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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 1 OF 11

FILE NUMBERS:
62-20034, 62-24153, AND 62-27268
subject  Capone, Alphonse
file number  62-20034
section number
serials  1-2
total pages  6
pages released  6
pages withheld  0
exemption(s) used  

230
June 20, 1928.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

If in order for you to furnish, I would be glad to have resume of any record on file concerning Al Capone - recently known as the Chicago Gangster.

Capone is now residing at Miami or Miami Beach, Florida.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: UNITED STATES SENATE]

[Stamp: COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE]

[Stamp: JUN 21 1928 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
JUN 29, 1930

[Address]

My Dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 20, in which you request that there be furnished to you a resume of any record on file concerning Joe Capone, recently known as the Chicago "Gangster."

A search has been made of the Bureau's files and the only information found therein concerning Al Capone is that in December, 1925, some inquiry was made by the Bureau with a view to locating the whereabouts of Al Capone, inasmuch as it had been reported that a relative of Capone, who was acting as chauffeur for him, might be able to furnish some information concerning Martin J. Durkin, the man wanted for the murder of Special Agent R. C. Shamblin of this Bureau. It was subsequently ascertained that Capone's chauffeur had no information concerning him.

There is also found in the files a report to the effect that one Alfred Capone, at Chicago, was a defendant in a civil suit instituted by the Government for damage to a mail truck.

No references to the name of Al Capone other than the above are found in the Bureau's files.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Special Inquiry

February 14, 1930

I am submitting herein a letter to the President by Mrs. Edith Williams of New York, New York, in which the writer complains of the incarceration of her son, Donald, by the Warden at Miami, Florida.

This does not appear to be a matter falling within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau, and I am therefore forwarding Mrs. Williams' letter to you for such action as you may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Director

[Signature]

[Name]

[Date]

[Address]
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President Riley

Dear Sir,

I have written a letter to my son impressed in his place as
Miami Florida, with the
please read some of our
soldiers to please bring
would have justice to the
American citizens who were
here on Board and was
killed in battle. The Commission
was my brother's but also
his older brother. My
please help me.
I am in a big exchange for the other people, who are very helps in helping me. I have much more due to the kindness, and thank you for trying to help me. I am receiving a letter.

Sincerely,

Josiah Williams

[Signature]
subject: Cappucc, Alphouse
file number: 62-24153
section number:
serials: 1-57
total pages: 215
pages released: 212
pages withheld: 3
exemption(s) used: 67D
September 15, 1930.

Memorandum of telephone call from Mr. Richey, White House.

Mr. Richey said that Mr. Ralph Merritt, of California, was on his way over to the Department from the White House, to see Mr. Hoover, and suggested that it would be worth while for Mr. Hoover to talk to him.

Mr. Hoover said he would be glad to see Mr. Merritt.

Did.

HWH
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES.

Mr. Nitchey, Secretary to the President, called by telephone on the 15th. and said that Mr. Ralph Merritt, of California, would call to see me about a matter which he was desirous of submitting for the Bureau's consideration. Mr. Merritt called and stated that he was actively connected with the Grape Growers Association of California. He stated that the Farm Board had made extensive loans to this industry and that Mr. Cann was the head of the industry, administering the funds advanced by the Farm Board. He said that Mr. Cann had been in receipt of several anonymous communications, as well as numerous phone calls, from alleged racketeer interests threatening his life if he continued to carry out his program. He stated that Mr. Cann had been informed that he should not come to New York or Chicago and if he did so he would be killed. Mr. Merritt wanted to know whether there was some protection the Department of Justice could furnish Mr. Cann in view of his semi-official status in administering the funds advanced as a loan by the Farm Board. I informed Mr. Merritt that off-hand I did not know of any law warranting any action being taken but suggested that he submit the entire matter to the representatives of the Farm Loan Board and if they thought it was possible to do so they might submit the matter to the Department of Justice, inquiring whether it was a matter falling within the jurisdiction of the Department and whether protection could be furnished Mr. Cann in the capacity he was serving.

Mr. Merritt left saying he would submit the matter to the Farm Loan Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

RECORDED & INDEXED

OFF 17 JUN

Director.

COPIES DESTROYED
120 JUL 27 1930
September 17, 1930.

Memorandum of telephone call to Mr. Ralph Kerritt.

Mr. Kerritt said a mistake had been made in addressing the letter to Mr. Dodge instead of Mr. Dodds. That the Farm Board had written it and it is now on the desk of Mr. Dodds, Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Hoover said he had made inquiry late yesterday but had been advised that the letter was not yet in. Mr. Kerritt said it was not sent over until late yesterday. Mr. Kerritt said that when a conclusion is reached he will be very glad to come over and see Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover said Mr. Dodds would not be in town until tomorrow but that he will talk to him tomorrow morning, and will more than likely give Mr. Kerritt a ring.

HMG
Memorandum of telephone call from Mrs. Willebrandt.

Mrs. Willebrandt said that Mr. Teague of the Federal Farm Board has been talking to her and has given her information concerning the holding up of cars in the Chicago yards by racketeers. Mrs. Willebrandt asked if it appears from the facts that the Board has disclosed - if the racketeers are holding up cars, and going thru the yards at Chicago - can the Bureau post men there to check up on it. Mr. Hoover said he thought it outrageous - Mrs. Willebrandt interrupted to say that she is not interested at all in the protection of the man (the man who disburse the loan) personally.

Mrs. Willebrandt says that Mr. Teague has the Chief Auctioneer of the Railroad yards here. She asked if the Bureau could not act if Mr. Hoover is given the story. She asked if it does not fall within the Bureau's work. Mrs. Willebrandt said that of course if the Federal Government steps in and makes the racketeers lose that much more money they will be all the more dangerous to the man.

Mr. Hoover suggested that Mrs. Willebrandt have Mr. Teague come over this morning and see Mr. Dodds. Mrs. Willebrandt said that while Mr. Teague was talking to her Mr. Dodds and Mr. Merritt were in conference. Mr. Dodds was very much interested but did not have the later information which is more complete. Mr. Dodds suggested that men be assigned to the Farm Board and paid by them, but it is thought that this will not be as practical. The racketeers keep the cars in a tie up so long that the ice melts and the contents of the cars are spoiled.

Mrs. Willebrandt said she has the name of the Capone Racketeer who is in charge of the yards. They insist on being paid from $5 to $100 per car before they will release them. Mrs. Willebrandt says there will be such a long delay if they do as Mr. Dodds suggests. Mrs. Willebrandt said she would give Mr. Hoover the details which Mr. Teague had given her. She said she wished to have the man see Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover said Mr. Dodds was the one he should see and talk to and that he would arrange while Mrs. Willebrandt holds the phone for a conference. (Called Mr. Dodds)

Mr. Dodds said he would see the men right away and Mr. Hoover said he would go in with them. Mrs. Willebrandt said all the assurance she desired was that Mr. Hoover would take care of the matter.

Mr. Hoover said he would be so glad to be able to get Capone in some way. He has not yet tried the case he has. Mrs. Willebrandt said she thought all that is needed is for someone to work and he would do much more than he has.

Mrs. Willebrandt gave the names of the men from Chicago as Henry Schreiber, Schrag, and Mills. Mills is head of the Auctioneer...
Mrs. Willebrandt said that these men are very shy of talking to anyone but Mr. Teague. Mrs. Willebrandt said she would try to have the men "rounded up". That they were with Mr. Teague fifteen minutes ago. Mr. Hoover said he would talk to Mr. Dodds before they arrive.

Memorandum of telephone call from Mr. Teague.

Mr. Teague said he had talked with Mrs. Willebrandt and that the men are to return to his office at 12:30. He cannot get in touch with them until then. They will come in to see Mr. Hoover then. Mr. Teague will call Mr. Hoover and let him know. Mr. Hoover suggested that Mr. Teague call Mr. Dodds and let him know when they are coming over.

Mrs. Willebrandt telephoned to ask if Mr. Teague had gotten in touch with Mr. Hoover.

H.G.
Alfred A. Conn
My, Attorney, California Landgraffs, Inc
Chair ex. Comm. Fruit Industries, Inc
85 Second Street
San Francisco

Home address
525 Wilshire Blvd.
Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mr. Miss Garman - Our office will be closed Friday morning.

Mr. Turner--Mr. Turner--

Call in, please.

Mr. Turner will get first chance of merger.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
SEP 24 1930

At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 20th instant, I attended a
conference in the office of Mr. Nugent Dodds, when there were present Mr.
Dodds, Mr. Ossel of Mr. O'Brien's Division, Mr. Donald D. Conn, Managing
Director of the California Vineyardists Association, Chairman, Ex-Commissioner
of the Fruit Industries, Inc., 85 Second Street, San Francisco, and
Mr. Merritt, formerly Managing Director of the Sunkist Orange Co. and now
associated with Mr. Conn. The discussion first revolved about the question
as to the power of this Department under the statutes to assign an Agent
of the Bureau to the Farm Loan Board for such work as the Farm Loan Board
might direct, presumably in connection with the protection of the person of
Mr. Conn, whose life has been threatened by the gangsters of Chicago. Not
having any very definite idea as to what the matter was all about, I requested
Mr. Conn to relate the story which he did and which was in substance about
as follows:

For several years back it seems that the gangsters of Chicago and
New York particularly have levied tribute against the grape growers and
shippers of juice grapes in the form of an assessment against each carload of
grapes coming into Chicago and also in the form of an assessment of 3¢ against
each lug or crate of grapes sold at the Chicago Freight Yards from the cars.
Mr. Conn stated that they had endeavored to combat this practice which led to
a depression of the grape market and in his efforts to ascertain exactly what
was going on, he placed a gangster by the name of Joe Ferrera, one of the
Capone group, on his payroll and ascertained the facts with regard to this
racket which is designed to permit the gangsters to buy in the grapes arriving
at Chicago at practically their own price because of the fact that they
destroy the market for the grapes. He stated that the Chicago Police were
absolutely under the domination of the gang; that during the grape-shipping
season while the carloads of grapes were on the tracks at Chicago, the police
invariably conducted numerous raids particularly in the foreign section of
Chicago seizing and destroying small lots of home made wine and intimidating
the foreign populace so that they would not go to the freight yards to purchase
grapes and manufacture wine for their own consumption. He stated further that
the gangsters employed several men to warn the foreign element at the freight
yards to be careful as the police and Prohibition Department were active in
searching out those who purchased grapes to manufacture wine. He stated
further that Ferrera had given him the information relative to the persons
behind this racket. Ferrera's employment with Conn, of course, was supposed
to be unknown to Capone but apparently they learned something of his double
dealing because a few months back Ferrera and his companion were shot and
When Mr. Dodd observed that Mr. Irrgang had called on him the day before, Mr. Conn immediately stated that Irrgang was tied up hand and fist with the Airolo-Moran gang and that Irrgang has not only been fully informed of all the circumstances with regard to this racket but has himself been a party to it; that now apparently the only reason he is complaining is because in addition to the $20 assessment against each car, which Irrgang himself has participated in, the Moran gang is adding a $20 assessment, making $20 in all, of course, Irrgang is now squealing because the shoe is on the other foot. He stated that Messrs. Mills and Godding, who accompanied Mr. Irrgang to the office of Mr. Dodd, the day before, and had previously been in conference with Mr. Teague of the Farm Board, were henchmen of Irrgang, fully acquainted with all of the facts and parties to them. Mr. Conn did, however, state that Irrgang's facts were correct and that the department might look with profit to Irrgang for his side of the story. Mr. Conn was particularly anxious to have the department and Bureau place Agents in the freight yards at Chicago for the purpose of observing the actual payment of the by lug assessment on all persons buying grapes. There is no doubt in my mind but what his real purpose was, and in fact he admitted the same, to make a display of force on the part of the Federal Government in order to enhance the price of his grapes and obtain a better net therefor. In fact, he stated, that on the thousands of carloads of grapes which had recently been shipped to the East from California, no shipper had yet made any profit in fact practically all of them had lost money on grapes shipped to the East; and that they would continue to lose money unless something were done to break up the activities of the gangsters particularly in Chicago. Mr. Merritt endeavored to argue that the department had a right under the law to assign a man or men to the Farm Board for any use that they might desire to make of them. Mr. Dodds, Mr. Gales and the writer combatted that contention and it was therefore dismissed. Mr. Merritt, however, argued that the government and particularly the Farm Board had a property interest in the life and person of Mr. Conn inasmuch as he, Mr. Conn, had been designated after careful selection to disburse a million dollars for the Farm Board in alleviating the conditions in the grape industry. He related the fact that although the Farm Board had seen fit to take over four hundred thousand tons of grapes out of the market in order to take up the surplus by diverting these grapes to the making of medicinal wine for which Mr. Doran of the Treasury Department had issued a special permit, nevertheless, the retail price of grapes in the East this year is lower than ever before, and the Farm Board's plan, of course, will prove an absolute failure unless drastic action is taken.
Mr. Dodds asked Mr. Conn for names of persons who would be in a position to supply the Bureau and Department with facts relative to the assessment against the carloads of grapes and also relative to the tribute exacted against each lug at the freight yards. Mr. Conn stated that he would be glad to place the Agents of the Bureau in touch with a Mr. Mark Adamson, one of the receivers of carload lots of grapes at Chicago, in open competition with Charles Irrgang, the complainant, who had been to the Department the day before. Mr. Conn stated, however, that he was satisfied that Mr. Adamson would not give the Bureau Agents any information in the absence of his, Mr. Conn's, help and assistance and he suggested that if the Agents might meet him at Chicago on Thursday morning of this week, he would put them in touch with Mr. Adamson and would urge Mr. Adamson to disclose such facts as were in his possession. Mr. Dodds and Mr. Osceas agreed that this action at least might be taken and consequently it was arranged that Mr. Conn would advise Mr. Dodds on the writer on Wednesday morning, the 24th instant, of his reservation to Chicago, he expecting to arrive in that city on Thursday morning, the 25th instant. It was further agreed that the Bureau would arrange to assign 2 Agents to meet Mr. Conn on the train a short distance out of Chicago and proceed with him to a point where they might interview Mr. Adamson. Mr. Conn is to be in Chicago between trains only 1½ hours, consequently, it will be only possible for him to see Adamson for a short time, introduce the Agents to Adamson and do what he can to urge Adamson to disclose the facts.

It was also agreed that the Chicago office of the Bureau would immediately assign Agents to interview Mr. Charles W. Irrgang who had previously called at the Department, for the purpose of obtaining a complete statement from him and also interview Mr. Godding and Mr. Mills who accompanied Mr. Irrgang to the Department. The Chicago office was advised by telephone to have Irrgang interviewed on Monday morning and was also advised generally of the desire of the Bureau to have 2 Agents meet Mr. Conn on Thursday morning. Further telephonic instructions will be issued to the Chicago office when Mr. Conn had advised of his train reservation.

With regard to the situation at New York, it appears that the price on grapes is more or less controlled by an alleged conspiracy on the part of the Truckers Union, it appearing that the Union has increased its price for trucking grapes from 3½ to 10½ per lug during the past year. The 10½ lug charge is a prohibitive charge, apparently out of all reason, and is really an assessment in another form. It was agreed that the New York situation might wait until we ascertain just what the facts are at Chicago. It was pointed out by Mr. Conn and Mr. Merritt that there are only three big markets for grapes in the East, the same being Chicago, New York and Pittsburgh, and that practically 90% of all grapes shipped from California went into these markets and by far the larger percentage to Chicago. The question of jurisdiction of the Department in entering into the investigation at all was discussed at some length between Mr. Dodds and Mr. Osceas and Mr. Osceas was of the opinion that the jurisdiction even at best is doubtful, however, he agreed that a preliminary investigation should be made in an effort to determine the jurisdiction. The writer vigorously objected to any plan which might place Agents of the Bureau as ob-
servers in the freight yards at Chicago and stated that the Bureau was not accustomed to assigning its Agents to police work of this type. Mr. Oseas and Mr. Dodds supported the writer in that contention and it was agreed that that plan would not be adopted. Mr. Conn promised to obtain a list of the buyers of carload lots of grapes in order that the Bureau may interview said buyers for the purpose of ascertaining the facts with regard to the payment of a levy on one occasion of $20 and on another occasion of $30.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.
Dear Sir:

Confirming telephone conversation of this date made by Special Agent R. N. Butterworth of the Chicago Bureau office to the Anti-Trust Division of the Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C., in which the substance of this letter was telephoned, the following data is submitted:

Special Agents R. N. Butterworth and Albert Miller interviewed Charles W. Irregang and C. R. Codding who supplied the following information concerning tribute paid to racketeers by buyers of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois: Charles W. Irregang, 169 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois, stated that in 1929 Joe Ferrera, a notorious gangster of Chicago, Illinois, representing the Miello-Noran Gang, conducted a "racket" in which tribute was collected on all juice grapes sold on the Chicago and Northwestern "juice grape track" at Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois. The tribute varied and was paid by the buyers to the racketeers. The first week of October 1929, Joe Ferrera stopped the auctioning of cars at the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad track and insisted that all juice grapes auctioned be sold at the Chicago Produce Terminal track, 27th & Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The United States Fruit Auction Company agreed with Ferrera to pay $20.00 a car from the auction's funds on all cars auctioned at the Chicago and Northwestern "juice grape track" and the racketeers agreed not to interfere with the auctioning of juice grapes at the other three distributing points in Chicago, Illinois, where grapes are unloaded on the railroads. The United States Fruit Auction Company paid $13.00 to Joe Ferrera by check at the end of the season of 1929 for the cars of juice grapes auctioned at the Chicago and Northwestern track at $20 a car.

On the other one thousand cars sold at the Chicago and Northwestern track at Clinton Street, Chicago, Illinois, Ferrera obtained from 5¢ to 30¢ a lag as tribute from the buyers before he allowed the cars to be opened. Most of the juice grape buyers in Chicago are composed of

[Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]
barbers, boot-blacks and peddlers, who purchase a car of juice grapes and resell it in small lots. Tony Butch was bodyguard of Joe Ferrera in 1929 and both of these men were shot in the Spring of 1930, Ferrera being killed and Butch seriously wounded. Butch subsequently fled to Milwaukee, Wisconson, where he has been in hiding up until a short time ago when he returned to Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Irrgang stated that the line-up for 1930 of the racketeers for the sale of juice grapes at the Chicago and Northwestern track is in charge of Ted Newberry who is allied with the Al Capone gang and furnishes the money to buy the grapes. Manny Schrieber, of the Fruit and Produce Company, Chicago, Illinois, has been put in charge of this "racket," and Tony Butch has been brought from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to work with Schrieber. Schrieber's "muscle man" is Tony Romano, a racketeer who represents Newberry and Schrieber in the intimidation of juice grape buyers and has charge of the gun men.

On September 12, 1930, three gun men in a Buick Sedan visited the Produce Terminal track at 27th & Ashland Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of intimidating the buyers, and on September 16, 1930, two other gun men came to this track in a Lincoln Sedan, showing their guns, and told Sam Grey and his partner Dave (last name unknown) that the gun men represented Manny Schrieber and that these buyers would hear more about this matter later. On September 19, 1930, Mr. Irrgang returned from the auction at 27th & Ashland Avenue, Chicago, with Manny Schrieber and Tony Romano, and on this trip Schrieber told Irrgang that Schrieber had taken Ferrera's place in the juice grape racket and that Schrieber would later see Irrgang to make a deal on the cars of juice grapes auctioned at the railroad tracks in Chicago, Illinois.

On September 21, 1930, Mark T. Adamson, a Chicago fruit broker, who handled the Ferrera juice grape purchases in 1929 on a joint account of Adamson and Ferrera, and Manny Schrieber talked to Perry Stern, assistant to Irrgang and an auctioneer in the United States Fruit Auction Company at the Atcheson, Topeka and Santa Fe track on 21st and Archer Streets, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Schrieber stated to Mr. Stern that the representatives of the juice grape growers from California were coming into Chicago and selling juice grapes at lower prices than the market price and that these representatives would be prevented from doing this after Schrieber had organized the juice grape market. On the same afternoon at the Chicago and Northwestern juice grape track, Tony Romano told Perry Stern substantially the statement as given by Schrieber to Perry Stern.
It was known in Chicago, Illinois, on September 19, 1930, that Mr. Irrgang, Mr. Mills and Mr. Godding were in Washington for the purpose of discussing the juice grape matter because Mark T. Adamson on September 19, asked Joseph P. Scanlan, the representative of the California Fruit Growers Exchange in Chicago, while they were standing in the lobby of the Produce Exchange Building, whether Irrgang, Godding and Mills had accomplished anything by their visit to Washington, D. C. On September 20, 1930, Mr. Irrgang stated he was informed by Mr. Hal Pitt, the assistant to Mr. Scanlan, that Mark T. Adamson knew that Messrs. Irrgang, Mills and Godding had been in Washington, D. C., and further stated that the appointment of these gentlemen with Mr. Teague of the U. S. Farm Loan Board at Washington, D. C. was made by Mr. Joseph F. Scanlan of Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Irrgang stated that on September 21, 1930, Tony Romano talked with Perry Stern, the assistant of Mr. Irrgang, at the Clinton Street yard of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and that Mr. Romano made the following remark: "Give my regards to Irrgang. He should have seen us before going to Washington and will regret it."

Mr. Irrgang stated that Mr. Larry Archer of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., located in the Produce Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, had informed him that Newberry of the Al Capone gang had appointed Manny Schriever to collect tribute in connection with the juice grape racket this year as was conducted last year by Joe Ferrara on behalf of the Astilico-Moran gang.

Mr. Irrgang stated that the juice grape cars are received in Chicago on the following tracks:

First, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Chicago, Illinois, 21st Street and Archer Avenue.

Second, Chicago and Northwestern, Clinton Street near Kinzie Street, Chicago, Ill.

Third, Chicago Produce Terminal, 27th & Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fourth, Rock Island, Taylor Street to 16th, South Chicago, Illinois.

During 1929 five thousand cars of juice grapes were unloaded in Chicago, Illinois, and of this number eleven hundred cars were unloaded at the Chicago and Northwestern track, thirteen hundred and sixty cars at the Chicago Produce Terminal track and the remaining cars were split between the Rock Island Railroad and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad juice grape tracks.
Mr. Irrgang stated that there is a surplus of grapes this year and that 400,000 tons have been left on the vines, having been purchased by the Farm Loan Board, to be used as by-products.

Mr. Irrgang also stated that Mark T. Adamson, of the Produce Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois, was a very close friend of Joe Ferrera and was lined up with him and will probably be connected with Manny Schreiber in the buying of grapes this year.

Mr. E. E. Mills, 1425 South Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, treasurer of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, Chicago, Illinois, is out of Chicago at the present time and will not be back until Wednesday, September 24, 1930, when he will be interviewed by Agents of the Chicago Bureau office.

Mr. C. R. Godding, 55 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois, secretary of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, which is the auction in which the juice grape cars are sold, stated that he accompanied Mr. E. E. Mills and Mr. Charles Irrgang to Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1930, and that on September 18, 1930, these gentlemen had a conference with Mr. Teague of the Farm Loan Board in the morning, and in the afternoon had a conference with Mr. Dodd of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. Mr. Godding stated that Mr. Irrgang at these conferences did most of the talking as Mr. Irrgang was more familiar with the matter of the racket in the juice grape business in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Godding verified the data furnished by Mr. Irrgang, as reflected in this letter, concerning the payment by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company of $20 a car to Joe Ferrera on the juice grapes sold by this auction at the Chicago and Northwestern juice grape track during 1929 and added that he and Mr. Mills do not know the details of the other facts set forth in this letter as shown by Mr. Irrgang, except as they have been informed of them by Mr. Irrgang. Mr. Godding stated that the U. S. Fruit Auction Company was incorporated in 1926 in Chicago under the laws of the State of Illinois, with a capital stock of $250,000, $100,000 of which has been paid in, 51% of the issued stock of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company is owned by the Chicago Auction Company and the Independent Fruit Auction Company, of which the Independent Fruit Auction Company owns 60% of the 51%, and the Chicago Auction Company owns 40% of the 51%, the remaining 49% of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company being owned by individuals interested in the fruit and produce business.
The officers of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company are as follows:

F. L. Kellis, President.
C. W. Ryrgang, Vice-President.
E. E. Mills, Treasurer.
C. R. Godding, Secretary.

These officers compose the Board of Directors with V. Milting, a Chicago attorney.

The Fruit Auction Sales Company is engaged in the business of auctioning of table grapes and other fruit in broken car lots. The company was incorporated in 1927 under the laws of the State of Illinois, with an authorized capital stock of $300,000, of which 60% is owned by the Chicago Auction Company and 40% by the Independent Fruit Auction Company.

The officers of the Fruit Auction Sales Company are as follows:

C. R. Godding, President.
C. W. Ryrgang, Vice-President and General Manager.
E. E. Mills, Treasurer.
W. B. Clore, Secretary.

These officers compose the Board of Directors with Frank Cunego of Chicago, Illinois, added.

Mr. Godding stated that the Chicago Auction Company and the Independent Fruit Auction Company were formerly in business in Chicago, Illinois, and incorporated the Fruit Auction Sales Company and the U. S. Fruit Auction Company to handle all sales of fruit on the auctions in Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay
Acting Special Agent in Charge

FAY:EB
The following information was received telephonically from Agent Bitterworth at Chicago, Ill.:

Charles V. Ferrara, acting for the Capone gang, obtained a racing call and place there at the Chicago Terminal Track on Clinton Street, Chicago. The first week of October, 1929, Ferrara stopped the auctioning of cars at this track, and insisted that all juice grapes mentioned in the sale of the Chicago Terminal Track, 27th and Ashland Avenue, be delivered to the Chicago Terminal Track. The United States Fruit Auction Company agreed to pay $20.00 from the auction fund on all cars auctioned at the Northwestern Track if the racketeers did not interfere with the sales as to the auction on the other three tracks in Chicago. The auction company paid $1,300 to Joe Ferrara at the end of the season in 1929 on the cars auctioned at the Northwestern Track at $20.00 a car. Of the other 1,000 cars sold at the Northwestern Track, Ferrara obtained five cents a pound and up from the buyers of the grapes before the cars were opened at the track. The juice grape buyers are barbers, bootblacks and peddlers who buy a car and resell it in small lots. Tony Sacco was bodyguard for Ferrara and both were shot this Spring, Ferrara being killed and Sacco wounded. Bucio subsequently returned to Milwaukee where he has been in hiding up until recently.

**Line Up**

The line up for 1930 on the sale of juice grapes at the Northwestern Track is in charge of Mr. Newberry, who represents the Al Capone gang and furnishes the money to pay the juice grapes to the buyers. Manny Schriber, of the Schriber Produce Exchange, is in charge of this racket and Tony Bucio had been brought from Milwaukee to work with Schriber. Schriber is one of the men who represents Mr. Newberry and Schriber is intimidating the buyers and also has charge of the gunmen. On September 12, 1930, three gunmen, in a Buick Sedan, visited the Terminal Track at 27th and Ashland Avenue to intimidate the buyers, and on September 14, 1930, two other gunmen came to the tracks in a Lincoln Sedan, and told Sam Grey and his partner, Dave, last name unknown, that the gunmen represented Manny Schriber, said that the buyers would hear from them later. Recently, Wurgang returned from the auction at 27th and Ashland Avenue with Schriber and Tony Romano in Schriber's car, and Schriber told Wurgang that he, Schriber, was taking Ferrara's place and would see Bucio later to make a deal on the cars auctioned at the Railroad Tracks. On September 21, 1930, Mark F. Adamson, a Chicago broker, who handled Ferrara's purchases of grapes in 1929, on a joint account of Adamson with Manny Schriber, paid Mr. Perry Stern at the S. F. & S. P. Track, 21st Street, Chicago, and Schriber said that the representative

**RECORDED & INDEXED SEP 26 1930**

62-24153-11
of the juice grapes growers in California was coming to Chicago and
selling juice grapes at lower prices and that these representations
would be prevented from going this after December has passed in
the market. On the same afternoon, Tony Rosenbloom, the manager
of Mr. Facca's representations, the same thing of the Northern fruit
was known in Chicago that Stern, Mills, and Gelling went to Washington
on the grapes matter on September 16th, because Mark F. Johnson, the
Joseph P. Scanlon, representative of the California Fruit Growers
Exchange at Chicago on September 10th, at the library of the Produce
Exchange Building, 12 StlFn, Mills and Gelling had accomplished any-
thing in Washington. On September 20, Rosenbloom was informed that Mark
Adamson knew they had been in Washington, D.C. The appointment with
Mr. Teague of the U. S. Farm Board to see the Chicago man was made by
Mr. Scanlon. On September 21, 1929, Tony Rosenbloom talked with Stern,
Assistant to Mr. Uhrsgang, of the Northwestern Railroad, saying, 'Give
my regards to Uhrsgang. He should have seen us before going to Wash-
ington, and will regret it.'
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL O'BRIEN

With reference to the complaints of Charles H. Irrgang and Donald D. Conn in connection with interference with interstate transportation and sale of juice grapes by Chicago retailers, there is transmitted herewith for your information, a copy of a memorandum of a telephone call received from Special Agent Butterworth of the Chicago office on the 22nd instant. Mr. Goddard and Mr. Mills are also to be interviewed by Agents of the Chicago office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 199557.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-14153-5
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 24, 1930 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

SEP 23, 1930.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUGH DODDS, ACTING HEAD, CRIMINAL DIVISION

September 23, 1930.

With reference to the complaints of Charles V. Jurgen and Donald O'Connell in connection with interference with interstate transportation and sale of juice grapes by Chicago racketeers, there is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of a memorandum of a telephone call received from Special Agent Butterworth of the Chicago office on the 22nd instant. Mr. Goddard and Mr. Mills are also to be interviewed by Agents of the Chicago office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Inc. 159751.
CHICAGO I11.
SEPTEMBER 25, 1930

DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D.C.

JUICES GRAPE INVESTIGATION ANTI TRUST R E MILLS INTERVIEWED TODAY
STATED BELIEVES DONALD CONN REPRESENTATIVE CALIFORNIA VINEYARDISTS
ASSOCIATION NOTIFIED MARK ADAMSON WORKING WITH NANDY SCHRIEDER
ON GRAPE RACKET OF AUCTION DELEGATION WASHINGTON VISIT SEPTEMBER
EIGHTH, STOP CONN WAS FRIENDLY WITH PERERA LAST YEAR WHEN
PERERA EXACTED TRIBUTE FROM CHICAGO JUICES GRAPE BUYERS MILLS DOBBS
CONN TRUSTWORTHY MILLS SAID AUCTION INTENDS CONFUNDING ACTIVITIES
THIS YEAR AUCTIONING JUICES GRAPE AT OWN TRUCK IRRIGATION TRACING
CHECK PAID PERERA LAST YEAR BY AUCTION

PAY ACTING.

Rec'd and Decoded
9-25-30
4:55 PM. UTC.

SEP 25 1930

Mr. Hughes:
Please watch this carefully.
I suspected we may be drawn into an
unworthy cause. We surely don't want to
send our resources to one group of
machiavellians against another.
In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Chicago office of this Bureau with regard to interference with interstate transportation and sale of juice grapes by Chicago racketeers, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a telegram received from the Chicago office under date of September 25, 1930.

Very truly yours,

Inc. 159963.

Director.

62-24153
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL O'BRIAN

SEP 26 1930

In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Chicago office of this Bureau with regard to the interference with interstate transportation and sale of juice grapes by Chicago racketeers, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a telegram received from the Chicago office under date of September 25, 1930.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inc. 139564.
September 25, 1930.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL O'NEIL

For your further information in connection with the complaint of interference with the interstate shipment of juise grapes from California by gangsters of Chicago, there is enclosed hereewith a copy of a letter addressed to this office by the Acting Agent in Charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau under date of September 22nd, relating in detail the results of interviews with Messrs. Charles E. Irrgang and C. H. Godding.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Inc. 190570.

13  12-24153-8

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SEP 25 9 P.M.

[Stamp]
Supplementing my memorandum of the 23rd instant in connection with the investigation of the activities of persons interested in the marketing of juice grapes, I desire to advise that Mr. Donald Conn's secretary called this office yesterday and gave Mr. Conn's reservation on the Liberty Limited train to Chicago, leaving Washington yesterday afternoon, as previously arranged. When the reservation was checked with the railroad, it was found that both the car number and time of departure were wrong; consequently, Mr. Conn was again called at the Carlton Hotel and his secretary when advised of the erroneous information, corrected the same and stated that Mr. Conn was leaving Washington yesterday at 3:25 on Train #59, Pennsylvania Railroad, known as the Liberty Limited, occupying drawing room "A" in Car #16.

On receipt of this information the Chicago office was advised by telephone to have Special Agents Butterworth and Miller board this train at Gary, Ind., this morning, it being due to arrive there at 8:16, to contact Mr. Conn and proceed with him to Chicago and to meet Mr. Mark Adamson who Mr. Conn states can give details with regard to the general allegations previously made by him, Mr. Conn.

In talking with Chicago, Acting Agent in Charge Fay advised that Mr. Irrgang had called his office yesterday and had suggested that Mr. Charles Smith of the DeJurria Fruit Dealers at Chicago who could give additional information. Incidentally, Irrgang also stated that he understood that Mark Adamson was organizing a grape juice association which would have for its object preventing independent dealers from buying grapes at the freight yards at Chicago. Agents Butterworth and Miller are, of course, in possession of all the information supplied by Mr. Irrgang, Mr. Mills and Mr. Godding and they are under instructions not to divulge that information to Mr. Conn or to Mr. Adamson and to collect such facts from these two men as they may desire to volunteer. Upon receipt of the reports covering interviews with Mark Adamson and the further interview with Charles Smith, which was authorized by me, the Department should be able to definitely determine whether there is a violation of the Federal Law involved and whether the investigation should proceed.

