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GEORGE PUTNAM, Editor and Publisher

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"With or without offense to friends or foes
I sketch your world exactly as it goes."
—Byron

The Case of Capone

After enjoying immunity for ten years, Al Capone, notorious gang chieftain, racketeer, gambler and bootleg king has finally been indicted by a federal grand jury at Chicago for conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, along with 68 of his henchmen. Some 5000 offenses are listed, and 68 overt acts cited.

The indictment tells the story of open and continuous law violation for a decade, of the rise of a gigantic illicit industry with total receipts of \$200,000,000 with hundreds of trucks conveyed by gunmen ready to shoot it out as they moved through the streets. During this period the Capone gang had an average of ten breweries in operation all the time and the daily gross receipts averaged \$55,000.

The indictment is not only an expose of underworld activities, but also an indictment of federal and state enforcement activities of the past. Despite the fact that Capone's operations were conducted openly and on a gigantic scale, no effort has ever been made until now to penalize him or break-up the conspiracy which was allowed to flourish. Instead the law enforcers engaged in spectacular but futile persecutions; such as jailing him for carrying a concealed weapon, for contempt of court, for vagrancy, and for failing to pay income taxes.

Capone was perhaps the most unsavory of the many who have made fortunes out of prohibition. He employed terrorist methods, machine gun murder, assassination by bombs, hi-jacking, racketeering, and blackmail to establish his supremacy and levy tribute upon the underworld. His immunity was due to corrupt alliance with politicians and enforcement agencies with whom he shared the loot. He was not only a menace to life, property and government but to the comparatively respectable bootleggers. The bootleg industry which will flourish in some form or other as long as we have prohibition but the Capones should go.

The Cherry Tariff

The cherry growers of the Pacific coast put forth frantic efforts to secure a high tariff on cherries. They secured a 9½ cents duty on imported cherries under the Hawley-Smoot bill. This they declared would give them the maraschino market by stopping Italian imports. The cherry importers protested, and the tariff commission held the duty higher than justified by the relative cost of production here and abroad, but President Hoover set aside the recommendation to wait another year to determine growers' costs.

In spite of a 9½ cents tariff duty, our cherries are selling for 3 cents—that is the few that are being sold. For the great bulk there seems no market, and unless the growers cooperate and barrel them for future use, they will rot on the trees. All of which is an instance of how the tariff creates prosperity for the farmers.

There is a suspicion among cherry growers that the importers are deliberately refusing western cherries to break the market and destroy the growers' case before the commission, thus securing a reduction in the tariff. Anyway the tariff, under existing conditions, has proved futile to the cherry men. There is little evidence to prove a conspiracy of importers.

The underlying reason for the collapse of the cherry market is of course the depression, which has curtailed the normal consumption. Canners report a huge carry over from last year, and naturally are in the market only for limited quantities, until present stocks are exhausted. Cherries, they claim, are considered a luxury and only sell readily when prosperity rules, as the rank and file substitute cheaper fruit. And the maraschino dealers want a smaller cherry.

The condition is but temporary. Cherries will come back with other commodities. They have been, on the average in past years, a profitable crop and will be again in the future. But the situation emphasizes the need of cooperation among the cherry growers for marketing their product and salvaging their yield in years like the present. Cooperation is needed much more than tariffs.

The Dry Governors

Frank Kent, the veteran Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun took occasion while attending the recent governors' conference at French Lick, Ind., to sound out the various state executives on prohibition. He found few with any deep conviction on this or any other subject, most of them being concerned principally with holding public office and veering with political winds to remain in public life.

There were 23 governors present, of which but three, Ritchie of Maryland, Roosevelt of New York and Case of Rhode Island, were avowed wets. Of the 20 dries, Mr. Kent says:

There are all sorts of dries—real dries, fake dries and wets at heart. They range all the way from the convinced and sincere prohibitionists, like Pinchot of Pennsylvania and Pollard of Virginia, who do not touch liquor under any circumstances, to the personality wet governors, who take a drink more or less openly—some of them with great regularity, frequency and enthusiasm. The real dries are in a small minority among them. The bulk of the politically dry governors are not sincerely dry at all. They are "politically dry," but at heart against the law, consider it unenforceable, blink at its violation.

