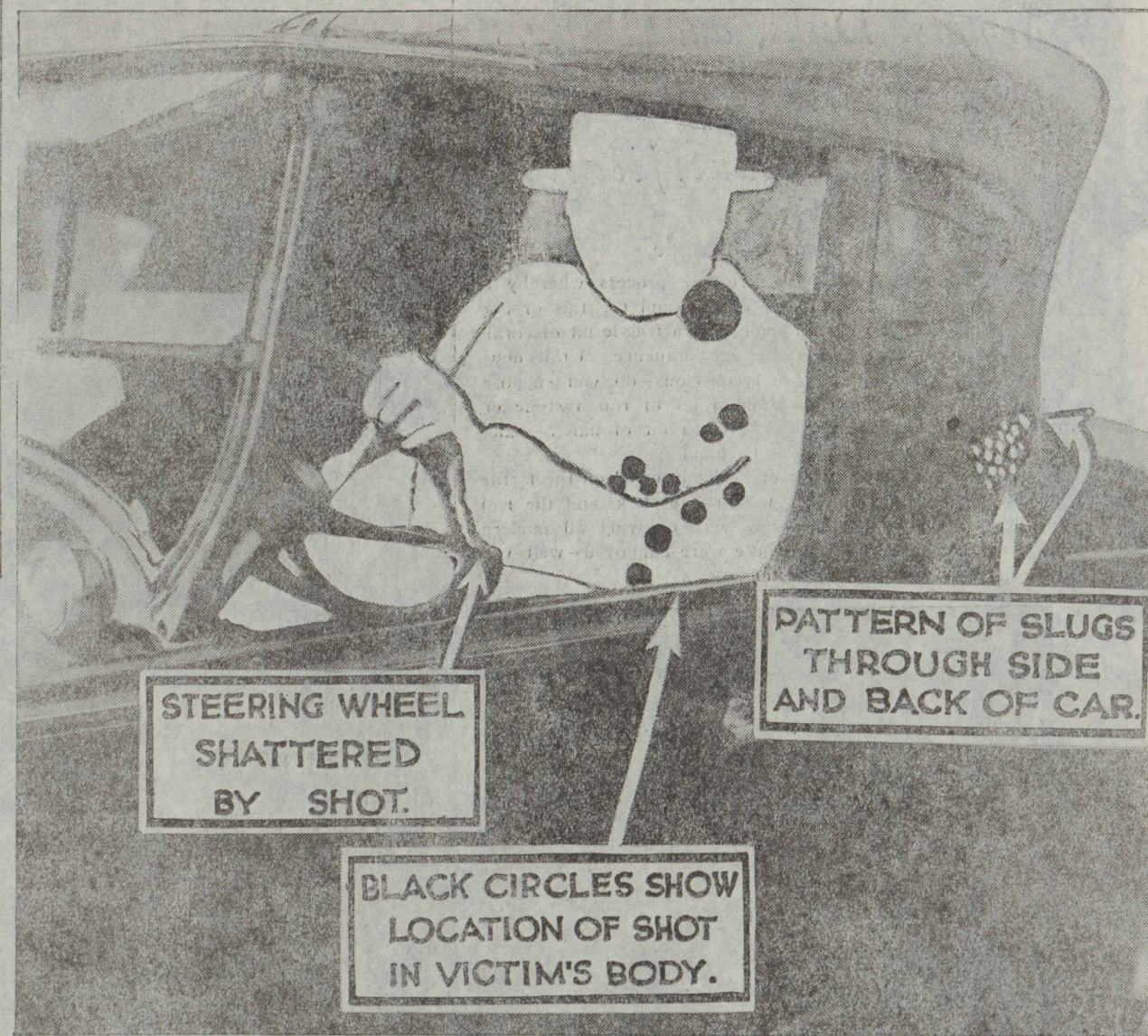
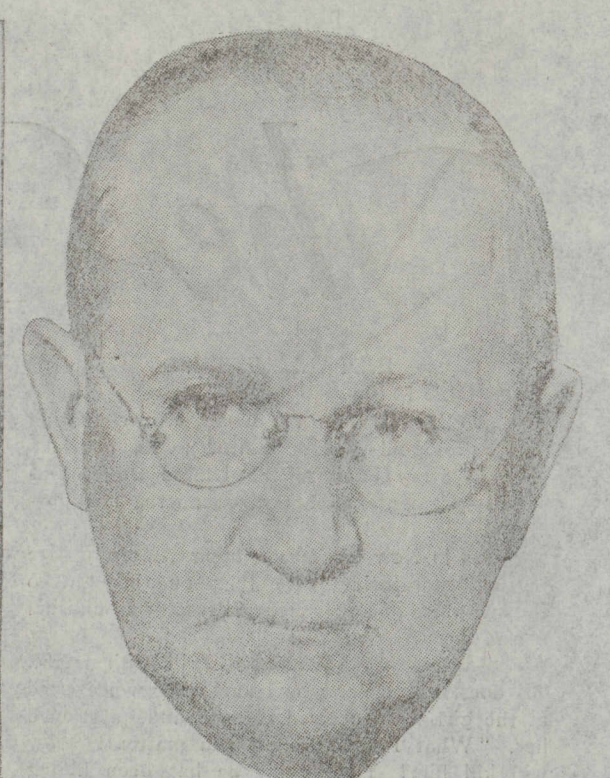


