

A Happy New Year!

MONEY POLICY UP TO CONGRESS, ROOSEVELT PLAN

Profit on Gold One of Problems.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Washington, D. C., Dec. 31.—[Special.]—President Roosevelt, it was learned tonight, has definitely decided to leave to congress the shaping of the course to be pursued in devaluation of the dollar and establishment of a managed currency.

The major immediate question to be decided by congress is whether the government should appropriate the increment of value of the 3 billion 600 million dollars of gold in the federal reserve banks that will accrue from devaluation, and, if so, how it shall be done.

Opens Up Whole Question.

The adoption of this course by the President will serve to open up the whole question of the administration's monetary policy and precipitate what is likely to be a historic debate in congress. Drawn into the discussion will be the wisdom and practical effects of the President's artificial depreciation of the dollar, the failure of commodity prices to rise in keeping with the increased price offered for gold, the abandonment of the gold standard and repudiation of the gold clause in government bonds, business uncertainty caused by fear of inflation, pressure for restoration of a fixed gold monetary base and the case for and against the commodity dollar advocated by Mr. Roosevelt.

Before the debate is ended the whole monetary controversy will have been pretty thoroughly aired. Monetary ghosts of the seventies and of 1896 will stalk the scene. The inflationists, raising the debtors' cry of old daddies time for more currency, will bent the tom-toms for mandatory printing of greenbacks. Senator Burton K. Wheeler [Rad. Dem., Mont.] will lead the silverites into the fray for free coinage of silver at Bryan's ratio of 16 to 1.

Doubt Greenback Action.

The President himself will be called upon to make known more definitely than hitherto where he stands on inflation. Although the Democrats have a majority of 24 in the senate and about 200 in the house bills proposing mandatory issues of greenbacks and free coinage of silver will have no chance of passage if it opposes them. The conservative Republicans will join conservative Democrats in sufficient number to sustain a veto. Such bill, indeed, would be unlikely to pass if he were to indicate in advance an intention to veto them.

It was the thorny problem of what to do about the reserve banks' gold that caused the President to decide to leave the determination of the matter to congress. He had been assured that he possessed all the power necessary to take over the gold, but it was evident there would be criticism if he should proceed without the express authorization of congress.

President Has Authority.

Under the Thomas amendment the President is now authorized to reduce the gold content of the dollar to the extent of 50 per cent. If he should cut the gold content of the dollar in two the 3 billion 600 millions of gold in the federal reserve banks would be worth 7 billion 200 millions. If the treasury were to take over half the gold the reserve banks would have as much as before under the new valuation and the treasury would have 3 billion 600 millions of gold against which paper money could be issued to finance the extraordinary expenditures of the recovery program. It would be possible to make a showing of balancing the budget—for one year, at least.

That is what the President aims to do and it is what congress will authorize him to do in connection with the devaluation of the dollar. Senator Elmer Thomas [Dem., Okla.], leading inflationist in congress and sponsor of the devaluation amendment, says that "the people will never stand for the federal reserve banks getting the profit on their gold accruing from devaluation of the dollar." He holds that the government should have taken over the reserve bank gold when it went off the gold standard and called in all gold held by individuals and corporations.

Thomas Prepares Bill.

Senator Thomas has prepared a bill authorizing the treasury to appropriate the increment of value of the reserve bank gold and it is this measure that is to be pressed to passage with the approval of the administration.

NEWS SUMMARY

of The Tribune

[And Historical Scrap Book.]
Monday, January 1, 1934.

LOCAL.

Chicago calls 1934 with gayest New Year's eve celebration in twenty years.

The Tribune celebrates close of year of progress by reception attended by 2,500 employes.

Moe Rosenberg undergoes emergency operation; scheduled to go on trial tomorrow for federal tax evasion.

Harry C. Moir, president of Morrison hotel, dies.

Milk war opens as group of small dealers announces price reduction of one cent, effective today.

Gang of four bandits shoots policeman, steals church collection, and raids another church in three separate forays.

Two Dillinger gangsters believed wounded in spectacular gun battle after holding up 200 members of a New Year's party.

Police promise to take prompt action to close taverns which fail to apply for liquor licenses by deadline tomorrow night.

Investigation is begun into charges that CWA workers were used to clean up hall after political party.

Violent deaths show 2 per cent increase in 1933 over 1932.

News of society.

Radio programs.

Death notices, obituaries.

FOREIGN.