The general sentiment among the dry governors was that while wet sentiment was growing, and growing fast, their states were still politically dry though wetter in fact than ever, and it is not as yet "safe" to be politically wet. One governor put it: "There is, of course plenty of liquor, but that makes no difference. It is not only the people who don't drink who vote dry but a whole lot of hypocrites who do drink, who do the same thing. It is not safe to be honest about this thing."

Most of the dry governors think the amendment will ultimately be repealed or the law be modified, while others believe nullification the answer. The only point they all agreed upon is "that there is no section and no state where the law is even reasonably observed."

BAR MARRIED TEACHERS

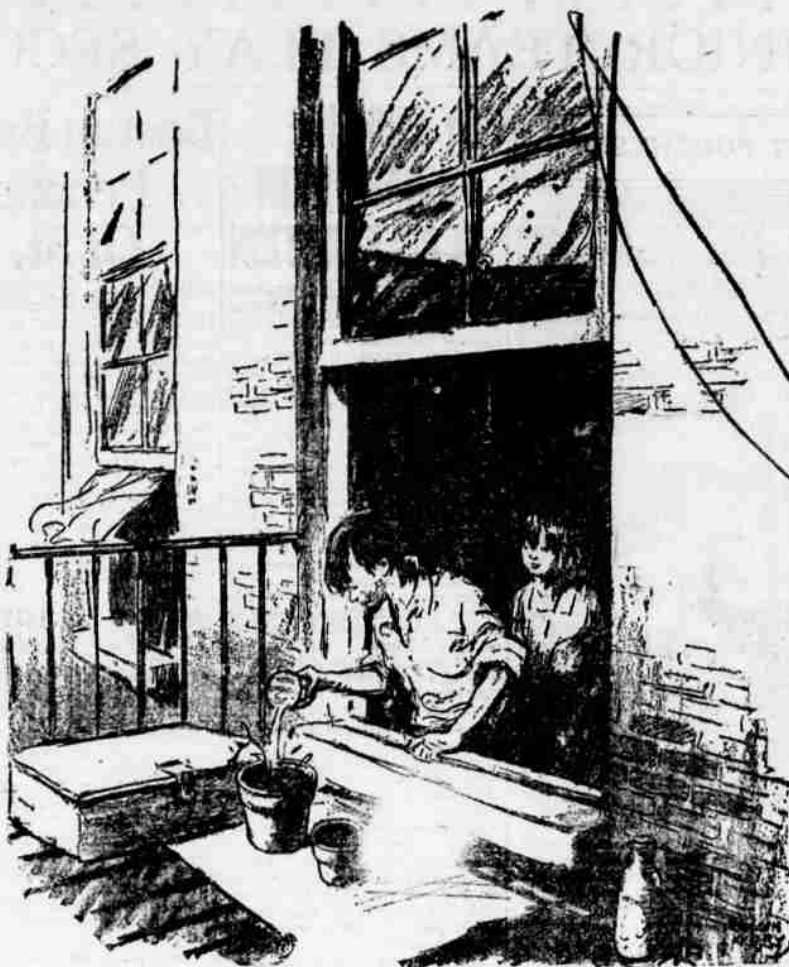
Somerville, Tenn. (AP)—Thirteen married women were disbanded from teaching in Fayette county when the school board recently ruled that no married women teachers would be employed during the 1931-32 term. The board also reduced the

salary of high school teachers ten per cent.

NEW DEER TRAP

Harrisburg, Pa. (AP)—Deer may now be taken alive and unharmed with a new trap designed and successfully employed by Pennsylvania trappers.

EMBATTLED FARMER FACES CROP FAILURE



A Tribute to W. W. Caviness

By W. A. DELZELL

W. W. Caviness, 82, former surveyor general of Oregon and an active figure in Oregon politics and a resident of the state since 1882, died in the local hospital early Saturday morning after an illness of a week. Funeral arrangements are being made for Tuesday morning.

Mr. Caviness is survived by his widow, Mrs. Minnie B. Caviness, of Salem, and three sons, Walter, Orville and Frank.

One hundred years ago there was a considerable emigration of North Carolina Quakers into Indiana. A colony of them located near Greencastle. These Quakers were part of the original colony which had settled in Rhode Island under Roger Williams. They were a very high type of intellectual people devoted to their religion and to education. From Indiana some of them again removed to Iowa and when the Oregon country attracted its immense immigration in the forties and fifties other families again moved on to Oregon across the plains.

