

BULLET FIRED BY ASSASSIN CLAIMS LIFE

Chicago Executive Waged
Brave Battle for 19
Days After Shooting.

(Continued From Page One)

politician he will be longest remembered.

Cermak came to the peak of his political power in the last few years. His voice was a powerful factor in the Democratic national convention in Chicago last summer.

Cermak's political career lasted through more than thirty years, but it was only in the last three that he rose to a dominant position in national affairs.

On April 7, 1931, he was elected mayor of Chicago, decisively defeating William Hale Thompson, the colorful "Big Bill" that nobody could beat.

Faced Gigantic Task

At once the former coal miner found himself facing as difficult a task as perhaps any large city mayor ever faced. Gangsters, tax strikers, unpaid school teachers and police and other city employees played roles in the problem play of practical politics.

Cermak made war on the gangs. He made personal trips to New York to borrow money for relief of his financially-crippled home city.

He reduced expenses to a level unmatched in Chicago in years. He evolved plans for payment of back salaries to the teachers and city employees.

And he found time for a trip to Europe last summer. There he preached the story of a new Chicago, rising from its troubles to prepare for the World's Fair in 1933.

Visits Old Home

In Czechoslovakia Cermak visited the hamlet near Prague, where he was born in 1873, and from which his parents had taken him as a toddler baby to America. The family settled in Braidwood.

"Tony" Cermak went to work in the mine when he was 11.

He drove a mule through the gloomy entries and dreamed of a day when he could visit Chicago. Although the education he got in the little school at Braidwood was only a preparation, he added to it by reading at home.

At 16, Tony was a lusky, likable American lad, with the stamp of Bohemia in features and voice. The time clerk at the mine had written his name, "Tony Cermak," because that was the way it was pronounced.

Ambition Was Boundless

Tony had caught step with the surge of the new world tempo and his ambition was as boundless as his good nature.

One day he said good-bye to his father and mother, swung a bandana handkerchief filled with all his possessions over his shoulder and set off, like a modern Dick Whittington, for Chicago.

He wandered up the canal to the city and stopped when he saw men at work in the west side industrial district.

His first job in the city, he later was to ride was a "tow boy" on the horse cars. Every morning he rode an old white horse to the Blue Island avenue viaduct.

The rest of the day was spent helping drag the horse cars up the grade. Evenings found him reading—history, science and law,

Left Strenuous Life

It was a strenuous life and sometimes a lonely one. It happened that Mary Horcza, a milliner then 17, ate in the restaurant where young Cermak did.

She was as lonely as he was. They were attracted to each other and the youth determined to marry.

He was 20 and the world was his oyster. But he knew he could not support a wife on the small salary he earned. He branched out as a "business man," gathering waste and selling it for kindling.

He bought the wood for \$1 a load and sold it for \$2.50. Then he discovered that some of the pieces were large enough for chair seats. Those length he sold for \$18 a load.

With his profit he bought horses and wagons. In five years he owned ten horses, was hiring twenty teams and employing forty men.

Profits File Up

The first real estate he owned was the home he bought for his bride. Later, as his family increased, he moved to another house in the same vicinity.

His wife died there after they had been married thirty-five years. Mayor Cermak lived there until his last illness. His three daughters and seven grandchildren visited in the home frequently.

Cermak foresaw that Lawndale, the district where he settled, would grow, and he bought lots and buildings.

His ventures were successful and soon he started a real estate business and later, when he was 30, a building and loan association, which is still in operation. In 1910, he and associates organized two banks on the west side.

Brought Into Politics

Cermak's popularity brought him into politics. After testing his political wings as precinct committeeman and ward organization president, he was elected to the state legislature in 1912 and was re-elected for three more terms.

He served in the Chicago city council from 1909 to 1912 and was re-elected in 1919 and in 1921. He retired to become president of the Cook county board of commissioners, the post he held when elected mayor in 1931. In 1912 he was named bailiff of the municipal court.

In his first interview, after he won over William Hale Thompson, and became mayor, Cermak said:

"Prohibition is responsible for our crime, our high taxes and poverty. I firmly believe that the prohibition laws will be modified within a year or two."