London whoops it up as Big Ben ushers in 1934; crowds sing and dance in the streets.

Structural changes in communist party of Russia, entailing sweeping alterations in government itself, approved.

French decrees effective today reduce imports 75 per cent and affects new list of U. S. products.

About 400,000 mental and physical hereditary defectives in Germany come under sterilization law with the new year.

Nazi prince, who escaped from Austria recently, caught by police sneaking back to his castle.

Leaders of world sound call for peace in New Year's messages.

Two Canadians raised to knighthood by King George in the New Year's honors list.

DOMESTIC.

Sheriff's flying wedge thwarts mob in Colorado lynching attempt.

Gale and 4½ inch rain strike Los Angeles; six are missing.

La Guardia takes oath as mayor of New York; pledges to tear down Tammany structure.

Dr. R. L. Kahn, University of Michigan, wins prize with paper on immunizing against disease.

Miss Kate F. O'Connor of Rockford to administer Illinois minimum wage law for women and minors.

WASHINGTON.

President plans to leave to congress matter of shaping course on dollar devaluation and currency.

New Dealers confident of future as old year ends.

Tax load of 132 million dollars slips off American shoulders.

Washington drops traditional New Year festivities, including White House reception and breakfast of secretary of state.

SPORTS.

Rose Bowl flooded, but Columbia-Stanford football game will be played today.

Leafs threaten Hawks' home record tonight.

Eastern college stars meet west on gridiron today.

Only a week left to enter Silver Skates.

Hughes scores sixth straight victory in K. of C. league.

EDITORIALS.

American Obligations in International Relations; Family Railway Fares; Automobile Licenses; Wait and See.

FINANCE, COMMERCE.

Secretary Roper outlines business gains made in 1933.
RFC announces new plan to loosen bank credits.
Sugar refiners lose markets on vast scale.
Coming session of congress holds attention of Wall Street.
Icy blasts bring heavy demand for cold weather merchandise.
Steel shipments near record in last week despite weather.
Year-end bond trade displays hopeful spirit.
Grain traders expect end of dollar uncertainties soon.
Want Ad index.

Average net paid circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE November, 1933. DAILY excess of 800,000

TIME'S PRECIOUS VOLUMES



Harry C. Moir, Former Hotel Magnate, Dies

(Picture on Back Page.)

Harry C. Moir, who rose from obscurity to build the Morrison hotel into a \$15,000,000 corporation, died yesterday afternoon in St. Luke's hospital. He was 66 years old.

Chicago first saw Mr. Moir as a restaurant man in 1903 when he was drawn here by the World's Columbian exposition. Five years later, in August, 1908, he was made manager of the Boston Oyster house in the old Morrison hotel building. Friends recalled yesterday that he took the job on a straight commission basis without salary. The oyster house immediately became popular and started Mr. Moir on his rapidly expanding career. During this period he also managed the Saratoga hotel dining room, both places being owned by J. K. Sebre, an uncle of Leonard Hicks, now managing director of the Morrison hotel.

Begins Expansion.
Mr. Moir soon bought a half interest in the oyster house, and through his efforts it was integrated financially with the old Morrison hotel in 1903. By this deal Mr. Moir obtained a one-third interest in both the hotel and oyster house, becoming manager of the combined property.

The old Morrison hotel had only 215 rooms and had been remodeled from a dry goods store. Mr. Moir had plans for expansion, and formed the Moir Hotel company in 1914. The new Morrison hotel, with 500 rooms, was opened in 1915 as the first step in the program.

More property on Clark and Madison streets was leased, and a second section of 650 rooms was built in 1917. A third unit of 800 rooms was constructed in 1926. This was 45 stories high and earned the hostelry the name of the "world's tallest hotel."

Hotel Overexpanded.

But Mr. Moir also aspired to have the "world's largest hotel." Against conservative financial advice, he ordered the fourth section of 500 rooms and 22 stories built in 1930. This was done at a cost of more than \$3,000,000. The depression found Moir overextended and swept away the work of 30 years. At his death, although still president of the hotel company, his financial interest in it was said to be nominal.

Born in Calcutta, India, of an English mother and a Scotch father, Mr. Moir lived in Canada several years before coming to Chicago as a young man of 26.

Funeral services will be at 3 p. m. Wednesday, at the chapel, 633 street and Harvard avenue. Interment will be in Mount Hope cemetery. Mr. Moir is survived by his widow and son, Harry C. Moir Jr.