Chicago Courts Drive Back the Mounting Wave of Crime



10 THEN CRIME TOOK A NEW TURN. The booze business collapsed, due to several causes, chief of which was the public's inability to pay fancy prices for doubtful liquor. Still later beer was legalized, to the confusion of the criminal beer runner. Gangsters turned back to robbery and labor racketeering. Also they entered into kidnapping with a gusto never before displayed. A wave of kidnapping swept the country. First and outstanding was the kidnapping of the Lindbergh baby, the tragic affair familiar to all newspaper readers. The ladder (right) down which the child was spirited from his nursery was pictured in virtually every newspaper in the land. (Aime photo.)

11 IN CHICAGO FOLLOWED A DOUBLE KIDNAPING. First Jerome, son of the millionaire speculator, John "Jake the Barber" Factor, was abducted. A ransom of \$50,000 brought about his liberty. The reunion of son (extreme right) and father (near right) was followed in two months by the kidnapping of "Jake" himself. What the second victim paid for his release was not made public. The public was not greatly aroused over the Factor cases, because of "Jake's" reputation.



14 THE KILLING OF POLICEMAN JOHN SEVICK IN A COURTROOM WAS THE SPARK THAT ROUSED OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC INDIGNATION. John Sevek (above), age 20, was sentenced to death in the electric chair for the murder of the policeman, one of the first verdicts in Chicago's war to stamp out all kinds of crime. At the time of the murder Sevek was in court for another killing.

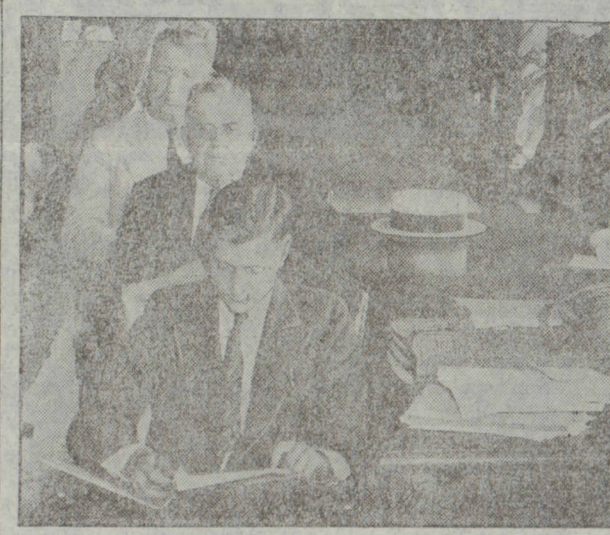
15 THE DRIVE ON CRIME WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE MAYOR. Edward J. Kelly (above) without ballyhoo made it plain that he harbored no sympathy for the hoodlums. "No fixing" was the official word when Kelly took office. He put his own stenographers in some of the courts to take notes. With the top of the city government square, the whole becomes square.