So it was that W. W. Caviness was brought as a small boy to Oregon when his parents came from Iowa across the plains in 1852. His father was of the old Quaker stock, a millwright by occupation and a thrifty farmer. The family first settled near Forest Grove but later moved to Linn county near Harrisburg. Here "Wesley" spent his boyhood days. It was a pioneer time. There was wild prairie to be subdued, timber lands to be cleared, houses to build and bridges to construct. His father built several of the old grist mills of that day and a few are still standing. Wesley herded cattle and drove the big ox teams pulling a home-made breaking plow, which by the way was an invention of the elder Caviness and the first "riding" plow ever used in Oregon.

The gold excitement was on. Mines were being worked at Jacksonville and when gold was discovered in the John Day country many settlers rushed over there. Young Wesley was by this time a sturdy youth and conceived the idea of taking a mule pack train of supplies from the valley over into the John Day country. His route took him over the high passes of the Cascades and through the unknown country infested with wild animals from cougars and timber wolves to grizzlies. At times Indians were also on the war path. His venture proved a success financially and he later took many such pack trains across the mountains.

When the Civil war broke out "Wes" was a lad in his teens. Oregon was far removed from the battlefields but partisan feeling ran high even out here. As many of the original pioneers of Oregon were from Missouri and Tennessee, it was only natural that the Southern cause found sympathizers here. The Knights of the Golden Circle, a southern secret organization invaded Oregon seeking to win the state to their cause. Union men countered with a similar organization—which also of necessity was a secret order. A well known grove on the wide prairies south of Albany was a rendezvous for their midnight meetings. To this spot came hundreds of horsemen riding in from all directions. "Wes," with all of a boy's curiosity and enthusiasm managed to attend many of these meetings. It made him a loyal Union supporter and so "set" his sails for many a future voyage with republican crews in Oregon.

His visits to the big eastern tableland of Oregon with his pack train had acquainted him with the wonderful possibilities for development there. We later find him located over in the Umatilla country and in Baker county. "Wes" Caviness was the real founder of irri-

gation in eastern Oregon. He conceived and constructed projects there away back in the '70's. He became a railroad builder and when James Hill was making his big fight in Oregon, it was "Wes" Caviness who saved a most important right of way for Hill by rushing construction through a canyon on his own initiative. For years he was one of the best known big contractors in eastern Oregon.

Always interested in politics since his contact with the "night riders" in the '60's, "Wes" took an active part in local, state and national campaigns. In conversation with him I have heard him say that he had personally known every governor of Oregon since the days of Governor Gibbs, and that he has known also most of the supreme court members during a like period. When "Bob" Stanford was elected U. S. senator, defeating the almost invincible Senator George Chamberlain, no small part of that victory was credited to the aid of "Wes" Caviness. His long acquaintance with prominent men and political affairs had given him an almost uncanny ability to predict political outcomes. So remarkable was his power in this respect that for decades politicians from senators and governors down to local county officers welcomed his advice in party councils and courted his support. Both friend and foe readily acknowledged his keen political sagacity. He was appointed surveyor general of Oregon by President Harding.

For men of his advanced age kept so continuously in touch with political affairs for three generations, from back in the '60's to 1931 covers a lot of history for one man to participate in, yet even in our last legislature, "Wes" Caviness was a familiar figure at the capitol. He possessed to a remarkable degree the habit of keeping young. He has always retained the quick and elastic step of youth and at 82 his mental faculties were as keen and alert as at forty.

LEON CREEK ROAD NEARS COMPLETION

Work on grading of the Fern Ridge road will be completed in about two weeks, reports Roadmaster Johnson who was up on the work Friday and graveling will start at once. The gravel will be furnished from the Stayton plant. The work this year will complete that market road project about half of which was finished last year. Johnson also stated that he visited the Marion crusher which will finish up the latter part of next week and be shut down for about three months, opening some time in the fall again for a little more work in that section.

He says it will be about a week before the Stayton crusher is ready to get in operation.

Brighton, Hove and Worthing, England, will establish a community airport.



