

TAX VALUE OF THE STATE IS OVER BILLION

SALEM, Ore., Dec. 1. (AP)—Oregon's total assessed property valuation for 1929, on which taxes for 1931 will be collected, is \$1,125,146,522.37. This was announced by the state tax commission today upon completing the 1930 assessment roll. The total is an increase of \$171,909.55 over last year.

The total is a combination of \$940,818,520.99 in local assessments as assessed by the county assessors, and \$184,328,001.38 in public utility valuations assessed and equalized by the state tax commission and apportioned according to the respective county ratios.

The total in local valuations is \$3,570,790.48 less than last year, and the total in utility valuations \$4,112,691.03 more than last year.

Among the figures as shown for the several counties are the following: The first figure being local, the second utility and the third total:

Baker	\$19,199,140.	\$7,479,304.28	\$26,678,444.38
Benton	\$12,805,380.	\$1,745,773.79	\$14,551,153.79
Clatsop	\$25,351,721.	\$2,965,014.79	\$28,316,735.70
Douglas	\$26,289,200.	\$7,224,872.31	\$33,514,072.31
Jackson	\$28,059,580.	\$7,535,037.17	\$35,594,617.17
Josephine	\$6,424,522.79	\$2,264,681.95	\$8,789,204.74
Klamath	\$40,335,917.95	\$11,749,704.96	\$52,085,622.91
Lane	\$32,474,123.21	\$10,173,237.57	\$42,647,360.78
Marion	\$41,642,940.	\$7,350,950,222.39	\$48,993,736.21
Multnomah	\$33,270,635.	\$50,050,222.39	\$83,320,857.38
Polk	\$12,468,140.	\$1,627,038.54	\$14,095,178.54
Umatilla	\$14,444,565.	\$1,799,025.20	\$16,243,590.20
Union	\$18,220,020.	\$5,641,376.55	\$23,861,396.55
Wallowa	\$11,088,628.97	\$1,342,820.77	\$12,431,449.74

After Multnomah county, Lane has the highest tax in the state, Marion is second and Klamath third.

WAS GANG LEADER OF THE COAST

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would probably have had to shoot it out, as the house was a veritable arsenal with loaded weapons at strategic points in all of the rooms.

Arrest Bandit's Wife

His wife, known as Evelyn Mills, arrested with him, was identified as the "attractive blonde" who piloted the bandit automobiles in two robberies attributed to Smith's gang.

Outstanding among the California robberies attributed to Smith are: The Rodeo branch of the Bank of Pinole, September 26, 1929, in which Constable Arthur McDonald was killed and \$25,000 stolen; the Tracy post office robbery in 1925 when \$25,000 was taken; the McAvoy train robbery in which \$15,000 was taken, June 22, 1929; and the hijacking of the Calwa Winery, near Fresno, March 1928, when \$170,000 worth of liquor was stolen.

Long Career Early

The 35-year old bandit's criminal record began when he was 17. He participated in a daring bank robbery at Santa Clara, Calif., and tried to shoot his way out. He then said he came from a wealthy Seattle family. He was sent to San Quentin prison. Subsequently he served terms in the Washington State reformatory for a Seattle burglary and the Washington State penitentiary.

His career ended shortly after his arrest. As the police automobile drew up in front of the post office where he was to be questioned he attempted to wrest a pistol from an officer and leapt from the machine. As he fled, police inspector Walter Garrett shot him through the back. The bullet penetrated Smith's heart. He had not been handcuffed because he pleaded he was ill.

Inspectors Make Arrest

The arrest was made by United States postal inspectors, police and sheriff's officers.

The Nobel robbery was traced to Smith by postal inspectors and the state bureau of criminal investigation through his methods of operation—the same method used in running down Jake Flegler, killed in Mifflin on October 14, when he resisted arrest. Postal inspectors had traced Smith since the Tracy post office robbery.