Respectfully yours,

V. W. Hughes, 62-24153-9
Mr. B. Attorney Johnson reported by telephone this morning that the President of one member of a group had called his attention to the violation of the Sherman Act by the members operating on grape shipments. Johnson undertook an investigation, had not gotten far, and wished directions given to the local special agent to assist him.

Mr. 'O'Brien told him that the matter had already been reported here by a number of the farm groups, that the Department was not yet clear whether the facts justified the intervention, and that a confidential investigation had already been ordered and was now in progress. The Department desired to avoid all publicity. On the surface it appeared as if this matter was a local matter.

Mr. Johnson replied that restraining of interstate trade was involved and that the State official had no adequate force to make an investigation. He will await further word from the Department. If he is called upon to act he will undertake to get the cooperation of the local officials.

OCT 6, 1915

RECORDED

SEP 25, 1915

J. B. 0'B.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. AUGUST FOBES, ACTING HEAD, CRIMINAL DIVISION

September 22, 1936

For your further information in connection with the complaint of interference with the interstate shipment of fresh grapes from California by gangsters of Chicago, there is enclosed here with a copy of a letter addressed to this office by the Acting Agent in Charge of the Chicago office of this Bureau under date of September 22nd, relating in detail the results of interviews with Messrs. Charles N. Irzyek and C. M. Gedding.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Inc. 189570.

62-24153

SEP 22/1936
A further conference was had with Mr. Oseas of Mr. O'Brien's Division this afternoon relative to the 'grape growers' association case. Mr. Oseas stated that from the information received to date, he was unable to determine whether the Federal Government would have jurisdiction and whether there had actually been any restraint of interstate commerce.

Inasmuch as I was awaiting word from the Chicago office of the Bureau relative to the interview with Mr. Conn this morning, I called Chicago by telephone and Agent Butterworth advised that he had met Mr. Conn at Ft. Wayne, Ind., and had ample opportunity to talk with him and get his point of view; that upon arriving at Chicago they had met Mr. Mark Adamson but had not gone into any detail on the case at that time, Adamson requesting that the interview be deferred until this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and Agent Butterworth was then awaiting a call from Adamson.

Agent Butterworth was instructed to immediately endeavor to obtain detailed facts with regard to the shipment, movement and sale of the juice grapes in question, that is, to determine whether said carload lots of grapes were shipped on consignment or whether they were shipped on a straight order bill of lading, whether the cars subsequently sold by the brokers and auctioneers at Chicago had been purchased outright by said brokers and auctioneers or whether the brokers and auctioneers were acting for the shippers. Agent Butterworth was also told to immediately ascertain just how the restraints were enforced, how the money was paid, the percentage of carload lots sold by auction as opposed to those received by the broker and sold privately; also, to endeavor to ascertain the reason for the imposition of an assessment of $20 against carload lots at certain freight yards and the imposition of a 5½ to 30½ lug charge against the grapes at other freight yards.

Mr. Oseas feels that if this information can be definitely obtained and forwarded, he will then be in a position to determine whether there have been any restraints on interstate commerce.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

V. W. Hughes

[Date] SEP 27, 230 A.M.
September 30, 1930.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In reference to the investigation which you are carrying on of the situation that is prevailing in Chicago, pertaining to the distribution of grapes in that market, Mr. H. J. Eustace, Chief, Bureau of Markets for the State of California, was in Chicago recently and sent me two letters from there which I am enclosing herewith.

I thought perhaps you might care to have your men see the parties mentioned in these letters.

Very truly yours,

C. C. Teague,
Member, Federal Farm Board.
My dear Mr. Teague,

Sure enough my

recollected letter I have seen more
people and I believe that if your

would make a quick good lift
out here alone and take on

a few people - the V.C. Taggert
(whose code I recollect) and he

would get a few men in his
office and both things over, it

would be a splendid thing to do.

But a first-hand picture for
yourself and get some of the

important men to support the

great plan as they come to. When

they understand it directly from
as soon as possible. If not, I may not be there at all. I was only going to stay for a little while.

So... if you are alone and need any kind of assistance, I will be there to help you.

The K & B Hotel in Atlantic City.

May I keep your call on?

If your dream comes true, I will be there with open arms.

God bless you.
Hon. C. C. Teague,  
Mayflower Hotel,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Teague:

I have been spending some time in the South Water Market here in Chicago, and have talked with a number of people, some of whom I know personally, and have for many years, and this gangster business is particularly bad on the Northwestern tracks. It seems the gangsters price is $50.00 per car, which means that the growers are losing just this amount. The whole racket seems to be confined particularly to this one yard, and people who are in a position to know say that it may extend to other yards. They have attempted to get the buyers in line on the other yards already, but so far have failed.

If you could possibly take the time to come to Chicago and look it over at first hand, it would be worth your time. It is quite essential, however, that you come out here unannounced and do not appear at first in any of the places where you would be recognized. I would suggest that you see the young man whose card I enclose, a member of a well known brokerage house, and I can guarantee in absolutely every way that he would have some of the juice grape buyers come into his office and give you the facts, with their ideas as to how the matter could be handled.

They tell me this morning that the demand for juice grapes is better, but prices are unchanged and net around $30.00 to $40.00 per ton.

Yours very truly,

EE: L

[Signature]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. O'NEILL.

October 4, 1930.

There is enclosed herewith photostatic copies of a letter addressed to your office by Mr. C. C. Teague, Member of the Federal Farm Board, under date of September 30, 1930, together with photostatic copies of of its two enclosures addressed to Mr. Teague by Mr. E. J. Rustace, the latter communications suggesting certain interviews at Chicago with further reference to the complaint received by this Department of a possible violation of the Antitrust Laws on the part of certain gangsters in the city of Chicago alleged to have interfered with the interstate shipment and subsequent distribution of juice grapes.

I am replying to Mr. Teague's letter, advising him that his communications, with its enclosures, has been transmitted to you, and that I shall be guided by your advice as to what, if any, further investigation should be made. I shall appreciate, therefore, receiving your views regarding the wisdom of conducting these additional interviews.

There is also enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent R. E. Battersworth, of the Chicago Office of the Bureau of Investigation, dated October 3, 1930, and entitled: MANNY SCHRADER; TONY ROMANO [Juice Grape Investigation] Antitrust Matter, which has attached an original cancelled check made payable to Joe Farrow in the sum of $1250.00 and signed by Charles W. Trygstad and G. B. Godding. There is further enclosed a catalogue of "California Grapes To Be Sold At Auction By United States Fruit Auction Company of Chicago". No doubt, you will want to consider the facts disclosed by the report of Agent Battersworth before advising with regard to the further investigation of this case in line with the letters received from Mr. Teague. You will note in the report of Agent Battersworth that the investigation has been suspended, pending further instructions. At your convenience, please advise what, if any, further investigation you desire, and whether the persons mentioned by Mr. Rustace in his letter to Mr. Teague should be interviewed.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

34
Dear Mr. Jones,

In the Chicago Market,

with reference to the statement of July 10th,

I wish to mention that the.

I then be recommended.

October 9, 1930.

[Signature]

[Note: The handwriting is unclear and difficult to read.]
H. E. GLECO
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
CHICAGO ILL.

ADVICE WHEN REPORT GRAPE GROVERS CASE MAY BE EXPECTED EXPEDITES

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

RECORDED

62-24153-14
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 8: 9:30 A.M.
CC673 9 COLLECT=CHICAGO ILL 2 52P
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WASHINGTON DC=
RETEL REPORT GRAPE GROWERS CASE IN MAIL TONIGHT=
FAY ACTING.

3-MAY

62-24153
RECORDED
OCT 8 1930

THE QUICKER, EASIER AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

39
The case originated at Chicago, Illinois. The report was made on October 24, 1930, for the period from September 25 to October 25, 1930, by R. H. BUTLERWORTH.

**Synopsis of Facts:**

Investigation disclosed that it is on the day of pricing for grapes that private bids or terms are given to Chicago raisin salesmen. The seller is asked to state the purchase price in the sale. A statement about the grape auction company and its use of the term "grade" is also made. The grape auction company collects 1¼ commission on gross sales of grapes from shippers and also collects three cents per pound as a terminal charge. Descriptions of subjects submitted, W. W. McFarland, President, Brokers' Division of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association, sent a telegram to the Farm Loan Board protesting against adverse action by the auction company. Mark L. Adams, a subject who attempted to collect tribute, has been stopped. The Chicago office of Bureau requested instructions as to whether further information is desired.

**Reference:** Letter of the Bureau dated September 22, 1930, and telegram to the Bureau dated September 25, 1930.

**Details:**

Letter to the Bureau dated September 22, 1930, and telegram to the Bureau dated September 25, 1930.

**Approved and Forwarded:** S. L. Fay

**Copies of this Report Furnished to:**

3: Bureau
3: Chicago

**Bureau of Investigation:** OCT 4 1930 A.M.

**Department of Justice:** OCT 9 1930
Agent investigated alleged that a Chicago Fruit Auction Company and the efforts of Mark T. Adamson and Chicago FRY Brokerage Company are being made to form a "Grape Growers' Association" among fruit grape buyers and Chicago brokers handling juice grapes in Chicago. Of the object of this association will be to put the independent fruit grape growers from selling juice grapes on display in the market. Mr. Irngang stated that the brokers in Chicago handled juice grapes and as follows:


He stated that these brokers controlled about 80% of the juice grapes sold privately in the Chicago market.

Mr. Irngang further stated that Mr. Perry Stern, one of his assistants in the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, on September 22, 1930, had talked with a salesmen of the Fry Brokerage Company and this salesmen stated to Mr. Stern, as follows: "I don't know how far the forming of the association has gone, but the scheme is slowly going forward. The association will stop the grape growers in California from sending representatives to Chicago, Illinois and selling their grapes on terms.

Mr. Irngang stated that a brother-in-law of Joe Ferrara, who was killed in a "gang" war in Chicago, Illinois in the Spring of 1930, and who was in charge of the exacting of tribute at the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks from buyers of juice grapes during 1929, had applied for a position at the Chicago Produce Terminal Freight track which is controlled by the Chicago auction companies, and that he, Mr. Irngang, who is general manager of the Chicago Auction Company, had employed this man to work on the juice grape track of the Chicago Produce Terminal. Mr. Irngang stated that he did not know the name of Ferrara's brother-in-law, but would obtain it and notify Agent of this man's correct name and address.

Mr. Irngang stated that this man told him that the "Gangster" Gang have all been driven out of Chicago, Illinois or killed; that the Capone Gang now controls the "Juice grape racket" in Chicago, Illinois and that at the Chicago and North Western Railway's Juice Grape track the racketeers have established a price of $50.00 a car which is to be exacted from all buyers on that track by Subject MAINY SCHRAIDER before the car will be allowed to be opened. Mr. Irngang advised Agent that Mr. Charles W. Smith
who is manager of the Distilled Fruit Corporation, and at 1425 N. Racine Avenue, should be interviewed by the
information from Mr. Smith regarding the trip made to Chicago,
Illinois.

Mr. Mills interviewed Mr. W. A. Sills, president of 1425 N. Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who stated that he is chairman
and director of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, and that all information
presented to him regarding this Auction Company are returned by him to
Mr. Charles W. Irrgang, vice-president and general manager of the
Auction Company.

Mr. Mills stated that he accompanied by CHARLES W. IRRGANG and C. E. Judding, secretary of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company,
proceeded to Washington, D. C., on September 17, 1930 via Pennsylvania
Railroad arriving in Washington, D. C., on the morning of September 19, 1930,
that while in Washington they had a conference with Mr. C. C. Teague
of the Farm Loan Board about 10 A.M. September 19, 1930, and in the
afternoon of the same day they conferred with Mr. Dodd, Assistant to
the Attorney General in charge of criminal cases; that this delegation
from the Fruit Auction Company returned to Chicago, Illinois on the
afternoon of September 19, 1930 via Pennsylvania Railroad; that Mr. IRRGANG attended an auction at noon on September 19, 1930, and returned
from this auction at 27th and Ashland Avenue to the South Water Market
with Subjects MANNY SCHRAIBER and TONY ROMANO in Schraiber's automobile.

Mr. Mills stated that Emanuel C. Conn, representative
of the Chicago Vineyardists' Association, San Francisco, California was
in Washington, D. C. during the visit of the Chicago delegation from the
Auction Company and Mr. Mills believes that Mr. C. C. Teague of
the Farm Loan Board may have informed Mr. Conn of the Chicago delegation
of the Auction Company's visit to Washington, D. C., and that Mr. Conn
notified Mark T. Adamson that the Auction Company representatives were
in Washington to confer with Mr. Teague. Mr. Mills stated that he believes that Mr. Conn is not to be trusted in the juice grape investigation because when Mr. Conn visits Chicago he always contacts with
Mark T. Adamson, a Chicago broker, who has been linked up in this
with Joseph Ferrara who conducted the juice grape racket at the Chicago and
North Western Railway tracks and who is now believed by Mr. Mills and
the other officers of the Auction Company to have the same connection
with Subjects in this case. Mr. Mills stated that he believes that
Adamson is in close touch with Mr. Conn and that Adamson has notified
the Subjects in this case regarding the Auction Company's delegation's
visit to Washington, because Joseph P. Scanlon, the representative of
the Southern California Fruit Exchange, informed Mr. Mills upon his (Mills')
return from Washington that Mark V. Mathew had told Mr. Searle that Mr. Mills had sold the 200 cars of juice grapes that had been sold at the auction by the North Western Railway— juice grape—track. Mr. Mills had agreed not to sell any more grapes in the absence of this agreement, not to sell any more grapes at the North Western Railway track, Mr. Mills also agreed not to interfere with buyers at the other nine tracks in Chicago, where juice grape cars were opened and sold by buyers at retail. Mr. Mills stated that no juice grape cars were sold by the auction company at the Chicago and North Western tracks after this agreement was made with Joe Ferrars, and that at the end of the season the auction company paid a check of $2,000.00 on each car at a rate of $20 a car, for all cars which had been auctioned by the auction company at the Chicago and North Western tracks, prior to the making of this arrangement by the auction company with Joe Ferrars. Mr. Mills stated that the U. S. Fruit Auction Company have arrangements with the Chicago and North Western Railway, the Rock Island Railroad and the Santa Fe Railway whereby juice grape cars can be transferred from the yards of these various railroads to the Chicago Produce Terminal in Chicago, which is operated by the auction company to be sold at auction and afterwards returned to the railroad yard of the company for unloading; that the Santa Fe Railway also has an arrangement by which juice grapes may be auctioned at the Santa Fe yard instead of sending it to the Chicago Produce Terminal to be sold by the auction company.

Mr. Mills stated that this year during the juice grape season, that the auction company intends to conduct auctions of juice grapes in carload lots only at the Chicago Produce Terminal, 47th and Ashland Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Mills stated that a car of juice grapes contained some 100 to 1500 bags or packages.

Mr. Mills gave agent the following report on the juice grape situation which he had received from the Pioneer Fruit Company, Los Angeles, Cal., which company Mr. Mills represents in Chicago.
The Control Board is now buying from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of Black Juice Grapes at $17.50 per ton f.o.b. different points in California. This price includes the stabilization dues and C. V. A. assessments. Thus the net to the grower is practically $14.50 per ton.

The surplus bought by the Control Board will be mainly used by the Associated Fruit Industries for Grape Concentrates, Syrups, etc., and is not supposed to compete in any way with the fresh grapes shipped to certain markets. It is estimated that 50,000 tons of Thompson Seedless and 55,000 tons of Muscats, Tokays, Emperors, Black Juice, and Malagas will be shipped this year, and that the shipments of 1922, and is estimated by varieties as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variety</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thompson Seedless</td>
<td>Not to exceed 5,000 cars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muscats</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tokays</td>
<td>9,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emperors</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Juice</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malagas</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>55,000 cars</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mr. Mills had that the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, charges 15% on the gross price received on each case of Juice Grapes.

The U.S. Fruit Auction Company, in inspecting the produce, deducts the freight, labor, and other charges from the purchase price and deposits the balance in a Chicago bank, or if the purchaser orders the produce, it is shipped to the buyer by the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, or if the buyer desires the produce, it is shipped by the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, or if the buyer desires the produce, it is shipped by the U.S. Fruit Auction Company.

Frank H. Buck, another member of the firm, shipping fruit from California,接到 the produce from the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, and sends it to Chicago for inspection.

In the Chicago market, the produce is sold by public sale or auction, and the produce is then shipped to the buyer, either by rail or by road, or by any other means.

At the time of shipment, the produce is insured for transit, and the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, or the buyer, is responsible for any loss or damage.

The produce is held by the buyer until the produce is sold, and the proceeds are paid to the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, or to any other person or company as may be agreed upon.

Mr. Mills' name also appears on the report of the investigation, indicating that he was involved in the matter.

In conclusion, the U.S. Fruit Auction Company, as a whole, is responsible for the produce, and the buyer is responsible for the proceeds.
and this percentage is deducted from the purchase price paid by the buyer; that the Auction Company also deducts 10 per cent on all juice grapes sold by the Auction Company to any one, and transfers the balance of the purchase price to the shipper in California. Mr. Irrgang stated that he private sales under the original contract in California Mills, the car is delivered by the representative of the shipper, and the bill of lading is given to the shipper; that the shipper gives the representative a sales order to deliver all cars sent by the shipper to the shipment's representative in Chicago, who has the right to sell it or divert it according to orders received from the shipper; that after the car is sold by the representative he pays the freight and other charges, deducts his commission fee, and remits the balance of the purchase price to the shipper in California, either by wire or by draft to the shipper's account in a Chicago bank.

When a juice grape car is placed for sale at the U. S. Fruit Auction Company for auction, the car is solicited by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company by the representative of the shipper the day before the car is to be auctioned, and immediately after the sale is consummated on the auction, a delivery order is given by the Auction Company to the buyer. "After the purchase price has been paid by the buyer to the Auction Company, the Auction Company on receipt of the purchase price from the buyer, deducts the freight and other charges, such as insurance, demurrage, etc., and deducts the auction charge of 2.50 cents per ear, and then draws up a check for the remainder of the purchase price, either in the name of the shipper's representative or to the shipper, according to the instructions received when the car was placed on sale at the auction." Mr. Irrgang stated that while the cars are solicited to the Auction Company for sale, yet the title to the contents of the car remains at all times in the shipper and that the purchase price is governed in remitting the proceeds from the sale by the dollar received from the shipper on each car. Mr. Irrgang gave the following as an example of selling a car of juice grapes at the U. S. Fruit Auction Company:

"Frank H. Buck Company, Mills Bros. Representative, assigns a car to the Auction Company for account of the shipper. When the car is sold at the auction the Auction Company makes an entry in the account of Frank H. Buck Company, Mills Bros., Representative. The shipper is delivered to Mills Bros., by the Auction Company and Mills Bros. deposits it to the account of Frank H. Buck Company in a Chicago bank."

Mr. Irrgang stated that 60 ears of juice grapes have already been sold by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company up to Sept. 25, 1930, and that all of these sales have been made at the Chicago Produce Terminal track, 27th and Ashland Ave. Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irrgang
Further stated that he is the representative of the
California Vineyardists' Association and the Fruit Industries, Inc., with offices at San Francisco, California. Mr. Conn stated that the juice grape crop is raised by the following growers:

California Vineyardists' Association, consisting of about 12700 grower members and 280 grower members, who together control about 95% of the juice grape crop in the United States.

San Joaquin Growers-Shippers Association, consisting of about 1,000 grower members, who control about 10% of the crop.

California Fruit Exchanges, consisting of about 15,000 grower members, who control approximately 5% of the crop.

The remaining 15% of the juice grape crop is raised by various independent juice grape growers in California. The principal ones consisting of the following growers:

A. J. Luera, Cucamonga, Cal. 700 Acres
Ben Arkalian, Fresno, Cal. and Lerdо, Cal. 3000
E. Arkalian, Fresno, Cal. 3000
Tracy Waldron, Fresno, Cal. 1000
The most important shippers and growers of juice grapes belonging to the California Vineyardists' Association are:

- John H. Conn, Quincy Fruit Exchange, Quincy, Illinois
- Pacific Fruit Exchange, San Francisco, California
- Earl Fruit Company, San Francisco, California
- Digiorgio Fruit Company, California

Mr. Conn stated that the California Vineyardists' Association controls about 75% of the juice grapes sold in Chicago.

Mr. Conn stated that he represented the California Vineyardists' Association and the Fruit Industries Association, that the secretary is paid by the State Chamber of Commerce of California, with an office at San Francisco, Calif., and that the Fruit Industries, Ltd., is owned by the United States Farm Loan Board; that the Fruit Industries, Ltd., have offices at 60 Second Street, San Francisco, Calif.; that Mr. Joe Willebrandt, with an office in the Investment Building, Washington, D.C., is general counsel of the Fruit Industries, Ltd.; that the general sales agent of the Company is Hugh Adams, Pure Oil Building, West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois; and that the office manager of this Company is L. H. Fischer, with an office in the Pure Oil Building, West Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Conn stated that his home is at 585 Hillsboro, San Mateo, California, telephone number Balboa 2466, and that it is necessary to make an appointment with him, and a telegram sent to L. C. Goddard, marked "Personal" to the office of the Fruit Industries, Ltd., 60 Second Street, San Francisco, California, will be forwarded to him by Mr. Goddard and arrangements made whereby Mr. Conn may be interviewed.

Mr. Conn stated that he is not on friendly terms with the U. S. Fruit Auction Company at Chicago, Illinois, which company handles the juice grapes sold by auction in Chicago, and stated that the terminal charge of $2.50 charged by the Auction Company on all juice grapes sold on auction is unnecessary and that this amount should be refunded to the shipper instead of the Auction Company in Chicago, Illinois, and that if the growers would obtain the proceeds of this terminal charge they would be enabled to make a profit on all sales sent to the Chicago auction. Mr. Conn stated that he had a very close friend of Joe Ferrara, who operated in Chicago in 1929 on the juice grape market and who was killed by gangsters or racketeers in 1930. Mr. Conn stated that as far as he knows Joe Ferrara was reliable and honest in all of his dealings.
Mr. Adamson stated that this Association sent a telegram to the Farm Loan Board under McFarland's signature, complaining about the Terminal charge made by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company on juice grapes sold by the Chicago auction.

Agents made an appointment with Mr. Mark T. Adamson to have a conference with Mr. Adamson in the Produce Exchange Building, 1425 S. Racine Avenue, Chicago, on September 26, 1930.

Agents interviewed Mr. Adamson at his office in the above mentioned building on September 26, 1930 and asked Mr. Adamson whether there was an association in Chicago, Illinois, of the brokers and brokers of juice grapes. Mr. Adamson stated that there is a Brokers' Division of the American Fruit and Vegetable Shippers' Association, of which W. W. McFarland of Riley-McFarland Company is the president and J. E. Tritchell is the secretary and treasurer. He stated that the brokers composing this Division are as follows:

- J. V. Klein Company
- Chicago Fruit Brokerage Company
- E. C. Bitterman
- T. E. Roblance
- McFarland Brokers
- Riley-McFarland Company
- Mark T. Adamson Company
- Carroll Bragg Brokerage Co.
- Frank Cleary
- N. D. Boehm
- C. F. Olson

Mr. Adamson stated that this Association sent a telegram to the Farm Loan Board under McFarland's signature, complaining about the Terminal charge made by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company on juice grapes sold by the Chicago auction.
Mr. C. C. Teague,
Member, Federal Farm Board,
Washington, D. C.

We as an organization composed of the principal distributors of grapes in the Chicago territory representing large California growers and shippers have for months past been endeavoring to secure for our growers and shippers equal rights on an authorized public team track of the Chicago Produce Terminal, which terminal is controlled by the Santa Fe and Illinois Central railroads on which special privileges have been granted to private interests operating as an auction company of which Charles Irigang, Edward Mills and Charles Godding are the dominating factors resulting equal privileges to our members unless they pay tribute in the form of terminal and auction charges amounting to forty or fifty dollars per car which we are trying to save for our California growers. If your Board desires to assist California grape interests we respectfully suggest that you investigate this feature in which you will have our fullest cooperation.

W. W. McFarland, President
CHICAGO BROKERS DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN FRUIT & VEGETABLE SHIPPERS' ASS.

Mr. Adamson gave against the following history regarding the juice grape business in Chicago: He stated that before the South Water Market moved to its present location in 1985 that the juice grape business in Chicago was purely a peddling proposition on track; that the intention of the South Water Market was that all cars sold on auction were to be made at the Chicago Produce Terminal track at 27th and Ashland Avenue, and an agreement was made whereby only owners of a unit in the South Water Market Trust would be eligible to unload cars on this track; that three brokers, namely Mark T. Adamson Company, McCaffrey Bros. and Hyer Shuman and Company were permitted to buy units in the South Water Market Trust and were to be the only brokers allowed
Mr. Adamson stated that in 1929 Joe Ferrara, the largest juice grape buyer in Chicago, Illinois, but Mr. Adamson emphatically denied that Joe Ferrara had intimidated any juice grape buyers at the Chicago and North Western Railway track in 1929 or had received any tribute through the juice grape racket. Mr. Adamson stated that he and Joe Ferrara operated a joint enterprise in 1925 for the buying of juice grapes, which were shipped at the Chicago and North Western Railway track and peddled out to buyers. Mr. Adamson stated that in 1928 he also sold some of the Chicago shipments at private sales and that the peddling of grapes from these sales had never been interfered with by Joe Ferrara and that buyers had not been intimidated in any way in purchasing grapes from cars not owned by Ferrara.

Mr. Adamson stated that Joe Ferrara had a brother-in-law named Dominick DeMore who was married to Ferrara's sister and that Dominick DeMore supplied the money for Ferrara to purchase the juice grapes in 1929; that Vincent DeMore, brother of Dominick DeMore, was also interested in the sale of juice grapes at the Chicago and North Western track, but
and no money involved. It was just a way of getting the cooperation of the farmers to sell their grapes at the Chicago and North Eastern Railway track in Chicago, Illinois. The entire grape market was opened to all buyers.

Mr. Adamson stated that Subject ROMANO had never attempted, as far as he, Adamson, knew to intimidate buyers at the Chicago and North Eastern Railway track in 1930. He stated that Subject ROMANO had visited him and had suggested that a juice grape racket be established at the track in Chicago where juice grapes were unloaded. Mr. Adamson stated that he was then opposed to this proposition and prepared a “fake” telegram dated Sept. 30, 1930, supposed to have been sent from Washington, D.C., by Mr. Donald D. Egan to Mark T. Adamson at Chicago, Illinois, the other telegram (fake) dated Sept. 30, 1930, supposed to have been sent from Los Angeles, Cal., by T. E. Peck of the Pepper Fruit Company to Mark T. Adamson at Chicago, which reads as follows:

129 M.

Mark T. Adamson, Personal
400 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Clearing House Control Board wire they are advised there is organization started in Chicago to control purchase and sale of all juice grapes. Do you know anything about this deal or people connected with it. You are aware Federal Government through Farm Board has already paid approximately thirty million dollars into grape relief program through Federal Control Board and are working on picking out in additional eight to ten millions. We cannot tolerate any organization interfering with free sale and movement of grapes in Chicago or any other markets and if necessary the entire power of United States Government will be used to combat any such organization. If you know people connected with this organization, you will do them favor by conveying this information to them.

(sgd) Donald D. Conn.
714 A
So Pepper's assistant, Mr. Adams, stated that he never opened deposits on this account. The reasons for this are unknown to me.

Mr. Adams paid the accounts about 80% of the whole of these, which included the sale of private goods in Chicago. Adams came to me with the following:

**DESCRIPTION**

The following is a description of the subjects in question:

Turner were furnished by Mr. Adams.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Tony Romano</th>
<th>Manny Bohlberg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>20 years</td>
<td>40 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'7'</td>
<td>5'10'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
<td>200 lbs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td>tall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>black = squinted</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>black</td>
<td>very dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>dark</td>
<td>married, two children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status</td>
<td>married</td>
<td>fruit and vegetable broker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>operates soft drink parlor</td>
<td>lives in vicinity of Logan Square, Chicago.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality</td>
<td>American citizen, speaks good English</td>
<td>American citizen, speaks good English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>brother, Frank Romano, formerly employed in Internal Revenue Bureau, Chicago, Illinois; also, two brothers operating drug stores in Chicago; father operated a saloon in Chicago before prohibition.</td>
<td>Drives his Cadillac car, with wire wheels painted white.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal record</td>
<td>Arrested when a woman was shot in a restaurant at the corner of Wells and North Ave, Chicago. Identified the killer and Tony Romano released.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name: Tony Tornatore, alias Tony Youth
Age: 20 years
Height: 5'
Weight: 200 lbs.
Build: heavy
Eyes: dark, squinted
Mustache: smooth face
Hair: dark brown
Marital status: single.
Mr. Charles W. Irsgang, the Agent of the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks, stated that in Sept., 1930, through a confidential source, he was made aware of a fraud being perpetuated by some rackets operating on the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks. This source stated that a buyer at the Chicago and North Western track had told Phil that if he wanted to purchase grapes at the Chicago and North Western track the buyer (Phil) would have to pay the prices set by the rackets. He also stated that the gangsters would not allow the buyer to purchase grapes unless the buyer had previously paid $50,000 a car to the gang.

Mr. Smith stated that he further informed him that while he was in the office of a Chicago broker that he heard a conversation in which the buyer stated that he had received $75,000 profit on a year's worth of juice grapes and out of which $75,000 had been obliged to give $50,000 to the "racket" representing the juice grape rackets. Mr. Smith stated that he would attempt to see this man known as "Phil" again at some time next year, because he had heard that the personal violence will be done to their employees by the rackets operating at that track. He stated that the buyers are arriving at the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks, and the sales are sold at auction, and if necessary, that they are diverted back to the Chicago and North Western track for distribution.

Agent R. E. Butterworth in 1929 made an investigation of the Minneapolis and St. Paul Fruit Auctions and in that investigation, entitled: "GAIBLE-KOHLINSON COMPANY ET AL.," Agent Butterworth interviewed Mr. E. E. Mills and Mr. Charles W. Irsgang of the Chicago Fruit Auction Sales Company regarding the method of operating the auction in the sales of fruits and vegetables in Chicago. The method of selling juice grapes...
on the U. S. Fruit Auction Company is the same as that used in selling

the Fruit. During the prehistoric era, a system of what is called

the "U. S. Fruit Auction Company" was developed. Reference to this

system is made in the chapter on the history of fruit auction.

Any of these procedures were requested at the auction. This

method is interesting to those who study the history of fruit

auction.
October 3, 1930.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above entitled case, it is respectfully requested that this office be advised if it is the Bureau's desire to have further investigations conducted in this district.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

62-166.
United States Fruit Auction Company
27th and Ashland Ave.

CHICAGO. DEC 14 1921.

Pep to the order of 

J. D. Johnson

From 21360-LOC 154

United States Fruit Auction Company

Continental and Commercial National Bank
of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois. (2-3)

628

$1360

Dollars

TREASURER
SECRETARY

(5)

United States Fruit Auction Company
27th and Ashland Ave.

CHICAGO. DEC 14 1921.

Pep to the order of 

J. D. Johnson

From 21360-LOC 154

United States Fruit Auction Company

Continental and Commercial National Bank
of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois. (2-3)

628

$1360

Dollars

TREASURER
SECRETARY

(5)
For your information, in connection with the complaint received in the Department concerning possible violation of the Antitrust Laws by the part of gangsters at Chicago in interfering with the interstate shipment of juice grapes, there is enclosed herewith, copy of a report of Special Agent R. N. Betterworth of the Chicago Office, under date of October 2, 1930, to which there is attached a photostatic copy of a check in the sum of $1500.00, made payable to Joe Farrar, indorsed by Charles W. Irrgang and C. N. Coddin. A copy of this report and enclosures have been transmitted to Mr. O'Brien, the Assistant to the Attorney General, and no further investigation will be made pending his instructions.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Emil. /643561.
October 8, 1930.

Vic S. Kelley
Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 1499,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Confirming telephonic instructions of the 8th instant,
I am asked that further efforts be made to obtain from Mr.
Charles W. Irvgan, the reason for the complaint made by him
to the Department and later to Agents Butterworth and Miller
of your office, with regard to the Interstate shipment and sale
of juice grapes.

A review of the report of Agent Butterworth, dated October
2, 1930, reveals only that an assessment of $80.00 will be placed
on each carload of grapes coming to the Northwestern Railway
Terminal. It does not appear that any actual assessment has yet taken place.
It also appears that Mr. Irvgan is apprehensive as to the duties of
the association which, he claims, are now being performed by Mark
T. Adamson, but on the other hand, it does not appear that this
organization has been consummated. It is, of course, entirely
possible that some action has taken place since the original inter-
view with Mr. Irvgan, in view of the fact that this is a great
shipping season and no doubt a large number of carloads have been
received since the original interview.