16 DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMINAL COURT ONSLAUGHT ON CHICAGO WAS THE CHIEF JUSTICE. Judge John F. Ryland (above), who retired recently as chief justice, called in judges from their August vacations, cut red tape, speeded up justice, abolished unreasonably delays, expedited appeals, and put fear into the hearts of those accused of crimes. Other judges duplicated their chief's program.



17 AN EFFICIENT AID TO THE DRIVE ON CRIME IS THE SHOW-UP. Before victims of robberies and other crimes are paraded

suspects who have been picked up by the police. The show-up pictured above, however, was before the super-sleuths of the detective bureau.

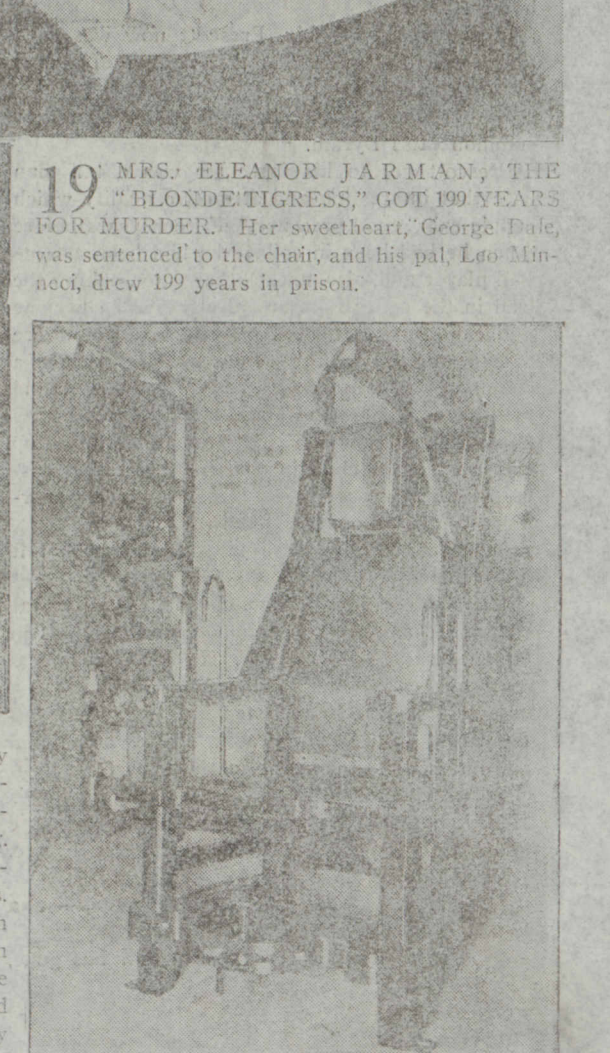


18 MUNICIPAL COURTS ARE MADE INSTRUMENTS OF THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE CRIMINAL. Taking advantage of the "criminal reputation" vagrancy act, which became effective July 10, the city police have been corraling every known gangster who has not slipped out and bringing all before the felony courts for hearings. Under the law the man with a criminal reputation is as much a vagrant as the scoundrel ragamuffin that eades a dime from a passerby. The extreme penalty for vagrancy, and the most

the court can impose, is six months in the city lock-up. "Machine Gun Jack" McGinn (arrow above) drew six months in the house of correction because police witnesses identified him as a man with a criminal reputation. Others equally as notorious as "Machine Gun Jack" were sentenced as vagrants, and some very few escaped the penalty. Gangsters generally now are broke, deserted by their former allies of the underworld, and unable to hire high-priced lawyers who know the tricks and technicalities of the law.