American Lutheran Church

Church St. Between Chemeketa & Center A Downtown Church

11 A. M.—THE SIN OF BEING TOO BUSY
Antiphon: by the Choir
Solo: Going Home—Alvin Schirman

7:30 P. M.—THE HUSHED PROPHETS
Evening song Service, Ladies Guild Annual
Every-Member Luncheon Wednesday 12-2.
Business Men's lunch 11:30.

REV. P. W. ERIKSEN, Pastor

HAUK CHOSEN FOR PLAYGROUND

Harold Hauk, member of the physical education department of Pariah junior high and a graduate of Willamette university, has been selected by the Salem municipal playground committee to work at the 14th street playground during the summer. He will replace Dwight Adams who resigned the position to accept a place on the Y. M. C. A. staff. Hauk will have charge of the boys during the afternoons the playgrounds are open.

Present plans call for the opening of the 14th street and Lincoln playgrounds Monday, June 22, unless weather conditions do not permit. Instruction of children in swimming will be featured at the 14th street pool. In former years there has been a deep hole in the pool for adult swimmers. This year this will be eliminated and a large shallow pool substituted in order that a large number of children may be accommodated. Esther Arnold, swimming instructor for girls at Willamette university and Salem high, and a Red Cross examiner will have charge of the swimming department.

A great deal of pageantry work will be undertaken at the two playgrounds this summer. Mrs. Margaret E. Nelson who will be in charge of the Lincoln ground is an experienced person in this department having worked with children on the Redpath chautauqua circuit. Mrs. Tom Wolgamott will be in charge of the entire playground movement. In addition to Hauk and Miss Arnold, Mrs. Lyle Bartholomew will be employed at the 14th street ground.

New equipment being installed at 14th street include one piece consisting of three swings, horizontal bars, trapeze, flying rings and climbing poles. Another piece is composed of three swings.

FIVE ARE NAMED FOR TEXT BOARD

Three new members to the state textbook commission and two reappointments were announced Saturday by Superintendent of Public Instruction C. A. Howard. The names were selected by the state board of education.

The new members are Superintendent E. H. Hedrick, Medford; Dr. Nelson L. Boasting of the University of Oregon, and Mrs. Mary L. Fulkerson, Marion county school superintendent. Superintendent Austin Landreth of Pendleton and Superintendent R. B. Turner of Dallas were reappointed. They will serve for four years.

The new commission will not only adopt textbooks for use in the state but will also serve in an advisory relationship with the state school superintendent as a commission of curriculum construction. Howard announced. This plan was proposed by Howard and adopted by the state board. In this way it is proposed to tie up the work of preparing courses of study with the adoption of textbooks. There will be no new adoptions until November, 1932.

DIVIDENDS ON FAILED BANKS FOR DEPOSITORS

Checks covering the first dividends in the liquidations of the Aurora State bank and the State Bank of Hubbard, representing 25 per cent on commercial claims of both banks and 30 and 25 per cent on savings claims, of the two banks respectively, were mailed to depositors Saturday by A. A. Schramm, state bank superintendent.

The disbursement to 1041 claimants of the Aurora State bank amounting to \$70,722 was based on claims totaling \$174,558.80 in the commercial department and \$90,285.50 in the savings department. In addition to this amount secured claims have been filed and paid in the liquidation amounting to \$38,146.88, and one preferred claim of \$87.46.

The Aurora State bank was closed February 5, 1931, and the period for filing of claims which must elapse before dividends can be paid expired May 14.

The claims in the two departments of the State Bank of Hubbard, which closed February 10, to date total \$132,213.62 and the funds being disbursed in this dividend to the 819 claimants amount to \$33,051. In addition secured claims have been paid in the amount of \$16,769, and one preferred claim of \$100.

Schramm announced further payments will be made as soon as sufficient funds are collected from liquidation of assets. Schramm stated the first dividends represented an excellent showing.

Liabilities of the Commercial State bank of Springfield, which closed its doors last Saturday, were placed at \$157,821 and assets at \$190,433 in a preliminary statement issued by the banking department which now has charge of the institution. C. F. Kenyon, cashier of the bank, took his own life Sunday afternoon, after his resignation had been requested by Schramm following the discovery of irregularities in the books.

