

OREGON'S CENTENNIAL ALBUM PAGE 27

JESSE APPLICATE
1811-88



CAME WEST WITH GREAT MIGRATION OF 1843... TRAINED AS A SURVEYOR, HE COMPLETED FIRST SURVEY OF OREGON CITY... HE WAS AN IMPORTANT MEMBER OF THE PROVISIONAL LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

WITH LEVI SCOTT AND OTHERS HE LAID OUT SOUTHERN ROUTE INTO OREGON KNOWN AS THE APPLICATE TRAIL

TRUSTED BY INDIANS, HE WORKED TO PREVENT MODOC WAR AND SERVED AS PEACE COMMISSIONER AT ITS CLOSE... IN 1876 HE NARROWLY MISSED ELECTION TO U.S. SENATE



Criminal John Dillinger Died 25 Years Ago Today

Editor's Note — A quarter of a century ago the end came for a stocky, grim-faced Hoosier who had terrorized the entire Midwest. With him died a brief but bloody era that for sheer violence and drama has never been equalled in the history of American crime.

By DON REEDER
INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Today the name Dillinger is nothing but a faint, bitter taste of memory for his family and the veteran policemen and reporters who were caught up in his sensational, bullet-pocked career.

But on that hot night 25 years ago—July 22, 1934—when John Dillinger was shot to death in front of a Chicago movie theater, he was perhaps the most notorious person in the country.

For nearly 30 of his 31 years, John Dillinger accomplished nothing to merit headlines. But by the time he was shot down, he had been blamed in one way or another for at least 13 killings, had looted banks of at least \$500,000, and had cost law enforcement agencies some two million dollars for the most intense police hunt this country had ever seen.

The Dillinger story actually began May 22, 1933, when he was released on parole from the Indiana State Prison after serving nearly nine years of a 10-21-year term for slugging and robbing a Mooresville grocer of \$550.

Before his arrest, Dillinger had quit school, worked as a machinist, joined the Navy, and was dishonorably discharged for desertion. He had married a 16-year-old girl. She divorced him while he was in prison.

Dillinger always called his one and only prison term "a bum rap" because his partner in the robbery turned state's evidence and got off with a light term. "I was just an unfortunate boy," he solemnly told newsmen after one of his arrests.

Dillinger wasn't beyond prison walls for a month before he held up the manager of a thread factory in Monticello, Ill. Then he branched out to where the real money was—in the banks.

Dillinger—the man he worked with—were blamed for dozens of bank robberies in subsequent months all over Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota.

The Dillinger gang was a rather loosely organized outfit, and to this day there is a lot of doubt that Dillinger gave all the orders. Operating with him were such seasoned gunmen as John Hamilton, George (Baby Face) Nelson, Alvin Karpis, and Fred and Arthur Barker.

On Sept. 25, 1933—four months after his parole from the same prison—10 convicts shot their way out of the Indiana State Prison. Dillinger later admitted that he had engineered the escape by smuggling three revolvers inside some material being shipped to the prison shirt factory.

"In the prison I met a lot of

good fellows," he explained. "I wanted to help them out. I stuck to my friends, and they stuck to me."

Stick to him they did. The day before the prison break Dillinger himself was captured by police in Dayton, Ohio. A little more than two weeks later three men walked into the jail at Lima, Ohio, and released him after killing the sheriff.

The Dillinger mob resumed its foray against midwestern banks, arming for the raids by looting police station arsenals.

Finally on Jan. 25, 1934, Dillinger and three of his men were nabbed without a fight by law officers in Tucson, Ariz. Dillinger was flown to Crown Point, Ind. and five weeks later bluffed his way out of the "escape-proof" jail with a wooden gun he carved in his cell.

Dillinger's luck held again as he shot his way out of a police trap a month later in St. Paul, Minn., with his French-Indian sweetheart, Evelyn Frechette. Then he drove back to his hometown of Mooresville and ate a leisurely chicken dinner with his father and relatives.

"Johnny is not a bad boy at heart," the father always said. Federal agents found Dillinger and six companions late on the night of April 22, 1934—holed up in the little Bohemia Lodge near Mercer, Wis. Once more he escaped.

With hordes of police hot on his tail, Dillinger headed for Chicago, his friends—and death. Tipped off by a woman companion who later gained infamy as "The Woman in Red," FBI agents surrounded the Biograph Theater on the near northwest side of the city and waited two hours for Dillinger to emerge from a Clark Gable movie entitled, "Manhattan Melodrama."

"DENNIS THE MENACE"



"I'LL GET IT! I THINK IT'S ABOUT ME!"

Labor Secretary Mitchell Named Strike Fact-Finder

NEW YORK (AP)—Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has entered the week-old steel strike. He will act as fact-finder for President Eisenhower, who reportedly is reluctant to intervene in the process of collective bargaining.

Mitchell's move is without precedent. He said he knows of no other secretary of labor who has acted in a similar manner. It is expected that the White House will use the information he provides as a basis for deciding whether to invoke the national emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.