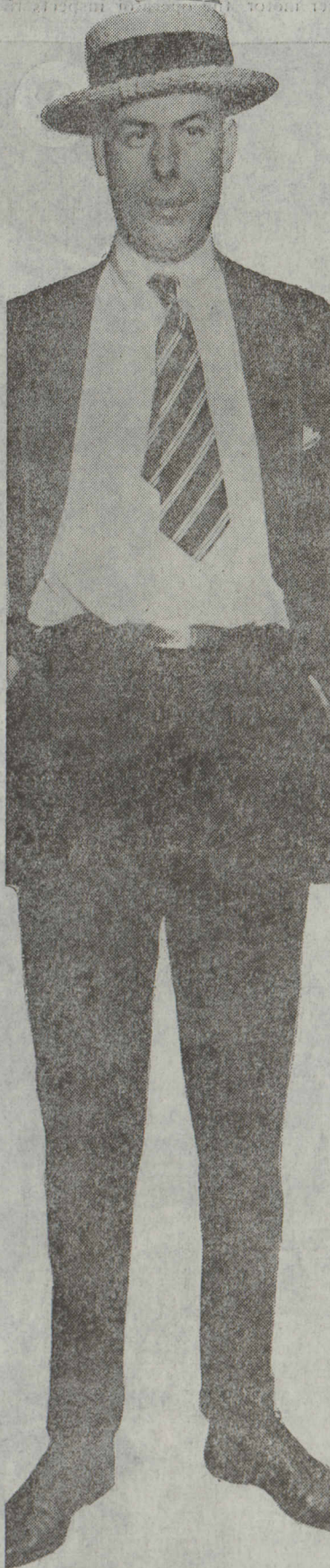
19 MRS. ELEANOR JARMAN, THE "BLONDE TIGRESS," GOT 199 YEARS FOR MURDER. Her sweetheart, George Dale, was sentenced to the chair, and his pal, Leo Minocci, drew 199 years in prison.



20 STARK FEAR BROODS OVER THE COUNTY JAIL. There the prisoners awaiting trial are praying for a miracle that will divert public interest from the drive on crime and bring about a slowing up of the high-speed justice. But Judge Philip L. Sullivan, new chief justice of the Criminal court, is following the methods of his predecessor, Prydzicki, calling on his judges to keep the wheels of justice humming. Juries of the Criminal court are in the spirit of the drive. There is no "fixing," either by petty politicians or higher-ups, or by those pretty girls who used to wheedle favors out of easy-going officials. In cases in which two or more are before the court for murder, justice have been reluctant to give any except the actual killer the death penalty. A

life sentence, the jurors know, means that the guilty person sooner or later may qualify for parole, so to force-kill that the juryman have hit upon the 199-year sentence as a trip to Joliet from which there is no returning. So fast has justice been dealt out by the court that prisoners are sent to the state penitentiary in big batches. The crowd of condemned (above) on the way to prison demonstrates clearly the sincerity of Chicago's war on crime. Those in best position to know say that the drive will not slow up until the criminal docket is cleared, and that after that justice will continue as swiftly and surely as it has operated since the opening of the drive on Aug. 1. The criminal, they say, is licked, and his confederate, the professional bondsman, has lost interest in him.

21 THE CHAIR. This is the end of the road for the killer.



1 LUTHERLESS MAURICE "MOSSY" ENRIGHT (left above with his pals of 1911) was the inventor of commercialized crime in Chicago. Long dead is "Mossy" but his evil institution has lived on, to become today the major objective in the city's recently inaugurated offensive on killers, gangsters, and hoodlums, a purely local drive in which courts, city government, and police have combined. In the first 59 days of the offensive on the crime war front, between Aug. 1, the Criminal court, which initiated the drive and which has cut red tape in an amazing manner, imposed prison sentences on 331 and sentenced five killers to the electric chair. The drive on crime goes on. Enright was of the murderous type, the first of the gang leaders to lift his head above the vicious herd. He specialized in trade union knavery, which had flourished for generations, but he was the first to employ the fatal gun where the lead pipe had ruled before. Finally he died by the gun because he had muscled in on the gang that had picked the gas workers' union for its own exploitation. His demise came on the evening of Feb. 3, 1920, as he drove up in his automobile to his home at 110 West Garfield boulevard. Held with others for questioning in his murder was . . .