During the recent Democratic national convention he saw a repeat plank indorsed by his party.

Tractor Turns Over; Farmer Dies

PORTLAND, Ind., March 6.—Fred Homan, 35, was killed near here when the tractor with which he was plowing overturned.

HOME—TO WHITE HOUSE—AFTER THE INAUGURATION



(Copyright, 1933. NEA Service, Inc. Transmitted by Telephoto.)

Here are the happy Roosevelts as they reached the White House after the inauguration ceremonies Saturday to take up their residence in the historic mansion for the next four years. President and Mrs. Roosevelt are accompanied by their son, James.

BANKS PONDER SCRIP SYSTEM

Issuance Might Be Made
Against Funds Already
Deposited.

(Continued From Page One)

eral financiers to express doubt that issuance of scrip would be necessary. That sum, with cash already in circulation, would be sufficient for temporary business operations, provided citizens resisted the temptation to hoard it, was said.

It was pointed out that scrip is not unsecured currency, but is a local certificate, which must be backed by an equivalent value. It would be possible for even an individual to issue scrip if the person whom it was tendered was assured of its validity.

Comparison of scrip with a mortgage was made by one banker who compared bank deposits with a house.

"If a man owns a house and needs money, he obtains cash which is secured by the value of his house. A bank depositor has funds which are not liquid immediately, so he uses the account as security. When he pays back the mortgage, his house is released. The scrip will be taken up when actual cash is available."

Meanwhile, plans were under way in national banking circles to arrange for exchange of scrip in interstate commerce. This plan would permit obligations in New York, Chicago or other cities to be paid on the money.

BACK ROOSEVELT, PLEA OF HOOVER

Whole-Hearted Support Is
Urged by Ex-President.

By United Press

NEW YORK. March 6.—Former President Hoover today urged whole-hearted support of his Democratic successor in the banking emergency.

The President's proclamation should receive the whole-hearted support and co-operation of every citizen," Mr. Hoover said, in response to newspaper requests for comment on the proclamation.

**MAJOR NOMINATIONS
CONFIRMED BY SENATE**

Three Placed in State Department:

Morgenthau Is Farm Chief.

By United Press

WASHINGTON. March 6.—The Senate today confirmed six major nominations submitted by President Roosevelt, then immediately adjourned sine die.

The nominations confirmed were:

William T. Phillips of Massachusetts to be under-secretary of state.

Raymond I. Moley of Ohio to be assistant secretary of state.

Wilbur J. Carr of New York to be assistant secretary of state, a position he now holds.

Henry Morgenthau of New York to be chairman of the federal farm board.

T. D. Webb, Nashville, Tenn., banker, and William F. Stevenson, Democratic congressman from South Carolina, to be members of the federal home loan bank board.

PROPERTY OWNERS WIN

City's Appeal on Improvement Controversy Is Dismissed.

By United Press

NEW YORK. March 6.—The Exchange bank of Warren, a town of 20,000 population in Huntington county, opened for business today, despite state and national proclamations declaring a four-day banking holiday.

The bank is not accepting checks on banks outside of Warren, but is accepting deposits as usual, with no restrictions on their withdrawals.

Samuel Good is head of the institution.

COMMITTEE TO ELECT

South Side Federation of Clubs To

Hold Meeting.

Central committee of the South Side Federation of Civic Clubs will meet at 8 Wednesday night in the Garfield Park community house.

Nomination and election of officers, postponed last month, will be held. Reports will be given by all stading and special committees.

DELAY INSULL HEARING

Toronto Extradition Proceedings Adjourned to March 16.

TORONTO, Ontario, March 6.—Hearing of extradition proceedings against Martin J. Insull, former Chicago utilities magnate, was adjourned today until March 16.

STATE BANK OPERATES

Warren (Ind.) Institution Opens for Restricted Business.

By United Press

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SAFETY BOXES TO OPEN

Persons Can Get Valuable Belongings at Discretion of Banks.

By United Press

WASHINGTON. March 6.—Persons with currency or valuables in bank safe deposit boxes will be able to get their possessions at the discretion of the individual bank, treasury officials said today.