Identification Complete

Following the shooting, a parade of witnesses was brought to view the robber's body. Smith was identified by Louis Kronick, Pinole merchant, as the wounded bandit who raised from the floor in the Pinole bank robbery and killed Constable McDonald.

W. T. O'Malley, San Jose, said he had sold the bandit automobile to Smith a few days before the robbery.

Vincent Lombardo, El Cerrito, identified Smith as the leader of the Nobel robbery.

Currency Recovered

Much currency, part of which was believed to be from the Nobel loot, was found in his home. A notebook, containing train schedules and notes of "the best days to move in", carried jottings which officers interpreted as being directions for the Nobel robbery.

Postal inspectors said Mrs. Smith had been identified as the "mystery woman" who drove get-away cars in the Pinole and McAvoy robberies.

The first Pacific cable was completed in 1862. The first American Pacific cable was laid in 1903 between San Francisco and the Philippines, a distance of 7848 nautical miles.

Shouse, Raskob, Michelson, "Big Three" Behind Scenes in Democratic Triumph, Now Lay Plans for Presidential Race in 1922

By Rodney Dutcher (NEA Service Writer)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Three men who were running for no office came out of the recent democratic landslide with colors flying as high as anybody's. Their names are John J. Raskob, Jouett Shouse and Charles Michelson.



Jouett Shouse, right, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Charles Michelson, publicity director, congratulate each other on the victory.

In the comeback of the democratic party from its crushing defeat of 1928, Raskob was the master strategist who planned the attack and furnished the brains of war. Shouse was the general in active command and Michelson was the big ballroom man who used every day in the year to broadcast strong philippics at the G. O. P.

Between the three of them they made things hot for the republican leaders and now they are going quietly ahead with their plans for the 1932 presidential race.

Big Issues Aided.

Of course the work of Raskob, Shouse and Michelson was aided by various important factors. The republicans found themselves deprived of the prosperity issue which had always been an enormous help, facing a growing popular opposition to prohibition in several important states, handicapped by demoralized leadership which was not helped in any way by the political ineptitude of President Hoover.

But the Raskob-Shouse-Michelson trio was all set to tear into such a situation long before it began to appear. And it is very hard to see how any group of men could have done a better job.

Canny, soft-spoken little Raskob had made his plans even before election day of 1928. He was determined, at least, that he was going to keep on being chairman of the democratic national committee and that there would be a live democratic organization which wouldn't have to be built all over again just before campaign time. So he guaranteed the money and Shouse was put in charge of organization and Michelson installed to conduct the great campaign of publicity.

Raskob Brings a Change.

The republican leaders hate Raskob worse than all. A former republican himself, he has destroyed what used to be two great political truths which always comforted the republicans:

1. Democrats never hate any money.
2. Nobody ever hates of democrats except at election time.

Many democrats still dislike Raskob—dry especially. It has even been charged that Raskob keeps his hold on the party to use it as an instrument for the destruction of prohibition. But if they can forgive him his weakness, few democrats find it in their hearts to criticize him otherwise. No national chairman ever did more for the party. His skill has served to emphasize the comparative incompetence of the average politician.

Shouse a Real Asset.

Shouse has given a fine performance as chairman of the democratic national executive committee. Working with Michelson at headquarters here, getting around the country, making key speeches and keeping in constant touch with congressional situations everywhere, he has had general direction of the anti-administration attack.

He is urbane, tactful and yet forceful, an ideal man by both personality, party record and background to help heal the deep wounds gashed in the democratic party by the presidential year 1928. Shouse went into the foreground when Raskob stepped into the background. He made a dignified and attractive figure while the republicans were trying to figure out how

to get rid of National Chairman Claudius R. Houston.

Michelson, the high-powered and highly-paid publicity man, has conducted one of the most effective propaganda campaigns ever heard of. The opposition party paid constant tribute to him as it assailed his "malicious" picture in which the democratic party management so far outclasses the republican that there is no comparison.