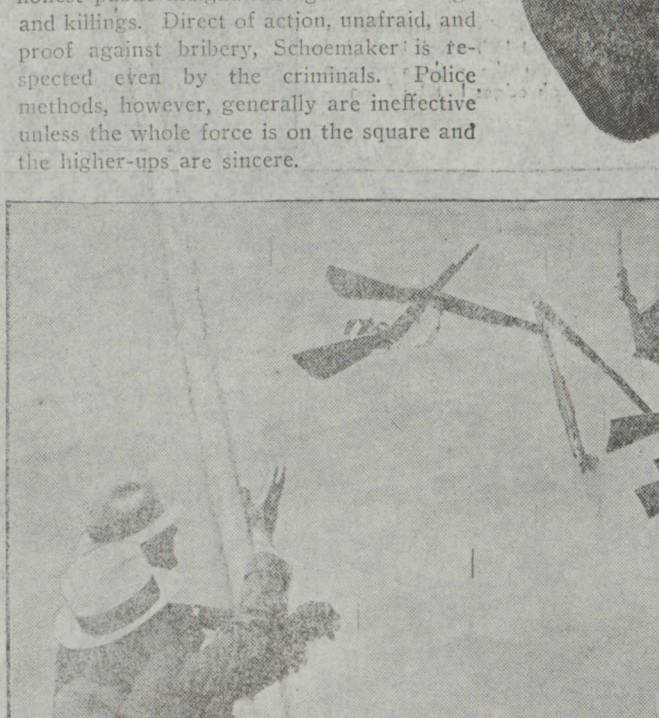
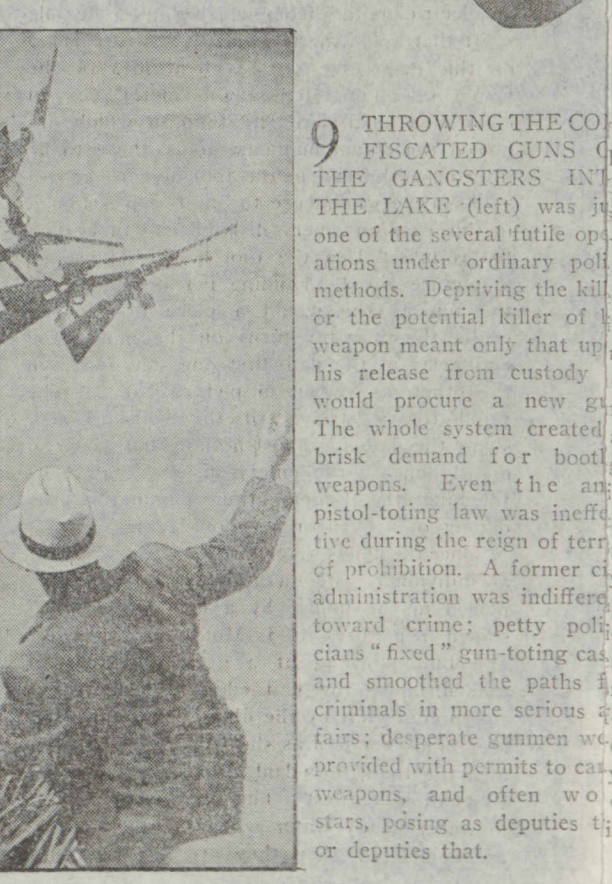
2 BACK-SLAPPING BIG TIM MURPHY (left), who became a super-boss of labor terrorists. Murphy not only indulged in trade union violence, but at times tried his hand at other crimes. He did a stretch in federal prison for mail robbery. On his return from prison he found the tempo of the booze business too fast for him. He stepped to the front door of his home one evening, only to be riddled with bullets. Commercialized crime, however, had been on a rapid rise long before Murphy died, due to the fact that . . .