The banking department announced that so far no large delinquencies have appeared and it seems likely depositors will receive a large percentage of their deposits. The department would make no statement as to the amount depositors would be paid.

SAYS REIGN BROKEN FOR SCARFACE AL

(Continued from page 1)

000 annually for 10 years, dating back to the time when Scarface Al was a "minor hoodlum" and took orders from leaders whom he later "munched" out of the way in his spectacular and dizzy rise to fame and power.

The new charges specify 5000 separate offenses by the gang. The indictment traces briefly, the rise of Capone from the days when previous "rulers" sent him out on such ignominious errands, as buying trucks, to the recent day when he sat in high backed, bullet proof "throne," or lolled in on his Florida estate with evidence of his millions about him.

With the revelations of the inner workings of the Capone gang came one bit of information that caused the investigators to smile.

Capone, they learned, was not known to the members of his "inner council" as the "big shot." His most trusted lieutenant said he called him "Mr. Capone" or "the boss." They called him "Snooky."

That was the name other gangsters used when they called Capone at his Lexington hotel, the government men said. The operatives learned of it by tapping telephone wires. In the same way, they learned the location of many Capone stills which they later raided. They learned too of specific amounts of money which Capone handled.

These amounts, it was disclosed, were the basis for charges filed last week that Scarface Al owed the government more than \$200,000 in income tax, never having paid any.

Prosecution of Capone on the liquor charges will be handled by First Assistant United States Attorney Victor E. LaRue, who recently tried 43 persons on similar charges at Rockford and convicted 36 of them.

Asked if they thought they had a good case, Johnson and LaRue replied in unison:

"We never file indictments until we have good cases."

Proof of this lies in the fact that Johnson has prosecuted eight gangsters in Chicago on income tax charges and got eight convictions.

The wholesale indictments climaxed a drive started in Washington to break forever the power of Al Capone, whose fame has been said to be more worldwide than most government officials and who long has been recognized as the very "embodiment" of present century gangdom.

Capone already is under a six

months' jail sentence for contempt of a federal grand jury. All but two of his chief gang lieutenants have been convicted or run out of the country. His stills have been destroyed. He is under indictment now both on charges of not paying his taxes and of controlling the biggest liquor syndicate that ever existed.

"Truly," said George Johnson, "this is the end of Scarface Al."

PIED COLORS MARK STYLES FOR SOCIETY

New York (AP)—Summer beaches and boulevards will be as pied with color this year as Joseph's coat. Women are beginning to realize the effect of color on their personalities. A striving to bring out the individuality of the wearer is becoming a fascinating business.

Never has such daring in the combination of two or more shades been attempted. The monochrome ensemble is passe. Suits show skirt and coat in contrasting colors. Gowns of a solid color are sharpened with hats, shoes, and accessories of another shade.

Dress fabrics are brightly keyed. It has been found that women can wear vivid colors with great success in wools because this fabric absorbs light and does not reflect in the face.

Women are wearing the new yellow shades though they never wore yellow before. Very fair women are wearing tropic reds and blazing blues. Even auburn haired women are able to wear formerly forbidden shades.

Bathing suits are reliably smart when of jersey. The one-piece suit is good, but it is more generally worn with short pants, fastened sailor-fashion with contrasting buttons or laced in the back. For beach-lounging, circular or pleated pajamas are worn.

The "pants skirt" is evidenced in a white wool serge spectator sports costume. The frock has shoulder-cap sleeves and bright hued scarf. It is worn with a short jacket of white.

An original shoulder jacket that amounts to nothing more than a pair of amusing sleeves gathered at the wrists is made of brown jersey. It is worn with a white slanting frock belted with a wide band of brown and orange jersey. Flannel suits and angora wool dresses are most acceptable in the summer wardrobe. Short and three-quarter length coats will be worn in the bright or extremely light shades such as white, beige, cream or the pastels.

UNIONS BATTLE IN COAL STRIKE

(Continued from page 1)

strikers along the tracks.

The Cleveland train was switched to a siding at Parnassus to make the two mile run from there to the Kinloch mine, owned by the Yellor Coal company. State police were on guard. Four plain clothesmen on the train manned a machine gun, it was reported.