The Department is curious to know why the Northwestern Railway
Terminal should be discriminated against in the matter of the shipping
and sale of juice grapes. From the report of Agent Butterworth, it
appears that that terminal is the only one where assessments have been
made against carloads and where the assessment of $80.00 appears to
be made. The Department would like to have sufficient facts at
hand to be able to determine why this particular terminal is used
for the purpose of these assessments, rather than the several other
terminals used by the grape shippers and brokers. It is desired that
these matters be given your immediate attention and that a report be
submitted at the earliest practicable date.

Very truly yours,

Director.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT MADE AT:
Chicago, Illinois

DATE WHEN MADE:
Oct. 7, 1930

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
Oct. 8, 1930

REPORT MADE BY:
ALBERT MILLER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Charles E. Irgang has not done nor agreed to deal on behalf of his concern with any persons in Chicago this year to pay him any sum for the sale of grapes sold at auction. Visible signs that Subjects Schnauert and Romano or their agents are collecting $50 and upward per day from grape dealers at Chicago & North Western Railway terminal, but cannot identify names of anyone paying said tribute; there is no regular activity has not spread to other grape tracks is because of certain trips to Washington, D.C. by himself and others as were of possible investigation by the Government has become known to gangsters. Chicago office requests instructions as to further investigation.

REFERENCE:

DETAILS:
AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

The following investigation was conducted in pursuance to a telephone conversation on October 7, 1930, between Vincent Hughes of Division #3 of this Bureau and Frank L. Fay, Acting Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau office.

Agent interviewed Charles E. Irgang at 207 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irgang denied the only definite data he could submit relative to the activities of the racketeers and gangsters he did not write in these spaces.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:
S. X. Fay

62-24/153-19

RECORDED AND INDEXED:
OCT 9-1930

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

OCT 8-1930 A.M.

CHECKED OFF: OCT 15 1930

ROUTE TO:

JACKERED:
1
In Chicago, Illinois, on November 30, 1950, the case of the United States of America vs. 1,231,000 pounds of grapes, which directly affected the business of the organization in which I was interested, by the time information was submitted to me, Special Agent Buttsworth and Irvgang reported substantially the same facts which I referred to in my

paragraph 3 and 5 of the page 5 of the previous Criminal History of March 17, 1950, from the Chicago Bureau Office to the Director, and also the data which is reflected in the last paragraph of the report of Special Agent A. W. Buttsworth, dated at Chicago, Illinois, April 2, 1950.

Mr. Irvgang further stated that, as a result of the

having made any deal with Subject Schraiiberg and Romano (who sold Mr. Irvgang that they have taken the place of Joe Ferrara, 11th

juice grape racket, as representatives of the Al Capone gang) and that because of intimidation by Subjects Schraiiberg and Romano or their agents of small dealers who are peddlers of juice grapes, they

are not selling as many cars of juice grapes at the auction at the Produce Terminal track, located at 37th and Ashland Avenue, as they would sell under normal conditions.

Mr. Irvgang stated that Subjects Schraiiberg and Romano

are seen daily at the Chicago & North Western Railway juice grape track and their latest activity is that it is reported that they have made a deal with some of the more influential juice grape peddlers to permit these peddlers to open the juice grape cars on track and peddle juice grapes out of the cars only upon the payment of a $500 tribute for the entire season. This arrangement applies to peddlers who handle from 50 to 100 cars in the juice grape season. Smaller peddlers are obliged to pay Subjects Schraiiberg and Romano or their agents the sum of $50 per car as tribute. Mr. Irvgang stated that the foregoing information came to him second hand and he is not in a position at this time to submit any names or addresses of juice grape peddlers who have actually paid the above-named tribute, nor the names and addresses of any persons who have submitted this information.

Mr. Irvgang stated that on Friday, October 31, 1950, an Italian peddler of juice grapes by the name of Frank Lamberti (whose home address may be 645 W. Loomingston Ave, Chicago, Illinois) called at his office and wanted to arrange to purchase juice grapes from the Produce Terminal juice grape track (37th and Ashland Ave) and submitted as his reasons that these men (meaning Subjects Schraiiberg and Romano or their agents) were demanding $50 per car from everyone opening cars
at the Chicago & North Western Railway juice grape track and that the net profit he would make on 1 car of juice grapes at the Butell this year was more than the profit he would make on all of his traffic. He did not want to open any car on the Chicago & North Western Railway track this year under these conditions.

Mr. Irgang reiterated that he knew Mr. Fred Sargent, President of the Chicago and North Western Railway, personally and that he had been paid as tribute to subjects Schraiberg and Homano on their agents. He has obtained this information only from indirect reports and that he cannot submit the names of any car peddlers who have actually paid such tribute.

Mr. Irgang stated that the reason the racketeers and gangsters appear to confine their activities to the Chicago and North Western Railway juice grape track is because in the past years the Al Capone Gang concentrated all of their efforts on this particular track. It was Joe Ferrara’s idea last year to organize the buyers at the other juice grape terminals in Chicago this year, but that he was killed before he could carry this plan into execution. In view of this situation, late in August or early in September of this year the Al Capone Gang placed Ted Newberry in direct charge of the juice grape trade under whom Schraiberg and Homano had formulated plans to organize all of the juice grape tracks by “strong arm and muscling methods.” However, due to the fact that information regarding the recent trip to Washington, D.C., by the officials of the U.S. Fruit Auction Company of Chicago (Mears, Irgang, Wilke and Godding) had leaked out and had reached the Al Capone interests, and that information of a possible Government investigation had reached them, they have temporarily abandoned the plans to expand their activities to the juice grape tracks other than the Chicago and North Western Terminal and are concentrating all of their activities to the latter terminal for the time being.

Mr. Irgang stated that if a proper interview could be had with a Mr. Butell, who is an employee of the Chicago and North Western Railway in charge of the grapes at the Chicago and North Western Terminal and if he would talk, he could give valuable information, as Mr. Irgang feels that he (Butell) must be in full possession of all the facts relative to the activities of the racketeers in collecting tribute at the Chicago and North Western Terminal in the past years and knew what has occurred at this terminal this year. Mr. Irgang is of the opinion that Mr. Butell could submit the names of peddlers who have been obliged to pay the $50 and upward as tribute. Mr. Irgang stated that he knows Mr. Fred Sargent, President of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company and that Mr. H. Buyers, Vice President of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company (in charge of traffic) are anxious and desirous to clean up this situation on the Chicago and North Western Railway Terminal, and that if they were interviewed they would instruct their employee, Mr. Butell who is cognizant of all that is transpiring at the Chicago
the North Western juice grape tracks. To facilitate this, Mr. Irngang made an appointment with Mr. Casey, the CHICAGO MILWAUKEE RAILROAD mgnt, and brought with him a copy of a letter from the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, requesting them to make an appointment with Mr. Irngang to discuss the situation regarding theore problems of the southern Chicago and southern Milwaukee juice grape tracks. Mr. Irngang stated that the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad had expended over $100,000.00 to construct a set of wings to concrete tracks to be used for the peddling of grapes, but that the Chicago & North Western juice grape tracks had prohibited this from being accomplished. Mr. Irngang stated that he had requested Mr. Casey to furnish him with the names and addresses, and instenences of alleged interferances, on the part of the racketeers and gunmen, but that Mr. Casey stated that this was impossible because of the fear of the Italians who have been intimidated to give any information.

It is requested that the Bureau issue instructions as to further investigation desired in this case.

PENDING
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RUGER DOID, ACTING HEAD,
CRIMINAL DIVISION

In connection with the so-called Juice Grape Investigation at Chicago, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Albert Miller dated October 7, 1930, at Chicago, entitled MANHEE BORONIKO, TONY ROMANO, JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION.

A copy of this report has been forwarded to Mr. O'Brien, the Assistant to the Attorney General, and further investigation will be dependent upon his advice.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. #309005
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, Mr. CUsack

Attention: Mr. Cusack

With further reference to the JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION at Chicago, there is enclosed herewith, for your information, a copy of the report of Special Agent Albert Miller, dated October 9, 1930, entitled HARRY SCHRAIBER, TONY ROMANO, JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION.

The data included in this report was collected as a result of telephone conversation with the Chicago office on October 6, following advice received from Mr. Cusack. It will be noted that apparently the Chicago & North Western Railway terminal was selected by the so-called racketeers as a place of operation. The racketeers were intending, no doubt, to later extend their operations to the other terminals.

It will be appreciated if you will advise whether you desire any further inquiry made, either in connection with the letter received from Mr. Teague, member of the Farm Board, which was sent to you recently, or in connection with the matter as disclosed in the reports of Agent Butterworth and Albert Miller.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. # 159902
Memorandum re telephone call from Mr. Richey.

Mr. Richey said this man Smith I gave you; we got information from Chicago that he is more or less responsible for the reiging; just got a call from Chicago and you might want to let your people know to put a spot on it; thought maybe your people might be able to get a line on it; they are going to break it on Tuesday; tell your boys to be careful the President is going to make a statement to the press.

Mr. Hoover said he has already taken care of the matter.

M'BE.
WESTERN UNION

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate
Telegram or Cable-
gram union & de-
ferred character in de-
icted by a suitable
sign above or prece-
ding the address.

The filing time as shown is the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 1416 K St., N. W. Phone National 7186 Br. 80

W134 21 GOVT COLLECT=BD CHICAGO ILL 15 152P

VINCENT HUGHES=
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE=

PLEASE OBTAIN FROM TEAGUE AND WIRE CORRECT NAME AND
ADDRESS OF TAGGART REFERRED TO IN EUSTACE LETTER RE JUICE

GRAPES=

OSEAS.

LOADED & INDEXED 62-24153-21
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 16 3904
DEP. NO. 1001

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES.
FRED AX

H H OLSON
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
CHICAGO I11

ADVISER OSMAN Y C TANAYI EMPLOYED WITH FLY BROKERAGE COMPANY RATHER SUSPICIOUS
FOURTEENTH PLACE CHICAGO IN SOUTH WATER MARKET NEIGHBORHOOD

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER DIRECTOR
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. O'BRIEN

Pursuant to your request for the assignment of Agents to assist Mr. Oceas at Chicago on the Juice Grapes Investigation, I desire to advise that Special Agent D. DiLillo of the Pittsburgh office of this Bureau has been ordered to immediately proceed to Chicago and will meet Mr. Oceas there today. Arrangements have also been made with the Chicago office to have available two Agents additional to Agent DiLillo for the services desired by Mr. Oceas. Special Agent Albert Miller, who has previously made investigation of the case, will also be available to inform Mr. Oceas of any additional developments.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

[RECORDED]

62-24/53-23
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OCT 16 930 AM

[Stamp: OCT 16 1930]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

On the afternoon of the 15th instant, a telegram was received by the writer from Special Assistant to the Attorney General's office at Chicago, requesting that contact be made with the office of Mr. Teague, member of the Farm Board for the purpose of ascertaining the correct name and address of one Mr. Taggart, mentioned in a letter addressed Mr. Teague by Mr. Eustace, which letter had been forwarded to the Bureau some days ago by Mr. Teague.

I communicated with Mr. Teague's office and ascertained that he was out of town but learned through his Secretary that he probably had no personal knowledge of the address of Mr. Taggart. His Secretary, however, agreed to telegraph Mr. Eustace in Calif. and to advise this office promptly upon receipt of a reply. In the meantime, a telegram was forwarded to the Chicago office, advising that Taggart's initials were V. C. and that efforts were being made to learn his address.

This morning Mr. Teague's office called by telephone and stated that a reply had been received from Mr. Eustace, stating that Mr.Taggart's correct name was V. C. Taggart and that he was employed by the Fry Brokerage Company on Racine Avenue, 14th Place, Chicago in the south water market neighborhood. This information was promptly telegraphed to the Chicago office.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

V. W. Hughes.
The attached letter from the Chicago office in the matter of LANNY SCHRAIEH, TONY ROMANO, JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION, describes the plan of investigation tentatively adopted at the time Mr. Oseas was at Chicago. This morning Agent Fey called me by long distance and advised that Agents Little and Miller had conferred with Charles Irrgang and perfected arrangements whereby a carload of grapes would be "knocked down" to Agent DiLillo under an assumed name. This transaction would require no transfer of money. However, Irrgang would furnish a cashier's check for $600 to be used by DiLillo to pay the freight on the car amounting to 500 odd dollars and to defray the expected retail charge of $50.00. The returns of sales will be placed in the bank by Agent Fey and later surrendered to Mr. Irrgang.

Upon receipt of information from Agent Fey, I advised Mr. Oseas, who in turn later saw Mr. O'Brien and has now requested that we proceed with the investigation as planned. Consequently, I have prepared the attached wire authorizing the Chicago office to proceed.

Agent Fey has been advised that the Bureau is desirous of having Agent DiLillo return to his headquarters at the very earliest practicable date.

Respectfully,

V. E. Hughes.

RECORDED
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to telephonic instructions received from Mr. Vincent Hughes on October 13th and 14th, 1930, Agents Albert Miller, E. T. Little and D. Dilillo conferred with Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. I. B. Oseas, who arrived at the Chicago Bureau Office on the morning of October 15, 1930 at 9 A. M. The investigation conducted by Mr. Oseas and the above named Agents will be covered in the form of a report which will be submitted shortly.

During Mr. Oseas' visit he informed the writer that he desired Agents Little and Miller to interview approximately twenty persons, all located in the city of Chicago, and engaged in various phases of the juice grape business, and such other persons having useful information, which interviews with the foregoing may disclose. It was Mr. Oseas' idea to obtain, if possible, signed statements from all persons interviewed, and he was informed that the Chicago Bureau Office would make every effort to comply with this request.

As a result of the conference had by Mr. Oseas with Mr. Charles Irrgang, Mr. Oseas decided that Agent Dilillo could be used to advantage in conducting an under-cover investigation. The present plan is to have Agent Dilillo purchase a carload of grapes and sell them at the juice grape terminal of the Chicago & North Western Railway. It is expected that shortly after Agent Dilillo becomes engaged in the above business he will be approached and either requested to discontinue or contribute a certain amount of money for the privilege of conducting his juice grape business at the North Western Railway terminal. Mr. Oseas suggested that prior to the entrance of Agent Dilillo into this business that he (Dilillo) visit the various terminals where juice grapes are being sold and also the Auction for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the
manner in which the juice grape business is conducted. Mr. Oseas also requested that Mr. DiLillo should not become engaged in the juice grape business until October 20, 1930, at the earliest, as he (Oseas) wanted to talk this matter over with the officials of this Bureau.

Mr. Oseas had no definite suggestion as to the manner in which Agent DiLillo's business would be financed. However, he stated in substance that Mr. Irrgang would finance this proposition, but had no information as to the details concerning same. Mr. Oseas was also undecided as to whether it would be best to have Agent DiLillo deal directly with Mr. Irrgang, or through an intermediary.

On the afternoon of October 17, 1930, the writer had a telephonic conversation with Mr. Charles Irrgang, at which time the latter informed the writer that he had knowledge that Agent DiLillo was the man who would be used under cover in this investigation. This would seem to indicate that since the writer's conversation with Mr. Oseas, the latter has informed Mr. Irrgang as to the identity of the man to be assigned under cover. While talking to Mr. Irrgang definite information was obtained concerning the manner in which Agent DiLillo would operate. Mr. Irrgang suggested that Agent DiLillo should "get next to one of the boys buying grapes at the auction and request him to purchase a carload for him" (DiLillo). Mr. Irrgang stated that possibly it would be necessary to pay a small fee for this service, probably fifteen to twenty-five dollars. He informed the writer that carloads of juice grapes were selling for approximately $1,000. He stated that he was ready and willing to furnish the necessary financial backing for Agent DiLillo's business venture, and related that the money obtained by Agent DiLillo, as a result of his selling a carload of grapes, could be delivered to an agent of this office, and in turn given to Mr. Irrgang. Mr. Irrgang stated that he was not interested as to whether or not the juice grapes could be sold at a profit by Agent DiLillo.

At the time the writer conferred with Mr. Oseas, prior to his departure from Chicago, Illinois, he stated he expected to return to Chicago about November 5th or 6th, 1930. He requested that he be immediately notified when Agent DiLillo enters the juice grape business, and further, that he be kept advised as to any unusual events which may arise therefrom. The writer advised Mr. Oseas that the Bureau would be promptly advised should any unusual developments occur in this connection.
Mr. Oseas also suggested that, if possible, Agent DiLillo pay tribute on two or three occasions, as demanded, and suggested that corroboration, if possible, be obtained in all instances where Agent DiLillo is approached by any person or persons engaged in interfering with the sale of juice grapes at the North Western terminal. At this time it is the intention of the writer to have Agents DiLillo and Palmera (the latter, it being advised, will report to this office for assignment on October 18, 1930) go into the juice grape business on a partnership basis in an effort to obtain the corroboration desired by Mr. Oseas.

The substance of the foregoing information was related to Mr. Vincent Hughes by long distance telephone on the afternoon of October 17, 1930, and as per instructions received at that time, this office will suggested that Mr. Irrgang draw a check in the amount necessary for the purchase of a carload of juice grapes, which will in turn be converted by this office into a cashier's check and used at the time the carload of juice grapes is purchased. Mr. Irrgang's check will be drawn in a sufficiently large amount to include the fee which may be charged by the person purchasing the juice grapes for Agent DiLillo, and also to cover the $50 tribute, which it is thought may be requested. Both of the latter transactions, of course, will have to be paid in cash, and this cash will be obtained as change at the time the cashier's check above mentioned is tendered in payment for the carload of juice grapes. Inasmuch as Mr. Oseas desires that Agent DiLillo pay tribute, if possible, on two or three occasions, the foregoing procedure will be repeated as often as is necessary. It is also Mr. Oseas' idea to pass marked money at the time the last tribute is exacted and immediately thereafter have the person or persons exacting such tribute taken into custody. Nothing definite, of course, can be decided upon this phase of the case at the present time, as it is not known what circumstances will arise in the course of the investigation. However, you may rest assured that the Bureau will in no way be embarrassed by the action taken by the Agents assigned to this matter.

Agents DiLillo and Palmera will be duly impressed with the fact that they are to do nothing which may form the basis for a defense of entrapment at a subsequent date.
The writer has endeavored to lay before you the present status of the foregoing investigation and if anything in the aforesaid plan of procedure does not meet with the approval of the Bureau, or if the Bureau desires to issue further instructions with respect to the conduct of this investigation, same will be greatly appreciated by this office. This office will endeavor to keep the bureau constantly informed as to further developments as they arise in this investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

F. X. FAY,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

60-166.
TO:

FROM:

M E CLEGG

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUILDING
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

YOUR
PLAN DISCLOSED/LETTER SEVENTEENTH AND PHONE CONVERSATION WITH BOOHER TODAY APPROVED

JOHN EDGAR BOOHER DIRECTOR
October 17, 1930

DIRECTOR,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Manny Schraiberg; Tony Romano; Juice
Grape Investigation- Anti Trust

There are transmitted herewith two
photostatic copies of editorial page of the Pacific
Rural Press, San Francisco, California, dated October
11, 1930.

Attention is respectfully invited to
the editorial appearing under the caption "Chicago
Racketeering and California" and to the statements
therein contained which relate to the investigation
now in progress in this office in connection with the
above entitled matter. The enclosures are submitted
for the attention of the Department.

Very truly yours,

F. X. FAY
F. X. FAY, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

MTL/DD
60-166
Chicago Racketeering and California

'Theodore V. Capone, not to leave the city, as a result of orders to the Federal District Court, but to stay on in New York City, according to the recent orders of the court, is a matter of public record."-

Capone, of the Al Capone gang, was arrested in Chicago last week and charged with income tax evasion, racketeering, and other offenses. The charges are based on a federal investigation into the activities of the Chicago crime syndicate.

And likely the damage toll at a include and racketeering charges...

And doubtless there are many others there...

But in the end the racketeering will not...

The Chicago racketeering trial of September 22 has come to a very interesting end. Al Capone and his racketeering, government of Chicago...

The article notes that many others, both of racketeers and of their victims, and collaterals at the trial.

It seems this proceeding dealt with racketeering and especially the business of the mob. It seems that the papers have not covered the case enough to identify them.

And that's the sort of thing that the newspapers, with or without the paper men, need to do or the pictures and other the.

Here's a little of the news article. Which we feel proud to remember all of it.

The main causes of enmity, the licor and other licences...
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. O'BRIEN

Attention: Mr. Otene,

This will confirm the delivery on October 20th to Mr. Otene of a copy of a letter addressed to this office by Agent F. X. Foy, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago Bureau office, under date of October 17th, together with a photostatic copy of an editorial from the Pacific Rural Press of October 11th referring to the racketeering in the grape industry at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With further reference to the request of Mr. O'Brien made to the writer on the 13th instant to have Special Agents assigned to cover the Northwestern Railroad Yards at Chicago under cover for the purpose of observing the activities of the gangsters there in collecting tribute from purchasers of grapes, I desire to advise that arrangements have been made to have Special Agent D. DiLillo of the Pittsburgh office at Chicago on the morning of the 16th instant to meet Mr. Oseas of Mr. O'Brien's division who is leaving this afternoon for Chicago. The Chicago office has been advised to have present tomorrow morning Special Agents Little and Scanlon as well as Agent Albert Miller. Mr. Oseas desires to obtain certain additional information from Agent Miller who has previously investigated the case and he may probably use either Agent Scanlon or Agent Little with Agent DiLillo in the Northwestern Railroad Yards.

Mr. Oseas plans to have the work in the railroad yards continued for only several days because it is believed that by that time he will be able to ascertain just what is going on at the yards. However, in all probability, he will want the Agents to assist him in making some additional interviews and Agent Albert Miller no doubt will be used for that purpose.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

V. W. Hughes.
Agent in Charge,
P. O. Box 1406,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

With further reference to the investigation of the Pullman situation at Chicago, I desire that you write promptly upon receipt of this letter, advising of all developments to date.

Pursuant to request of Mr. O'Neal by telephone on the afternoon of the 16th instant, Special Agent Pulmar of New York has been instructed to immediately proceed to Chicago, and will arrive there on the morning of the 16th instant. He is to be used, of course, to accompany Special Agent DeLillo. It should be borne in mind that both Special Agent DeLillo and Special Agent Pulmar are not to remain in Chicago indefinitely on this case. They are assigned there solely to conduct under cover investigation at the Railroad Yards, and it is not contemplated that they should remain at Chicago, primarily in view of the fact that Special Agents Milsey and Butterworth at your office are familiar with the case as to date, and perhaps by this date Agents Scanlon and Little are also probably fully informed.

I will, of course, confer with Mr. O'Neal upon his return to the Department tomorrow, but desire that you keep carefully in mind the fact that Special Agents DeLillo and Pulmar are to be released at the earliest practicable date, and should not perform any work other than that which specifically requires their type so that the Agents of your office may continue the matter when they are released.

Very truly yours,

Director.
With further reference to the JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION at Chicago, I desire to advise that this morning I had a conference with Mr. Oseas who left Chicago yesterday. Mr. Oseas stated there is no doubt whatever that there is a racket in the juice grape industry at Chicago, that it is controlled absolutely by certain gangsters, that the greater part of the shipment of grapes from the West Coast is routed to the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad, where the disposition of the grapes is entirely under the dominion of Italians. Mr. Oseas stated that he personally visited these tracks on Thursday of last week when there were 160 odd carloads of grapes being sold, that among the many hundreds of people, both sellers and purchasers, he did not see a half dozen persons of other than Italian origin, and had, therefore, concluded that it would be utterly impracticable for anyone other than an Italian to attempt to learn what was going on.

He stated further that he had conferred several times and at length with CHARLES IRGGANG who made the original complaint to the Department, and had discussed ways and means of ascertaining the facts in an effort to take some action. Irrgang advised that it would be utterly impossible to expect any persons engaged in the racket to talk; that several weeks ago a raid had been made by the State's Attorney's office on the Northwestern Railroad tracks and a considerable number of the vendors of grapes had been arrested and interrogated but nothing was learned from any of them. They do not refuse to talk but they know nothing concerning a racket when they are interrogated.

Mr. Oseas stated that Irrgang volunteered to furnish the funds for an Agent of this Bureau to enter into the grape business; that is, to actually purchase a carload of grapes through his (Irrgang's) auction, then to move that car to the Northwestern Railroad tracks for sale by retail by our Agent. Mr. Oseas stated that after discussing the matter with Irrgang and with the Agents at the Chicago office, he had concluded this was the only means of obtaining any information of value and tentative plans had been made along these lines.

Mr. Oseas stated further that he had interviewed the President of the Northwestern Railroad who lent a very sympathetic ear to the complaint and stated that it had been on his suggestion that the raid was made by the State's Attorney's office several weeks before but that the raid had been absolutely futile as far as results were concerned. The President of the Railroad arranged that Mr. Oseas
would have a conference with the Railroad official in charge of the unloading of the tracks where the grapes are sold. This official talked freely apparently to Mr. Oseas and stated that he knew that the business was absolutely under the dominion of the racketeers but could offer no evidence to support that statement, other than circumstances at the tracks. Mr. Oseas stated that in view of the absolute dominion exercised by the racketeers, it could hardly be expected that anyone would voluntarily testify against them. It had been our impression that the racketeers had confined their activities to the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad and while Mr. Oseas confirmed that impression, it was found that the reason for this was that no one would buy from the other tracks so apparently the racketeers have brought about a condition which permits of the purchase of grapes only at the Northwestern tracks where they do have absolute sway.

I inquired of Mr. Oseas what the plans were with regard to the handling of the money which might be furnished for Agent DiLillo to make the purchase of grapes and account for the return of sales. He stated that that had not been definitely decided upon and requested me to notify the Chicago office to have the Agent see Irrgang again on Monday and perfect these plans. He stated that arrangements had been made to have a further conference with Irrgang after Agent DiLillo had learned something about the grape business at Chicago; that DiLillo has now had Thursday, Friday and Saturday and will have tomorrow, Sunday, one of the biggest days in the grape business at Chicago, to have observed generally how the business was conducted and consequently it would be in order to again see Irrgang and complete their plans. However, DiLillo has not seen Irrgang to date and Mr. Oseas stated that the Agents at Chicago, Agent Fay particularly, had felt that it would be wise not to have Irrgang meet DiLillo or to know DiLillo in any way. I concurred in this view because I believe it would be better for all parties concerned for DiLillo not to deal directly with Irrgang.

Mr. Oseas is to see Mr. O'Brien on Monday morning (Mr. O'Brien is not at the Department today) and will acquaint him with the plans. In the meantime, I have called Agent Fay at the Chicago office, suggesting that Agents Miller and Little see Irrgang on Monday morning and perfect the plans previously discussed but that they should take no action until they had called this office by telephone and had received approval to act. It is contemplated that as soon as they call this office on Monday, Mr. O'Brien will be fully informed and can then state whether he desires to have the plans proceed.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

V. W. Hughes.
TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN MR. HUGHES AND MR. FAY, ACTING AGENT IN CHARGE OF THE CHICAGO OFFICE, ON OCTOBER 17, 1930.

Mr. Fay. "Mr. Oseas and Mr. Irrgang had quite a conference concerning the juice grape matter. Mr. Dilillo is going into the grape business. He is to bid for a carload of grapes and the carload will be knocked down to him, after which he is to go to the Northwestern Terminal and endeavor to dispose of that carload of grapes. I asked Mr. Oseas how the arrangements could be carried out to buy these grapes and he said he would take that up with you tomorrow when he gets to Washington. The carload of grapes will cost $1,000.00. Mr. Oseas stated he thought it would be better for Agent Dilillo to associate himself with a man in the grape business and request him to bid for the carload, even though it might be necessary to pay him a $15.00 or $25.00 commission, after which Dilillo can go down to the track himself and sell the grapes."

Mr. Hughes. "How are the grapes to be purchased?"

Mr. Fay. "I imagine in cash."

Mr. Hughes. "I think by check would be better."

Mr. Fay. "The only thing is, Mr. Hughes, that he may buy through a second party."

Mr. Hughes. "Yes, I understand the check proposition. Well, of course, that check could be taken to the bank and exchanged for a cashier's check."

Mr. Fay. "Mr. Oseas wants Dilillo to do nothing so far as going into the actual business is concerned until Monday. That will give you an opportunity to talk to Oseas. I thought I would give you this in the meantime."

Mr. Hughes. "I am glad you did."

Mr. Fay. "In the meantime Dilillo is going out and familiarizing himself with the grape business in general, so that when he goes into it he will know something about it."

Mr. Hughes. "I will get in touch with Oseas and will call you up afterward."
Mr. I. B. Gees, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in conference in Chicago with agents conducting this investigation, recommends plan of procedure by which under cover investigation will be conducted to determine, if possible, the identity of the parties who are alleged to be soliciting tribute from juice grape purchasers at the Chicago and North Western Railway tracks in Chicago, and endeavor to obtain evidence sufficient for an indictment. Officials of the C. & N. W. Ry. interviewed and promise full cooperation; officials of C. W. St. R. & P. R. interviewed but express no interest in this matter. C. W. Irregovable, complainant, will furnish carload of juice grapes and defray all expenses necessary to effectuate sale of carload of grapes to agents DiLillo and Palmer on C. & N. W. juice grape tracks. Leads Chicago.
This is a mimeographed report of Special Agents B. C. Dilillo and Albert Miller.

Pursuant to instructions received by Acting Special Agent in Charge F. X. Fay on October 15, 1930 from Mr. Vincent Hughes by long distance telephone, Agent Miller inspected the Chicago and North Western Railway Company's juice grape track on the morning of Oct. 14, 1930 from 9 AM to 12 PM and observed that the said grape track is well lighted by electric lights and workers are employed, purchase grapes or aggregate at the said juice grape track. All of the peddlers of juice grapes, purchasers and employees at the said track appear to be Italians and are roughly dressed.

On October 15, 1930, Mr. J. E. Coseas, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, arrived at the Chicago Bureau office and was per instructions from Mr. Vincent Hughes to Acting Special Agent in Charge F. X. Fay. Agent Dilillo and Little, together with this Agent, conferred with Mr. Coseas and plans for the further investigation of this case were considered and outlined by Mr. Coseas. Mr. Coseas stated particularly, that it would be well at this time to obtain a written statement from Mr. Charles W. Irrgang of 146 South Water Market and from his assistant, Mr. Perry Stern, setting forth in detail all information known to Mr. Charles W. Irrgang of 146 South Water Market and Mr. Perry Stern setting forth in detail all information known to them and the basis of their complaint; that F. C. Taggart in care of the Fry Brokers Company, Chicago, Illinois, be interviewed; that, if possible, the names of some of the peddlers who purchase juice grapes at the Chicago and North Western terminal be obtained, either from Mr. Irrgang or from other important commission brokers. Mr. Coseas also requested that all pending leads be investigated and that in the event any new leads develop they also be investigated.

This Agent accompanied Mr. Coseas and met Mr. Fred W. Sergeant, President of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, located in room 1400, Daily News Building. Mr. Coseas explained that the purpose of his visit was to obtain the cooperation of Mr. Sergeant in arranging an interview with Mr. F. J. Bentiel, Assistant Claims Agent of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, who is alleged to have definite knowledge of covert acts committed by Subjects and others at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track. Mr. Coseas also requested the Chicago and North Western Railway Company to cooperate with this Bureau in any investigation undertaken in order to obtain evidence of
The alleged racket at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track. Mr. Sargent assured Mr. Oses that the officials and employees of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company would render full and complete cooperation in this matter, and Mr. William Walliser, Vice President in Charge of Personnel and Mr. W. C. Johnson, Freight Claim Agent, were called in by Mr. Sargent and were introduced to Mr. Oses and this Agency. Mr. Sargent instructed Mr. Walliser and Mr. Johnson to arrive at their fullest cooperation in the matter under investigation, and a general discussion occurred in which it was brought out that Mr. Sargent and Mr. Walliser, along with Mr. Johnson, had heard rumors of the existence of the alleged juice grape racket at their Clinton Street tracks, but they could not furnish any definite data. Mr. Sargent instructed Mr. Walliser and Mr. Johnson to arrange a meeting of several of their employees, including V. C. Beutel, in order that Mr. Oses might interview them. It was also brought out at this conference that the Chicago and North Western Railway Company now have two of their private well-trained men patrolling the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track.

In accordance with arrangements made by Mr. W. C. Johnson, Freight Claim Agent, Mr. Oses and Agent called at room 1012, Daily News Building, where in addition to Mr. Johnson, the following employees of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company were present:

5. A. Dickson  Special Agent
M. J. Gehhardt  W. A. Jeffery
W. C. Beutel  Assistant Claim Agent

Later Mr. E. W. Hoops, Assistant Freight Traffic Manager and Mr. William Walliser, Vice President in Charge of Personnel, joined the conference. Mr. Johnson requested Special Agent S. A. Dickson to explain to Mr. Oses and this Agent the scope of a recent investigation which the Chicago and North Western Railway Company had conducted jointly with Sergeants Harry Larson and William Brady, officers of the State's Attorney's office, both of whom work under Lieutenant William F. Steeble.