PROHIBITION HAD PUT THE CRIMINAL INTO A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. Alphonse "Scarface Al" Capone (right) symbolized the booze business. Only and obese, the picture of defenselessness, he became a sinister figure in the colossal twin industries woven around illicit whisky and outlawed beer. Credited with having ordered death for more rivals and with having bribed more officials and more policemen than any other master criminal, he became crime's mysterious untouchable at a time when the public was told of bootlegging, and when many so-called respectable citizens considered it an honor and a distinction to be on speaking terms with a gangster. As "public enemy number one" he finally was locked up for federal tax evasion.

7 UNDER PROHIBITION BOOZE WAS OUTSIDE THE LAW. Therefore gangsters became their own courts and their own executioners. A favorite method of killing called for the machine gun, a war weapon, and the saved-off shotgun. In the photo-diagram (above) the fatal use of those handy tools of crime is pointed out. The subject of the murder illustrated was Angelo Genna, of the

8 THERE DEVELOPED A NEAT HOMICIDAL OPERATION KNOWN AS "TAKING HIM FOR A RIDE." The gangster marked by his rivals for assassination under that plan was either tricked or forced into accompanying his enemies on an automobile ride. He never came back alive. His body was found next day beside some lonely road or under a culvert. Not once, but scores of times, was this form of cold-blooded murder carried out. Outrages against property were even more common than slayings. In labor troubles, in booze and beer rivalry, and, in fact, in all sorts of criminal depredations the bomb became an important factor. Even officials were terrorized by the skulking bomber. The infernal machine came to be known under the popular name of "pine-apple," and over a period of a dozen years or more the city rocked with explosions. From 1920 to 1931 inclusive more than 1160 bombs were set off, the outrages, by years, numbering 51 in 1920, 60 in 1921, 69 in 1922, 55 in 1923, 92 in 1924, 113 in 1925, 89 in 1926, 106 in 1927, 116 in 1928, 116 in 1929, 74 in 1930, and 122 in 1931. It must be remembered that the foregoing list takes no consideration of so-called stench bombs and other contrivances intended to annoy or drive away customers of business houses.

Chief of Detectives William Schoemaker (right) is shown examining a bomb of the type devised to cause extreme damage. Schoemaker, veteran of the department, is the personification of honest public indignation against bombings and killings. Direct of action, unafraid, and proof against bribery, Schoemaker is respected even by the criminals. Police methods, however, generally are ineffective unless the whole force is on the square and the higher-ups are sincere.



4 PRODUCT OF PROHIBITION WAS DEAN O'BANNION (above), who rose from a petty hoodlum, notorious in a small way as a safe cracker, to the leadership of a vicious whisky ring. His front was a florist's shop, in which in the end he received three grim visitors who left him dead on the floor.

5 STILL AMONG THE LIVING ARE DAPPER TWINS OF THE BEER TRADE. Frankie Lake (above left) and Terry Druggan (above right) as partners, grew to be big shots in the under-cover brewery business. They nearly always managed to squirm out of tight places in the days when bootlegging was a billion-dollar industry. They lived like crown princes in palatial apartments, with servants and bodyguards. Usually immune against punishment from local sources, they took liberties with the income tax law and went to Leavenworth. Lake is free and is said to be operating in Detroit, but Druggan has been transferred to Atlanta and is still in the big-house. These two were mild gangsters, quite unlike . . .

6 GEORGE "BUGS" MORAN (above). Chicago finally got too hot for him. The peak of whisky crime violence was the St. Valentine's day massacre in 1929, in which seven henchmen of Moran were lined up in a North Clark street garage and mowed down with machine gun slugs. This was an atrocity that shocked not only the city but the entire nation.