who had taken up a protected post in the rear of the Smith blacksmith shop opposite the police station.

The commissioner reluctantly issued the order, "Shoot to wound, but shoot low." Officers fired volley after volley as the mob broke and retreated for half a block. Meanwhile, though, those in the blacksmith shop kept up steady fire.

One member of the mob climbed a pole and tried to cut an electric line, hoping to plunge the station into darkness, but all he managed to do before a shot picked him off was free an arc light which fell sputtering to the ground.

"Get shotguns!" That cry went up as the mob surged up 2nd Avenue to the Rock Island Hardware store, which was stocked with guns and ammunition. They smashed the front plate glass windows and shattered door panels, but were stopped by one watchman who had seen them coming and, leveling his gun at them, singlehandedly averted what almost certainly would have been a catastrophe.

Meanwhile, other policemen, hearing of the riot, had made their way to the station where they were joined by the sheriff and his deputies. They made up a force of 27 men in all, enough to discourage further attacks.

The sheriff telephoned Illinois Gov. Charles Deneen, who immediately proclaimed martial law and called out 600 state militiamen from Galesburg, Monmouth, Sterling, Geneseo and Moline. They arrived the next day and were mobilized at the Rock Island Armory.

All saloons were closed immediately. No public speeches or meetings were allowed, no groups of more than two could assemble anywhere. Soldiers with rifles patrolled the streets.

After the riot, the Market Square area resembled a battleground. Two were killed, both innocent bystanders, at least eight were shot, and more than a dozen less seriously injured.

Frank H. Kellogg, 36, of 913 Charlotte Ave., Davenport, had heard of the rioting and taken a trol-

Mrs. Quaintance recalls that in an official effort to discourage distribution of the Rock Island News edition bearing Looney's attack on Mayor Schriver, city firemen turned their hoses on his office and flooded it.

"I remember walking through Market Square after the riot on my way to school. The City Hall was all sandbagged (there were rumors it would be dynamited) and at night people would come on the streetcars from Davenport to see it. I enjoyed all the commotion. The National Guard was here and no one was allowed to congregate on the streets."

"John Looney came from a good family," Mrs. Quaintance says. "At first, people took him and his young wife in, welcomed them. She was a lovely lady. His daughters went to the Villa de Chantal. One later became a nun.

"A girl friend of a friend of mine once spent the night in the Looney home (2012 16th Ave.) with one of his daughters. She was scared to death because the Looney girl slept with a loaded gun on a bedside table.

"This girl who stayed with the Looney daughter couldn't sleep and got up early, before the rest of the family was awake, and went out to bring in the milk. Then she screamed because there was a dead man right near the door in the backyard. Nobody ever knew about it, either," Mrs. Quaintance says.

A Rock Island woman, who prefers not to be identified, recalls that her husband was a reporter for the Rock Island Argus at the time of the riot, and, after Looney's murder conviction years later, accompanied him on the train to Joliet penitentiary.

"My father was a longtime attorney for the Rock Island Lines," she says. "I remember when Ben T. Cable, who was then president of the line, and his wife were vacationing in Paris, they sent my father a clipping from a Paris newspaper about the riot that had occurred in Rock Island."

Immediately following the riot, police arrested approximately 40 men, who had arrived in boxcars, apparently ready to help the Looney forces foment more disorders. All were arrested and sentenced to a month at hard labor in the county jail. Seventeen other persons were arrested for taunting militiamen. Several clashes occurred between citizens and soldiers. Merchants complained that the martial law was hurting business. The troops left after several days.

A special grand jury was ordered to study

...an editorial in The Democrat, under the headline "Anarchy in Rock Island," succinctly summed up the situation, calling it "the result of the activities of a number of undesirable citizens who have been a handicap to the city for several years.

"Blackmail and graft have been in the saddle in Rock Island for some time, in open defiance of all the better elements of the community. The attack on Mayor Schriver by editor Looney, through the columns of his paper, and the mayor's mistaken vengeance in beating the editor after having him brought by police to his office, are only symptoms of the trouble. It lies much deeper.