Special Agent Dickson explained briefly what had occurred recently at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track, where several independent Italian peddlers, who were suspected of having been "shaken down" or approached by Subjects Schraiber and Romano, were subpoenaed to the State's Attorney's office and questioned, but were subsequently released after they denied any knowledge of anyone paying
Mr. Beutel was questioned by Mr. Oess as to his knowledge of any concrete evidence of any peddlers or buyers of juice grapes paying tribute to Messrs. Schraiber and Romano or their agents. Mr. Beutel stated that while it was generally rumored that tribute was being paid to Subjects Schraiber and Romano, he had no definite knowledge of anyone actually paying such tribute. He stated that Subjects Schraiber and Romano are seen at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track daily, and that while Subject Schraiber actually sees purchase and sell grapes, it appears that Subject Romano seems to be merely "hanging around" the juice grape track. Mr. Beutel stated that on September 20th, 1930, Subjects Schraiber and Romano appeared at the Chicago and North Western juice grape track in Subject Schraiber's Lincoln automobile and that while Subjects Schraiber and Romano were mingling among the crowd of peddlers and buyers, he (Beutel) observed a man in the Lincoln car with a gun projecting from his belt. Mr. Beutel could not see the man's face, nor did he recognize him from the manner of his dress. Mr. Beutel was of the opinion that the said man with the gun was "a drunk." Subjects Schraiber and Romano had picked up the Chicago and North Western Railway representatives present at this conference were of the opinion that the juice grape racket of collecting tribute from the peddlers had been broken up since the recent raid by the State's Attorney's office and they were also of the opinion that it would not recur again this season.

The matter was discussed as to the possibility of placing a special agent of this Bureau, who had a knowledge of the Italian language, in some position as an under cover operator at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track, either as an employee of the Railway or otherwise, but the Chicago and North Western Railway representatives stated they did not believe this could be accomplished successfully at this time. However, another plan of action along this line was determined upon. All of the representatives of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company at this conference promised their fullest cooperation in the matter under investigation.
Mr. W. F. Johnson made arrangements to visit Chicago on the following day to meet the four persons above named, in Chicago in order that Mr. Brown might observe the cooperation and the layout of the several juice grape tracks in operation. Oct. 16, 1920 Mr. Brown accompanied Mr. W. F. Johnson, Freight Claim Agent of the Chicago and Northwest, to see the juice grape tracks, and upon his return Mr. Brown stated the following arrangement:

"Pursuant to arrangements made the day before I met Mr. W. F. Johnson, Freight Claim Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, at his office on October 16, 1920 at 9 o'clock A.M. Mr. Johnson first took me to the office of Mr. W. F. Dinkin, Chief Special Agent, with whom I discussed the situation in a general way. He also promised us full cooperation."

Mr. Johnson stated to Mr. Dimnien in my presence, that this inquiry was with the cooperation of the president, and that the railroad was to cooperate in every way. Mr. Johnson and I were first driven to the juice grape track of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. There we met Mr. F. E. Beutel, Assistant Claim Agent. In order to see Mr. Schraiberg, one of the alleged racketeers, Mr. Beutel took us over to a lunch wagon where Schraiberg was eating. Beutel stated that Schraiberg's bodyguard was there at the time, but I did not notice him. There were about 150 cars of grapes on the track. The track stretched for several blocks in three or four lanes. Every car is open for inspection. The buyer's trucks drove up to the cars for loading, and as nearly as I could determine every car was in charge of one or more Italians, and we stopped to look at them, and a number of them offered to sell us grapes.

I had previously requested that Mr. Johnson ask the names of the consignees of all the cars on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks for the past two weeks. Mr. Johnson made this request of Mr. Beutel, and Mr. Beutel stated frankly that there was no doubt that all the cars on that track were controlled by Mark T. Adamson.

In this connection Mr. Beutel stated that a short time before he had been with Mark T. Adamson when an Italian whose name he then mentioned asked him to buy some grapes. Adamson asked whether he had seen Romanco. When the man said he had not, Adamson asked him to send him to Romanco. The latter Adamson turned to Beutel and said: "We have a new corporation working this year, and I got all the business on the Northwestern track." Beutel also said that Romanco had told him that if the Northwestern interfered with what they were doing, that they (Schraiberg and Romanco) would then transfer all of
their business to the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific R. R. tracks, which immediately adjoined the Northwestern. Beutel had disclaimed any knowledge of the situation, and said that all regular work was done by the railroad police. photography was taken of the place, and the railroad police examined it. The investigation previously conducted had been by direction of the State's Attorney, and not by me, as he had in the past, because they had no control over it.

I discussed with Beutel and Johnson the statement made by Irrgang, that if he did try to sell grapes at all on the Northwestern track, it would either be a riot or no one would bid for the grapes. Mr. Johnson said that there was no such thing as a single bid. The Chicago & Northwestern yard at this point is not particularly inviting. It is paved in brick. The paving has holes in it and many plants. At the car-drives the boards are loose. After the rain of last night, the walk was very muddy. Immediately adjoining these tracks are the newly built runways of the St. Paul R. R. They are laid out in concrete and are beautifully white and clean. At the time of my visit the Northwestern was loaded almost to capacity. Mr. Beutel said that he had room for perhaps 30 cars more. There was not a single grape car open on the St. Paul tracks. Mr. Beutel also took occasion to state that it required great diplomacy for him to work at the yard, and that he had already been shot at once.

From that point Mr. Johnson took me to their Wood Street Yards, and explained the way the grapes come in at those yards, and that brokers will sell at those yards to Italians, who, thereafter, have their cars switched to the Clinton Street Yards for peddling. Mr. Johnson also took me to the produce terminal track near the Santa Fe Yards and showed me the location of the auction track and the location of the cars for peddling there.

It was arranged with Mr. Beutel that he is to call at my office at 10:00 o'clock tomorrow morning, October 17, 1930.

At Mr. Oceas' request Mr. Charles W. Irrgang of 160 South Water Market, was asked by telephone to call at the Federal Building, where Mr. Oceas interviewed him in the presence of this agent as to the details of his complaint. Mr. Irrgang stated he was certain that the $50 per car was still being paid at the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track as tribute, but he could not submit the names of any of the peddlers who have paid such tribute or who have been approached for payment of tribute. Mr. Irrgang stated that the
name that the Government was investigating the matter had apparently
preached to Scharberg and Romano and their agents, and this doubtless
deterred them from extending similar activities to the other
juice grape tracks. At this point Special Agent Bilillo was called into
the conference, and he was introduced to Mr. Tringali. The matter
was also discussed with me as to the possibility of placing Special Agent
Bilillo as an under cover agent at the Chicago and North Western Railway
juice grape track, either as an employee or as a peddler of juice grapes,
and Mr. Tringali thought such a plan would furnish evidence of the whole
trend of this alleged racket very quickly. Mr. Osseo left this matter
open during this interview with Mr. Tringali, and Special Agent Bilillo
was requested by Mr. Osseo to spend the next several days around the
produce terminal and the Chicago and North Western Railway juice grape
track in order to become familiar with the manner in which juice grapes
were bought and sold by peddlers and the public.

On October 30, 1939, Mr. T. C. Archer, manager of the
Chicago office of the American Fruit Growers' Exchange, 1435 South Residence
Avenue, was interviewed by Mr. Osseo in the presence of Agents Miller
and Little, who stated substantially as follows, concerning the matter
of the practices prevailing in the terminals at Chicago with reference
to the sale and marketing of juice grapes: Several years ago the
Chicago and North Western Juice Grape yards insofar as the sale of
juice grapes on those tracks was concerned was in the hands of Joe
Aliello, a well known gangster of Chicago, and his allies. Many carloads
of grapes were sold to Aliello direct— all of the Wyco or peddler's
selling business on the North Western track had to pay to Aliello or his
representatives, a certain amount of money, ranging from $25 to $50
for the privilege of selling grapes on the Chicago and North Western track.
In one sense of the word, this racket, in Mr. Archer's opinion, was a good
thing, for one of its results thereof was to exclude independent growers
from marketing their grapes at the Chicago and North Western track in
competition with growers whose representatives in Chicago did business
direct with Aliello and his gang and were under the protection of that
gang. Following the regime of Joe Aliello about 1934, Joe Farrara
assumed control of the juice grape situation on the Chicago and North
Western tracks and retained control of the juice grape market on those
tracks until Farrara was shot and killed in June 1936. Following Farrara's
death, Tony Romano called to see Mr. Archer and told him that he (Romano)
would in the future have charge of the North Western tracks and that he
represented Al Capone. Mr. Archer stated he had heard from other reliable
sources, which he did not care to disclose, that Tony Romano and his
partner, Manny Scharberg, as well as Fred King and Nathan Rubin, are all
members of the Capone gang. Scharberg, Romano and Rubin all hold
themselves out to be representatives of the Northern Fruit and Produce Co.,
The S. Water Market, and have in their possession, according to the printed business cards with the name of the above company inscribed thereon and with their names as representatives thereof.

The visit of Subject Rogness to Mr. Archer occurred early in September of this year. He told Mr. Archer that he and the gang wanted to work with him and that it would be their purpose now to allow anyone to come in and sell their grapes cheaper in grade and in line with competitors. Rogness stated he desired to purchase grapes from Mr. Archer and that Freddie King and Manny Schreiberg would do all of the buying. Shortly after the visit of Rogness, Mr. Irigang reported to Mr. Archer that there were some "strong armed men" who came to the terminal yards with guns and threatened a number of the Jewish boys who operated at the terminal yards and told them that if they did not leave that yard and go over to one that was closely adjacent they would be killed. This action, according to Mr. Archer, represented an effort to divert carloads of grapes from the Auction, Mr. Archer stated that it is his understanding that Mr. Irigang and certain other officials made a trip to Washington, D.C. to lay this matter before the Federal Farm Loan Board, and it is Mr. Archer's opinion that since this visit took place no further efforts towards intimidating buyers have been made by Subjects or their assistants.

Concerning the matter of the practice of a tribute of from $25 to $50 per car from peddlers of juice grapes on the tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railway, Mr. Arhen stated he has frequently heard that such a situation does in fact exist, but all of his information has come to him in an indirect way and he could not furnish the name of a single individual or peddler who had so stated to him or would be willing to testify that he had been approached and requested or forced to pay money to Subjects for the privilege of selling grapes on the Chicago and North Western tracks. It was Mr. Archer's belief that peddlers are operating at present rather freely on the Chicago and North Western tracks and that no efforts are, for the present at least, being made to collect tribute from them or to prohibit them from marketing grapes on those tracks. Mr. Archer furnished the names of the following persons who purchase grapes through the American Fruit Growers' Exchange and sell them at the terminals in Chicago:

Carl Catone, who sells his grapes on the North Western tracks; Andrew Catone, who markets his grapes on the tracks of the Santa Fe Railroad; Charlie Barbare, who markets his grapes on the C. B. I. & P. R. R. tracks; Sam Russo and Vincent DiMori, both of whom market their grapes on the North Western tracks.

Mr. Archer stated that the last named individuals had no office address so far as he was aware, and transacted all of their business at the terminal yards.
Mr. Archer stated that the gross profits accruing to a peddler on a car of juice grapes would amount to approximately $350, out of which must be deducted damages and all incidental expenses so that in the event a peddler were forced to pay a tribute of $50 to a gangster for protection, the net profit which would remain from the sale of a carload of juice grapes would be very small. Mr. Archer confirmed information already of record in this case, that the reason for the removal of the auction conducted by Mr. Irrgang from the tracks of the North Western Railway to the present site of the auction was brought about through the efforts of Joe Ferrara in causing a buyers' strike.

On October 17, 1930 Mr. F. C. Beutal, Assistant Claim Agent of the Chicago and North Western Railway, was interviewed by Mr. Osias in the presence of these Agents and Mr. Beutal was questioned at length by Mr. Osias concerning the methods employed in marketing a car of juice grapes on the tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railway juice grape track. A copy of the statement furnished by Mr. Beutal and signed by him is attached to each copy of this report, marked Exhibit "A".

On the morning of October 19, 1930 Mr. Osias conferred with Mr. H. A. Scandritt of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, with particular reference to the juice grape situation as it exists on the tracks of the last named Railroad. Mr. Osias stated that Mr. Scandritt frankly admitted that his Company had constructed a new juice grape track adjacent to the tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railway, for the use of peddlers and buyers in the marketing of grapes reaching Chicago via the rails of the Milwaukee Railroad, but that in spite of the superior equipment and facilities afforded by the Milwaukee Railroad, as compared with those of the North Western Railway, practically all of the business is at present being conducted on the tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railway. Mr. Osias stated also that Mr. Scandritt did not appear to be interested in removing the source of the trouble and intimated that so long as his Company received its line haul from California they were not concerned with whether or not the peddlers and buyers of grapes used the tracks of the Milwaukee in Chicago to market their juice grapes. Mr. Scandritt stated to Mr. Osias that
it desired he would have prepared and furnished to this office a statement showing the movement of grapes via the Milwaukee Railroad, beginning at the Chicago market for the entire season of 1930.

On October 17, 1930, this office was advised by Mr. Charles V. Irsgang over the telephone that he had received information to the effect that a press dispatch in a California newspaper contained information concerning the instant investigation, and as the name onto the article in question, which is an editorial entitled "CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CALIFORNIA" appearing on the editorial page of the PACIFIC MORAL PRESS, San Francisco, Cal., dated Oct. 11, 1930, was handed to Agents by Mr. Irsgang and photostatic copies thereof are attached hereto, marked Exhibit D.

Pursuant to instructions received via long distance telephone on October 18, 1930 from Mr. Vincent Hughes, Washington, D. C. on October 20, 1930 Agents contacted Mr. Irsgang and obtained the details of the plan under which Agents DiLillo and Palmers are to engage in the sale of a carload of juice grapes on the track of the Chicago and North Western Railway. Mr. Irsgang suggested the following plan:

He will select a carload of excellent quality White Muscat grapes and he will set this car apart from other cars on the Auction tracks, and at one of the auctions held at 1 P.M. on each day; with the exception of Saturdays and Sundays, will sell the car publicly to Joe Romar; finally to be used by Agent DiLillo. Agent DiLillo will not be present at the Auction but the transaction will be duly recorded by Mr. Irsgang on the Auction books and a bill of sale will be prepared covering this purchase in the name of Joe Romar and handed by Mr. Irsgang to a representative of this office. Mr. Irsgang will have drawn a cashier's check for $800 to defray the freight charges on the carload of grapes, which will amount to between $540 and $579, the balance of the check to be used for incidental expenses, including the payment of tribute, if such were demanded, and such other incidental expenses as the hiring of laborers to assist in loading the grapes from the car to the tracks. The balance of the check will be converted into cash and the freight charges will be paid by Agent DiLillo direct to the Viahir of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company on the juice grape track of that Company, thereafter the car will immediately be opened by Agents DiLillo and Palmers and the sale of the grapes in the car will commence. It is anticipated that prior to, or shortly after the car is opened, the last named Agents will be approached by Subjects or their representatives and a tribute demanded. Should no tribute be sought, the carload of grapes will be sold to retail buyers and another car purchased in the same manner as above outlined.
At the auction sales Agent DiLillo noticed that the major
ty of the buyers were of Jewish abstraction; Italians, how-
ever, were seen about and were observed making bids. Agent DiLillo engaged
in casual conversations with a number of Italians and learned that the
juice grape market in Chicago was very good during the season of 1908
that a present, however, the demand for juice grapes had somewhat
reduced due to the fact that the season is almost over, but that grapes
the less grapes are sold at a profit of about $100 per carload. Agent
DiLillo expressed his intentions to various persons interviewed of
engaging in the juice grape business in Chicago. No intimations
whatsoever were made to Agent DiLillo that the market in Chicago was
infected by the racketeers but that the buying and selling of such a
commodity as juice grapes is being conducted freely without any inter-
ferences.

Agent DiLillo also visited the Santa Fe Railroad tracks
in the vicinity of the Chicago Produce Terminal where a large business
is being done in the retail of grapes. Agent DiLillo noticed that persons
engaged in the said business in the locality just given, are mostly Jewish
and Italian. Inquiries made there brought out the fact that no inter-
ferences with the free movement of grapes are occurring on the tracks
of the Santa Fe railroad.

At the team track of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, in the vicinity of Clinton and Kimble Streets, agent
DiLillo found that the juice grape business there is being conducted
by Italians entirely. A number of persons were approached by Agent
DiLillo and asked if an outsider could engage in a similar business in
the given location. Agent DiLillo was invariably informed that "this is
a free country and if you have the necessary money you can do almost
everything you want to". Agent DiLillo did not question the meaning
of this statement, inasmuch as at the time the inquiries were made, no
definite plan had been formulated as to what action was to be taken in
that matter.

From inquiries made by Agent DiLillo outside of the
team tracks here-in referred to, it appears however, that there was
a "gang" engaged in exacting tribute from persons who are in the grape
business on team tracks. Information was secured that Eroelo Liberatore,
who was at one time engaged in a similar business in Chicago, had to
discontinue the same due to the pressure brought about by "a gang"
demanding of him sums of money for one reason or another. Eroelo Liberatore,
who is well known to one of Agent DiLillo's acquaintances in Chicago,
could not be located.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS.

CHICAGO: This office will follow up the sale of grapes by Agents Millace and Silvas, as directed by the

This office will attempt to locate and interview, if possible, obtain signed statements from the following individuals, all of whom are believed to be purchasers and vendors of juice grapes on the various railroad juice grape tracks at the Chicago terminal, none of whom have permanent office or residence addresses in Chicago, as far as is known: Carl Catone, Sam Russo and Vincent DiMori, all of whom are alleged to sell grapes on the tracks of the Chicago and North Western; also Andrew Catone, who sells grapes on the Santa Fe tracks; and Charlie Barbour, who may be located on the track of the Rock Island Railroad; also Joe Celle and Mr. Laconier and Mr. Teutone, the last three being independent growers and shippers who may be located on either the Rock Island or the Santa Fe tracks; also Nick Pandeleo, A. Martini, Roy Perello and his brother (first name unknown), as well as Carlo Sitone, independent growers and dealers, who may be found on any of the terminal juice grape tracks.

This office will also interview Mr. H. C. Taggart, re-interview Charles W. Smith, manager of the Bigelow Fruit Company, 1425 S. Racine Avenue, and through Smith endeavor to locate and obtain a statement from the party named "Phil," a juice grape peddler on the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape track, who is referred to on page 16 in the report of Special Agent Butlerworth, dated Oct. 8, 1930; also obtain from Mr. Charles W. Irrgang, complainant in this case, a signed statement covering all the facts material to this investigation. Mr. Perry Star, Assistant to Mr. Irrgang, will likewise be interviewed and a statement taken from him.
Memorandum

Chicago, Illinois,
September 29th, 1930.

"Reporting on partial investigation of grape situation at Clinton St. team track relative to consignees being compelled to contribute for privilege of selling from cars.

We were advised that any person having a car of grapes on track for sale, are forced to make arrangements with an alleged racketeer named Tony Romano who is running a lunch room and soft drink parlor at one of the corners of Wells and Erie Sts.

Associated with Romano is a Walter Shraiberg who has an office in the Produce Traders Bldg. on South Water Market, phone Canal 2829, 1425 So. Racine Avenue, residence phone Keystone 1548, address not given and suppressed in phone book. There is an H. M. Shraiberg given in phone book at same business address.

It would appear from what was told us, after fixing with Romano, grape sellers are compelled to sell or buy through Mark Adamson located at 1425 So. Racine Ave. Adamson receiving the O.K. from Romano. None of the men having cars at Clinton St. would talk, or offer any evidence because of fear. All that we gathered was with the understanding no mention would be made of where information was obtained.

Sergt. Larson and his partner from the States Attorney's office and assigned to Rackets, is now working on this case. In the event they develop anything you will be advised. A man from California with whom some trouble was expected has arrived and has been permitted to do business without interference thus far. We know a conference between Adamson and Romano was held in the morning of September 27th, 1930 and from what we could learn, this crowd has decided they better not force an issue at this time. Our latest information is that matter is being brought to the attention of Asst. States Attorney Mueller for any action he desires to take.

On Friday, Sept. 26th, 1930 at time Sergt. Larson, his partner, Special Agent M. J. Gebhardt and the writer went to to Clinton St. to look situation over, some unknown party evidently got in touch with Romano and Shraiberg, as they came to yard within a very short time after we arrived. Romano was in auto bearing Illinois license #1-179-449 belonging, so we found, to Walter Shraiberg for a Cadillac. This is make of car license was on. Address given as South Water Market. From the above we figured Romano, etal had someone at the yard to keep in touch should anything turn up. Larson conversed with Romano and Shraiberg for sometime but did not reveal the conversation. Neither man was armed."

Exhibit A
Chicago, Illinois, 
October 15th, 1930.

"Reporting further in the grape situation at Clinton St. team track. With the assistance of Asst. States Attorney Donald L. Thompson, Sergts. Harry Larsen and Wm Brady of the States Attorneys office, the following listed men were brought before Mr. Thompson and questioned relative to the alleged activities of Romano and Shraiberg. 

Pietro Surdo, 612 North Green St., Chicago, Ill. 
Angelo Marteno, residence Oakland, California 
Tom Pallela, Modesto, California 
Sam Romano, 2102 Kostner Avenue 
John Rizzo, 1645 Melrose Street 
Charley LaPresto, 624 North Monticello Avenue 
Roy Pallela, a brother of Tom, Modesto, California 
Nick Panteleo, Modesto, California. 

All made statements in writing in the presence of the gentlemen mentioned above and M. J. Gebhardt, John Barth and the writer of this office. 

In these statements they fail to implicate the men under investigation with anything that would be concrete evidence to present before the Grand Jury.

On October 7th, 1930 Walter Shraiberg was brought before Mr. Thompson and made a statement in which he denied having any connection whatsoever with a racket or an attempt to extort money from any of the men handling grapes at our team track. Volunteering that he intended to take up with the Chief Special Agent the matter of an investigator who he claimed was the instigator of this investigation and have this man discharged from the service of the C&NW Ry. (this refers to me.)

Shraiberg, Tony Romano and a man named Rubin are in the produce business and I have been given to understand that Shraiberg and Ruben conduct a firm known as the Northern Fruit & Produce Co., with an office at 1423 South Racine Avenue, phone Roosevelt 3156.

In the handling of this matter by Sergts. Larsen and Brady and with the assistance of Mr. Thompson of the States Attorneys office, it would appear from all outward evidence, that all attempts to organize or collect from the men on the team track handling grapes at Clinton St. has been eliminated at least for this year."

Exhibit 'B'
4. They handle the same grapes, the same bunches of grapes, but that instead of going through a commission house, they have their own business.

A. They pay no brokerage.

Q. Is there a fixed brokerage charge?

A. I believe it is $25.00 per car. The brokerage charge isn't always $25.00. Sometimes they turn it over for a profit of a nickel a lug. A broker will sell the same car two or three times at a profit of a nickel.

Q. A nickel a lug?

A. A nickel a lug.

Q. How do the shippers' representatives fit into this picture, I mean, people like Fry - they represent independent people, don't they?

A. No, there may be various shippers, and they act as their agents.

Q. Just like any other broker?

A. Just like any other broker.

Q. Do the brokers ever sell the grapes at auction?

A. They would rather not.

Q. They have to stand the auction charges themselves?

A. I think that possibly the shipper pays that.

Q. After grapes arrive on the Northwestern tracks, there is an extra charge for switching the car down to the auction track?

A. No.

Q. Is that true generally, that switching from all tracks to the auction tracks is free of charge?

A. Yes.

Q. And from the auction tracks to the tracks of the various lines for peddling?

A. Yes.
Q. How did Irrgang come to start the auction business?

A. I don't know exactly. He has been connected with the fruit business for a number of years and I also understand that he got out of the apple business and went to California and bought a lot of grapes. In order to start this auction, we [had to] use money because we were in the fruit business; I don't know any particular reason.

Q. In general — let's get to the atmosphere at the time. It was pretty well understood that Joe Ferrara was a buyer?

A. Yes, that was the understanding.

Q. Joe Ferrara was a buyer of juice grapes?

A. Yes, a buyer of grapes.

Q. And he was financing other buyers.

A. Yes.

Q. Now, going back to the beginning, how long has this been going on?

A. I think maybe the last 4 or 5 years.

Q. In the past, has Irrgang been able to sell at the Northwestern tracks?

A. He sold there one year.

Q. Which year was that?

A. I believe it was 1925.

Q. That is two years ago. And did he get away with it?

A. They started in, and then there was something come up between Ferrara and Irrgang and Ferrara told all the peddlers that [they] were to stay away from Irrgang, not to buy from the auction.

Q. Was that the incident Mr. Yohnson, your freight claim agent was telling us about?

A. Yes.

Q. Thereafter did Mr. Irrgang confine his activities to the auction track?

A. Yes.
9. Now, that was 1928. Last year did he sell on the Northwestern tracks?

A. No, last year he didn't sell.

Q. I thought he made some attempt last year. Your memory is such he didn't sell any there?

A. Yes, that is my recollection right now. I am pretty sure. I am right.

Q. All right, you can check that up later. Now, while Ferrara was alive, Schraiberg and Romano weren't in the business?

A. Do, this is the first year that they were ever there.

Q. Was Schraiberg in the business at all before this year?

A. I don't believe that Schraiberg was. I hadn't ever heard of him.

Q. And Romano appears to be a partner of Schraiberg's.

A. As far as I know, I don't know positively, but from what I got, Tony Romano, Fred King, and a fellow named Rubin are partners.

Q. Let's talk King. I've heard his name recently. Isn't he an Italian?

A. Yes, that isn't his right name, his father goes under the name of King.

Q. Does he hang around the tracks?

A. Yes, he is running the gang. He has charge of the peddlers for Romano.

Q. Do Romano and Schraiberg finance peddlers just the same as Ferrara did?

A. That's my understanding. In fact, Tony Romano told me he had $26,000 invested in this grape deal and he wasn't going to let anybody sell it.

Q. Whose money?

A. His money.

Q. What is Romano's background? Who was he?
A. Well, I know only what I hear, that he is a bootlegger, has a shop, drink restaurant or cafe at Erie and Wells Street. I understand that he has a liquor route.

Q. For which town (which town)?
A. Ted Newberry.

Q. He claims this connection?
A. He does claim this connection.

Q. Who is Roy Palella?
A. Palella is one of the Palella Brothers, that are handling grapes on all tracks now. He said he'd pay nothing, or wouldn't let Romano stop him from making an honest living by peddling grapes.

Q. Well, how much do you know about the details of this outfit? Do you know how it works?
A. No, I don't. About this new outfit I don't know much. First I heard was the start of the grape season this year. Several of the independent peddlers came around and said that they didn't know whether or not they would be able to peddle grapes on Clinton Street. There was one fellow by the name of Pete Serdo came over and said that these fellows had visited him at his home.

Q. Who had visited him?
A. Romano and Schraider and those fellows. I don't know just the exact parties, but that outfit. Told him that he wouldn't peddle any grapes on Clinton Street unless he went along with them and he would have to join the association and make a payment, I believe of $1,000, and that all grapes would have to be purchased on an O.K. from Romano from Mark Adamson.

Q. That would be sometime around September?
A. Around September 11. And about that time I happened to be in Mark Adamson's office and talked over some things with him, and Pete Serdo was there. Mark said to Pete "You better go over to Tony. You know I can't sell you anything till you see him". Adamson went on and said
There's going to be a new association on Clinton Street. The new outfit is not going to be the same. They are going to handle their own grapes in and handle their own sales. They are going to sell in Pittsburgh or New York or some place. All grapes that are sold on Clinton Street will be bought through Keenan.

Q. That was in September?
   A. Yes.

Q. That reminds me, in connection with that request I made of you yesterday for the names of all who are handling the Clinton Street grapes, can you give me that data for the entire season?
   A. I am going to do that. I'll give you a copy of these track sheets. You will find a blank card now and then, and they belong to Nick Panteleo. He asked us not to show his name. He didn't give any reason, but he asked us not to do it, and we complied with this request.

Q. These track sheets will be the best indication of what's been happening - if Adamsen virtually controls the Clinton Street business?
   A. I think that he started and nobody came down except the Panteleos and a man by the name of Martini from California. He also came in and told us he didn't know whether he would have any more cars come in. He didn't come right out and say he had been approached or threatened, but we knew that Romano talked to him.

Q. Well, are they the only ones that Romano talked to?
   A. One of our brokerage salesmen said something about not being able to sell. He has an office. His name is Flood. I don't know his first name.

Q. Since then has that man been able to sell or other people being allowed to sell?
   A. Yes, they are. I think that for some reason they have given up for this year, but they have made the remark that there would only be about seven or eight people allowed to peddle on Clinton Street next year.
A. That I am referring to is a man who buys from the farmers and other men and resells the produce. He does a lot of business, also to supply our customers, and sometimes to minimize prices.

Q. Has he an office on South Water Street?
A. No. He handles watermelons and other things during season. And I would say for the Faile Brothers that I think they are two of the finest fellows in the business.

Q. Do the others handle other fruits?
A. Yes, most of them do.

Q. Don't they peddle vegetables on the same plan down there as at the Northwestern tracks?
A. Well, to a certain extent, and on the S. A. L. tracks.

Q. Have you any other fruit business at the C. & N. W. tracks?
A. No, we don't.

Q. Your trade then, is confined to grapes?
A. Yes.

Q. I wonder why?

A. Lots of money in it. The way they intended it to work is for the different peddlers to join this association for $1,000, a man to buy the box, so they would have to buy all grapes through Adamson. For example, the shipper's price was 90c, Adamson would ask from 90c to $1.25, saying that you have to peddle them for $1.35, as least.

Q. They would fix the retail price?
A. Yes.

Q. Has that been done?
A. That was what they were going to try to do.
Q. If I tried to buy grapes now, they would have some fixed price?
A. Yes.
Q. Due to variation in grades?
A. Yes. You might get a different price even at different grades. And their intention was to absolutely fix the retail price.
Q. You don't think that's been done?
A. No, something stopped them - maybe this investigation.
Q. You don't think there's any "shaking down" at the present time? That the peddlers are perfectly free?
A. I wouldn't say that. I would say that I know some of them won't give it, or haven't given anything. I am pretty sure.
Q. Do you know the names of any who have definitely given?
A. No, I don't.
Q. Have any of them ever complained to you about having to pay or being approached and asked to pay?
A. Not to pay, but to have to go along with the association. This Romano is pretty smooth. He wouldn't demand money. He'd tell them this is to pay membership fees.
Q. Well, aside from the names you have mentioned, you couldn't say any more have been approached?
A. I believe Carl A. Cuttone.
Q. Is he an independent?
A. Yes.
Q. Is that his brother, A. Skitone?
A. No, that is Cuttone. This is Skitone. Then A. Martini was talked to,
Nick Pendale was telling me:

Q. Who were the men who wouldn't pay the bills?
A. Palella brothers.

Q. Have they an office?
A. Palella brothers. No.

Q. Most of these peddlers have their offices in their home, don't they?
A. Yes, never have any records.

Q. Where do they make their headquarters? Their homes?
A. Homes, relatives, or friends.

Q. Are any of these California people shipping now?
A. They all are.

Q. Well then, as far as eliminating the California people goes, that phase seems to have been dropped very definitely?
A. For the present, yes.

Q. And from your observation, you couldn't say they ever attempted to keep up the retail price.
A. Not at the present time.

Q. Then, all that Schraiberg and Homan are doing at the present time, as far as you can say, is conducting a legitimate grape business?
A. Yes.

Q. That seems awfully doubtful to me, does it to you?
A. It does to me.

Q. Think a legitimate business has enough in it to satisfy those birds?
A. No, I don't.
A. At a guess, what would you say the value of that field to you would be?
B. I think it's in the neighborhood of $2,000.
Q. They are just there, getting up the amount, getting ready to value it next year?
A. Yes.
Q. Have they ever muscled in on any other business except this flax, grape business?
A. Not that I know. I never saw them before. Schulte: I never met before. Romano I never met before. I knew King before, him and his father.
Q. In what connection did this threat of Romano's to give all the business to the St. Paul road come out?
A. I understand that the State's Attorney's men went down there one day and picked up these fellows, searched them for arms, then some subpoenas were issued for some of these peddlers, and the next day Tony came up to me and said, 'I understand that the Northwestern has made a complaint about me over to the State's Attorney's office.' I said, 'How do you know?' He said, 'I have a way of getting that information.' I said, 'I don't think the Northwestern has made a complaint about anybody.' He said, 'They do, and I am being persecuted.' I said, 'That is a matter that should be handled by your police department.' He said, 'I have no way to convey this message to your police department, and if the Northwestern don't quit persecuting me, and calling me a muscle man, I will take this business all over to the St. Paul tracks. I have been offered a bonus to go over there.' I did convey the message to our police department and they told me that the Northwestern was not investigating him, but if the State's Attorney's office asked for records and information our police department would cooperate with them.
Q. Have they ever tried this expedient that if the Northwestern was a bit laggard in settling a claim, they would go over to the Milwaukee tracks, which are adjacent to the Clinton Street tracks?
A. No. I settled practically all the claims, and this has never been done. I always dealt with Ferrara on the claim proposition, and he would say 'Whatever you do...
is all right with me. I was away half of 1924 and all of 1925. Then in the first year I went over there. In 1926, several attempts were made to kidnap me, but they didn't get by with it. After I was told, "well, we'll try someone else on the track here." They made complaints about me through a broker, tried to get me moved off the track, but it never worked. In the last four or five years they have never even made a proposition.

Q. At the time you were shot at, in that connection and that?

A. Well, we were closing up the cars, and I heard some shots on the crossing, saw a man running down the other side of the string of cars, threw my flash light, told him to halt. I saw the officers coming, but the minute I said "halt," he shot at me.