TWO BABIES TIE FOR FIRST BIRTH; THIRD IS CLOSE

Science lost to nature in the race for Chicago's first 1934 baby this morning. In fact, it was a double victory for nature.

At 15 seconds past midnight two babies were born—one to Mrs. Harriet Carazello, 2036 North Tripp avenue, at the Lewis Memorial hospital, and the other to Mrs. Amanda Kunde, 1908 Harvey avenue, Berwin, at the Lyng-in-hospital.

At 30 seconds past midnight—15 seconds after these births—a baby was born to Mrs. Edward Schreiber, 2821 Dawson avenue, by means of a Cesarean operation in St. Elizabeth's hospital. The operation, originally scheduled for Jan. 4, had been advanced at Mrs. Schreiber's request so she would have the first new year's baby. Dr. J. R. Laverie performed the operation, hoping to deliver the newcomer 2 seconds after 12.

All three babies were boys.

5 BELOW ZERO IS FORECAST IN NEW COLD WAVE

A new cold wave which was sweeping into Chicago last night is expected to send temperatures to a low of from 5 to 10 degrees below zero by tomorrow morning. Forecaster J. R. Lloyd predicted that the mercury would drop quickly tonight, after a day of typical winter temperatures.

"The new year is coming in like a lion," Mr. Lloyd said last night. "It will hit the district around Chicago a hard jolt."

A minimum of about 15 degrees above zero was forecast for the early hours today, but from there the temperature will tumble to a mark of about 5 above this evening.

The cold will continue all day Tuesday, but will begin to moderate late Tuesday night. By Wednesday a return to normal is predicted.

THE TRIBUNE'S ANNUAL REVIEW of Financial, Grain and other markets Covering 1933 will be printed with tomorrow's paper—Jan. 2.

Rosenberg Is Operated On as Trial Nears

Moe Rosenberg, west side politician and junk dealer, was rushed to the Frances Willard hospital last night, where he underwent an emergency operation for appendicitis.

Rosenberg is scheduled to go on trial tomorrow in federal court on a charge of evading payment of \$65,000 income taxes. He returned two days ago from Washington, where he made an unsuccessful effort to settle the charges by making a cash payment.

Has Acute Appendicitis.

Ald. Jacob Arvey of the 24th ward, of which Rosenberg is the Democratic committeeman, said that Moe has been suffering from stomach and intestinal trouble for two years and that he had complained of increasing illness since his return from Washington. Last night symptoms of acute appendicitis appeared and Dr. Samuel Marmor, the Rosenberg family physician, ordered him taken to the hospital. Dr. Allan E. Stewart, chief surgeon of the hospital, was called into consultation and an immediate operation was ordered. This was performed shortly after midnight and Rosenberg was reported to have emerged from it in good condition. Drs. Stewart and Marmor, in a joint statement, predicted "speedy recovery unless complications develop."

Before the operation Rosenberg called for members of his family and for Arvey, who hurried to the hospital. Arvey explained that Rosenberg feared a portent of death from the fact that other members of his family died on holidays. His father, Rubin, died on Christmas day, 1926. His brother, Michael, well known politician, died on Memorial day, 1928. His mother died on Oct. 14, Yom Kippur, in 1929. "If I pull through New Year's day maybe I'll have a chance," Moe told Arvey.

Relatives Await Results.

While the operation was being performed members of the politician's family and friends waited in an ante chamber. His wife, Annette, and his sons, Leonard, 21 years old, a senior at the University of Michigan, and Norman, 15 years old, a student at the John Marshall high school, accompanied Rosenberg to the hospital from their home at 1230 Independence boulevard. Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg, widow of Michael, was summoned at Moe's special request.

Rosenberg has made repeated efforts to escape prosecution of the federal indictment charging him with having defrauded the government of approximately \$65,000 in income taxes for 1929 and 1930. All such efforts were defeated and the trial was set for hearing tomorrow before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

IN LEGAL WINE CHICAGO GAYLY WELCOMES 1934

Merriest Revel in Twenty Years.

(Picture on Back Page.)

The merriest New Year's eve in 20 years—that was Chicago's rousing repeal welcome to the new year 1934 last night. It was old times reborn, with Chicagoans of all ages participating with gusto and elan.