"Imagine a community in which justices of the peace and candidates for the state's attorneyship mount a barrel, wave the bloody collar of a fellow like Looney, and harangue already excited mobs in incendiary language until there follows the inevitable clash that results in the death and wounding of a dozen citizens.

"The trouble with Rock Island," the editorial continued, "is that it has a group of vicious men living off the better element of the community, which they defend in the courts, blackmail at will, and assume a leadership when necessary.

"The only flaw in the arrangement is that such forces are hard to control, slip the leash, and dash at the forces of law and order. The real criminals, who slip away, are men higher up, the haranguers of the mob, the men who have been taking the money of the gambler and the dive-keeper, for giving him protection, dragging skeletons out of family closets for purposes of blackmail, and finding thrift and opportunity in fostering the worst and most dangerous elements of city life.

"When Rock Island gets rid of half a dozen such men, better days will be in sight for the city."

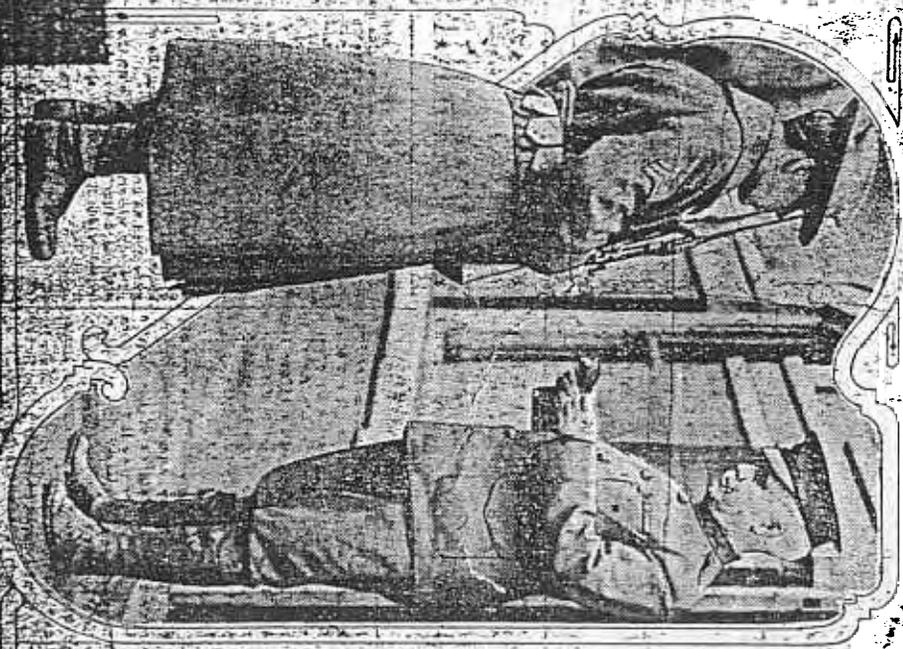
One of those men The Democrat cited, the kingpin John Looney, did find things too hot and departed for his New Mexico ranch. The presses of the Rock Island News were stilled.

But crime was just taking a holiday. Five years later, Looney would be back, with his screaming black headlines, his pimps, prostitutes, illegal booze and gambling and his blackmail. And, once again, blood would run in the streets of Rock Island.

WEDNESDAY In the fourth article in this series on the Looney era, the underworld boss returns, more vicious than ever, the Rock Island News resumes its blackmailing and extortion activities, and a Looney rival is gunned down in the street.

100 Dynameters on Way to Rock Island Desperadoes Ready to Battle Soldiers Heavy Jail Sentences for the Rioters

Major Channon issuing orders to the provost sergeant.