Q. That has nothing to do with any of their activities?

A. No, I don't believe it did.

Q. Just an ordinary car thief?

A. No, they shot a man on the crossing.

Q. Is this fruit auction company confined to the sale of juice grapes?

A. No, I think it's a separate concern. The United States Fruit Grape Auction. It's the auctioneer and I guess the main officer. I understand, in fact, I know that some peddlers from Clinton Street have gone over and bought grapes and peddled them.

Q. No objection to that, is there?

A. No, there doesn't appear to be.

Q. If they were to keep Irvgang off the Northwestern, I shouldn't think it very effective when the peddlers can go over there, buy the grapes, and have the cars put on your track. How do they gain anything by keeping Irvgang away?

A. Well, of course their main argument is that if the auction is in the same place where the peddlers trade, buyers will hear the carload market price and are not willing to pay any more.
Q. They don't know if the cars are brought in from somewhere else?

A. That's it. If no auction is held to see the difference, I think there's one guess.

Q. And if there's an auction, the cars that are not marked as being are going to bid anyway?

A. Yes.

Q. This may keep the price to the shippers down?

A. Either up or down, according to supply or demand.

Q. Well, I think that probably Adames is splitting with somebody.

A. It looks that way, so must be.

Q. Is Adamsen the only broker?

A. Well, Schraiberg and Rubin.

Q. Any other?

A. I don't think so. The other tracks, as I understand it, are not all Italian, the way with the Northwesterns. I think they're mixed, some Jews.

Q. You think that's the reason why they wanted the Northwesterns first?

A. It seems this north side gang were a little tougher. I guess they thought they could get control.

Q. Oh, I see, it's a question of legality? Are they under the domination of this gang?

A. Yes, I think Ferrara was with the Alevis, but Newberry is Capone. There might be a fact between them now.

Q. Newberry is recently Capone, isn't he?

A. Yes.

Q. I suppose they're linked up with the bootlegging trade?

A. There isn't any question about that.
Q. Of course, that's not just the money part. I wonder whether Mason's control is the key?

A. The Italians make their own tracks, so that's quite a little mystery. About those track sheets, I will ask you to keep them. The cards come over, up to the present time. I'll keep a copy of the cards for you.

Q. I wish you would. It may be possible that nothing will happen this season. It may be they're lying low waiting for next season.

A. That's the way I have it figured out now.

Q. Was King hooked up with Ferrara?

A. No. He was simply a peddler, although I have been told that Mr. King did pay Ferrara some money.

Q. Along with others?

A. Probably along with others.

Q. In this financing arrangement that they have, do these Italians pay for the use of the money, or do they get it on shares?

A. I think they hire some of those fellows by the week. The main ones probably split the profits. Ferrara used to work this way. Sometimes he would buy a car for a fellow, and split the profit.

Q. Have the Italians any secret organizations?

A. Yes. They won't talk. They'd hang you if they told it to you. The Fasella brothers belong to the Masons.

J. E. C. Beutel, Assistant Claim Agent of the Chicago and North-Western Railway Company have read the foregoing statement, consisting of 23 typewritten pages, containing questions by Mr. J. E. O'meara, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and the answers thereto, made by me on October 17, 1930, and the same were made willingly, without threat or promise of reward, or immunity, and are true to the best of my knowledge.

Witnesses:
Albert Miller
M. J. Little
Special Agents, Bur. of Invest., Dept. of Justice
STATEMENT OF MR. F. O. SEVER, ASSISTANT CLAIM AGENT
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

Question (by Mr. Dews) Mr. Smith, I believe you gave a general outline of the juice grapes situation in Chicago and the wagon terminals; and, in this connection, describe exactly how much fruit is handled a carload of juice grapes received in Waukegan by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway.

Answer. Well, the grapes arrive at what is known as our 3rd Street yard, and the consignee is notified, and usually the person takes both, or the interested party, shows him the car, and if satisfactory, the deal is made. The car is then reconsigned to the Clinton Street brokers for peddling purposes. Of course there are some fruit ships that do the shipping to themselves at Chicago.

Q. How much is done that way?
A. Well, I think around 12 or 15% of cars received at Clinton Street, and I would say that at least 25% of the cars are handled that way.

Q. They are what are known as the Independents?
A. Independent shippers and receivers?

Q. Who would you say are the larger independent shippers?
A. Well, there is Nick Parente, A. Marshall is another, A. Britton is another. And then there is this class of trade: where Independent like Palella Brothers may have a connection with a grower in California, and enter into a contract for 25 or 50 cars, and there is a man by the name of Sam Roman, who has some one in California ship to him direct, also Trott and Détour, and sometimes brokers or their representatives go to California, buy the grapes, and ship them in, and they are handled as they arrive here.

Q. These independent people have regular offices in Chicago?
A. I don't believe that any of them have regular offices. You find them on the tracks.

Q. Is that business largely a cash business?
A. Practically a cash business entirely.
Chicago Racketeering and California

"This fellow Al Capone, seems to give the Chicago folk a lot of trouble," remarks the Californian.

"Yes, who wouldn't, he's got 'em buffaloed," chimes in his neighbor.

"No man, Poor old Chicago,"

And California turns back to introspection of local affairs.

And yet, it appears that racketeering in Chicago is a local affair for California.

Because the racketeers exact a toll of $10 on every car of grapes sold in the second largest market in the country.

Because grapes are used for wine making, the racketeers probably figure that California will do its growing in private.

And maybe they don't care if California does not.

And likely the drayage tolls also include some racketeering charges.

Seems to need a little attention, does it not? * * *

THE Chicago Daily News of September 22 has a very interesting story about Al Capone and his racketeering government of Chicago.

The article uses many names, both of racketeers and of their lawyers and collateral assistants.

It intimates that policemen drink with racketeers for whom the police are looking, and apparently the booth in which the policemen cannot see the racketeers well enough to identify them.

Men scurry the city with looking for racketeers, and certainly the newspapermen meet them on the street and talk to them. Here is a little of the News article. Wish we had space to reproduce all of it.

The main source of revenue is the beer and tobacco business.

Dole Opek, supplying the loop district, is the main beer boss. Dole got his start as a watch boy in a hawdy house and became allied with Capone in the days when they both took orders from Johnny Torrio. Now he deals in and down town hotels, amusements and entering society and forgetting the sordid details which have given him his wealth.

Dole has his miniature breweries and his up-town saloons where his beer and whiskey are made. He has brewers and distillers. He has his roughneck crew who deliver the whiskey and beer.

And he has Harry ("Greasy Thumb") Opek, his brother, and Hymie ("Loud Mouth") Levin, as his personal representatives for the loop. Harry and Hymie, accompanied by their gorillas, maul the saloon keepers of the loop regularly. Even when they buy a drink for a policeman, he can't see them with sufficient distinctness to arrest them. They move about with a caution of a fly on the face, with a sense of concealment scarcely surmounted by a brass band marching down a busy street.

They do such soliciting as is necessary and they do all the collecting. Monday finds them regularly in the loop. Monday finds them—but the police don't. * * *

C. Chester Rofford, has said many times that racketeering will be stopped in Chicago when the police will have more men than they want rope. So long as they demand the liberty of a drink they will have the "license" of the racket.

Perhaps most of us have thought of it as a local problem. But it is more than that.

If the racketeers exact toll on grapes how long will it be before they demand it on other fruits and vegetables.

And canned goods?

Good luck to the endeavor.

Henry Hobson, formerly of the State Market Office, once made inquiry along this line and found a lot of response among cooperatives of the Middle West.

"If you do it you will make the middleman sorry," some one says.

Possibly. But whom are we trying to please, the middleman or ourselves?

Perhaps we could give the middleman his regular cut and do it with his concurrence.

Was anybody tried?

Light Needed on Fish and Game Policies

A COMMITTEE of the legislature has been investigating the Fish and Game Commission.

The murmuring is that sportsmanship is not as high as it might be.

Meanwhile the Farm Bureau has been causing the Fish and Game Commission annoyance by demanding to know when they propose to do something about deer damage. The last legislature gave them authority to protect farmers who have heavy crop damage from deer, but the game commission has produced nothing more substantial than explanations.

A subscriber writes from San Dimas. He wants to have a bird refuge but he charges that he gets no help from the commission and less from the sportsmen.

Do we profess to know anything about the merits of his case, but he describes something which seems to indicate a fired and something which stirs the heart. Observe the picture and paint it. Quail and dove feeding, wind and snow, the leaves and the leaves,Signs posted on his place to keep out hunters, but hunters do not keep out.

If the mission of the commission is to preserve wild life, the question arises as to whether such a case as this must be described should not have an active and effective support of the commission.

Protection should be a two-way thing. Agriculture must be protected against animal depredations by wild life. By the same token it must have effective rights in protecting wild life and producers want a reformation of laws for such creatures which are depredating.

It has been charged before that the mission policies do not break good habits and anything.

If this is true, the public deserves to know it if it is not true, the commission has the facts known to it. The matter ought to be.
Chicago in power and they may think they are bigger than any mere state.

As the $60 toll on every car of grapes is enforced and collected, if you want to get along without any trouble of the racketeering variety you pay it.

Of course the money is collected from the buyer of the grapes, but that means that the paying party of the first part pays the bill. The paying party of the first part is always the farmer. "What, huh, he's only a book."

And the racketeer's toll is not the only one in Chicago, the toll city.

There is a $60 switching charge in Chicago which hits many grapes.

Grapes come into that city over many lines. They are marked by themselves. If they are sold and switched back to the same railroad over which they came in, well and good, but if it is necessary to switch them to some other line of convenience, the $60 switch descends on the car.

In California, the market chief of California observed these things as a trip around the market in Chicago.

Just why the $60 switching charge for grapes, while other fruits and vegetables pay only $12.50 a car, no one seems to know. Seemingly no one has troubled much to protest. It would appear to be time to raise a question here.

Obviously, tolls like this find their way back to the grower in the price the buyer is willing to pay.

A toll of $50 for the racketeers, plus a possible $60 switching charge is $110 per car.

Pretty heavy toll in the toll city of Chicago. turned out to be general lawlessness. Originally a moral problem, it graduates into an economic one.

Kegging affects the bootleggers in house, prostitution and gambling—the illegal things—but the appetite of growing crime is insatiable.

It is said that in Chicago if a cleaner and dyer does not "buy it on the line" some one may sprinkle acid over the clothes of his customers and bring him to time.

The practice of "muscling in" grows.

Where will it stop and when and how?

FROM time to time this paper has made a nuisance of itself suggesting that there are other markets in the United States besides New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston.

There is a market beyond Todnauville—the market of the farmer.

This year we might have sold a lot of peaches on the sidewalks of the country for home canning. But no one took the problem up.

We might sell table grapes that way if we tried.

We could probably sell a world of dried fruits in 10 and 20 pound boxes to the farmers of this country if we set out to do it in an intensive way, but we do not do it.

There are a world of farm cooperatives in this country that might take a carload of our farm products if the thing were pushed. Such a project would not have to pay so many tolls as Chicago exacts.

F. N. Laney, of the Butte Cooperative Growers, is sending a man into the Middle West small towns to try this very thing in the matter of

SOME time ago a prizefighter "murdered" another prizefighter in San Francisco. Did it for money.

It was not called murder in the newspapers, but the victim is just as dead as if his assailant had clubbed him with a gas pipe instead of his fists.

About the same time two men and a woman descended upon a refuse in a Bay county and clubbed him to death. Did it for his money. One of these men was a prizefighter, according to the newspapers.

One of the prizefighters was exonerated.

The other has a good chance of having his neck stretched.

The main difference seems to be that one of these murders had the sanction and sponsorship of the State.

The San Francisco grand jury is investigating the state-sponsored murder. Don't try holding your breath until it fixes responsibility.

The San Francisco News indulges in some good talk in its editorial page. It says:

"However, everyone seems to agree that the boxing business is not, at present, honest and decent, which is fairly convincing evidence that the State Athletic Commission is not doing the job for which it was created. And that, if true, is a condition that should not be tolerated. The job may be too difficult for any commission to handle properly, or the present commission may not be competent, but, at any rate, there's something seriously wrong.

"One of the commissioners, Charles F. Traina, has been talking mysteriously about being 'propositioned.' But he refuses, by advice of counsel, to be specific, and he apparently has no intention..."
**Title**: MANNY SCHREIBER; TONY ROMANO; JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION

**Synopsis of Facts:**

Two checks in the amount of $700, received by Agents from Charles W. Irsgang and deposited in joint checking account in the National Bank of Republic, subject to checks of Agents Little and this Agent. Freight car number BX19295 "sold" at auction to Joe Roman (Agent DiLillo) who with Agent Palmero will pay freight fee same out of money received from Mr. Irsgang, amounting to $686.24, and who will peddle said grapes at the juice grape track and await developments as to demand for payment of tribute. Duplicate team track sheets furnished by F. C. Beutel, Assistant Claim Agent for protection of Mr. Osses. V. C. Taggart and employees of Fry Brokerage Company interviewed, who could only submit hearsay evidence of rumors of collection of tribute at C. & H.W. tracks. Lead Chicago.

**Reference:** Report or wire Agent dated Chicago, Illinois, 10-22-30, and telegram from Director dated 10-20-30.

**Details:** AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

This is a joint report of Agent M. T. Little and this Agent.

In accordance with reference telegram Agents Little and this Agent contacted Mr. Charles W. Irsgang on the morning of 10-21-30, who handed Agents check number 375 in the amount of $600, drawn on the Commerce Trust Savings Bank, dated 10-21-30, payable to the order of Charles W. Irsgang and signed by the United States Fruit Auction Company, by Charles W. Irsgang.
President: E. H. Hyde, Secretary: A. W. Griggs.

Regarding the enforcement of law... to Mr. Irvgang, in accordance with the decree of the court, in paying the freight charges and the interest on a carload of juice grapes in accordance with the terms stipulated in the decree.

The Director in letter from this office dated October 11, 1929, in accordance with telephone conversation had by Acting S.A.O. Hay with Mr. Wm. Hughes on 10-23-30. The said check was taken to the Chicago Bureau Office and in accordance with instructions of Acting S.A.O. Hay was deposited for collection in a joint checking account started in the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago on 10-23-30. Said funds are subject to withdrawal on order either of Agent Little or this Agent.

Later in the day, Agents learned by telephone from F. C. Hooge, financial representative of Mr. Irvgang (Lafayette 9000) that the freight on the car of juice grapes "knocked down" at the auction in the name of Joe Roman (alias used by Agent D. DiLillo in this investigation) was car number WRX9895 - a car of white muscat juice grapes of excellent quality. Mr. Irvgang informed that the price of juice grapes had improved a little, and that the price of the juice grapes in the above described car would be $1.00 per bag, and he stated that it would be well to start sending the said grapes at either $1.25 or $1.15 per bag in order to insure rapid movement.

Agents DiLillo and Palmer ascertained that the freight on the said car of juice grapes amounted to $614.84. Therefore, with the approval of Acting S.A.O. Hay Agents Little and this agent contacted Mr. Irvgang again and assured another check in the amount of $160.00 dated 10-23-30, which check has been deposited in the joint account of Agents Little and this Agent.

Agent telephoned to F. D. Gay, Resident Chief Agent of the C. E. E. W. Railway, who called at the Chicago Bureau Office on 10-23-30 and Mr. Gay examined the typewritten statement of questions which had been propounded to him by Mr. E. H. Poole, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and his answers to the same, which was written up in the form of a statement, and after examining the same and making a few minor corrections, he signed the same in the presence of Agents Little and this Agent. This statement is attached to the reference report as "Exhibit C".
In accordance with the request of Mr. F. B. Dese, Mr. Stevens, and Mr. F. J. Flanigan, the blank sheets covering daily receipts by each company for the same period, April 14, 1930 through and including June 30, 1930. These sheets, as Mr. Stevens explained, reflect total receipts of farm produce to the juice grape tracks of the C. & N.W. Railway in addition to grapes, such as other fruits and vegetables, sent in. On some of the sheets the space under the word "consigned" is blank and Mr. Beutel advised that the blank spaces represent shipments of the juice grapes consigned to Tik Pantelee at Rochester, California, by himself at the C. & N.W. track. These spaces were left blank, Mr. Beutel explained, in accordance with specific request by Tik Pantelee for the reason, as Mr. Beutel believes, that Pantelee did not desire his competitors to know exactly how many cases were consigned to him in Chicago. These sheets are hereby attached to this report for the attention of the Department, and cover period of 26 days.

Agent communicated with Mr. Charles W. Smith, manager of the Dillorg Fruit Company of 1425 S. Racine Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, by telephone. Mr. Smith advised that he has not been able to learn the identity or the address of "Phil" referred to on page 16 in report of Special Agent R. N. Butterworth dated Chicago, Illinois, 10-2-30, and in the event Mr. Smith sees learn of the identity of "Phil" he will communicate with this office.

Agent interviewed Mr. Larry Archer, Chicago representative of the American Fruit Growers Exchange, 1425 S. Racine, by telephone. Mr. Archer had previously advised Mr. Coates and these Agents that he had a carload of juice grapes placed on the C.W., S.F. & P. railroad juice grape tracks for the purpose of being sold to juice grape peddlers. Mr. Archer stated that his men on the juice grape tracks received several offers of 50 and 65 cents per lug for the said grapes from various peddlers, which would amount to approximately $5 per ten below the present market price of juice grapes. No further offers were received, and after leaving the car of juice grapes on the Milwaukee tracks for two days the same was diverted to Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Archer stated that the reason the said car was not switched to the C. & N.W. juice grape tracks for sale there was because it would cost their company between $50 and $70 as a switching charge, whereas to ship it through to Pittsburgh, Pa., would only cost them approximately $10 for icing.
On 10-EI-30 agents interviewed Mr. V. Taggart, Service, and Paul Remely, and James Flood, salesman of the Dry Brokerage Company at 1440 S. Racine Avenue. Mr. Taggart stated that he is familiar with the grape situation as it prevails now, and for the past four or five years in the Chicago district, and confirmed that what has been heretofore stated by Mr. Irrgang and others interviewed, namely, that Mr. Taggart, has received indirect information to the effect that Subjects with Fred King and Nathan Rubin, are engaged in a "racket" on the tracks of the Northwestern railway at present under which grape peddlers are forced to pay tribute of $50 per car to Subjects and their representatives. Mr. Taggart would furnish no names of individuals who could likely furnish direct information in this regard. However, Mr. Taggart stated that prior to the commencement of the grape shipping season this fall, Mark T. Adamson, a commission broker, 1450 S. Racine Avenue, heretofore mentioned in reports in this case, made the statement to Mr. Taggart that he, Adamson, had contacted directly with all Capone and that arrangements had been made between him and Capone whereby Adamson would head a "corporation" which would completely control the marketing of grape grapes on the tracks of the C.W. N. Railway. Mr. Taggart stated it was his impression that Adamson was intoxicated at the time he made this statement and he did not "take much stock" in Adamson's recitals.

Mr. Taggart stated that Subjects and their association are operating some kind of organized racket on the C.W. N. tracks at present, and it is his opinion one of the methods of operation of this gang is to distribute the business of grape buying by peddlers under the domination of this gang to certain of the brokers in addition to Mark Adamson. In this manner, peace is preserved amongst the brokers even though the free contract between buyers and brokers is interfered with and the progress of the business on the Northwestern tracks is handled by Mark T. Adamson. In support of this, Mr. Taggart stated that his company has during the present season received numerous orders for grapes from one John Basso, amounting to approximately a carload a day and that in other seasons, this man conducted only a very small business and purchased none of his grapes from the Dry Brokerage Company. Mr. Taggart further stated he has received from various sources, which he could not recall, information to the effect that Frank Rasa and Amatore Dejioia (addresses unknown) have been forced by the gang on the Northwestern tracks to leave those tracks and that Rasa is now conducting his business on the tracks of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific
Railway, and Dejicola is located on the corner of the Rock Island road, Santa Fe. Mr. Taggart stated that in the course of his investigations, Dejicola's, whose first name is Truck and whose last name is unknown, was shot three times while resisting efforts by Mr. Ferrara and his gang to get him from the Northwestern tracks. With respect to Ferrara, Mr. Taggart stated that there was no question but that he was a lieutenant to Mr. Dejicola. The signed receipts, which were frequently received by the Fay Brokerage Company for payment of carloads of juice grapes delivered direct to Ferrara, Taggart furnished to agents the names of the principal buyers of juice grapes who purchase their grapes from the Fay Brokerage Company, the local addresses for these buyers were unknown to Mr. Taggart, and names being as follows:

| Tony Spalla - Santa Fe tracks |
| Mike Vinti - |
| Joe Scardino - |
| Charlie Barber - Rock Island tracks |
| Vincent Damore - Northwestern tracks |
| Carl Leselle - |
| Galla Brothers - |

Mr. Taggart stated that the Fay Brokerage Company is the Chicago representative for the following California grape growers and shippers: Melle and Ruhmer, Fresno, California; Federal Fruit Distributors, Fresno, California; D. H. Feinn, Lodi, California; William Potts, Ontario, California; L. A. Smith Company, Los Angeles, California; G. Lane Fruit Company, Fresno, California; Marshall Mueller, Lodi, California; J. J. Foley and Company, Fresno, California.

Mr. Taggart stated he would not be willing to make any written statement or complaint in regard to the juice grape situation which would contain any names of individuals, but that he would in the very near future prepare and submit to this office's statement outlining the situation as the same is known to him, omitting names, however, but setting forth the manner in which the activities of the various gangs have affected the business of the Fay Brokerage Company during the past several years. Mr. Taggart indicated that the company sold juice grapes at present to members of the gang controlled by Subjects 28, it would not be "good business" for it to become known that he is actively engaged in transmitting information to the Government in connection with the instant investigation.
James Flood, sales representative of the Iron Brokerage Company on the tracks of the Northwestern railway, was interviewed last by agents. While Mr. Flood is in daily contact with the buyers and peddlers on the Northwestern tracks, and is familiar with the conditions prevailing on those tracks, and while stating that he has likewise heard rumors of the racket now in progress, he could furnish no specific names or site instances in which tribute had been demanded and collected, except that in one instance during the past season a man known to Mr. Flood only as Frank, but who is believed to be a partner of Dejeana, told Flood that he had been forced to pay $50 per carload toSubjects for the privilege of selling grapes on the Northwestern track, as if Mr. Flood's opinion, however, that this informant and his partner Dejeana are in league with Schraiber and Romano, and could not be trusted in any way to furnish information is regarded as to the racket, Mr. Flood stated further that Frank informed him recently that the "gang" had blown up. Mr. Flood stated that he has never observed any strong arm methods on the Northwestern tracks, and so far as he has been able to discover, Romano and Schraiber are simply engaged in buying and selling carloads of juice grapes. Mr. Flood stated that Mark T. Adamson controls nearly all of the brokerage business on the Northwestern tracks and that his representative on those tracks is Bill Jordan. Mr. Flood added that the firm of Faella Brothers does a large business on the Northwestern tracks and purchase practically all of their supply from Mark Adamson, and that while Faella Brothers would doubtless furnish information concerning the racket, if one exists, and not earlier in the season made a complaint with respect to the existence of the alleged racket, nevertheless it was Mr. Flood's opinion that Faella brothers were now directly allied with Mark T. Adamson, and with Subjects - Schraiber and Romano and would not cooperate with the Government in their work, in fact, would attempt to block efforts to obtain information.
UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The CHICAGO Office will carry out leads set forth in previous report, but in this connection interviews will not be had with the Italian juice grape buyers and sellers until such time as the sale of grapes by Agents DiLillo and Palmira shall have been completed, for the reason that it is believed that any interviews had with Italian dealers or peddlers at this time will have the effect of putting the subjects and their Agents, as well as Italian peddlers, on notice that the Government is engaged in investigation.

Pending
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, Mr. O'Shea

Attention: Mr. O'Case.

For your further information in connection with the investigation entitled NAMBY-BERYNED; TONTPOWANO; CHINE SHARK INVESTIGATION, there are enclosed herewith copies of two reports made by Special Agent Albert Miller at Chicago, dated October 22nd and 23, 1930, respectively.

Attached to the October 22nd report are Exhibits A to C as described in the report.

Attached to the October 23rd report will be found 24 duplicate team track sheets furnished by F. O. Duniel, Assistant Claims Agent for the Northwestern Railroad as requested by Mr. O'Case.

Very truly yours,

Incl. 485500

Director.
For your further information in connection with the investigation of BERTY SCHRAMM, TONY ROMANO, JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION, Antitrust Matter, there are enclosed herewith copies of the reports of Special Agent Albert Miller, dated October 22nd and 23rd, respectively.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Incl. #22810.

Director.
**EXHIBIT NO. 1**

**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT**

**CHICAGO.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>Date: 1930</td>
<td>10/20/30 to 12/17/30</td>
<td>ALBERT MILLER</td>
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</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Carload of juice grapes sold by Agents DiLillo and Palmer for a total amount of $385.25, representing a loss of $194.95. Observations of Agents DiLillo and Palmer made during sale of said grapes set forth in detail herein, along with any kind or nature of threats of any kind or nature of threats made to Agents by any parties.

Signed statement obtained from Peter Steem, Asst. to C. W. Irsgang and attached hereto as Exhibit "A". Summary of monies received and disbursed in connection with the sale of the carload of grapes set forth herein.

Signed statement furnished by Mr. Irsgang and attached hereto as Exhibit "B".

**REFERENCE:**
Report of Special Agent Albert Miller, Chicago, Ill., October 23, 1930.

**DETAILS:**

**AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

This is a joint report on behalf of Special Agents D. DiLillo, W. H. Palmer, H. T. Little and Albert Miller.

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED:**

F. J. Foy, Special Agent in Charge

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:**

62-24/53-32

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE:**

OCT 81 1930 AM

**RECEIVED AND INDEXED:**

6/21/30

**CHECKED OFF:**

Nov 4 1930

**JACKETED:**

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Notwithstanding the information received from agents, agents visited the scene, tracked and identified the car. It was removed and unainted, and disposed of. The car was identified by the engine number and was placed on track 61. The engine was brought to the attention of Mr. Sullivan, who stated that he would not release the engine unless the engine exhibited either a bill of sale, a release order or a bill of lading with the transfer. As agents were not supplied with any of the said papers, Mr. Irgang having stated they were not necessary as the car was not released.

The bill of sale and the release were subsequently secured by agents Little at the office of Mr. Irgang and were turned over to agents. The release was signed by Frank Brown.

On the afternoon of October 29, 1930, agents returned to the freight office of the Chicago and North Western Railway on Clinton Street and again attempted to have the car released to them, to no avail. It was then found that the freight charges to be paid amounted to $14.84 instead of $550 or $575.

Out of the draft in the amount of $600, furnished by Mr. Irgang, agent DiLillo was furnished with $90.00, which amount did not cover the payment of the freight charges and the expected demand of a $50 tribute.

Agent Miller, therefore, again contested with Mr. Irgang, who furnished an additional draft in the amount of $100, a more complete description of which will be given by Agent Miller. Out of the latter draft agent DiLillo was furnished with $5 on October 29, 1930.

On October 29, 1930, the car of juice grapes was finally released to agents upon payment of the freight charges in the amount of $14.84, which amount was paid to Mr. Schults in the presence of agents, Palmera and a Chicago and North Western Railway employee who was addressed by Schults as "Fred," "Fred" accompanied agents to the car located on track 94. The car was found consigned to a Pacific Fruit Express Company car numbered 2221, assigned to the Joe Caruso, Chicago, and directly opposite a car consigned to Calógero Cutillo, also Chicago. The latter mentioned car contained the same quality of Muscats ("Tiger" brand, produced by the Mahoney Fruit Company, Belts, California) as those sold to agents. This latter mentioned car was in charge of one of Cutillo's nephews, also named Cutillo (first name not known). The car consigned to Joe Caruso, on the other hand, was in charge of a short, red-headed Sicilian whose name is believed to be Salerno.
It was during a conversation with young Cutillo that the latter voluntarily warned Agents as follows: "Do not pay anything to anyone, not even ten cents worth of grapes." During a conversation later had with Salerno, he was asked if all those persons there engaged in the grape business were Italians. Salerno replied in the affirmative, adding however, that there was only one Jew who was in partnership with an Italian. Very shortly after a man who answered Subject Roman's description came to pass by, whereupon Salerno stated, "There goes the Italian who is in partnership with the Jew." Subject Roman was looking at all vendors on the platforms, and though he observed Agents, he did not approach any to speak to them. Subject Roman again passed by in a Ford automobile with a younger man, but only looked on.

About twenty persons stopped, looked, handled and tasted the grapes on display, but no one made a purchase, stating that $1.10 per lug, the price agreed upon to be demanded, was too much. It is to be noted here that no buyers were had by Cutillo for the identical quality of grapes which he was selling across the platform.

The findings of the day were, during the evening of October 23, 1930, brought to the attention of Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank X. May and Agents Miller and Little. Agent Miller
Subject Romano was seen entering the car about 1130 AM and was always followed by another man, possibly his bodyguard. Approximately forty people visited the car or 'Julie's grage.' Although the grapes were
bought some, but left without purchasing, or even facing the price. No sales were made on October 14th during the time the car was open, that is from 7:30 AM to 5 PM.

On the morning of October 15th, at 7:30 AM Agents' car located car initially numbered F-2-3515 and F-2-11437, in charge of Anthony Maravalle and the Napoletano, respectively. Car initially numbered F-2-11437 was followed by car initially numbered F-2-10209, in charge of a Piedmontese, meaning a man from Piedmont, Italy, whose name could not be learned. Directly opposite Agents' car was located car initially numbered F-2-11437, which was opened at about 7:30 AM by a short, young Sicilian. It was a new shipment of Malaga grapes which arrived during the night. The Malaga grapes were of fine quality, so much so that the persons unfamiliar with grapes bought the same as Muscatos. The vendor had no fixed price and sold the Malagas from 90 cents to $1.25 per bag. The grapes moved so fast that at 11 AM, he had sold about one half of the car.

At 11:30 AM, Subject Romano followed by his escort, walked through the platform in a westerly direction. Subject Romano was observed by the short young Sicilian in charge of the car; Nos. F-2-11437 who appeared to be somewhat disgusted by Subject Romano's presence. Subject Romano again walked past the platform, going towards the east. He stopped in front of a car F-2-11437 and spoke to the Napoletano. The latter was observed by Agent DiLillis handing Subject Romano a certain amount of money and a white paper. The money and the white paper were pocketed by Subject Romano who proceeded in an easterly direction. The short Sicilian who with Agent DiLillis saw the passing of the money remarked that the Napoletano was working for Subject Romano.

At 12:15 PM, Subject Romano followed by his escort again approached car F-2-11437, directly opposite to Agents', car. He stopped right in front of it, and yelled "The is handing this money." The short Sicilian who pointed to another person, also a Sicilian, standing nearby, whereupon Subject Romano and his escort entered the car and invited the owner into the same, taking him to the further corner so that they could not be seen or heard. Five minutes later, Subject Romano's escort left the car and ran in an easterly direction returning soon after with a tough looking customer followed by a third Sicilian whose name it was subsequently learned was Aspano. Subject Romano's escort and the tough looking man entered the car. Aspano remained outside.
Subject Romano and his associates were evidently talking to the owner of the car in the far corner of same, while the third man kept the people away from the entrance. A fourth man then came up, evidently looking for someone. He was told by Mirabella that the person he was looking for was in the car. The man entered the car. It is not known whether the fourth man was looking for Romano or the owner of the car.

Subject Romano and his party left the car about the hour later and went away. The owner of the car also came out with the fear of God painted over his face. He was questioned by Mirabella in the presence of Agents as to what had occurred but he did not reply one word.

Subject Romano passed by Agents' car and looked in on several different occasions and at 4 PM he again stopped and spoke for a few minutes with the owner of car initialized and numbered 775-1172, and, thereafter, with the Napolitano. By that time Agents had been successful in making a sale of 105 lugs of juice grapes at $1.00 per lug. The money secured from the sale of the 105 lugs of grapes in question was on the evening of October 25, 1930 turned over to Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank L. Fay.

A conference was held with Mr. Fay and Agents Miller and Little, who conferred by telephone with Mr. Irsgang concerning an offer made by one Russo, a grape vendor on the Union tracks of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company to Agents to buy the entire car at a price of $130 to $150. Agents were advised to accept the offer should it be repeated.

On the morning of October 26, 1930 at 7:30 AM, Agents' car was found in the identical position as on the previous day with reference to the other cars hereinbefore mentioned.
It was found, upon arrival at the scene, that the
initialled and numbered FPE-11722 contained a full load of grapes and a pad-
lock. The padlock had not been opened. At about 2000 PM, Subject Romano
appeared with the owner of the car whose name — it was subsequ-
ently learned — to A. Scanduto, 1819 Front Ave., Chicago. It
was noticed that while Scanduto broke the padlock, Subject Romano opened
the padlock. Subject Romano was followed right along by his escort,
and by Aspino. From the time that the padlock was opened to about 2000
PM, Subject Romano was almost continually in and about the car and
question. His escort and Aspino were with him. It was noticed that
the grapes moved very fast and that new grapes of different qualities
were substituted for those sold. Subject Romano was continually in
Agents' presence but never spoke to them. His escort was at times
leaning against Agents' car, but never said a word to them. The most
communicative of the trio was Aspino, who was engaged in conversation
with Agent Palmara as to the grape business, told Agent his name and
also gave Beaduto's name. Scanduto's address was copied from a track
seen on many occasions in the vicinity of car FPE-11722.