Downtown the scene resembled a modified armistice night, with crowds in some places packing sidewalks like sardines. Horns, clackers, whistles, bells, and other din making contraptions were in everyone's hands—and were used. Cheer was apparent everywhere. People were smiling. And they were spending.

The New Year's eve celebration centered in the downtown area. It was that way before the war and before prohibition, when greeting a new year meant something in noise and gaiety. Old heads looking over the crowds last night, peeping into packed hotels, cabarets, and clubs, agreed that here was the best in 20 years.

"Happy Days Here Again."

"Maybe this does mean that happy days are here again," suggested a veteran hotel man.

Whatever may be the future portent of last night's armies of men and women celebrants, one thing was certain, and that was for the night those celebrants were out for a riot of fun. There was plenty of fun to be had for the price, and obviously many thousands of Chicagoans had the price. This has not been so generally the fact in the last three or four years.

A number of reasons might be offered for the very unusual turnout last night, among them the repeal of the 18th amendment and a pickup in business. The end of prohibition freed millions of gallons of moist goods for the thirsty. It was questionable, however, whether as much liquor was consumed last night as on dry era New Year's eves. The one certain fact, though, was that the stuff was both better in quality and legal. Withal, it was an orderly celebration, with little rowdiness and no serious cases of drunkenness reported.

Celebration Is Widespread.

While the celebration was centered in the loop and near north side, the gaiety was by no means confined to these areas. In all parts of the city and in the suburbs there was plenty of the New Year's eve spirit. Hun-

[Continued on page 18, column 3.]

THE WEATHER
MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1934.
Sunrise, 7:18; sunset, 4:30. Moon rises at 5:14 p. m. today. Jupiter and Mercury are morning stars. Venus, Mars, and Saturn are evening stars.
Chicago and vicinity—Snow flurries Monday morning, probably clearing in afternoon, severe cold wave Monday, near zero to 5 above by Monday night; Tuesday generally fair and continued cold, temperature 5 to 10 below zero Tuesday morning; strong northwest winds Monday, diminishing by night.
TEMPERATURES IN CHICAGO
MAXIMUM, 5 P. M. 49
MINIMUM, 3 A. M. 48
3 A. M. 43 Noon 47 8 P. M. 49
4 A. M. 44 1 P. M. 48 9 P. M. 48
5 A. M. 45 2 P. M. 48 Unofficial.
6 A. M. 46 3 P. M. 48 10 P. M. 48
7 A. M. 44 4 P. M. 48 11 P. M. 47
8 A. M. 44 5 P. M. 49 Midnight 47
9 A. M. 44 6 P. M. 49 1 A. M. 46
10 A. M. 45 7 P. M. 49 2 A. M. 46
11 A. M. 46
For 24 hours ended at 7 p. m. Dec. 31: Mean temperatures, 46 degrees; normal, 25 degrees; excess since Jan. 1, 942 degrees; excess for December, 75 degrees.
Precipitation, .01 of an inch; deficiency for December, .05 of an inch; deficiency since Jan. 1, .36 of an inch.
Barometer—7 a. m., 29.91; 7 p. m., 29.74. Highest wind velocity, 31 miles an hour from the southwest at 7 p. m.
[Official weather table on page 40.]

LONDON WHOOPS IT UP; BIG BEN BOOMS GREETING

(Copyright, 1934: By the New York Times.)
LONDON, Jan. 1.—[Monday.]—The prospect for greater prosperity in 1934 was the keynote for an uproarious celebration with which thousands of Londoners ushered in the new year in a raw fog around St. Paul's cathedral. The crush was so great that people were forced into side streets where scores of autos parked densely filled the roadways around the cathedral and far down Ludgate hill.

As midnight approached the Scotch community of London started dancing and singing, and when "Big Ben" on Westminster palace struck the turn of the year the huge concourse joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

All the famous restaurants were crowded beyond capacity.

Paris Celebration Subdued.

PARIS, Dec. 31.—(P)—Champagne bubbles gave way to ordinary wine tonight in one of Paris' most subdued New Year's eves in history. All was quiet in the customarily hilarious Montmartre and Montparnasse sections. Cabarets and restaurants reduced prices in an attempt to attract small pocketbooks. From the Riviera came word that pleasure seekers were gloomy because of prospects of less gaiety in 1934, as Casino theater directors have threatened to close down Jan. 15 unless taxes are cut.