The combination may be unable to encompass a democratic presidential victory in 1932, but they have made the prospects of a fight infinitely more interesting than they were two years ago when nearly everyone in Washington was sure Mr. Hoover would have two terms.

EMPHASIS IS PLACED ON BELIEF BULLETS WHIZ THROUGH CABIN

(Continued from Page One)

President in an urgent desire that this brief session, which must end March 4, see passed every bit of legislation considered necessary. They are fearful of the consequences of holding an extra session of the seventy-second congress in the spring—a prospect which is threatening.

A last minute move yesterday apparently eliminated controversy from one portion of the legislative program. Senator Robinson of Arkansas, the democratic leader, conferred with President Hoover at the White House, agreeing in a partial, non-partisan program of unemployment and drought relief bills. He himself will sponsor a drought aid measure which is understood to have administrative support. A democrat will do the same in the house.

Democrats in both branches plan to support republican moves to increase federal highway aid, speed up public building construction and inland waterway development.

The President's decision to submit the world court issue now still ranks in the brackets of some senate republican leaders. Senator Robinson, who favors adherence, said he was doubtful if any action could be had at the short session.

Republican house leaders have withdrawn opposition to permitting a vote on a government operation compromise plan for Muscle Shoals and should the conference committee break its deadlock at its meeting Tuesday this long standing controversy may be ended before Christmas holidays. Such committee action was not yet certain however.

The opening session always is restricted to formalities, but some excitement was in prospect through the plan of 50 Congressmen to make a demonstration on Capitol Hill.

not in the hopes of finding the person who fired the shot. Immediately after the first two shots had been fired, one of the boys said that he went outside, thinking that the dog was loose and someone was shooting at it. He looked up and down the street, but was absolutely certain that no one was in sight.

He had just re-entered the house when the third shot was fired, and the course of this bullet through the room was several feet above the other two.

Mr. Starace arrived home from town later in the evening to find his family frightened into hysterics, but when he was questioned by police and reporters, he could advance no theory as to the motive for the attempt on the lives of the whole household.

The family has lived in Klamath Falls only five months, and Mr. Starace stated that he had made no enemies. One of the boys told of a quarrel with a "Dutchman who drove a wood truck," but this man was questioned by officers, and the chance that he might have been implicated in the affair was dismissed.

Police found empty cartridges of two bullets in the street near the cabin, but were unable to find the third. From the direction the one bullet took through the two walls it is believed whoever fired the shot was standing on Adams street between Sixth and the Starace cabin.

Two patrolmen making the rounds of the neighborhood after the unsuccessful plot against the Starace family answered a report that two men lying on an embankment on South Sixth Street had been seen, but when the policemen reached the scene no traces of the men were found.

The Bitter Feud With an Ex-Friend That Keeps Governor Long Out of United States Senate

Louisianian Will Let Seat Remain Vacant Until 1932 Rather Than Permit Arch Foe to Succeed Him

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 18.—A seat in the United States senate is a very fine thing, but a good fight is a good fight and an old grudge is an old grudge. That explains why Governor Huey P. Long is going to wait until his present term expires in 1932 before he goes to Washington to begin the term as senator to which the voters elevated him at the recent election.

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell's place in the senate becomes vacant next March, and Governor Long is technically due to succeed him then. But Governor Long is not going to go. He is going to stay here and finish out his term as governor, and if that grieves Lieutenant Governor Paul N. Cyr there is no help for it.

Lieutenant Governor Cyr draws cards in the situation for two reasons: first, because he would become governor if Long resigned before his term expired; second, because he and Long are the most devoted pair of enemies this state has had in a long, long time.



Governor Huey P. Long, Louisiana's senator-elect, is shown here (right) with Lieutenant Governor Paul N. Cyr (in circle) his arch political enemy, who is keeping him out of the United States Senate. "I'm getting a little too fat," says Governor-Senator Long, "but I'll soon take it off working on my big program for the development of Louisiana."