Subject Romano observed Agents doing considerable
business and taking in quite a large amount of money. He did not
appear to be disturbed or upset about the matter, merely looking on
and saying nothing. While in conversation with a man unknown to Agents,
Romano was heard by Agent Palmara to say "Some S. A. around here we
are selling for a dollar or less." It is unknown as to whether he
had reference to Agents who were at that time selling grapes at $1.00
and $1.05. Agents sold 25 cases of grapes at $1.20 per case, from
7:35 AM to 12:30 PM; also during that same, 24 cases at $1.05; 80
cases at $1.05 and 185 cases at $1.00, or a total of 287 cases at
a total sum of $305.85. The said amount of money was on October
26, 1930 turned over to Acting Special Agent in Charge Frank X. Fay.

On the morning of October 27, 1930 at 7:30 AM, Agents'
car was located between a car, initialled and numbered MDX-2316, in
charge of Anthony Mirabella, and American Refrigerator Transmis-
sion, 51755, the latter containing seedless grapes. The location of
Agents' car was very poor inasmuch as it was out of the beaten path.
Due to the situation, Agents conferred by telephone with Acting Special
Agent in Charge Frank X. Fay, who suggested that they do the best they
could. In the meantime a railway employee who approached Agents to
collect demurrage charges for Saturday, October 25th and Monday, Oct.
27th (no charges for Sunday), inquired as to the business conditions
and upon being informed that they were not as promising he suggested
that the entire lot be sold to some dealer.
Agent DiLillo requested him to advise Agent that he knew of no dealer who would purchase the entire 1000 boxes of grapes and another Italian man, whom he believed was from San Francisco, Romano and another Italian man, whom he believed was from San Francisco. The agent said he expected the grapes would sell for $1.00 per box. DiLillo and Romano had examined the grapes and Romano had said they were satisfactory. After a long and careful examination of the grapes, the two agents agreed to divide the grapes into two parts, with each agent taking half of the grapes. 

Anthony Mirabello, who had been a friend of Agent and had sold him in the past, was stationed in the market and had been informed by Agent and Romano of the deal. He suggested to Agent and Romano that he would sell the grapes to them at $1.25 per box, and if the grapes were not satisfactory, he would buy them back at the same price. Agent and Romano agreed and the deal was made. 

From the sale, Agent received $113.40, representing the cost of the 520 boxes of grapes. The money was turned over to Special Agent Albert Miller, who was authorized to accept the money on behalf of the government.
From the $665.00 in currency received from Agent Dilillo the following disbursements were made:

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 26, 1930</td>
<td>Freight Charge</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 25, 1930</td>
<td>5 cans wine</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 27, 1930</td>
<td>1 bottle wine</td>
<td>$12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oct. 29, 1930</td>
<td>2 cans salmon</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>Oct. 27, 1930</td>
<td>Balance turned over</td>
<td>$25.00</td>
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<td>Oct. 30, 1930</td>
<td>Agent Miller</td>
<td>$10.00</td>
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Total disbursements: $387.00

Total amount of currency received from Acting Special Agent in Charge, F. X. Foy: $475.00

Amount due Agent Dilillo: $190.00

Resuming the various sales made by Agents Palmer and Dilillo from October 25th to October 27th, 1930, the following is submitted:

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Pounds</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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The difference between the number of cases received (1040) and that of the cases accounted for (1046) is due to the fact that Agents, through error, delivered to one of the buyers 33 cases of grapes instead of 34, receiving payment for 34 cases.

It may be of interest to note that during the time the grape business for years explained the presence of water and the lack of sugar in Agents' grapes by stating that the vineyards were irrigated too often and that the growth of the said grapes took place in shady fields.

It may be also of interest to note that the apparent failure to show profit in the business venture was not only due to the quality of grapes, but was also due to the fact that Agents had no friends who might have bought from them as other vendors had in addition to the fact that Agents' experience in such a line of business was and is limited.
The following investigation has been conducted by
Agents Miller and Little since the reference report was submitted.

On October 4, 1930, Mr. Harry Stern, Assistant
Mr. Charles W. Irregan of the A. M. Tine Auction Company, arrived
at the Chicago bureau office and in response to questions presented
by Agents Miller and Little, set forth in detail in a signed statement
hereinafter attached and marked Exhibit "A", the facts as they had come to
Mr. Stern in connection with the marketing of juice grapes from the
Chicago terminals. As will be noted from the allegations, Mr. Stern was in possession of no first hand information connected
with the collection of tribute by Subjects or their representatives from
juice grape vendors. Mr. Stern stated that should he at any time
become informed of any facts bearing directly upon the investigation
now in progress he will communicate same at once to Mr. Irregan, who
will in turn notify this office.

On Sunday morning, October 30, 1930, Agents Little and
made a trip to the juice grape tracks of the Chicago and North Western
Railway Company and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Rail-
road Company and found the conditions under which grapes are sold by
peddlers from the cars as hereinbefore described. Agent did not
observe either of Subjects engaged in any solicitation from peddlers.
and no business was being conducted on the Milwaukee tracks, all of
the activity being confined to the North Western grape tracks.
Numerous groups of Italians were actively engaged in the solicitation
of prospective buyers and it appeared to be the practice for a group
of Italians to immediately surround a prospective buyer as soon as
he appeared in the vicinity of the tracks and escort the buyer to the
cars owned by the group. Neither of Subjects was observed by this Agent
on the tracks during the time of the visit.

On Sunday evening, October 30, 1930, Agents Miller
and Little confered with Mr. Charles W. Irregan at the Medinah
Athletic Club, 505 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, with particular refer-
to the progress which had been made by Agents DiLillo and Palmero
in connection with the sale of the earliest of juice grapes. Mr. Irregan
through the Auction Company, Agents informed Mr. Irregan of
the fact that Subject Romano had been active in the sale of
earliest of juice grapes on Saturday and Sunday, which car was located
on a track directly opposite to the car which was then being sold
by Agents DiLillo and Palmero. Mr. Irregan seemed to regard this
fact as significant and stated that heretofore Romano has not
personally engaged in the sale of juice grapes, leaving such details
Mr. Irrgang also stated that on October 24, 1930 while he was at the juice grape tracks of the North Western, Subject Schraiber informed him that he desired to speak to Mr. Irrgang on a confidential matter and to this end requested a private interview. Accordingly Mr. Irrgang stated he informed Mr. Schraiber that he would see him at his (Irrgang’s) office on Tuesday, October 28th.

It is Mr. Irrgang’s thought that at the conference on Tuesday, Subject Schraiber will either advance some kind of proposition in connection with the marketing of juice grapes or will definitely threaten Mr. Irrgang and attempt to misstate the part to be played in the future by the Auction Company in connection with the sale of juice grapes.

Mr. Irrgang stated he bases his opinion upon the statement made by Schraiber that the "organization", meaning the Capone-gang had instructed Schraiber "to get rid of Fredling, one of Schraiber’s lieutenants and that Schraiber stated he would dispose him on the morning of Oct. 26, 1930 and that in the future he, Schraiber, would be in complete charge of operations on the North Western tracks for the "organization".

Mr. Irrgang was informed by Agents of the progress made to date in the sale of the carload of juice grapes and recommended that the remainder of the carload be disposed of at whatever price could be obtained and that as soon as the present car had been sold he would supply another car since it is his conviction that Subject Schraiber or Subject Romano will soon or later interfere in some manner with Agents DiLillo and Palmer in the sale of juice grapes.

Mr. Irrgang stated that he has received information during the past week to the effect that six carloads of juice grapes were placed on the North Western Railway tracks which cars had been consigned to a brother of Pasquale Prestigiacomo, the latter named being a close friend and associate of Joe Aiello and from whose home Aiello emerged on Oct. 23, 1930 to be shot down by machine guns, and that Subject Schraiber had informed Mr. Irrgang personally that these six cars would be "turned off the track" and no sales would be permitted to take place from those cars.
Mr. Spengel requested that he and his company be prepared to assist the Bureau in every way in the further conduct of this investigation, and to this end will furnish, at his own cost, and supply whatever financial assistance is required in order to bring about the successful culmination of the matter.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures of all money in connection with the sale of the canaland of which were by Agents DiLillo and Palmares:

**Exhibits**

In joint checking account of Agents Miller and Little, trustees, in the National Bank of the Republic in Chicago, Illinois.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 21, 1930</td>
<td>Check of U. S. Fruit Auction Co., dated 10/21/1930</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 23, 1930</td>
<td>Check of U. S. Fruit Auction Co., dated 10/23/1930</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 27, 1930</td>
<td>Cash received from Acting Special Agent in Charge, F. X. Fay</td>
<td>$366.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 27, 1930</td>
<td>Received from Special Agents DiLillo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td></td>
<td>$366.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>$41.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$470.20</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disbursements**

From joint checking account of Agents Miller and Little, trustees, in the National Bank of the Republic in Chicago, Illinois.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 28, 1930</td>
<td>Cash withdrawn by check and given to Agent DiLillo</td>
<td>$520.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oct. 29, 1930</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$466.40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recapitulation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Deposits</td>
<td><strong>$1,070.55</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Withdrawals</td>
<td>665.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Cash in bank 10/27/1930</td>
<td><strong>$1,735.55</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Before arrangements are made for the call of another
orland of facts upon the Bureau will be advised by telephone
by the Special Agent in Charge of the property near the date and further
instructions as to conducting will be communicated.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD.

CHICAGO, October 28, 1930. Following his conference with
obtain from Mr. Irrgang a written statement which he is now preparing,
such acts in connection with the offense situation, as are known to Mr. Irrgang personally. Further interview
in connection with leads set forth in this report will be held
in abeyance until such time as the undercover investigation in this
matter shall have been concluded.

ADDENDUM.

Since the foregoing report was dictated, Mr. Charles
Irrgang, the original complainant in this case, has furnished the
a signed statement, consisting of three pages, the Chicago office with a signed statement, consisting of three pages,
original of which is attached hereto, marked Exhibit "A" and
photostatic copies thereof are likewise attached to each copy of this
report. The statement sets forth such facts as are known to Mr.
Irrgang and which bear upon the salient features of this investigation
and was furnished at the request of this office.
STATEMENT OF MR. PERRY STERN, AUCTIONEER FOR
THE U. S. FRUIT AUCTION COMPANY

QUESTIONS. Mr. Stern, as you are doubtless familiar with the investigation in regard to the
Grape situation in Chicago, which is due to become public shortly, I desire that you submit such facts as are within your knowledge regarding
the sale and marketing of juice grapes via the railroad yards of
Chicago, commencing with the year 1926, and that you have been associated with the U. S. Fruit Auction Company.

ANSWER. As an auctioneer, for the last five years I have been associated with the U. S. Fruit Auction Company as it is now formed, for the last two and a half years.

Q. You are familiar with the situation at the various tracks where juice
grapes are sold?

A. Fairly so, yes.

Q. You are more familiar with the conditions as they prevail inside
the Austin Company than on the tracks adjacent to the Auction Company?

A. I am fairly familiar with every track where they are sold in addition to the Auction Company itself.

Q. In connection with the sale of grapes at auction, where has this business been conducted for the past three years?

A. In order to have a proper distribution of the grapes and have liberal supplies in the various tracks sold through auction, it was necessary to have sales at the various railroad yards, and we sold at the Clinton Street
Team Track of the Northwestern three times weekly during the juice grape
season in 1926, at the Santa Fe at 21st Street five times weekly and at 27th and Ashland five times weekly, all during the year 1926. In 1927, we sold
only at the 37th and Ashland team tracks known as the Austin Terminal
tracks.

Q. Did you sell grapes during the year 1928 on the tracks of the Chicago and
Northwestern?

A. No, we did not.

Q. Explain why juice grapes were not sold on the Northwestern Auction tracks during the season 1928.

A. At one time during 1928 while acting in the same capacity I am now, as
assistant to Mr. Irrgang, in the handling of the juice grapes, we encountered
a bit of difficulty down on the Northwestern track. They had what they
called a "clique", or at least it was so considered, a number of fellows
who were very friendly with me, and I was very friendly with them, and we discussed the auction with them daily and explained our transactions and our prices and displays on their track. At least once, we complained that our selling on the Northwestern track in the north part of the track trade would conflict with their business. In this way, they thought that by purchasing additional lots at a certain price they were entitled to a certain margin of profit. They thought the retail trade that if they could buy a car at $1,000 per lot, the argument was that the retailers also felt they should not pay over $1,000, of course, that was your real argument with them. We tried to prove to them, but it was not the retailer's business what they were paying and an idea of this displayed salesmanship they should get whatever price they asked at the end so it was not within reason.

Q. Who were the parties?
A. I mean car-lot buyers.

Q. And the principal car-lot buyers were who?
A. On the Northwestern track, Joe Ferrara was one party. There was a fellow associated with him—first name Tony—Tony Torretino, known as Tony "Buck," Ferrara's party was the heaviest buyer on the track. There was a little fellow by the name of Joey—I don't know his last name—and Joe Caruso, but the heaviest buyer of these was Joe Ferrara. At times it appeared as though Joe Ferrara did the buying for a number of the other independent parties on the track and the impression that it left with me, at least with — — — that Joe wanted to buy in order to eliminate the outside bidding from others and buy at a more reasonable price.

Q. Who was Joe Ferrara particularly known to be allied with?
A. Of course, I never heard it said but it has been known that Ferrara was associated with Tony Lombardo and Joe Sala, both of whom are now dead.

Q. You did no business at all on the Northwestern Tracks in 1929?
A. No, we did none.

Q. Was that at the request of Ferrara?
A. At one time during 1929, while I was on the Clinton Street team track, or as I arrived on the team track, I saw a gathering of about twelve or fifteen Italians at the intersection. I didn't know just what was going on but I walked over to a sandwich stand and bought a sandwich. Nobody spoke in English but all of it was in Italian but I overheard Irrgang's name mentioned and I overheard the auction mentioned and my name mentioned and it sort of put the fear of God into me because I saw no one inspecting our fruit. We had about fifteen or twenty cars on the track at the time
and the fruit displayed as usual, I took the sandwich and walked into the team track office at Northwestern and sat there for a few minutes
until I had both feet on the ground before I made myself any
everything to me yet. Shortly afterwards, however, I walked out of
I believe Mr. Frank Melli was with me at the time. I believe
Mr. Irangisa was with me and said, "If Irangisa I don't know that the
the air here today I sense some trouble. He wanted to know
I meant and I said, "It won't explain further except that a year or two are going to be boycotted."
I asked for further details, and I said "I did just as ignorant as he was except that I heard there were trouble section these names.

Q. Was Ferrara in the group?
A. Ferrara was in the group and all the other fellows were boys from the
track, regular men who operate from the tracks but enough to make up a group.
That day most of the cars, if I remember correctly, were bought there by
Jewish dealers from other tracks or bought in by Mr. Melli. Unless it was
mismatched, it was a Friday sale. I didn't show up on the track the following
Saturday, contrary to my usual custom, to make the rounds of the tracks every
day, Saturdays and Sundays to make sure just how the fruit was moving. That
Saturday I just wasn't feeling right. I didn't have enough nerve to show
up on the track. Sunday morning, I decided to go down the usual way and
walked down and met Joe Ferrara and exchanged greetings, the usual way and
wanted to know what was wrong and he said, "Oh, nothing; everything will be
all right by Monday." I said, "Joe, I wish you would explain that happened.
He said, "The boys don't want you to sell down here;" it would interfere
with the business. That was the extent of his explanation. But to go
a little further, we wanted to unload a lot of other stuff and I
had assumed me of making the statement to show one that every time I go
to the Northwestern Railroad yards I was afraid of being shot and I corrected
Joe by saying that I never made such a statement and told this to Joe on
my word of honor as a man but did tell him that the statement I made at one
time in answer to a question as to where I was going was what I informed
the party asking the question that I was going to the "shooting gallery." I
meant the Northwestern tracks and explained to Joe the reason I made that
statement was because a couple of days ago there was a shooting match on
the track and two men were wounded and that phrase of "shooting gallery" was
not my own but had been used by some one else.

Q. Had those tracks the reputation for being a bad spot?
A. It has been said that they were controlled for a number of years by
the gang.

Q. Had you ever received from Aiello checks in payment for grapes which you
sold to Ferrara?
A. Not to my knowledge, although I would not have occasion to see them.
Q. Have you sold any grapes on the Northwestern tracks this year?
A. Yes, we have. In fact, we sold five cars, to Mr. Roman on the Northwestern; two cars on the same day to Joe Russo. We also received yesterday, we sold one car to Joe Russo and one car to Mr. King. We sold some the week before and the week after.
Q. Did you personally sell those cars?
A. No, Mr. Irrgang. The cars were loaded at the terminal yards and diverted to the Northwestern tracks to these buyers.
Q. They were diverted on their orders?
A. Yes.
Q. But no cars had been sold by you to Mr. Roman on the Northwestern tracks this year?
A. We did not operate on the Northwestern tracks or any tracks except the Produce Terminal. As far as the Auction Company is concerned, if we felt for a moment that the fruit business was hurt by selling through auction we would immediately quit, but the Auction Company has felt that the auction method is the only way of selling because other commodities have proven a success.
Q. Do you know anything about the arrangements or conditions which prevail on the Northwestern tracks this year?
A. Very little, except that I know, of course, that fellows have made their appearances on the track who have never been there before.
Q. For example?
A. Manny Schraiberg and one other fellow by the name of Tony Romano. Manny, of course, has been very active in other years to my knowledge up to this year and has been quite a factor in the watermelon business. This other party I have never seen in my life up to the time of the grapes business and the first time I met him was through Manny. I have known Manny for many years and have always been friendly with him. In fact, it was rather a shock to me that I found he was on the Northwestern tracks and that he was supposed to be a trouble-maker.
Q. Do you know anything about the methods which are alleged to be employed by Schraiberg and Romano?
A. No, I don't know of anything definite. I say that honestly. It has been said that they were going to adjust and levy tribute to a certain amount on each car.
FRUIT AUCTION SA
AUCTIONEERS

Department of Justice,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

On Thursday, September 12th, 1930, Mr. director
R. Godley, Mr. E. M. Mills and the writer had an
audience with Mr. E. C. League of the Federal Farm
Mile in Washington and presented to him the conditions exist-
ing in the past few years on the auction blocks of the grape
industry in Chicago. On the same morning we were referred
by the Department of Justice and we presented conditions
to them as they existed in Chicago, especially on the
Clinton Street auction blocks of the Chicago \\
Northwestern
Railway, where approximately one-fourth of the unions of
the grapes were made in previous years.

The tracks have been virtually under control
of a number of persons under the direction of Joseph
Ferrara (who has since been murdered) and Tony Fornielli.
These two gentlemen had been operating under orders of
with the finances furnished by one Joseph Mileo (who has also
in the past was murdered in Chicago). For three
years it has been impossible for any one to sell
or until they were given the auction company in this
yard. They have had for these number of years a monopoly of the
tracks and only those who met with favor with these people
were permitted to open and peddle said. Their practice has
been to levy a tribute varying from $10.00 per car to
$200.00 before permitting a buyer to peddle a car to the
public. In some instances they made a seller's agreement
by certain amounts of money. This has been common practice
and known by every one in the industry but nothing concrete
could be gathered which would definitely establish such
things as time of payment or profits that would stand in
court. The United States Fruit Auction Company being the
only outstanding instance where definite payment
was demanded.

During the grape season of 1929 the buyers
operated in the Northwestern tracks were prohibited from
purchasing at the auction. However, in 1929, in order to
Department of Justice - cont.

...give the shippers full buying power at the auction yards.

...it was necessary to have some of the buyers of their wants purchase cars. No, therefore, held itself for a short period twice weekly within the yards. There was very bitter feeling and many violent threats were made to the auction company officials that they would not permit these sales to continue and that on any particular occasion, under the leadership of Ferriero and the crowd that followed the auctions, was there ever a threat of guns. The following day, Ferriero agreed if we discontinued selling auction at teamtrack, they would permit their boys to buy from us at our regular selling place in the Chicago Produce Terminal Yards and divert cars from there to the Northwestern Teamtrack for sale to the public. For this service, however, they demanded a certain sum of money per car, and it was definitely agreed to pay them $20,000 per car, under the guise of they assuming the credit for the irresponsible lot of buyers who were the sellers to the public of grapes. They purchased last season 40 cars on which they were paid $20,000 a car. This money was paid by check, the original of which is in your possession.

...After the death of Ferriero and the breaking up of the so-called Aidele gang, it was generally made known that the McCapone organization had taken charge of the Northwestern tracks and had installed the man市政府 with the many Romano as his organizer and the general word was passed out that a charge this season would be $20,000 per car for anyone not having made previous arrangements with this organization to open and sell cars. Also the word was passed that they were going to organize all other places in Gallego to sell similar basis, which were the following: The Chicago Produce Terminal peddling yards located at 26th and Ashland Ave., the 21st Street yards of the Santa Fe, and the Rock Island yards at Taylor Street.

...On or about September 15th, and again the following Monday, several men in high powered automobiles appeared in the Produce Terminal Yards and advised some of the men there...
Fruit Auction Sales

AUCTIONEERS

1135 N. Water Street

Department of Justice's request that they were going to organize their parade. When this information reached us we immediately got in touch with Mr. Yeague of Washington.

For many years the Pressman Street bookstands of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul were used for the selling of grapes to the public. In the spring last year the Ferrara men, fully armed, swooped down on these men who were opening these stands and demanded that they cease and get rid of same and refused to permit any further business on these tracks, thereby closing to one of the big outlets for grapes. This same railroad at a great expenditure built separate tracks this season, but no wars have been handled there so far.

The matter was placed before Mr. Yeague, advising him that the city authorities apparently were helpless in the matter and that we might be able to secure the assistance of the federal government in bringing this condition in Chicago but, as we advised the Department in Washington, it was impossible for us to present anything concrete as most of these transactions were made among the illiterate Italian class who were afraid to put themselves on record and all that we could get was hearsay evidence, feeling that the Department might be able, with different leads, to secure enough data and information that would show violation of federal laws.

As this letter is written, the organization is hanging on but has not dared to function openly and as freely as was their intention. The results therefore are now shown by the larger increase in sales on this particular track, also the investigation which was started has evidently changed their plans for this season of expanding their operations to other tracks.

I might add that we returned from Washington on Friday, September 18th, and this organization knew of our visit and the mission of same in Washington, this information having apparently originated from Washington.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Charles R. Goodwin
President

Charles W. Irwin
Vice President

Wallace B. Clark
Secretary

E. Edwin Miller
Treasurer

Office of the General Manager

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

OCT 29 1907

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
I, PERRY STEER, of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, have read
the foregoing statement consisting of nine typewritten pages containing
questions by Special Agent M. K. Little and Albert Miller and answers thereto made by me on October 13, 1930, and believe the same to be true
without threat or promise of reward or money, to the best of my knowledge.

Witnesses:
Albert Miller
M. J. Rose

[Signatures]
On the afternoon of the 30th instant, Agent Fay of the New York office called by telephone to advise that Mr. Charles Irrgang, who has financed Agents DiLillo and Palms in the Juice Grape business, had advised that he had received word from Subject Manny-Schraiberg and two others who had made certain inducements looking towards a partnership had advised that they were informed that government agents had entered into the grape business; that they were not in any way fearful of the consequences; and Mr. Irrgang stated that he would not finance another car for these Agents; that he would not testify to the facts which he has already disclosed to our Agents; that he would no longer cooperate with the Government, and that he was through. Agent Fay stated that Mr. Irrgang made these statements in no belligerent attitude whatever, but in an attitude clearly indicating, in fact supported by the statement that he was fearful for his life and would under no circumstances have anything more to do with this investigation. In view of this information, I promptly communicated with Mr. O’Dwyer, in Mr. O’Brien’s Division, and it was agreed that Agents Palms and DiLillo would be promptly released from this work in Chicago, and that further investigation would necessarily be suspended until the full facts with regard to the Irrgang statement were received. Agent Fay stated he would place a report in the mails on the night of the 30th instant.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS  

Oct. 21, 1930  

MANNY SCHRABERG  
TOM ROMANO  

JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION  

FACTS:  

Chas. W. Irrgang informed that second  

sale of juice grapes selected by Agents  

DiLille and Palmer would sell too high  

and suggested postponement of sale of  

grapes until the following day. After  

conference between Irrgang and Subject  

Schraber, accompanied by two alleged  

Grape members representatives, Irrgang declined  

to assist further in instant investiga-  

tion. Bureau advised by telephone and  

memorandum. Awaiting Bureau instructions  

as to further investigation, case 737.  

REPORT OF SPECIAL AGENT ALBERT MILLER,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, OCTOBER 23, 1930.  

This is a joint report on behalf of Special  

Agents M. W. Little, Albert Miller, D. DiLille and  

T. A. Palmer,  

In view of Agents DiLille and Palmer  

having completed the sale of a car of juice grapes at the  
Chicago & North Western Railway Company's juice grape  
tracks on October 27, 1930, Acting Special Agent  

P. C.  

POLICE DEPARTMENT OF CHICAGO  

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  

NOV 3 1930  

155  

S.  

[Signature]
in Charge F. J. Fay communicated with Mr. Vincent Hughes by long distance telephone on October 28, 1930 and advised him of the situation concerning this investigation, and requested further instructions. Mr. Hughes instructed that no further action over investigation by Agents DiLillo and Palmer should be taken in abeyance until the Chicago office had learned the result of the Irgang's contemplated interview with Subject Schraiberg which was to occur on October 29, 1930. On the morning of the latter date, Mr. Irgang by telephone informed Agents that Subject Schraiberg had failed to appear for conference. This information was conveyed to Mr. Vincent Hughes by long distance telephone by Acting Special Agent in Charge Fay who was then instructed to have Agents DiLillo and Palmer proceed with the sale of another car of juice grapes in the same manner as heretofore.

Agents Little and Miller contacted with Mr. Irgang on October 29, 1930 and made arrangements with him to permit Agents DiLillo and Palmer to inspect the cars of juice grapes on the tracks of the Produce Terminal in order that they might select a suitable car of juice grapes. Mr. Irgang informed that Agents DiLillo and Palmer could select any car of juice grapes which they thought desirable and stated he would have same switched to the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape tracks where the said Agents would pay the freight on same on the morning of October 29, 1930 and proceed with the sale of same as herebefore. At this conference Mr. Irgang informed Agents Miller and Little that he (Irgang) had met Bill Reardon, sales representative for Mark T. Adams, brokers, on the Chicago and North Western Railway's juice grape tracks on the previous day and that the latter had informed Mr. Irgang that the 'organization' was disgusted with the amount of profit that they had realized through Schraiberg and his assistants this season and that the 'organization' had instructed Schraiberg to get rid of Tony Romano and Fred King.

Agents DiLillo and Palmer inspected the cars of juice grapes at the Produce Terminal on October 29, 1930 and selected lot 99 which was a car of Muscat, and informed Mr. Irgang and Perry Sterne, who approached them, of their selection. Mr. Irgang informed Agents DiLillo and Palmer that the selection which they made was a car of good juice grapes, but that the cost of the same would run very high in comparison with the rest of the juice grape market, and Mr. Irgang suggested that the matter of obtaining another car of juice grapes be postponed until the following day (October 30, 1930).
Agents Little and Miller contacted with Mr. Irrgang at his office on the morning of October 30, 1930, at which time a conference was held. The details of this conference have been transmitted to the Bureau under separate cover in the form of a memorandum dated October 30, 1930, and the present developments which have occurred were briefly outlined by Acting Special Agent in Charge Pay to Mr. Vincent Hughes by long distance telephone.

The Bureau is respectfully requested to furnish the Chicago Bureau office with instructions as to further investigations in this matter.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JUSTICE DOUGS
ACTING HEAD OF CRIMINAL DIVISION

For your further information in connection with the Julia Greve Investigation at Chicago, which is entitled "Hemmy Schraiber and Tony Romans", there is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Albert Miller, dated October 31, at Chicago, Illinois, from which you will note that Mr. Charles Dreyfus has refused to cooperate further with the Government, and as a consequence, Agents Dilillo and Palmare have been released from the assignment at Chicago.

No further action will be taken in this matter pending additional instructions from the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Exs. 41171

[Stamp: BUREAU FILES DIVISION MAILED NOV 4 1930 A.M. DEPT OF JUSTICE]
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. O'BRIEN

November 6, 1930

Supplementing my memorandum of the 1st instant with regard to the Jukes Grape Investigation, which is entitled "Manny Schraiberg and Tony Romano," there is enclosed herewith, for your further information, a copy of the report of Special Agent Albert Miller of the Chicago office of the Bureau, dated October 11.

As indicated in my memorandum of the 1st instant, the Chicago office has been instructed to take no further action in this case pending receipt of additional instructions. The enclosed report, which contains an inquiry with regard to the advisability of proceeding with the investigation, was, of course, prepared and submitted prior to the time that the instruction to take no further action was issued.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc. 451170
Agent Fay at the Chicago Office called by telephone yesterday morning to advise that Special Agents Dilillo and Palmera, assigned to the Juice Grape Investigation had succeeded in disposing of a carload of grapes on the Northwestern Railroad tracks at a loss of $195.00; that no approaches have been made to either of these agents while working on the railroad tracks, although subject Romano, one of the leading racketeers, had sold grapes from a car placed next to that of the agents, and it was assumed that Romano had performed that work for the purpose of sizing up Palmera and Dilillo, as it has not been his practice to sell grapes but merely to circulate around the cars where they were being sold. Dilillo observed the passing of funds, from one grape vendor to Romano but did not overhear the conversation and does not know the circumstances attendant upon that transfer of funds. Agent Dilillo, however, obtained the number of the car from which these grapes were sold and can identify the vendor when it becomes necessary to do so at a later date.

Agent Fay also advised that subject Manny Schreiber had communicated with Mr. Charles Irrgang, who is financing the grape business for the Agents, requesting a conference yesterday. Irrgang, of course, had agreed and will advise the Agents promptly upon the conclusion of said conference, the subject thereof.

Agent Fay desired instructions as to whether an additional car of grapes should be purchased and sold. I advised him to make no further arrangements until I had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Oceans of the Department. I conferred with Mr. Oceans, who stated he would like to have the Agents purchase and sell another car of grapes, even though the Agents were under the impression that possibly a leak had occurred and the racketeers were advised of their plans, because he stated that if they suspected anything, the withdrawal of the Agents after the sale of only one carload of grapes would confirm that suspicion and upon the other
hand, if the racketeers were only suspicious of these Agents, their presence with another carload of grapes might allay that suspicion and they might be approached on the second occasion. In view of this request of Mr. Oseas, I will instruct the Chicago Office to permit the Agents to proceed with the sale of another carload of grapes, unless developments growing out of the conference between Irrgang and Schraiberg make the same impossible. I expect to learn of the results of the conference before the close of business today.

Respectfully,

V. W. Hughes.
I desire to confirm the delivery to Mr. Coseo on the 5th ult of a copy of the report of Agent A. Miller of the Chicago office of this Bureau, dated October 30th, and entitled HANNY SCHRAEBER, TONY ROMANO, Juicy Grape Investigation. I also desire to confirm the delivery to Mr. Coseo on that date of a copy of a memorandum prepared by Agents H. E. Little and A. Miller at Chicago on October 30th covering information received from Charles Irgang concerning a conference between Hanny Schraeber and his associates and Irgang, and relating the statement of Mr. Irgang to the effect that he wished it definitely understood by this Bureau and the Department at Washington that he would not testify in this case and was not willing that any signed statement made by him be used as evidence; that he would no longer cooperate with the government and would not finance any further operations on the part of the Agents.

When advice of the statement of Mr. Charles Irgang was received by telegraph at October 30th, this office after conferring with Mr. Coseo, instructed Special Agents DiLibio and Palmer, who had been working on the case at Chicago, to discontinue it and to return to their respective headquarters. The Bureau is at this time writing the Chicago office instructing them to take no further action pending additional instructions from this office other than to report such developments as may occur.

It is believed that any further investigation along the lines heretofore pursued would be futile. It is believed further that inasmuch as Charles Irgang originally complained to the Department regarding the activities of the gangsters in Chicago in the grape industry, and knew full well of the character of the persons with whom he was dealing, he should be called upon to present his facts to a grand jury despite his statement to the effect that he will not testify as to any of the information which he has trans-
mitted orally and in writing to this Department and Bureau. There
would seem to be no greater reason for his fear of the gangsters
at this time than was present at the time he first complained to
the Department. On the other hand, it is possible that the inves-
tigation made by the Department and Bureau may have accomplished a
more lucrative arrangement for the disposition of grapes by the
Chicago section.

Very truly yours,

Director.
The Evening Star, November 6, 1930.

GANGSTER TRAILED TO HOSPITAL SLAIN

Two Gunmen Walk Into Private Room and Fire Three Shots Into "Ape's" Body.

By the Associated Press.

NEWARK, N. J., November 6.—A racketeer who sought sanctuary in a private room of the Newark General Hospital was tracked down by two gunmen last night and killed in his bed.

Waking by the information desk without a word, the slain men went directly to the room occupied by Joseph Pascell, known in the underworld as "The Ape," and fired three shots, killing him instantly. They then walked out of the confusion and escaped in an automobile.

Pascell, who had been listed at the hospital as Joseph Carmo, walked into the institution Sunday with a slight scalp wound and bruises. He was said to be told him he had fallen from an automobile. His injuries were dressed, but he insisted on staying in the institution, and asked for a private room.