Mayor's Threat to Kill

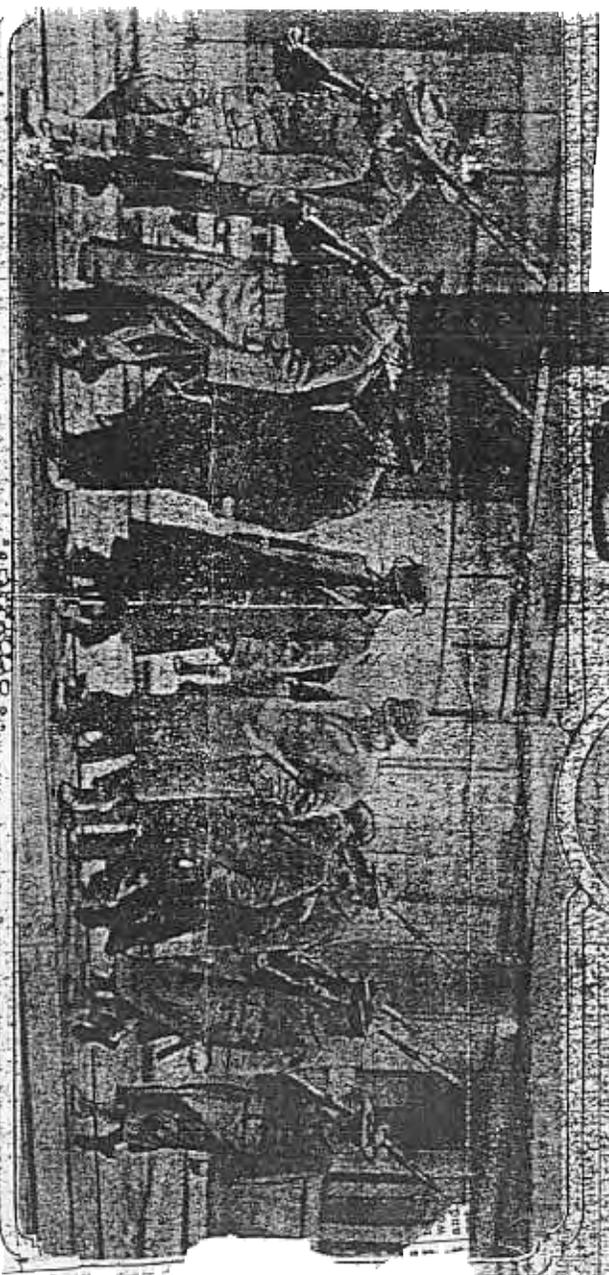
Informed him (Looney)

in the excitement, that if he continued to write me up his paper in the scurrilous, scandalous and libelous manner in which he referred to me in his last issue, I would shoot him.

The Editor's Dab

When the Mayor was bearing me he said he would kill me if I continued to print attacks on him. The point of my paper will not change.

I am fighting for a more principle and I am going to fight to the end. We are



Soldiers taking a short rest at the county jail.

ALL WHO DESIRE ALL SHALL SEE PERSHING HERE

THEY CAN PAY RESPECTS--
ISSUE A PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Harry M. Schriver desires that every citizen in this community shall be given an opportunity to meet General John J. Pershing, one of the distinguished military commanders who led the United States to victory in France. The time should be from 12 o'clock noon until 2:30 o'clock, in the mayor's opinion.

The mayor asks that all factories, business establishments and offices allow their employees time to see and pay respects to the American commander who led the United States to victory in France. The time should be from 12 o'clock noon until 2:30 o'clock, in the mayor's opinion.

General Pershing will leave the Rock Island Arsenal at noon and will enter Moline over the fifteenth street bridge, continue south to Fifth Avenue and thence west to the Augustana college, where he will make a short address. He will then be escorted to the Masonic temple, Fifth Avenue and Eighth street, where he will be entertained at a luncheon given by the Rock Island Rotary club. He will leave for the Arsenal at about 1:30 clock and many persons are expected to line the streets to see him.

Mayor's Proclamation.

The people of this community on the sixth day of January, will have the opportunity as well as the great privilege of entertaining and seeing our distinguished citizen and great military leader, General John J. Pershing.