Under Taft-Hartley, the federal government could issue an 80-day anti-strike injunction if necessary. But it was felt this would accomplish little at this time. Both sides appear to be dug in for a long struggle. Eisenhower reportedly feels that the 80-day cooling-off period would not change their positions although he has not ruled out the possibility of invoking Taft-Hartley.

The United Steelworkers Union strike has idled a half million workers in basic steel and shut down nearly 90 per cent of the nation's steel production. Another 45,500 workers in such allied fields as coal, railroads and trucking also have been idled as a result of the strike.

Vital defense projects, however, have been assured of enough steel to last until September, federal officials reported Tuesday. The union seeks a 15-cent-hourly annual package increase, claiming that the industry can afford it without raising the price of steel. The industry has refused, claiming that any increase in labor cost would force a price increase, and thus contribute to inflation. Pre-strike steel wages averaged \$3.10 an hour.

The fact-finding will not interrupt the mediation that has been going on here in an effort to settle the strike. Federal mediators meet again with both sides today. Both sides said after Mitchell's announcement that they would cooperate with him.

Missile Shot Said Success

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These tests could start next spring. Chimpanzees will try out the space chambers before man gets his chance.

The task of placing the first American in orbit has been assigned to the Atlas intercontinental range ballistic missile.

Pocketbook Pinch Unfelt By Striking Steelworkers

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The nationwide steel strike entered its second week today but most steelworkers have yet to feel any pinch in the pocketbook.

Many drew full two-week paychecks Tuesday and others have similar pay coming. In another two weeks, most steelworkers will collect three or four more days' pay for work up to the strike July 13.

Steelworkers also may draw two weeks vacation pay if they wish. Cars parked bumper-to-bumper Tuesday as U.S. Steel Corp. paid off some 10,000 employees at its nearby Homestead works.

"This strike is silly. I sure hope it's over very soon," said Harry Chedwick, 39-year-old father of six. "Nobody worries about Harry, except Harry. Every day I lose money means a tremendous loss to my family."

Steelworker Edward Davis commented: "Nobody wanted to strike and very few men wanted a raise in pay. However, we are glad to strike if it means holding on to some of our benefits."

In addition to the 500,000 striking United Steelworkers, the shutdown has idled some 45,500 workers in allied industries. Hardest hit are railroads, coal mines, truckers and Great Lakes shippers.

Comic Plays Round Of Golf

NEKSKOWIN, Ore. (AP)—Comedian Jack Benny shot a round of golf here Tuesday to start a brief holiday at this Oregon coastal resort.

Benny said he would stay here a total of three days, and then continue north to visit friends in Seattle.

A reporter asked Benny if he planned any personal appearances or would film any television shows during his Northwest visit.

Benny replied: "Just vacation—strictly no business."

The comedian said, though, that he planned to go to Kansas City, Mo., next month to film a television show on which former President Harry Truman will make an appearance.

Benny, by the way, fired an 84 on that round of golf here Tuesday.

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Cabinet Aide Faces Ouster

PORTLAND (AP)—Delegates to the annual convention of the Townsend Clubs of America here were scheduled to act today on a resolution asking the ouster of a member of President Eisenhower's cabinet.

The resolution urged the resignation of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur Flemming. It contended he consistently opposed efforts to improve the nation's health, education and welfare.

The resolution said Flemming "has betrayed the sick and the disabled... and the senior citizens who looked to him in hope for leadership in the campaign to create a decent and adequate social security system."

The 600 delegates also were scheduled to act on another resolution that reads: "The Townsend organization opens its doors and its hearts to all Americans of good will regardless of their race, creed, color or place of origin."

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Fact-Finder Designation Puts Aide In Limelight

WASHINGTON (AP)—His designation as a steel strike fact-finder puts Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell in the limelight for a possible 1960 vice presidential nomination bid.

Mitchell is obviously one of 10 Republicans President Eisenhower considers well qualified for future advancement in party affairs—even for the presidency itself.

Of the 10, Eisenhower has named only Vice President Richard M. Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller. He also has said that he will not choose between them if they contest for the presidential nomination next year.

While the President is keeping to himself the other eight names on his list, he is known to look with a pleased political eye on Mitchell.

The labor secretary outlined his one-man fact-finding role Tuesday and told questioning newsmen that his reports to Eisenhower could form the basis for any decisions Eisenhower might make to act. He said he would consult with other government officials and even with the disputing parties if that seems desirable. He indicated, however, his studies will be informal.

Mitchell told a news conference he will be operating under a provision of the law creating the Labor Department which authorizes the secretary to investigate "the causes of, and facts relating to," all labor-management disputes that might affect the welfare of the people.

Mitchell said that so far as he knows, no other labor secretary has acted in a similar manner. If the secretary can contribute to an acceptable settlement of the steel wage dispute, he will have gained political stature. If he fails, his hopes for the 1960 vice presidential nomination could nose-dive.

Because he is a Roman Catholic, Mitchell has figured in a great deal of GOP discussion for second place on the ticket. His chances evidently would be enhanced if the Democrats, meeting first next year, should put either Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) or California's Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown on either place on their ticket. Both are Catholics.

Politicians here speculate that

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