Police said they believed his injuries were received in jumping from a moving automobile when he realized he was being taken for a ride and that his killers bailed in their first attempt, trailed him to the hospital. The police attributed the killing to New York gangsters, saying Pascell had been attempting to cut in on the New York grape racket, by which gangsters levy a tax on the shipments of grapes.

Doctors and nurses at the hospital were taken to police headquarters to view rackets' gallery picture in an attempt to identify the slayers.
October 30th, 1930

AIR MAIL.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto you will please find an original and two copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent A. M. T. Little and Albert Miller of this office, dated October 30th, 1930, relating to a conference had with Mr. Charles W. Irrgang at the latter's office, on said date.

Very truly yours,

[Handwritten signature]

F. X. Fay,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
October 30, 1930

MEMORANDUM TO ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE
F. L. FAY

Re: TONY ROMANO; MANNY SCHAIBERG
JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION

At 11:30 A. M. on this date Agents conferred with Mr. Charles W. Irrgang at his office, 169 South Water Market. Mr. Irrgang stated that at 7:30 P. M. on October 29, 1930 Subject Manny Schraiberg called at Mr. Irrgang's apartment at the Medinah Athletic Club and was accompanied by two men whom Schraiberg introduced as Benny Byrne or Byrnes and Mickey Sax or Saxon. After Schraiberg had made certain that Mr. Irrgang's apartment was occupied only by Mr. Irrgang and his wife, he stated that the two men with him were his financial backers, and that it be understood that they were "big shots" in the "organization", meaning the Al Capone organization.

The man named Byrne or Byrnes undertook to act as spokesman and stated flatly to Mr. Irrgang that their purpose in coming to see him was to work out some arrangement in regard to marketing of juice grapes in the various terminals so that the "organization" and the auction company could both profit by such arrangement. Byrnes stated, according to Mr. Irrgang, that he was in possession of records which the Capone organization had obtained in a raid on the former headquarters of Joe Aiello and his gang on North Michigan Avenue, which records showed that up to November 1, 1929 Joe Ferrera had paid in to the Aiello organization a net profit of $45,500.00, and that the records further indicated that for the entire juice grape shipping season of 1929 a total of between $100,000.00 and $110,000.00 had been paid in as profits by Ferrera to Aiello.

Byrnes stated that the organization, believing that Subject Schraiberg was entirely familiar with the juice grape situation, and based upon his representation that large profits were to be obtained in this "racket", had placed the sum of $100,000.00 in a loop bank to be used to finance the juice grape racket for the season of 1930 but that to date Schraiberg had been unable to show but a small profit to the great disappointment of the Capone gang, and that it was for this reason in particular, that is, to effect some plan whereby larger profits could be guaranteed to the Capone organization, that Byrnes, Schraiberg and Sax had called upon Mr. Irrgang. The last named stated that Byrnes requested Irrgang to suggest a plan whereby the organization and Irrgang could both reap a profit from the sale of juice grapes in the Chicago terminals, and Byrnes stated to Irrgang that for a consideration he was prepared to guarantee that his organization would force every peddler engaged in the sale of juice grapes in the Chicago
terminals, including those peddlers engaged in business on the Rock Island; the Santa Fe and the Northwestern tracks, to purchase grapes exclusively from Mr. Irrgang and the U. S. Fruit Auction Company.

Mr. Irrgang stated he explained that the juice grape market to date had been unprofitable for all concerned, and that since the season was nearing a close, and in view of the further fact that the prospects for good prices between now and the close of the season were very poor, he did not consider that it would be worth the while of all concerned to agree upon any plan for the remainder of the present season. Mr. Irrgang explained that he did not wish to enter into negotiations with the organization at this time and used the last above argument as a means whereby to postpone any definite arrangements with the Capone organization.

Mr. Irrgang further stated that he went to some pains to point out to Byrnes and his two companions that the Government, while interested in the juice grape situation, was concerned chiefly with the past activities of Joe Farrara and the Aiello organization, and that his, Mr. Irrgang's, trip to Washington was made in connection with the Government investigation which has been in progress for a long period of time and had nothing to do whatever with the situation as it has existed during the present juice grape market. At this point in the conversation Byrnes remarked that the organization had been aware for some time that the Government was conducting an investigation and had reliable information, and that for some time past the Government had opened seven or eight cars of juice grape on the tracks of the Northwestern Railroad. Byrnes stated further, according to Mr. Irrgang, that the organization was fully able to deal, not only with the city Government and the States Attorney's office, but with the Federal Government as well, and stated that even "the Government men at Washington must earn a living".

Mr. Irrgang stated that the three parties above mentioned freely discussed the murders of Tony Farrara and Joe Aiello and rather plainly indicated that both were brought about through the Capone organization. Frequent mention was made by Byrnes of machine guns and millions of dollars in capital and strong arm methods which have in the past been employed, not only on the juice grape tracks but in other rackets in Chicago by the Capone organization, citing these instances as an indication of the great strength and power of the Capone gang.

Mr. Irrgang stated that Byrnes seemed to be fully conversant with the juice grape industry, including the growing of the grapes in California, the shipment of carload shipments to Chicago, and other points of distribution in the East, and cited the fact that 450 carloads of juice
grapes were being disposed of daily at present in the New York terminals, and
in this connection stated that arrangements were now being made by the local
organization and a similar organization in New York whereby, commencing with
the next 1931 juice grape season, the "racket" in New York would be controlled
also by the local Capone organization.

Mr. Irrgang stated further that during the conference the
three parties stated that they were preparing to control the juice grape
situation in Chicago in its entirety, and that the organization would dic-
tate to the railroads, including the Northwestern Railroad through President
Sargent, and the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Marvin Hawitt, Jr., with whom
Byrnes stated he had attended school, the terms upon which the railroads
would be permitted to switch cars to the various team tracks, and in this
connection Byrnes stated that just prior to the killing of Joe Farrara in
June of this year, it was understood that Farrara had made arrangements with
the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad whereby the North-
western tracks would be closed to peddlers and the latter forced to do all
of their selling from the tracks of the Milwaukee Railroad, and that it was
at the request and dictation of Farrara that the new cement juice grape
tracks were constructed by the Milwaukee Railroad in anticipation of this
year's juice grape business on those tracks.

Mr. Irrgang stated Byrnes informed him that Tony Butch,
formerly a member of Aiello gang, is now engaged in a juice grape racket
at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and Rockford, Illinois, and that Tony Butch is
"gunning" for Mark Adamson for the reason that Adamson owes him money and
will not pay.

Mr. Irrgang stated that no arrangements were made between
him and the three parties above named, and at the conclusion of the confer-
ence it was understood by those present and stated by Mr. Byrnes that the
organization would withdraw entirely from any further participation in the
juice grape market for the remainder of the present season, but that Sub-
jects Schraiberg and Romano would be permitted to conduct whatever business
they desired for their own personal benefit during the balance of this sea-
son.

Mr. Irrgang stated that after his conference with the
three parties above named, he became convinced that it would be futile
to continue the present investigation, and that he was not willing to
furnish any more grapes to be used in an under cover investigation; fur-
erther that he was frankly concerned with his personal safety and alarmed
that should it become known to the Capone organization that he was assist-
ing the Government in this investigation, the penalty for such assistance
would be his life. Mr. Irrgang stated he wished it definitely understood
by the Bureau and officials in Washington that he would not testify in
this case and was not willing that any signed statement made by him be
used as evidence in this case.
Mr. Irrgang stated he would be willing to communicate verbally to any official of the Government the matters hereinabove set forth, but that he would not make any written statement covering his conference with the parties above named.

It was the impression of these agents that Irrgang was badly frightened by the above named parties.

The money now on deposit in the joint account of the writers as trustees, all of which was furnished by the auction company and which includes the proceeds of the sale of the carload of juice grapes, can be returned to the auction company by check whenever desired, according to Mr. Irrgang.

The foregoing will later be incorporated in an investigative report.

Very truly yours,

M. T. LITTLE
Special Agent

ALBERT MILLER
Special Agent

MTL:AB
CC-Director
60-166
November 9, 1899.

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Agent in Charge,
Pi O, Box 1409,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of the 20th ultime was delivered to this office by Agent Palmer on the afternoon of October 21st and the memorandum of Agents Little and Miller, which was attached thereto, with regard to the Jules Grune Investigation, has been carefully noted. I am of the opinion that any further investigation at this time would probably be futile. The matter, however, is being referred to The Assistant to the Attorney General, and of course no further action should be taken by your office in the absence of additional instructions, except that you should advise, of course, of any information which you may hear of covering developments since the conference between Charles Irgang and Manly Schreiber.

It is desired, however, that you immediately arrange to surrender to Mr. Charles Irgang all moneys which are now held in the joint checking account of Agents Miller and Little at the National Bank of the Republic at Chicago. In other words, the Bureau desires that you promptly surrender to Mr. Irgang all of the moneys that he has advanced and that have been obtained as a result of the sale of bonds by Agents Palmer and Millie. It is believed that this money should be surrendered by check, cashier's, or otherwise in order that a permanent record may be had of the transaction.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM No. 1</th>
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<tr>
<td>THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILL.</td>
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<tr>
<td>REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE WHEN MADE: NOV 9, 1930</td>
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<td>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</td>
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<tr>
<td>REPORT MADE BY:</td>
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</tbody>
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Check in the amount of $1,004.31 was sent by Charles W. Myers, Vice President of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, Chicago, Ill., to Charles W. Myers, Jr., representing total receipts of all money used, less expenses incurred. Poist checking account of Agents Little and Miller as trustee of fund in the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, Ill., awaiting instructions from the Bureau as to further investigation.

**REFERENCE:** Report of this agent dated Chicago, Ill. 10-31-30.

**DETAILS AT CHICAGO:**

This agent, as one of the joint trustees of the fund used by the under cover investigation in the case, gave check in the amount of $1,004.31 to Mr. Charles W. Myers, Vice President of the U. S. Fruit Auction Company at the South Water Market, Chicago, Ill., on Nov 9, 1930. The said check represents the original $700.00 furnished by the U. S. Fruit Auction Company, plus the amount of $225.35 received for the sale of the carload of juice grapes by Agents Dallice and Dallice, less $625.74 expended for freight, demurrage and incidentals. The said check for $1,004.31 was issued to the U. S. Fruit Auction Company and drawn off the funds in the joint trustee account of Agents Little and Miller in the National Bank of the Republic of Chicago, Ill., and the said bank account is therefore being closed.

**APPROVED AND FORWARDER:**

[Signature]

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:**

NOV 7, 1930 AM
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**COPIES DESTROYED:**

120 JUL 27 1934
Attached hereto are the original and two copies of a receipted statement by Charles P. showing the receipts and disbursements made in connection with the latter investigation.

The Bureau is requested to forward the above statement to the Field Office with instructions as to further investigation covered on this page.
RE: CAR LOAD OF JUICE GRAPES SOLD ON C. & N. W. JUICE GRAPE TRACKS.

RECEIPTS

10-21-30, Check from U. S. Fruit Auction Co., $400.00
10-23-30, Check from U. S. Fruit Auction Co., 100.00
Total sale of car load of grapes.** 928.25
Total Receipts ........ $1628.25

EXPENSES

10-23-30, Paid to C. & N. W. Ry. Co. for freight, $616.24
10-23-30, Purchase of one hatchet, .25
10-23-30, Purchase of one hammer, 1.25
10-27-30, Paid to C. & N. W. Ry. Co. for Demurrage, 6.00
Total Expenses ........ $623.74

Total Receipts - $1628.25
Total Expenses - 623.74
$1004.51 Due U. S. Fruit Auction Company.

**Receipts account one car load of juice grapes:

10-25-30, 105 Lugs @ $1.00 .... $105.00
10-26-30, 25 " @ $1.00 .... 25.00
10-26-30, 23 " @ $1.05 .... 24.15
10-26-30, 34* " @ $1.05 .... 35.70
10-26-30, 20 " @ $1.05 .... 21.00
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. W. BILLY

For your further information in connection with the juice grape investigation at Chicago, entitled DRURY SCHUMER and TONY ROMANO, there is enclosed herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Albert Miller dated November 5, 1930 of Chicago, setting out the account and settlement by Special Agents Miller and Little with Charles W. Irving, Vice-President of the W. S. Fruit Import Co., of Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Inc., 1930]
California Fights Invasion
By ‘Al’ Capone’s Gangsters

Law Enforcement Agencies Act After Rumors of Kidnapping Plots and Reports That Chicago Men Have Declared “Grape Juice” War

Los Angeles, Nov. 19 (A.P.)—The

The reports of Capone’s arrival here sent detectives in a vain search for the gangster. On several other occasions he had been reported here but no trace of him was found. Two

years ago, he made a 20-minute visit in Los Angeles, 16 minutes of which was spent in going to a hotel and 4

more in getting back on a train, in custody of police.

The authorities announced that their campaign to prevent gangsters from gaining a foothold here would be one of scattering the criminals as quickly as their presence is learned.

Today’s conference came upon the heels of an alleged plot to kidnap Harry Chandler, owner of the Los

Angeles Times. The veteran publisher showed little perturbation over the information, but Pitts assigned five
detectives to guard him against any attempt to carry out the plot.

Meeting with Pitts at the conference were Chief of Police Roy Stetler and Sheriff William J. Trower.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.
Department of Justice  
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General  
Washington  

November 10, 1930

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Re: JUICE GRAPES

It is requested that Agents of the Bureau permanently stationed at Chicago keep this matter under general surveillance making reports from time to time of any new developments that they consider relevant. No active investigation is to take place, nor are new witnesses to be interviewed without instructions from this office, but leads should be reported.

Any information volunteered by Irrgang or others to be received but care should be taken that under no circumstances should the Bureau promise to treat Irrgang's information as confidential.

A resumption of this conspiracy next year may reasonably be expected and it is as a foundation for possible future investigations that this general surveillance is requested.

John Lord O'Brien  
The Assistant to the Attorney General
November 18, 1930.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 1406,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith for your information and guidance copy of a memorandum addressed to this office by Mr. John Lord O'Brien, the Assistant to the Attorney General, under date of November 10, with regard to the Juice Grapes investigation entitled TONY ROMANO and MANNY SCHRADER.

You will note Mr. O'Brien's request that the Bureau keep in touch with developments in this matter, but that no further investigation should be made, nor any additional witnesses interviewed without specific instructions. It is suggested only that Special Agents Little, Miller and Butterworth keep in touch with the general situation in the grape selling industry and report any information which they may feel will be of value to the Department in the event that investigation is made next year.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

[Redacted]
November 12, 1930,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Mr. C. BRIAN.

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of the 10th instant suggesting that the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation keep in general touch with the situation in the grape industry, in order that the Department may be fully informed in the event a decision is reached to resume the inquiry next year at the time of the grape selling season.

I have instructed the Chicago office to keep in touch with this situation, but to make no further investigation and to conduct no further interviews without specific instructions. I have suggested that Special Agents Little, Miller and Butterworth, who have conducted the investigation, arrange to keep in touch with the general situation and to report any developments which may be of interest.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
GRAPE JUICE HUBBUB IS SEEN AS PUBLICITY

Government Believed Real of Incident Revolving About Capone and Com.

WAS BUILT UP TO CLIMAX

By CARLTON BARTSHON

On the afternoon of April 29th when the grape-juice men of this city were under official chill and only the Palisades Dam was the scene of gay glee and joy, the police department of this city had already decided to make the most of the occasion. It was in fact, said the police, that the grape-juice picture was the result of the department's decision to do the best it could to make the most of the situation.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

For your further information

in connection with the PRICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION at CHICAGO, involving NAME SCHEMING ET AL., there are enclosed herewith photocopies of newspaper clippings taken from the "Chicago Tribune" of November 16th and the "Chicago Daily Tribune" of November 16th.

Very truly yours,

DIRECTOR

Ino. 126030.

RECORDED IN:

62.4158.40
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 21 1930 A.M.
FL.
GRAPES GROWERS
DEFY REPORTED
CAPONE THREAT

Leader Says They'll Go
On with 'Wine Maker.'

Donald D. Conn, managing director
of Fruit Industries, Ltd., and of the
California Vineyardists' association,
last night took official cognizance of
the reported threats of Capone ban-
ninng the introduction of new grape
concentrates into Chicago, with a
statement that his organization would
not go ahead and “take a chance” with
hostile bootleggers and racketeers.

Mr. Conn was reached at the Union
League club, where he registered yester-
day for a visit before his departure
today for San Francisco.

Defiant to Capone,

At the club Mr. Conn was besieged
with telephone messages and tele-
grammes from all sections of the coun-
try inquiring into the truth of pub-
lished reports on the west coast that
gangsters, supposedly inspired by Ca-
pone, had warned officials of Fruit
Industries and kindred concerns that
their new grape by-product, which fer-
mates into wine, would not be per-
mitted in Chicago and other large
centres. Mr. Conn said this fermenta-
tion was “legal.”

not acquainted with the situation here
either as to Capone or other hood-
jums.

According to L. H. Fisher, Chicago
manager of Fruit Industries, his con-
cern had received no warnings from
Capone, as stated in a dispatch from
Francisco, Cal. The dispatch said that
Capone's Chicago headquarters had
threatened “to blow the heads off”
of persons marketing the concentrates
in Chicago. New York hoodlums had
issued similar ultimatums in respect
to the west, it was reported.

The reported threats created a stir...
WILL U. S. STOP SALE OF JUICE TO MAKE WINE?

Grape Industry Backed by Farm Board Loan.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]
Washington, D. C., Nov. 14.—[Special.]-There was increased specula-
tion today as to whether the depart-
ment of justice would and would con-
tinue its policy of hands off in the
case of home made and home fur-
mented wine.

Word came from Milwaukee that
the sale of concentrated juices from
wine grapes was being continued
there, and copies of advertisements
in which the federal farm board sup-
port of the grape industry was flaunt-
ed were received here by prohibition
officials. Wets and drys alike began
to wonder whether light wines had
not already become a fact without the
help of any modification of the Vol-
nestead act or repeal of the 18th amend-
ment.

They pointed to the situation in
which the government finds itself
pledged to enforce the prohibition

Memorandum of telephone call from Mr. Dunn, at Chicago.

Mr. Dunn said he was calling about the Grape Juice case. He said that L. W. McCormack, a representative of the National Committee and Ray Benjamin, came in to see him. He told Mr. Dunn that Mr. Benjamin had told him to come to see Mr. Dunn at the Bureau office and he could get all of the information the Bureau has relative to the "shake down".

Mr. Dunn said he told Mr. McCormack that all the files are in Washington at the present time and that the Attorney General would have to release them. Mr. Hoover said that Mr. Dunn did the right thing.

Mr. McCormack told Mr. Dunn that yesterday he had had a personal interview with Al Capone, who gave his personal assurance that his "hoodlums" are not concerned in the racket in any way. Mr. Hoover said it would be a great mistake to deal with anyone who is in personal contact with Al Capone.

Mr. Hoover said he had told the representative of the Grape industry that it would be a great mistake to deal with Al Capone or anyone connected with him.

E.W.G
Memorandum of telephone call from a representative of the United Press service.

The representative wished to learn something about the Fruit Growers of California, appeal for protection against gangs.

Mr. Hoover suggested that the representative talk with Mr. O'Brian.

HWG
WINE MAKING JUICE
INDICTS NINE; GETS
OTHERS U. S. FUNDS

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 4.—(Special.)
—Nine officials of the California Vine
yard company now awaiting trial under federal indictment for conspira
ncy to violate the prohibition law by
selling grape wine, today began legal
maneuvers for a novel defense.
Four of the nine indicted, all of
them Los Angeles residents, filed an
amended demand for a bill of par
ticulars from the United States attor
ney containing an accusation that the
government has for years condoned
technical infractions of the prohibition
law. The defendants' legal papers
also set up the defense contention that
the government itself has been
financing Fruit Industries, Ltd. (which
has as its attorney Mabel Walker
Willebrandt), which offers a beverage
service identical with that they were
indicted for.
The government farm board loaned
Fruit Industries, Ltd. $4,400,000
through the grape control board, the
defendants aver, and infer that the
federal money now is engaged in fill
ning the market from which California
Vineyards company was forcibly det
ached.

INDEXED 62-24153 62-24153-#2X
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. O'BRIAN.

For your further information in connection with the Chicago Juice Grape investigation entitled F C. B. ROMAND, et al., there is enclosed herewith copy of a news clipping from the Chicago Tribune of Thursday, November 20, 1930.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Incl. #31601.

November 20, 1930.

62-24153

RECORDED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
LEGGE CONSIDERS LOANS TO GRAPE CO-OP ARE LEGAL

Declares Dry Enforcers O. K.'d Industry.

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, D. C., Nov. 21—[Special]—Before giving its financial backing to the grape wine concentrate campaign of the California grape control board, the federal farm board had assurances from the prohibition enforcement agencies that the enterprise was "perfectly legal," Chairman Alexander Legge declared today.

Mr. Legge in his first extended discussion of the concentrate sales, which have caused nationwide interest, discounted a general belief that placing the fermentable wine in the homes is a violation of the spirit, if not the latter, of the dry law.

"The farm board has a clear file on the sales campaign of the grape industry," he said. "I corresponded with everybody in the government about it. I told them we did not want any money for any enterprise that would be illegal, and that I wanted to know whether these people were regarded as law violators or not.

Hope to Take Up Surplus."

The grape people, you know, are planning a lot of by-products. That is one way they hope to take up the surplus. They have enough products to stock a grocery store—jellies, fruits, jams, and such things. And they expect to offer a five cent drink at the drug stores. But they started a little late and they did not get in time to do much this year.

Mr. Yarve said he felt certain that
WETS COMPARE WINE, JUICE, BEER AND THE DRY ACT

Ask Why One Drink Is Legal, Other Not?

Washington, D.C., Feb. 4—Brightly lighted advertising billboards of a California

beverage firm show how much money can be made from bottle sales, taking advantage

of a noted photographic subject.

The billboards, appearing on the extrados of a building at the corner of Pennsylvania

Avenue and 16th Street, suggest a comparison between drinking and smoking, showing

that alcohol and tobacoo are treated alike by the law.

The California firm has been making a study of the law elsewhere and is

preparing a law to make it legal to sell wine and beer in New York.
making wine in the cellar is not a violation of the 18th amendment," he declared. "Do I hear an answer? No. Then I take it that the 18th amendment is being violated with the consent of the Senate.

"Has $20,000,000, C. B. Lyon.

"Not only that, but this California company is being helped by a $20,000,000 loan from the Federal Farm Board. In other words, $20,000,000 of the prohibitionists' money is being used to help wicked, law-breaking giants around the 18th amendment.

"It has come to the point where we have the Constitution on one hand and on the other a violation of it, approved by the government and financed from the United States Treasury. That is the sort of hypocrisy that exists under the dry law."

With sarcastic references to the sanctity of wine making in the home and the horrible crime of making four per cent beer, Senators Blaine (Rep., Conn.), Blaine (Wis.), Insurgent Republican, and David W. Walsh (Dem., Mass.), three leading men helped Senator Tydings' cause along.

"Blaine is a hack." said Senator Blaine in a shocked voice. "Why, how can it be when it has been approved by every government and temperance agency, including the President and the W. C. T. U."

Senator Hawes (Dem., Mo.) assisted by introducing an amendment to the Hayden bill to make wine tapping by dry agents unlawful.

"If people who sell bottled and casks and such can be found guilty of conspiracy to violate the dry law," demanded Senator King (Dem., Utah), another wet, "why aren't congress and the Federal Farm Board guilty of conspiracy for having furnished these grape growers with money?"

"The whole thing goes to show our own congressional hypocrisy," declared Senator Tydings. "If it is right and moral to make twenty per cent wine, then it is right to make twenty per cent anything else, whether it's beer, whisky or gin."
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Charles E. Iringsham stated that there have been no new developments in the case at Chicago, Illinois, since November, 1930, and that the final shipment of juice grapes to Chicago, Illinois, has been made for the season of 1930.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Director, dated November 18, 1930.

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois,

Charles E. Iringsham, Manager of Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated that there have been no new developments in this case at Chicago, Illinois, since November, 1930, and that shipment of juice grapes to Chicago, Illinois, has been finished for the season of 1930.

PENDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

P. H. Harvey

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED

FEB 8 1931 AM

CHICAGO-2

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REC'D 1931
For your information, in connection with our investigation entitled: "MANNY SCHRAEBERG, and TONY ROMANO, involving sales of fluid grapes at Chicago, there is enclosed herewith, a copy of a report of Special Agent E. H. Ritterworth, made at Chicago, dated January 30, 1931, which indicates there have been no developments since the close of the grape season.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Res. #434343.

[Title]
April 14, 1931.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Juice Grape Investigation; Anti-Trust Matter.

Dear Sir:

All leads have been completed in the above captioned case.

Instructions are requested as to whether further investigation is desired in this matter.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
62-24153-46
April 24, 1931

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 1092,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

Referring to your letter of the 14th instant relative to the Grape Juice Investigation, your attention is invited to Bureau letter of November 12th, wherein it was suggested that your office keep in touch with the general situation in the grape selling industry and report any information which might be of possible value to the Department, in the event that investigation of this matter is resumed in the coming fall.

In view of the advice contained in the letter of November 12th, it is desired that you carry this case on file and that you have the Agency make periodic inquiry to determine what, if anything, develops therein, so that the Department will be advised in the event the matter is again considered during the coming grape selling season.

Very truly yours,

Director
SYNOPSIS: FACTS:
Charles E. Irrgang stated that he has not been approached by anyone relative to the payment of tribute to racketeers for protection in selling juice grapes in Chicago during the grape season of 1931.

Details:
Charlene H. Irrgang, manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, 159 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated he has not been approached by anyone relative to the payment of tribute to racketeers for protection in the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois for the juice grape season of 1931.

Details:
Mr. Irrgang stated that if he receives any information regarding racketeering in the juice grape market in Chicago, Illinois during the coming juice grape season he will immediately notify the Chicago office of the Bureau of this information.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, MR. O'BRIEN

In the case entitled HARRY SCHAPIRO et al.

ANTITRUST MATTER

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. H. Butterworth</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>6/3/31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very truly yours,

Director.
Charles W. Irgang stated he has not received any information in regard to plans to conduct racketeering in the juice grape market in Chicago, Illinois for the juice grape season of 1951.


DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Agent interviewed Charles W. Irgang, Manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Company at his office 161 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irgang stated he has not received any information regarding any plans to conduct racketeering in the juice grape market in Chicago, Illinois during the juice grape season of 1951. Mr. Irgang stated that juice grapes will begin to come into Chicago markets about Sept. 15, 1951, but the juice grape season does not really start before Oct. 1, 1951. Mr. Irgang stated that Subject Manny Schraiberg is in Chicago, Ill. and attends the sales of watermelons conducted at the railroad terminals. Mr. Irgang stated that Mark T. Adamson is in financial difficulties and Adamson left Chicago and is now engaged in a fruit produce business in Toronto, Canada. He stated that he has not seen Tony Romano for several months and does not know anything concerning Romano's activities. Mr. Irgang stated that if he receives any information tending to show that racketeering will be attempted in the juice grape market this fall he will immediately communicate this information to the Chicago office of Bureau.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, Mr. O'Brian

In the case entitled NAMLY SCHRADEBERG, et al., Antitrust Matter,

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R. H. Butterworth</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>7/24/31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director
Syllabus of Facts:

Charles W. Irrgang, manager, Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Co., Chicago, Illinois, states that he received no information regarding any proposed racketeering in the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Ill., during the juice grape season of 1931.

Reference:

Details:

At Chicago, Illinois:

Charles W. Irrgang, manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, was interviewed at his office, 169 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irrgang stated that he has not received any information of any proposed racketeering in the sale of juice grapes in the Chicago markets during the juice grape season of 1931. Mr. Irrgang stated that if he receives any information of attempted racketeering in the sale of juice grapes at Chicago, he will immediately notify the Chicago office.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

MR. O'BRIEN

In the case entitled MANNY SCHRAIBER; TONY ROMANO. ANGEL GROVE INVESTIGATION—ANTI-TRUST MATTERS

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Agent Office Date
R. W. Butterworth Chicago, Illinois 10-6-XX

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Assistant Director.
Form No. 1

This case originated at CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

REPORT MADE AT: DATE WHEN MADE: REPORT MADE BY:
Chicago, Ill. 11/24/31 11/24/31 L. E. Butterworth - 10

TOLD: MANNY SCHRAEBERG;
TONY ROMANO
JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Charles W. Irgang, Manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Co., Chicago, stated that there has been no racketeering in the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois during the juice grape season of 1931.


DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Agent interviewed Charles W. Irgang, Manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, in Mr. Irgang's office, 160 South Water Market, Chicago, Illinois. Mr. Irgang stated that the juice grape season for the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois is nearly over, and that there has been no attempt on the part of racketeers to exact a tribute from purchasers of juice grapes on the juice grape tracks in Chicago, Illinois during the juice grape season of 1931.

Mr. Irgang stated that if any attempts are made by racketeers to intimidate purchasers of juice grapes on the juice grape tracks at Chicago, Illinois during the remainder of the juice grape season of 1931, that he will immediately notify the Chicago office of these acts.

PENDENT

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED FOR FORWARDING: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED AND INDEXED: 2-24/33-50

NOV 27 1931

EXAM. DATED: NOV 3 1931

3-Bureau

E-Chicago

COPIES DESTROYED

23 AUG 3 1934

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTE TO: Div. Thru.
FILE 1

7-18223
**FORM NO. 1**

**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE:</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHICAGO, ILLINOIS</td>
<td>1/9/25</td>
<td>1/9/25</td>
<td>R. B. BUTTERWORTH</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TITLE:**

MANNY SCHRAIBERG;

TROY ROMANO

**JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Charles W. Irrgang, Manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the juice grape shipments to Chicago, Illinois, have been completed for the season of 1931. He stated that there has been no racketeering in the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois, during the juice grape season of 1931.

**REFERENCE:**


**DETAILS:**

**AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.**

Charles W. Irrgang, Manager of the Independent Fruit and Produce Auction Company, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and stated that there has been no racketeering in the sale of juice grapes in Chicago, Illinois, during the juice grape season of 1931. Mr. Irrgang stated that shipments of juice grapes to Chicago, Illinois, have been completed for this season, and that no more juice grapes will be sold "on track" until the Fall of 1932.

Instructions are requested as to whether further investigation is desired in this matter.

**PENDING**

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES**

**APPROVED AND FORWARDER:**

E. P. F. Franks Acting Special Agent in Charge

**RECORD AND INDEXED:** JAN 9 1932

**CHECKED OFF:** JAN 12 1932

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FILE NO. 60-186**

**COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:**

Bureau-3

Chicago-2

1-11-32

1-11-32
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. O'NEIL.

I desire to invite your attention to the enclosed copy of
the report of Special Agent R. W. Buttersworth, made at Chicago,
January 7, 1932, entitled HARRY SCHRAEBER; TONY ROMAN; JUICE
GRAPE INVESTIGATION, Antitrust Matter.

You will recall that considerable inquiry to the charge
of racketeering affecting interstate commerce in the juice grape
industry was made in the fall of 1930. At your request, the
matter has been held open since that original investigation and
periodic inquiries have been made by the Agents to determine
whether the activities of this group have continued. The enclosed
report indicates that there has been no racketeering in this
industry at Chicago during the season just closed, at least the
original complainant, Charles V. Irgang, so states.

In view of this word, the Chicago Office of the Bureau is being
instructed to close the matter on its records.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 760716
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 1405,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs,

Acknowledging receipt of the report of Special Agent E. B. Butterworth, dated January 7, 1932, entitled "HARRY SCHRABERG; TONY ROMANO; JULCE SHREY INVESTIGATION, Bankruptcy Matter, you are advised that you should consider this case closed on your records.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: MANNY SCHRAIBERG; TONY ROMANO.
JUICE GRAPE INVESTIGATION.
ANTI-TRUST MATTER.

January 8, 1932.

Dear Sir:

Investigation in the above captioned case reflects that the juice grape shipments to Chicago, Illinois, have been completed for the season of 1931 and that no more juice grapes will be sold "on track" until the fall of 1932.

Instructions are requested as to whether further investigation is desired in this matter, which is being carried as inactive in this office under instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSwain,
Special Agent in Charge.

RMB: HJ
60-166
Department of Justice  
Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General  
Washington  

January 14, 1932.  
62-24153

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.  

Referring to your memorandum of January 11th, no further investigation need be made in connection with this situation, and the case may be marked closed.

John Lord O'Brien,  
The Assistant to the Attorney General.
On instructions from the Bureau the case is closed.

According to instructions received from the Bureau in letter of reference this matter is closed.

CHICAGO FILE NO. 60-166

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

On instructions from the Bureau this case is closed.

DETAILS:

Letter from Bureau dated June 1, 1932.

W. A. L.

Approved and forwarded:

M. J.

Bureau - 3
Chicago - 2

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

62-24/53-54

RECORDED AND INDEXED:
JAN 18 1932

CHECKED OFF:
JAN 19 1932

Received by:

J. D. B.
GRAPE ANTITRUST CASE

Bureau File #62-24152.