Germany Celebrates with Doughnuts.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—(P)—Germany celebrated the New Year in the traditional manner, with carp, jelly-filled doughnuts, and punch the chief items of consumption at midnight. Travelers were served doughnuts free in dining cars as the old year passed. For Berlin alone 12,000,000 doughnuts were baked.

Carnival Spirit in Scotland.

GLASGOW, Scotland, Dec. 31.—(P)—A carnival spirit attended celebration of the Scotch New Year's eve holiday—"Hogmanay." Throughout the section there were signs of returning trade, buoying up hopes which found expression in a burst of revelry from early evening. Quaint Fêtes in Italy. ROME, Jan. 1.—[Monday.]—(P)—A variety of quaint local customs faithfully interpreted by legend loving Italians added color and charm to the nation-wide welcome of the new year as it swept in at midnight with a lusty pealing of church bells and the whole range of modern uproar. People of Germanic stock in the Garden valley, near the Austrian frontier, sent their children from house to house with baskets in hands. The little Tyrolese joyfully demanded toys, fruit, and money.

No Sleep in Florence.

The classic Italian mandolin and guitar appeared abundantly in gay Florence as groups of young people, some of them in the brilliant costumes of the region, strolled about the city serenading their friends. No one sleeps in Florence on New Year's eve, in obedience to an old saw which says: "Whoever sleeps on New Year's eve sleeps all the year."

In Rome the celebrations were more in the modern way, with hotel ball rooms, cafes, and cabarets crowded and smothered in confetti as the bells of the 400 churches of the Eternal city announced the advent of the figurative cherub.

Prints Many Pictures.

This matter of picturization furnished a field as fertile for enterprise as color. The realization came that great unrelieved masses of type might grow wearisome. In THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, with all its news, are more photographs than the New York Daily News prints, and the News is the best example of the tabloid picture newspaper.

In 1933 there were important steps in the direction of more pictures. A Sunday news picture page was added and the comics were increased from 8 to 12 pages.

These developments by no means exhausted the efforts to make a better newspaper. The daily readers got a better grade of newspaper and even the blankets on the presses were improved so that the printing would be clearer, easier to read. To get the daily paper

TRIBUNE'S OPEN HOUSE TRIBUTE TO BUSY 1933

2,500 Employees Hail Year's Progress.

(Picture on Back Page.)

More than twenty-five hundred employees of THE TRIBUNE crowded the corridors and workrooms of Tribune Tower and the plant yesterday in celebration of its open house and of New Year's eve.

It was not only a recognition of New Year's but in another sense a celebration of a year of prosperity generated within THE TRIBUNE's walls.

Success in the past year rewarded THE TRIBUNE's efforts to bring newspapering up even with and ahead of competing industries.

As long ago as 1923 there was a realization that the Sunday newspaper was confronted with a fight. It was concluded that something spectacular would have to be done about it. What would it be? It would have to be something that would make people leave the radio set to buy a paper; something that would make the paper sell in competition with gasoline for auto rides, the movies, and a dozen new businesses.

Find the Clue in Color.

The answer was sought and found. The streets were ablaze with new signs in color. Automobiles were beginning to take on rainbow hues. Magazines which featured pictures in brilliant pigments were prospering. Color was the answer.

It was simple enough to get color printing on slow presses, on work where time was a small object. It was something else to print papers on high speed presses in two, three, or four colors. But the job was tackled, a costly and at times a disappointing job, and it has been conquered. The result in circulation has been a gain of 30,000 daily and more than 60,000 Sunday.

First attempts at improvement were made in the rotogravure section, which had been printed in sepia. A new color roto was adopted and after many trials and troubles THE TRIBUNE found a way to reproduce the most delicate shades of any tint, so that even the paintings of old masters could be used—as they are being used.

Use Color in Six Sections.

One step led to another. Now this newspaper on Sunday has six color sections: the comics, roto, Graphic, fashions, music-drama, and society. One to four colors, and all done in quantity production, a pioneering attempt by no other newspaper, and a success.

In printing the comics, it was difficult to register properly, which means getting the right color in the correct place. In the old days a sheet of newspaper had to be run over two presses just to get a red headline. But the new color press makes a perfect three color impression at high speed. Now THE TRIBUNE has no trouble getting out its quota of comics for the largest circulation that any standard size American newspaper enjoys.

Another problem had to be solved when the Sunday Graphic was added for the whole Sunday circulation—a development of 1933. Photographs are used in this section and to bring them to perfection on a high speed four color press was difficult. Again persistence conquered.

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