The general and his staff will leave the island at 12 o'clock noon, cross the Moline bridge at fifteenth street and proceed south to Fifth Avenue, thence west on Fifth Avenue (Moline) to Forty-sixth street and Seventh Avenue, Rock Island, thence west to Augustana college, where General Pershing will deliver a short address from the steps. If the weather is inclement or very cold, the address will be given in the gymnasium. Leaving Augustana shortly before 1 o'clock, they will proceed west on Seventh Avenue to Eighteenth street, thence north to the Masonic temple, where they will be the guests of honor of the Rotary club. Immediately after luncheon about 2 o'clock, they will proceed north on Eighteenth street to Second Avenue, thence east to Twentieth street, thence south to Third Avenue and east on Third Avenue to the bridge, returning to the island.

As mayor of the city, I call upon all citizens to decorate their homes and places of business, and particularly along the route of march. In order that the working classes may be able to see our distinguished guest, I ask that all factories, stores, offices and all places of business permit their employees who desire to do so, time off in which to see and pay respect to the greatest military leader of all time.

HARRY M. SCHRIEVER,
Mayor of Rock Island.

UNION DRIVE TOMORROW FOR BATHING BEACH

Campaign for Funds to Put Over
Public Beach to be Started /
Tuesday Evening.

"I'm going to wind up all business today, and tomorrow I am going to lock the doors of my office if necessary, to start the drive for the bathing beach."

That was the announcement of Mayor H. M. Schriver this morning. He continued:

"The members of the committee, recently appointed to assist in making the drive for the bathing beach have been notified to be ready to start tomorrow, when the campaign will be launched.

"The bathing beach for the city as planned, is a good proposition, and starting tomorrow morning the public is going to be given a chance to show whether it is in favor of the project by contributing to the fund which is necessary to put it over."

It is proposed in the opening of the drive to make a canvass of the factories and business houses of the cities to secure contributions to the bathing beach fund.

But Short Drive.

How long the drive will continue, according to the mayor, depends upon the nature of the response to the appeals for funds. It is expected that several days will be required for the campaign committee to complete the canvass of the business houses, and it is planned to wind the drive up with a "tag day," for the purpose of securing contributions from the general public.

"The tag day may be this coming Saturday or a week from this Saturday," declared Mayor Schriver today, "depending upon what progress has been made in the collection of funds up to that time. If there has been a general ready response before this Saturday, the tag day will in all probability be held then. If the donations come in slowly, it may be necessary to continue the drive longer and postpone the holding of tag day to a week later, as it is to be the final windup of the campaign."

On the eve of the formal launching of the drive, Mayor Schriver said he wanted the importance of the project fully impressed upon the public, and urged the people in general to lend their support in the campaign, as it would depend upon the results accomplished in this drive as to whether or not the city was to have a bathing beach.

EVER INDICTED

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INDICTED



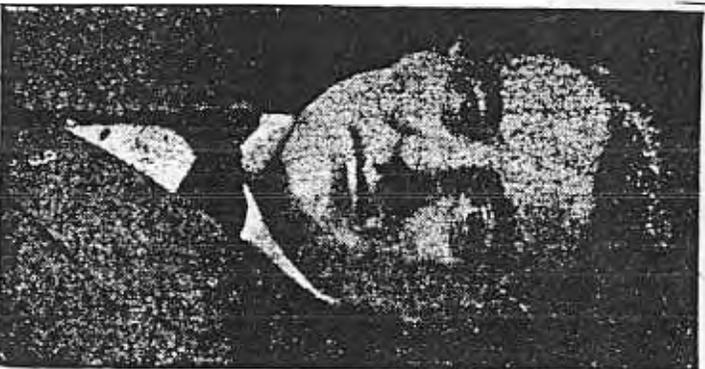
LOONEY, COX, SCOTT AND PEDIGO ALSO NAMED IN NEW GAMING CONSPIRACY

City Officials and Former Underworld Leaders Are Charged With Operating Punch Boards for Profit and With Granting Protection in Distribution and Use of Devices.

Mayor Harry M. Schriver was named co-defendant by the Rock Island county grand jury this afternoon to an indictment returned Nov. 24, 1922, by the September grand jury against John Looney, Thomas Cox, John K. Scott, Lawrence Pedigo, and Robert Kinner for conspiracy to furnish gambling devices and granting of official protection in the distribution and use of punch boards and prizes.