Many banks have closed their safe deposit vaults along with other departments, but are believed to have the authority to allow box owners access to their property.

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CLEARING HOUSE DEFERS ACTION ON SCRIP HERE

Local Bankers Wait Word From Washington on Certificates.

(Continued From Page One)

even if business were limited, rather than paralyze the city's financial operations entirely, resisted pleas of the out-of-town bankers.

Employees of all Indianapolis banks worked all day Sunday and far into the night on ledgers.

All the banks here were prepared to open for business this morning under practically the same rules as prevailed last week, but were prevented by the proclamation.

Postal Savings Halted

Postal savings bank accounts are being received but not disbursed today at the local postoffice, due to the Washington proclamation.

Arrangements were made to cash and serve money orders as usual, although Postmaster Leslie D. Clancy, is awaiting definite word from Washington regarding this phase of the postal service.

Telegraph companies were limiting the cashing and acceptance of telegraphic money orders to nominal sums, to prevent tying up their liquid accounts. A. A. Brown, Western Union manager, said his company had set no definite limit on the size of money orders cashed or accepted, but would consider individual cases.

Collections Not Made

Policy of fullest co-operation with customers was adopted by local bank companies. Officers of several companies engaged in loaning money on automobiles, household goods, and personal property announced suspension of all efforts to make collections.

With little cash on which to operate, County Clerk Glenn B. Ralston announced his office would continue attempts to collect court fines, costs and forfeitures.

His office is without authority to suspend such collections, Ralston explained. This power rests with the judges and with the Governor, who may remit fines.

State Officials Present

The clearing house members were prevented from reaching any definite decision as to procedure Sunday night by uncertainty as to what action might be taken by the Governor or the President.

The Governor's proclamation, prepared by the state banking commissioner, on instruction of McNutt, was issued a few minutes after the national moratorium proclamation as a technical protection for state banks.

Among state officials attending the clearing house session were Symons; Thomas D. Barr, his assistant; Wayne Cox, secretary to the Governor; Earl D. Crawford, speaker of the house; Lieutenant Governor M. Clifford Townsend, and others.

Out-of-town bankers included George Bell, Rome T. Calendar and Robert P. Kiley, Marion; Dent Mitchell, Kokomo; John Riddell, Brazil; William O. Graizer, Crown Point, and J. B. Marshall, Corbin.

Carrying out with a far-flung sweep his promise of instant action, President Roosevelt calmly signed the proclamation in his second floor White House study as of 12:05 a. m. today. Actually it was signed about 11 Sunday night.

Few strokes of a presidential pen have carried such power to reach out to change the daily affairs of even the remotest housewife, going about her family marketing.

For the average man and woman, a new kind of paper emergency money will replace temporarily the familiar green-backed paper which has been regarded as this world's goods in the most real bank.

Though some cities took similar action twenty-five years ago in the 1907 money panic, this is for millions of persons the first experience with the harsh reality which substitutes the paper of a bank for that of Uncle Sam.

ACTS WITH SPEED

Stepping into the presidency with an unprecedent crisis on his hands, President Roosevelt acted with startling speed to meet it in an unprecedent manner.

He signed the proclamation after a long, busy Sunday crammed with feverish conferences. He was sitting calmly in his quiet study. Thick carpets hushed the footsteps of advisers moving swiftly in and out.

Secretary Woodin, a small, smiling man wearing a blue shirt, sat in a deep divan. Attorney-General Homer Cummings, tall, thin, with wide eyes, peered through his glasses as President Roosevelt asked him questions regarding the proclamation. Secretary of State Cordell Hull, thin-faced Tennesseean, sat with his long legs crossed easily.

Behind the plain desk, littered with a few papers and telegrams, looking across under the shaded desk lamp, sat the President, in a blue serge business suit. Sturdy-shouldered, smiling, calm, talking pleasantly, with an occasional humorous salve, he was a picture of ease and confidence.

PROTECTS THE BANKS

As he talked, he deliberately inserted a fresh cigaret in an ivy holder.

There was little to suggest that this seemed marked one of the milestones in this