While state police directed their attention to a bridge a crosscut was said to have been placed across the tracks. The train drew to a halt. Immediately rocks and other missiles rattled against the train. Two hundred men were estimated in the attacking party and every window in the coach in which the workers rode was shattered.

Officers charged the attackers, swinging riot sticks. Miners and police battled along the embankment while obstruction was removed and the train moved slowly out of the danger zone. None of the strike-breakers was injured.

These men were treated for cuts and bruises. They gave their names as George Dunlap, Edward Malish, and John Calich, all of Kinloch. Other violence occurred at Imperial where one was injured and one arrested. Three women who refused to leave the picket line at Wildwood were arrested.

The Covadale disorder marked the first open fighting between the two rival unions, officials of which have hurled charges against each other since the beginning of the walkout.

Parker Assigned To Court in Baker

Judge D. R. Parker of Condon was assigned to hold court in Baker next week by Chief Justice Henry J. Bean. He will replace Judge C. H. McCulloch, in cases in which he has been disqualified.

The court announced that Judge Hall S. Lusk was expected to be sent to Baker, but he is now busy with the Guardian Savings and Loan cases in Portland. Lusk is expected to go to Baker the following week to hear the case against Mrs. Fowler, former treasurer of LaGrande, charged with embezzlement.

Czechoslovakia has set aside \$2,320,000 specifically for "unemployment relief" road building.

INSPECTION DAY FOR NATIONAL GUARD CAMP

Astoria (AP)—Major General George A. White, commander of the 41st National Guard division, made a formal inspection of the Oregon National Guard Saturday morning at Camp Clatsop. Members of the 162nd and 188th Infantry regiments stood inspection with picked shelter tents and full field equipment as a drizzling rain beat down on them.

The inspection completed the day's work at Camp Clatsop, with week end leave going into effect at noon. Coast artillerymen and field artillerymen continued with routine work Saturday morning at Fort Stevens, featuring gun drill and preparation for next week's firing practice. Week end leave was also permitted there Saturday afternoon.

Sunday's schedules for all the guard units include policing of quarters as the only work. Sports will be provided for guardsmen who may elect to stay in camp during the week end, but most of the soldiers planned a week end at the seashore.

On Monday Governor Julius Meier, accompanied by Secretary of State Hal Hoss and State Treasurer Rufus Holman and members of their families will arrive at Gearhart to visit the encampment and to prepare for dedication of a memorial to the late George Joseph on the first anniversary of his death. The memorial will be dedicated Tuesday at the spot where the late candidate for governor dropped dead while on a visit to the 1930 guard encampment.

BRONZE BENCH MARKS ON PUDDING BRIDGE

County Engineer Stuart Saturday installed bench marks on the new Pudding river bridge, these bench marks being small, bronze markers. Such bench marks are now being put in on all new concrete bridges being constructed by the county, the work being done in connection with the government.

When bench marks are installed the county engineer advises Lewis A. McArthur, who in turn advises proper government officials. When government engineers show up in that section of the country the elevations above sea level are taken and stamped on the bronze bench marks.

These bench marks are of importance," said the county engineer, "as they give for all time a convenient record of elevation above the sea level of various points in the county. From these surveys may get their levels for any projects which may come up such as drainage or irrigation or works of a similar character. The county has decided to place such marks on all concrete bridges over the county wherever constructed."

Stricklin Gets New Filings for Water

Two large applications for appropriations of water for hydro-electric purposes and several for mining and irrigation were included in the twenty applications received by the state engineer, C. E. Stricklin, the past week.

W. N. Leach, O. A. Schults and James Williams of Tillamook made application for two permits from the Trask river for development of power in Tillamook county. One was for 30,000 acre feet of water, and the other was for 6000 second-foot of stored water for development of 40,909 horse power.

T. N. Sherman of Grants Pass applied for permit to appropriate 2 second-feet of water from McCree creek, tributary of Illinois river for mining purposes in Josephine county, tributary of Illinois river for mining purposes in Josephine county. Another permit for mining purposes was requested by R. E. Doree of Baker, for 3 second-feet of water from Dempsey creek, tributary of Eagle creek.

The Oregon Mining & Warehouse company of Independence made application for permit to appropriate one second-foot of water from Perrier creek, tributary of Pudding river, for irrigation of 30 acres in Marion county.



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