The mayor's name was added to the former indictment in a partial report of the jury at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to Judge William T. Church in the district court.

INDICTED



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The conspiracy specifically hinges about charges that the defendants sought unlawfully and corruptly to control and monopolize the operation of gambling equipment and to collect tribute and protection money by intimidation.

The indictment involving the mayor is understood to be based principally on the testimony of O. F. Hildebrandt, secretary of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce and proprietor of the O. F. Hildebrandt Candy company; J. J. Burgess, president of the Chamber of Commerce; and Cy Hazlett, former editor of the Rock Island News, whose split with Looney caused him to become a state informer.

Ordered Boards Out.

Mr. Hildebrandt's testimony, corroborated by that of Mr. Burgess, is understood to have related to a transaction between the city officials and himself in November, 1921. Mr. Hildebrandt's company had placed a number of punch boards about the city and they were in operation in several stores.

Mr. Hildebrandt is understood to have been told in a conversation with Pedigo and Hazlett, who was then operating with Looney, that he would have to remove his boards, Pedigo intimating that his boards were the only ones to be given official sanction. Hildebrandt refused to remove his boards and took the matter up with Mayor Schriver, he said. He was later told by the mayor, Hildebrandt alleges, that his boards would not be disturbed until January, 1922, when all punch boards and gambling devices were to be barred.

Looney Makes Threat.

Following the alleged permission to continue the operation of his boards, Mr. Hildebrandt states that he received a visit from John Looney and that the latter threatened to expose him and other members of the Rock Island Chamber of Commerce in the Rock Island News. Mr. Burgess confirms this testimony, as he was in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce at the time Looney called.

Mr. Hildebrandt's and Mr. Burgess' names are added to the list of witnesses appearing on the official indictment.



FRY-FURD GENERAL ASSEMBLY
STATE OF ILLINOIS

Springfield, Ill.,
June 1, 1923.

Harry M. Schriever, Attorney-at-Law,
Rock Island,
Illinois.

My dear Sir

If you desire to avail yourself of my offices in handling your resignation from the rolls as attorney, it will be necessary that you forward it to me to Chicago by return mail. Please address me Room 707 - No. 5 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago. I will be in my office all of Monday. If you do not care to resign, Mr. Fogel will file disbarment proceedings against you on the opening of court at Springfield on Tuesday.

I am seeking on my own volition to save you this unpleasant publicity, and I fear that my butting in in matters that I am not at all connected with, not only bring no definite results, but result in humiliation and discredit to me with the people whose routine work is interfered with.

The resignation if you make it, should be worded as follows: In the Supreme Court of Illinois. In Re: Harry M. Schriever. And now comes Harry M. Schriever, a member of the Bar of this Court, residing in the City and County of Rock Island and in his own person moves the court to strike his name from the rolls of attorneys; and the said Harry M. Schriever herewith presents to the court as a part of this motion, his resignation as said attorney at law.

Also write out resignation in the following words: I, Harry M. Schriever, hereby resign my office of attorney at law, and request that my name be stricken from the rolls of attorneys. This resignation should be headed - In the Supreme Court of Illinois, June Term.

I trust that you will appreciate my reasons for writing you and that this matter will receive your favorable consideration,

Yours very truly,

James F. Furber

JJB:M

City of Rock Island
Illinois

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

June 2nd, 1925.

Senator James J. Barbour,
Room 707, No. 5, N. La Salle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 1st. I assure you I appreciate your advise, but do not feel that I should resign at this time. If the Supreme Court upholds the verdict in my case, I will not wait for disbarment proceedings to be instituted, but will resign immediately. And under these circumstances, I think the Attorney General should be fair enough to wait until the Supreme Court rules on my case.

As a matter of simple justice to me, should disbarment proceedings be filed immediately, the Court should in fairness hold the case open until they had reviewed the criminal case. I assure you if the Supreme Court says I stand convicted I will resign at once.

With kind regards, I am

Very truly yours,