Murder Trial Parted Them.

Long and Cyr used to be good friends—very good friends, so intimate that Cyr, who is huge and muscular, used to threaten his friend Long. But that was some time ago. By a freak of chance, a murder trial served as the rock on which their friendship was wrecked. Ever since then they have been after each other's windpipes, politically speaking.

Governor Long doesn't mention this enmity in formally announcing his decision to stay here. He says:

"My work in upbuilding Louisiana—eradicating illiteracy, reviving our domestic and foreign commerce, paving our highways, restoring the finances of our cities, together with the work I am helping to do for the Mississippi valley states, is worth more to the nation than anything I might do in the senate before May, 1932. By reason of this fact some of my friends in the U. S. senate on the republican side will, I am sure, accord me the right of a pair, at least on the vote to organize the senate, until May, 1932. Our good old state of Louisiana is just now getting its place in the sun. It will be the garden spot of the western hemisphere in eighteen months. I cannot leave this work."

However, local politicians recall that Long has often announced that he would never leave the state for as much as five minutes to give Cyr the chance of being governor.

"Paul Cyr will never be governor of Louisiana one split second during my term of office," he has said, over and over again. And he has proved that he meant it.

Dared Storm in Plane.

Once Governor Long was flying across the state in an air-riding storm came up and the pilot circled to avoid it. Long noticed that the circle was going to carry them across the state line for a few minutes. He ordered the pilot to fly right through the storm. The pilot obeyed—and escaped the possibility of being forced down outside the state and having Lieutenant Governor Cyr take charge during his absence.

Long recently refused to attend the dedication of the great Mississippi river bridge, connecting Louisiana and Mississippi at Vicksburg, because the program provided that he would have to cross the bridge and stand in Mississippi for five or ten minutes. No telling what Cyr might do in ten minutes as acting governor!

The most recent complication arose when Governor Long was asked to attend the Mississippi valley flood control meeting in St. Louis on Thanksgiving week. They faced each other across the table, Long and Cyr, at a meeting of the Louisiana State Board of Liquidation, as the St. Louis trip was being discussed.

Long Takes No Chances.

"All right," said Lieutenant Governor Cyr, "let's go to St. Louis together."

"Fine," said Senator-Governor Long. "And I think it would be best if we bunked together. We don't want to get out of each other's sight."

All Louisianians chuckled at the picture of those two arch-enemies as hotel room bed-mates. But the trip was called off; Long decided not to go.

There are reasons for Long's

objection to leaving the state. Long has built up a strong political machine, with officeholders appointed by him in the key positions. It has been freely predicted that Cyr's first act as governor, or as acting governor, would be to oust every one of these people and replace them with his own men.

On top of this is the fact that Louisiana has recently voted \$100,000,000 in bond issues for public improvements, including a \$5,000,000 state capitol. Naturally, the governor who has the spending of this huge sum can consolidate his political power beyond cavil, and Long has not the faintest intention of moving off to Washington just when this program is getting under way and letting his enemy Cyr take the reins.

Once Warm Friends.

The two men used to be warm friends. They campaigned together. In the race for governor Cyr carried his section of southern Louisiana for Long, and Long carried his section in the northern part of the state, for Cyr.

Once, in a hot campaign, Long tangled with a bitter enemy, ex-Governor Jared Y. Sanders, in a New Orleans hotel lobby. The two fought and Long finished with a section of Sanders' sleeve in his hand, torn off as he parried a blow. Cyr met him and dashed down to the lobby, vowing that he would pummel anybody who made a pass "at my friend Huey."

Political leaders managed to calm him down before he encountered Sanders. The incident was typical of the intense friendship between the two men.

Then came their break over a famous murder case. In 1927 Dr. Thomas E. Dreher and Mrs. Ada LeBoeuf were convicted of killing James J. LeBoeuf, the woman's husband, and were sen-

tenced to hang. Cyr, like many others, believed that James Beadle, Dr. Dreher's handy man, was really the sole guilty party. Beadle had turned state's evidence against the doctor and the woman and got off with life imprisonment.

As a member of the state pardons board Cyr fought hard to save the condemned pair, and the board finally recommended a commutation to life sentence.

Long over-ruled this recommendation, and Dr. Dreher and Mrs. LeBoeuf were hanged. Cyr issued a statement branding the execution as "a legal murder." Efforts to settle the quarrel failed, and when Long ran for the senate Cyr fought him vigorously.

Dared Long to Say It.

Opening his campaign in his own part of the state, Long made a bitter attack on Cyr. When he came into Cyr's territory, the muscular Cyr announced publicly that he would make Long jump through a window if he repeated his remarks in his own part of the state.

Cyr's presence, and then Cyr took a front seat in the first audience that Long addressed. Long's language that night was greatly modified.

Nevertheless, Cyr's fight was an utter failure. In his race for the democratic senate nomination—which is equivalent to election in Louisiana—Long carried Cyr's congressional district, and even Cyr's home town of Jeanerette, by a big majority. During the campaign Cyr announced that if Long was elected to the senate and took his seat, and he, Cyr, became governor, he would make a clean sweep of all Long officeholders. Long retaliated by saying "You'll never get a chance to sweep anything."

Right now the governor is busy keeping that promise. He won't leave the state until his

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Al Capone's Soup Kitchen Feeds Chicago's Jobless



The pictures here show the latest and most surprising venture attributed to Chicago's notorious Al Capone—the opening of a soup kitchen where free meals are served daily to thousands of jobless men. In the upper photo a line-up of hungry men is seen waiting for the doors of the kitchen to open; below, part of the crowd is shown at supper. Attendants in the place refused to give their names; note how the man behind the counter, at the right, in the white shirt, is concealing his face from the camera. The free meals consist of soup, meat, bread, coffee and doughnuts. Reports say the place is being financed by Capone, the noted gang chief.

FREEDOM IS DENIED BILLINGS

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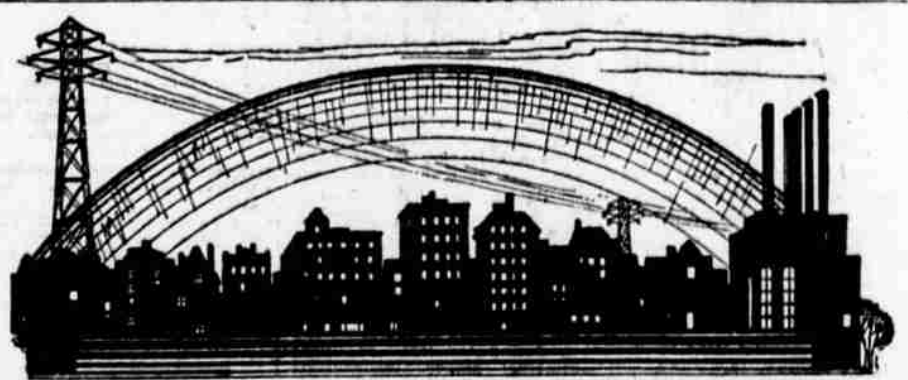
today he was "not surprised" at the decision of the California supreme court against recommending a pardon for Warren K. Billings.

Mooney, also convicted in connection with the Preparedness parade bombing in San Francisco told Warden James B. Holohan he would reserve further comment until he had read the decision.

FOLSOM PRISON, Cal. Dec. 1. (AP)—Warren K. Billings said he "could not expect anything different" when told today that the state supreme court had for the second time denied his plea for a pardon. He stated emphatically that he would not consider a parole.

SNOW AT PENDLETON

PENDLETON, Dec. 1. (AP)—A mixture of snow and rain was falling here today. The temperature was below freezing. Last night's minimum was 21 degrees.



EVERY EVENING

When Lights Go On

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