In the Fall of 1930, an investigation was initiated by the United States Bureau of Investigation of allegations that certain levies had been and were being assessed against purveyors of grapes which arrived in Chicago from California. The grapes in question were of a variety which made them valuable primarily because of the juice that could be extracted from them. The investigation related to charges that racketeers in Chicago, particularly, were making an assessment of $20 per car load for the grapes which arrived in the Chicago Freight Yards, and an additional assessment of three cents against each lug or crate of grapes sold from the cars in the Freight Yards. The indications were that this practice had led to a depression in the grape market, which was further aggravated by the fact that a rival gang of racketeers was alleged to be planning to assess an additional levy of $30 per car, thus bringing the total amount of tribute levied by racketeers to the total of $50 per car.

The fact that this complaint was made and that the Department of Justice had become active in the investigation became known, presumably by some person connected with the complainants. Considerable publicity attended the making of the complaint and the indications that an investigation would be made, which resulted in causing it to be practically impossible to obtain evidence of the actual collection of levies. As a result of the investigations which were made, however, it was agreed by all that the effort made by this Bureau in that case for a time at least caused a discontinuance of the practice.
In the Fall of 1923, an investigation was initiated by the United States Bureau of Investigation of allegations that certain fruits had been and were being passed against payment of duties, which arrived in Chicago from California. The grapes in question were of a variety which made them valuable principally because of the juice that could be extracted from them. The investigation related to charges that fruitgrowers in Chicago, particularly, were making an assessment of $40 per car load for the juice which was sold in the Chicago Freight Yards, and an additional assessment of three cents against each bag or crate of grapes sold from the cars in the Freight Yards. The indications were that this practice had led to a depression in the grape market, which was further aggravated by the fact that a rival gang of racketeers was alleged to be planning to assess an additional levy of $30 per car, thereby bringing the total amount of tribute levied by racketeers to the total of $60 per car.

The fact that this complaint was made and that the Department of Justice had become active in the investigation became known, presumably by some person connected with the racketeers. The public publicity extended the making of the complaint and the indications that an investigation would be made, which resulted in causing the to be practically impossible to obtain evidence of the actual collection of duties. As a result of the investigations which were made, however, it was agreed by all that the effort made by this Bureau in that does for a time at least caused a discontinuance of the practice.
Dear Sir:

With reference to the present arrangements between your organization, the U.S. Bureau of Investigation, and certain foreign countries cooperating in the international exchange of fingerprint identification data, you are informed that the fingerprints of the person or persons named below, which you transmitted to this Bureau, have been forwarded to the officials at the point or points indicated, with the results specified.

Name: Mark T. Adams

Officials at: [Redacted]

Report: [Redacted]

Very truly yours,

Director
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) 6D with no segregable material available for release to you.

- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

- Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- For your information:

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

   62-24153-S4Xp2;55

62-24153-55

RECORDED 
FEB 7, 1934

Dear Sir:

The Division is in receipt of a request from ______________________, to furnish a disposition on an arrest of Mark T. Armstrong who was arrested by the United States Marshal in Chicago, Illinois, on September 29, 1933, on a charge of violation of the Prohibition Act of 1933. The fingerprint record on this arrest was received in the Division on September 18, 1933.

It is requested that you ascertain the disposition of this arrest and advise the Division.

Very truly yours,

Directors.
February 7, 1934.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter dated 1-31-34 from the Division concerning disposition of the case of MARK T. ADAMSON for violation of the Produce Agency Act of 1927.

Mark T. Adamson Company, a corporation, and Mark T. Adamson, its President, were defendants in this case. On January 19, 1933, a plea of not guilty was entered and trial was continued until March 3rd, 1933. On March 3rd, 1933, plea of not guilty was withdrawn and a plea of nolo contendere entered as to each defendant. Mark T. Adamson was fined $100.00 and no costs on this date and the corporation was fined one dollar and no costs. Both fines were paid the same date.

Disposition sheet covering this case is attached.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Smith
Special Agent in Charge

encl.
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.
(Name and address of Contributor)

Date  Feb. 7, 1934.

Mr. J. E. Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

Following are the dispositions of cases on which
fingerprints have been mailed to the Bureau of Investiga-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print Number</th>
<th>Name and Alias</th>
<th>Disposition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FINGERPRINTS #3006</td>
<td>MARK T. ADAMSON</td>
<td>On March 3, 1933, fined $100.00 and no costs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>submitted by U.S. MARSHALL, CHICAGO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12-32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This form to be submitted to the Bureau of Investi-
gation to report dispositions of cases in which prints were
forwarded previously. Dispositions include such information
as advice relative to sentences imposed, fines, discharges
from custody, etc. Several cases may be listed on each sheet.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

C. A. SMITH, Acting
Special Agent in Charge,
(Official Title)

JHW:GVT
MARCH 14, 1934.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to your letter of January 28, 1934, requesting a disposition on the arrest of Mark T. Adams, whose fingerprints were received by you on September 14, 1933, from this Division.

I have caused an inquiry to be made at the proper banks, and am now in receipt of advice to the effect that Mark T. Adams, U. S. Marshal, Chicago District, who was arrested at Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the Produce Agency Act, was on March 3, 1934, fined $100, without costs.

Assuring you that it is a pleasure to cooperate with you, I am,

Very truly yours,

P. N.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
subject  Capone, Alphonse

file number  62-27268

section number

serials  1-2

total pages  8

pages released  3

pages withheld  5

exemption(s) used  0
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

Attached is a letter from the Warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary concerning Al Capone. While I am inclined to agree with the Warden's conclusion we cannot, of course, leave any stone unturned in this particular case. Will you be good enough to give us the benefit of any comments or suggestions you may have.

Acting Director.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
Atlanta, Georgia.

Office of the Warden
June 23, 1932.

Director, Bureau of Prisons,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing herewith photostat copy of letter addressed to Al Capone, register No. 40666, [redacted], which was intercepted by the mail censors of this institution.

In the event you should have this investigated.

Yours very truly,

(S) A. C. ADERHOLD
Warden

ACR-T.

62-27268-1
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) __________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

će 7 2 8 9 ? - 1
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Attention: Mr. Bennett.

I am in receipt of your memorandum, dated June 23, 1932, attaching a letter from the Warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary, dated June 23, 1932, with its enclosures, one of which was received at the Atlanta Penitentiary addressed to Al Capone.

I am returning the Warden's letter and the enclosures to you herewith, copies of these communications having been forwarded for such action as they may warrant to the Birmingham, Alabama, office of this Bureau, as the Birmingham office covers the Atlanta district.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Redacted]
JUN 30 1932

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation
281 Liberty National Life Building
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sirs:

I am attaching hereeto copy of a letter, addressed to the Director, Bureau of Prisons, by the Marshal of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, under date of June 29, 1932, together with photostatic copies of the enclosures referred to therein, one of which was addressed to Al Haynes.

These enclosures are being forwarded to you for such attention as they may warrant.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Minn. 4/1/35
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
201 Liberty National Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Alabama.
July 12, 1932.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 28th, 1932, enclosing photostatic copies of letters, including two anonymous communications addressed to Al Capone at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Special Agent J. S. Johnson interviewed Warden A. C. Aderhold as to the identity of the individual who wrote the letter in question. Mr. Aderhold stated that he had learned nothing besides the information contained in his original communication to the Bureau of Prisons.

No further action is being taken on this matter here.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis,
Special Agent in Charge.

MHP-P
July 16, 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTENTION OF

BUREAU OF PRISONS

Attention Mr. Bennett

With further reference to your memorandum dated June 25, 1932, attaching a letter from the Warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary, with its enclosures, one of which was received at the Atlanta Penitentiary, addressed to Al Capone, I am in receipt of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge at Birmingham, Alabama, advising that Special Agent J. S. Johnson interviewed the Warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary relative to the letter addressed to Capone, and at that time, the Warden stated that

Very truly yours,

Director.
ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 2 OF 11

BUFILEx NUMBERS:
62-28933
62-28933 SUB A
Subject: Capone, Alphonse

File number: 62-28933

Section number: 1

Serials: 1-75

Total pages: 163

Pages released: 120

Pages withdrawn: 43

Exemption(s) used: B7C, 7D, 7E
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama,
June 16, 1933.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that this office is in receipt of a memorandum from Special Agent Chapman Fletcher at Atlanta, Ga., stating that he was handed a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by Al Capone, three copies of which are attached hereto for your information in the premises.

In view of the fact that several of the persons ment...
in the body of this letter are Government officials, the matter is being transmitted to the Bureau in order that proper instructions might be issued before an investigation is undertaken by the Birmingham office.

If authority is granted to go into this matter, I believe that several things mentioned in the letter alleged to have been written by Al Capone should be verified from the records of the Penitentiary at Atlanta, before any investigation is requested of the Chicago Office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

T. D. QUINN, Special Agent in Charge.

TDQ:T
Encl.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ___________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ___________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ___________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ___________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

xxxxxxx

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE
Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Referring further to your letter of June 16, with reference to the request of [Redacted] of the Atlanta Penitentiary, for an investigation of allegations contained in a letter believed to have been written by Al Capone, inmate of the penitentiary, you are advised that the Director of the Bureau of Prisons has requested this Bureau to proceed with a thorough investigation. Will you please, therefore, immediately institute the necessary inquiry.

You are authorized to confirm the matters to which you refer in the last paragraph of your letter through the records of the penitentiary at Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

Director.
June 23, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONS,

I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter which I received from my Birmingham Office under date of June 16, 1933, together with its enclosure, advising of the request of [Redacted] of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta for investigation of certain matters arising through reasons of the statements made in a letter allegedly written by Al Capone.

The matter is being promptly forwarded to you, in order that you may have the benefit of the information contained therein and advise if you desire the Bureau to conduct an investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enclosure #546991.

[Redacted]
June 23, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 16th instant with reference to information received from Horden Aderhold relative to statements appearing in a letter allegedly written by Al Capone.

You are advised that a copy of your letter, together with its enclosure, has been forwarded to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons and you should await further advice from the Bureau before proceeding with the investigation.

Very truly yours,

Director.
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

By reference from Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher, Atlanta, Ga., a letter has been received, dated June 21st, last, and signed by G. C. Aderhold, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., copies of which are attached hereto, and which is believed to be self explanatory.

On even date I am advising Mr. Aderhold that this matter has been referred to the Bureau for proper instructions, and that I will be pleased to notify him at a later date concerning what action is to be taken in regard thereto.

Very truly yours,

T. D. QUINN,
Special Agent in Charge.

TQ: EN
62-756

62-28933-2
JUL 8 - 1933

RECORDED
JUN 26, 1933
P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATHAN
Dip. 200
Dip. 200
201 Liberty Natl. Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Alabama,
June 28, 1933.

Mr. A. C. Adair,
Warden, United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

By reference from Special Agent Champan Fletcher, receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated June 21, 1933, and which has reference to your conference with this Agent under date of June 14, 1933 concerning Alphonse Galpone.

In this regard, please be advised that in view of the fact that several of the persons mentioned in this case are Federal officials and under Departmental regulations, the matter has been referred to the Bureau at Washington, D.C. for proper instructions.

I shall be pleased at a later date to advise you in the premises in order that you might be fully informed as to what action will be taken by this office.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your very splendid cooperation rendered Agents of this office, and I trust that I will have the pleasure of meeting you during my next visit to Atlanta.

Very truly yours,

T. D. Quinn,
Special Agent in Charge.

TDQ: EM

CC: Bureau

62-756
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY

Atlanta, Ga.,
June 21, 1935.

Mr. Y. Fletcher,
Bureau of Investigation,
% United States Attorney,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is [REDACTED] addressed to Alphonse Capone.

You will note that this telegram is in reply to request in the letter which reads:

"Just as soon as you get this letter wire me and say that my lawyer spoke to you and they will be there to see you before they go to the Supreme Court, so that I will know that you got this letter."

It is thought that this letter referred to [REDACTED].

For your information will say that I am delivery a copy of this telegram to Al Capone, register No. 40886.

Yours very truly,

A.C. Aderhold,
Warden.

[REDACTED] 1145 A

ALPHONSE CAPONE — YOUR LAWYER SPOKE TO ME LAST NIGHT AND THEY WILL BE THERE TO SEE YOU BEFORE THEY GO TO THE SUPREME COURT DO NOT WORRY ABOUT MAMA AS SHE IS FEELING FINE NOW AND WILL BE HOME IN A FEW DAYS SHE WENT THROUGH EVERYTHING BETTER THAN WAS EXPECTED AND IS ALL RIGHT NOW SHE SENDS HER LOVE LOVE FROM ALL.
Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your letter of June 23, 1933, with attached copy of letter addressed to Agent Fletcher by Warden Aderhold of the Atlanta Penitentiary, dated June 21, 1933, and the copy of telegram addressed to Al Capone at the penitentiary, you are advised that this matter appears to be the same as that treated of in your letter of June 16, 1933, which was replied to by Bureau letter of June 27, 1933, authorizing you to proceed with the investigation.

It is assumed that you will cover the matter completely in the investigation authorized.

Very truly yours,

Director.
June 26, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HUGHES.

Mr. Gates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, telephoned with regard to the memorandum forwarded to him by this Bureau under date of June 23, 1933, with reference to information received from Edward Aderhald relative to statements appearing in a letter allegedly written by Al Capone, and requested that this Bureau proceed with inquiry based upon the statements in this letter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

JUL 26 1933

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-28933-3

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 27 1933 A.M.

FILE
201 Liberty National Life Building,  
Birmingham, Alabama  

June 30, 1933

[Stamp: JUL 7 1933]

Mr. A. C. Aberhold,  
Warden, United States Penitentiary,  
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:  

With further reference to letter from this office dated June 23, 1933, in connection with an investigation that is desired at the penitentiary to determine if letter was written by Al Capone, inmate of the penitentiary, this is to advise that this investigation will be given immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON, Acting  
Special Agent in Charge.

JHE:K  

CC: Bureau

[Stamp: JUL 5 1933]

[Stamp: JUL 5 1933]
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION - U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CASE ORIGINATED AT BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT NAME AT</th>
<th>DATE WASH MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>WASH MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Alabama</td>
<td>9-3-33</td>
<td>8-14-31, 1931</td>
<td>CHAPMAN FLETCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TITLE:
ALPHONSE CAPONE, alias: Brown; A. Costa; Scarface Capone; Alphonse Brown; Al Capone; A. Brown; "Scarface"; Alphonse Gabriel Capone.

O. T. BISHOP;
STEPHEN T. BROWN.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Letter written by prisoner, Atlanta Penitentiary, presumably Capone.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated June 27, 1933.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

J. H. COOPER

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
3 Division
2 Washington
2 Chicago COPIES DESTROYED
4 Birmingham, ALA. AUG. 20, 1934

RECORDED AND INDEXED:
SEP 11, 1933
SFP 11:1933 A.M.
62-10933-4

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE
FOR THIS PAGE

FBI/DOJ
"Alphonse Capone -- Your lawyer spoke to me last night and they will be there to see you before they go to the Supreme Court. Do not worry about Mama as she is feeling fine now and will be home in a couple of days. She went through everything better than was expected and is all right now. She sends her love. Love from all.

Transmitted by Western Union."

On June 16, 1933, a letter was addressed by E. A. C. T. D. Quinn, to the Director, informing the Director as to the complaint made in this case and on June 27, 1933, the Director by letter authorized investigation in this case.

Warden Aderhold has advised Agent that
Mrs. Davis, in the office of the Commissioner of Finance and Taxation, State Capitol, Atlanta, Ga., states that license number 1-6763, for 1933, was issued to Mrs. Annie E. Bishop, 1425 Broad Street, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia, about April 29, 1933, for a five-passenger Dodge Sedan, Motor No. 853748.
A description of Capone as disclosed by the records of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>ALPHONSE CAPONE, alias: Brown; A. Costa; Scarface Capone; Alphonse Brown; Al Capone; Al Brown; &quot;Scarface&quot;; Alphonse Gabriel Capone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'10-1/2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>255</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Stout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Gambler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Medium fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scars</td>
<td>Oblique scar 4&quot; across cheek 2&quot; front left ear;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Description of Al Capone (continued):

Scars (cont.) vertical scar 2-1/2" on left jaw; oblique scar 2-1/2" below left ear on neck.

Pen. Number Atlanta Penitentiary No. 30666

Photograph One mounted and two unmounted retained in Field File.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE - Is requested to secure from the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C. information as to all bank or other endorsements which will show the disposition made by Bishop of the checks listed in this report as having been paid Bishop as salary.

CHICAGO OFFICE - at Chicago, Illinois - Will conduct discreet investigation to determine whether Dr. Stephen T. Brown, of Atlanta, Georgia, was registered at the Palmer House on or about June 16, 1935, and, if so, the activities of the Doctor during his stay at the hotel, particular attention being paid to any telephone calls placed by the Doctor from his room.

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE - At Atlanta, Georgia - Upon receipt of information from the Washington Field Office as to the disposition made by Bishop of the checks received as salary will cause a check to be made of any banks indicated where Bishop might have an account, either savings or checking, and will make such further investigation as other endorsements on these checks may warrant. Also, it will be ascertained the name of the party from whom the automobile owned by Mrs. Bishop was secured and the amount and manner in which these payments for the car have been made, and if payments are being made by check, will ascertain the name of the bank on which the checks are drawn, and such further investigation as the facts warrant.

PENDING
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reference is made to my memorandum dated June 23, 1933, transmitting a copy of a letter which I received from my Birmingham Office under date of June 16, 1933, together with its enclosure, advising of the request of [Warden Aderhold] of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta for an investigation of certain matters arising through reason of the statements made in a letter allegedly written by Al Capone.

For your further information in this matter I am transmitting herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher, dated at Birmingham, Alabama, September 8, 1933, entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al., CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Very truly yours,

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS,

In the case entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al; CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, there are transmitted herewith copies of the following ATLANTA, GEORGIA, reports:

Special Agent Office Date

Donovan Owens Washington, D. C. 9/14/33

Very truly yours;

Director.

Incl. #676709
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28733-6 pp 2-4
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

In connection with the investigation now being made by this Division of the mailing of a letter by Alphonse Capone from the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, there is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 25, 1933, entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #679523.
September 26, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is invited to the case entitled Alphonse Capone with aliases, et al., Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

For your information, a letter has been directed to the Chicago Office requesting that the lead set forth in the report of Special Agent Chapman Fletcher dated September 8, 1933, be given immediate attention. It is also desired that you proceed with the investigation immediately and submit a report promptly, without awaiting the results of the investigation at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

Director.
September 28, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is invited to the report of
Special Agent Chapman Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama, dated
September 3, 1933, in the case entitled Alphonse Capone
with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of
the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia,
wherein you will note that a lead is set forth for your
office, requesting investigation concerning

It is desired that this investigation be given
immediate attention, and a report submitted not later than
the day following the receipt of this letter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Stamp: FILE SECTION MAILED 28.933]

[Stamp: RECORDED 61-28933-8]
FOR ATTENTION OR ACTION INDICATED

DATE 9/27/33

DIRECTOR
MR. TOLSON
MR. APPEL
MR. BAUGHMAN
MR. CLEGG
MR. EGAN
MR. HUGHES
MISS GANDY
MRS. SKILLMAN

UNIT FOUR
FILES SECTION
PERSONNEL FILES SECTION
EQUIPMENT SECTION
CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE

UNIT FIVE
IDENTIFICATION SECTION
STATISTICAL SECTION
STENOGRAPHIC POOL
CORRECT
RE-WRITE
RE-DATE

Ms. admin today

PLEASE SEE ME

HAROLD NATHAN
ROOM 318
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

With reference to the investigation of a letter, allegedly written by Alphonse Capone as described in the attached memorandum prepared by Supervisor Stapleton under date of September 27, 1933, I desire to advise that it appears the case originated with a letter received from the Birmingham office under date of June 16th. The matter was referred to the Director, Bureau of Prisons, on June 23rd, and on June 27th the Birmingham office was authorized to proceed with an investigation.

Inasmuch as the authorization was merely in response to a request of the Birmingham office, apparently no tickler was maintained. However, on July 6th an additional letter was sent to the Birmingham office with reference to the case. The report submitted by the Birmingham office is dated September 8th and the investigation covers the period June 14th to 21st, July 1st, August 2nd, 14th, and 20th, and September 2, 1933. The delay was in the Birmingham office and possibly could be accounted for by reason of the many emergency matters confronting that office during that period and in view of the fact that it was not indicated at any time that this particular investigation was of an emergency character.

If you desire, an appropriate letter will be directed to the Birmingham office, calling attention to the delay and instructing that the matter be immediately completed.

October 11, 1933.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

V. W. Hughes.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

What is the status of this?

9/27/33 J.F.N.

Sanford Bates
Director.

Memos:
9/25/33
Mr. Quinn

File 34
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

On June 14, 1933, Mr. A. C. Aderhold, Warden of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, turned over to Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher a letter which had been turned over to him by a

This letter was referred to the Division by Special Agent in Charge Quinn of Birmingham on June 16, 1933, requesting authority to conduct an investigation, and a letter dated June 27, 1933, was forwarded to the Birmingham Office authorizing it to proceed with the investigation.

Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher submitted a report dated September 8, 1933, which discloses the...
The report of Agent Fletcher sets forth leads for the Washington Field Office to ascertain from the Treasury information as to the endorsements of checks and disposition made by [redacted].

A report has been received from the Washington Field Office dated September 14, 1933, reflecting the disposition and endorsements of the checks of [redacted]; however, no report has been received from the Chicago Office of the investigation requested there. A letter is being directed to the Birmingham and to the Chicago Offices requesting that this matter be given immediate attention.

Respectfully,

T. N. Stapleton.

Memo. Director
9/27/33.
October 17, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
S. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sirs:

I desire to again invite your attention to the case entitled Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al., Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

This case has now been pending in your office since June 16th. On June 23rd the Division authorized you to proceed with the inquiry. The first report received was that of Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher, dated September 8, 1933, and that report contained a number of undeveloped leads for the Washington Field and Chicago Offices. The Division has since received a copy of the report of Special Agent Donovan Owens, at Washington, D. C., dated September 14th, but no report has yet been received from Chicago.

It is imperative that this matter be given immediate attention and that complete reports be submitted promptly. A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Chicago Office in order that it may proceed immediately with the investigation pending there, and if, after receipt of the report from the Chicago Office, you find additional work necessary, it is suggested that the telegraph be used to forward necessary leads. Otherwise, a summary of the matter should be submitted promptly to the Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CC Chicago.
# UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**

**This Case Originated At:**

BERTHOM ALABAMA

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH Made</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Alabama</td>
<td>10-25-33</td>
<td>10-15 to 12-53</td>
<td>CHARLES FLETCHER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Title:**

ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases - Et Al

**Synopsis of Facts:**

[Redacted]


**Details:**

[Redacted]

**Approved and Forwarded:**

[Redacted]

**Copies of This Report Furnished To:**

[Redacted]

**Recorded and Indexed:**

[Redacted]

**United States:**

[Redacted]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies)

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): Bureau of Prisons

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28133-10P2,3,6,7
The above has been discussed with Mr. A. C. Aderhold, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, who has been cooperating with this Agent, and it may be said that during one of these discussions.

In connection with Atlanta Penitentiary, who recently requested an interview with an Agent of this Division, there is quoted below the memorandum of this interview by this Agent inasmuch as it pertains to Capone and a [redacted] at the Atlanta Penitentiary.

"Atlanta, Georgia, September 4, 1933.

"Memorandum to Special Agent in Charge.

"From the records of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga."
At first declined to make any statement to Agent, declaring that if a statement should be made it would surely be killed as there was a lot of stuff going on inside the penitentiary. He asked that he be transferred closer to New Orleans where his wife and family could visit him, and Agent informed that this was entirely in the hands of the Attorney General to whom he should make his request, and that the information furnished by him to Agent would be in the hands of the Attorney General who could give the matter full consideration and take such action as he deemed proper, but that Agent had nothing whatever to do with this and would make no recommendation to the Attorney General.

Also said there was a big racket on the outside to get narcotics into the penitentiary, and that Al Capone was the man on the inside who had charge of this racket, and that Capone was able to do this through a prisoner, who was kept in close touch with Capone and that Capone's contact with the outside was through was very insistent that Agent not disclose the source of this information as he feared that he would be killed.

(Signed): Chapmon Fletcher, Special Agent.
For the information of the Charlotte Office, copy of report of Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama, dated 9-8-53, is being furnished.

The Division has recently requested that all investigation in this case be conducted immediately.

PENDING
TNS: KP
62-29933-10

RECORD V: 4921489
October 8, 1933

SPECIAL DEPARTMENT
92

IMMEDIATE FOR THE ATTENTION OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL

The enclosure is transmitted from this Division, dated October 8, 1933, in connection with the investigation now being made by the Division concerning the arrest of A.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE: ATLANTA, GEORGIA

[Stamp: FILED SECTION SIGNED OCT 27 1933]

[Stamp: TRAINEE OF INVESTIGATORS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**

**This Case Originated At**: Birmingham, Alabama  
**File No.**: 62-492

<table>
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<th>Date When Made</th>
<th>Period For Which Made</th>
<th>Report Made By</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Title**: ALPHONSE O. PONE, with aliases as above

**Character Of Case**: CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**Synopsis of Facts**:

- [Redacted]

**Details**:

- [Redacted]

**DIETAILS**:

- [Redacted]

**Approved and Forwarded**: L. B. Reed

**Recorded and Indexed**: NOV 25 1933

**Copies of this Report Furnished To**:

- 3-Division  
- 3-Birmingham  
- Charlotte

**Copies Destroyed**: 848 AUG 30 1964
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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28933-1pp2-4
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS.

For your further information in connection with the investigation now being made by this Division, concerning the mailing of a letter by Alphonse Capone from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, there is transmitted herewith a copy of a report submitted by Special Agent William S. McKinley, Charlotte, North Carolina, dated November 24, 1933, entitled Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al - Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Inclosure No. 364819.
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Burley-Wright Building,
Washington, D.C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband
out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Division

LIBERTY NATIONAL LIFE Bldg.,
Birmingham, Alabama,
December 6, 1933.

63-789
DOS:

DEC 8 1933
U. S. Dir. Gen. F. E.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

Sanford Bates
Director.
December 12, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONS.

Reference is made to your memorandum dated December 5, 1933 in connection with the case entitled "Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia".

In accordance with your suggestion, the Birmingham Office of this Division has been advised to further interrogate [redacted].

Very truly yours,

Director.
December 12, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sirs:

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases,
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES

PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

In connection with the above case, there are
transmitted, herewith, copies of a memorandum from Mr.
Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, dated Decem-
ber 5, 1933, which is self-explanatory.

It is desired that
be further interrogated
in order to ascertain whether he has committed any acts
which would justify criminal prosecution.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure 681047
December 16, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Suite L,
Kansas City, Missouri.

RE: Escape Federal Prisons
Escape Act.

Dear Sir:

The Division has received oral information from Mr. Sanford Bates, Director, Bureu of Prisons, that

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Assistant Director.

62-28933-14
DEC 19 1933
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

December 21, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

For your information in connection with your investigation...

I am enclosing herewith a letter from Warden Aderhold dated December 13, 1933, which I would be glad to have you return when you have read it.

Sanford Bates
Director.
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
Atlanta, Georgia
Office of the Warden
December 13, 1933.

Director, Bureau of Prisons,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Very respectfully,

(S) A. C. ADERHOLD,
Warden
December 27, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
201 Liberty National Life Building,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sirs:

Re: Alphonse Capone, with alias,
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contraband Out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

There are transmitted, herewith, for your information a copy of a memorandum dated December 21, 1933, received from Mr. Seaford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, and a copy of a letter dated December 19, 1933, by H. C. Aderhold, Warden, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, setting forth certain information which he states has already been furnished Special Agent Chapman Fletcher of your office.

Very truly yours,

Director.
December 27, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF PRISONS

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated December 21, 1933, with which you transmitted a letter dated December 13, 1933, from [ ] C. Adair, Warden, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. Please be advised that I have transmitted a copy of this letter to the Birmingham Office of this Division for its information. It is noted in the last paragraph of this letter that Mr. Adair has already informed Special Agent Fletcher of the resignation of Winesman.

The original of this letter is being returned to you herewith.

Very truly yours,

Director

Incl. 683151
# UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**

**This Case Originated At:** Birmingham, Ala.

**Report Made At:** Washington, D. C.

**Date When Made:** 1/15/34

**Period For Which Made:** 1/13/34

**Report Made By:** S. C. Simon

**File No.** 62-2096

**Title:** ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al

**Character of Case:** CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE US PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**Synopsis of Facts:**

**Details:** AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

**Details:**

**Approved and Forwarded:**

**Acting Special Agent in Charge:** L. H. Black

**Copies of This Report Furnished To:**

- Division
- Birmingham
- Washington Field

**Copies Destroyed:** 346

**Date and Time of Destruction:** Aug 20 1934

**United States Bureau of Investigation:**

**Recorded and Indexed:** Jan 16 1934 AM

**Checked Off:** Jan 18 1934

**Jacketed:**

**Copy to Director Bureau of Prisons:** 1/18/34

**File:** 501
United States Bureau of Investigation

Case No. 1

This case originated at Birmingham, Ala.

Report made at Birmingham, Ala.

Date when made 1-24-34

Period for which made 1-15-34

Report made by Chapmon Fletcher

Character of case: Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the U.S.

PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Division letter dated December 12, 1933.

Reports of Sp. Aqt. Chapmon Fletcher, Birmingham, Ala., dated 9-3-33 and 10-23-33;


Details:

At Atlanta, Ga.

Approved and forwarded:

J. K. Hansen

Recorded and indexed:

JAN 26 1934

3 Division
2 Jacksonville
2 Chicago
1 Charlotte
3 Birmingham

Copies destroyed

848 AUG 20 1964
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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2 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): Bureau of Prisons as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

____ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

per BOP

☐ For your information: __________________________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28933-19 pp 2, 3
**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**

**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:** Birmingham, Alabama

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<tr>
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<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla.</td>
<td>4/1/34</td>
<td>4/1-4/9/34</td>
<td>T. B. Dickerson</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent Chapmon Fletcher, Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 24, 1934

**DETAILS:** At Miami, Florida.

---

**APPROVED:**

**FORWARDED:**

**3 - Division**

**2 - Birmingham**

**1 - Jacksonville**

**RECORDED AND INDEXED:**

**APR 13 1934**

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FILE NO. 62-930**

**PPUC**

**APR 13 1934 AM**

**JACKETED**

**CHECKED**

**APR 21 1934**

**copies destroyed**

**846 AUG 20 1934**

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**NOTES:**

- Details redacted due to privacy concerns.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies):   as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28433.2062
Post Office Box 4907,
Jacksonville, Florida

April 18, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 514,
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing the papers which accompanied copies of the report of Special Agent Chapin Fletcher of the Birmingham Division office, dated January 24, 1934, to the Jacksonville office for use in this investigation at Miami, Florida.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Alt,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures

62-18933
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 20 1934 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

<table>
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<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>5-29-34</td>
<td>6/21-6/22/34</td>
<td>H. U. DOUGLAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF U. S. PRISONER TRANSIT STATION, ATLANTA, GA.

**DETAILS:**

AT ATLANTA, GA.

REFERENCE:


**REMARKS:**

PENDING.

**APPROVED AND FORWARDED:**

J. W. Haden 6/29/34

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:**

MAY 31 1934 4 M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

**RECORDED AND INDEXED:**

JUN 7 1934

**CHECKED:**

JUN 5 1934

**FILE:**

14
Sanford Bates
Director

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

For your information I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just received from Warden Aderhold in connection with the investigation which your Division is conducting.

Sanford Bates
Director.
DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of the 30th ult., in which reference is made to

later received a telegram that was not just clear, and he was called in and told that we believed the money was being transferred through his connections. Although he denied any knowledge of the transfers, he was told that if he attempted to make any transfers, or the least attempt at communicating with outsiders through a code, it would mean the loss of his writing and visiting privilege; that we would not take the time to trace these matters down but would act and investigate afterwards.
Very respectfully,

A. C. ADERHOLD,
Warden.
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 614,
Birmingham, Alabama.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE with co-conspirators, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contra-band Out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

May 29, 1934

For your information in the above entitled case there
are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum dated May 6, 1934,
from the Director, Bureau of Prisons, together with copies of a
letter dated May 6, 1934, addressed to the Director, Bureau of
Prisons from [Redacted].

A review of this file reflects that the report of Special
Agent J. A. Dickerson, dated at Jacksonville, Florida, on April 22,
1934, set forth undeveloped leads for your office at Atlanta, Georgia,
which to date have not been covered. In this connection your atten-
tion is invited to Division letter dated October 17, 1933, in which
you were instructed to give this case preferred attention.

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Chicago of-

cence with a request that a report be submitted at an early date
covering the undeveloped lead set forth in the report of Special
Agent Chas. N. Ingersoll, dated at Birmingham, Alabama, January 24,
1934.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #551142

cc - Chicago
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 1

This case originated at Birmingham, Ala.

REPORT MADE AT
Birmingham, Ala.

DATE WHEN MADE
6-7-34

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
6-23-34

REPORT MADE BY
H. C. Douglas.

CHARACTER OF CASE
Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

A note bearing the name of

was picked up by one of the guards at the Federal Penitentiary, near the Federal Penitentiary and handed to Warden A. C. Aderhold, who turned the same over to Agent for such attention as was deemed necessary.

The above mentioned note is being retained in the Birmingham Penitentiary.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENDING

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

J. H. B.well

JUN 9, 1934

RECORDED AND INDEXED

MAY 12, 1934

3 Division

3 Birmingham

12th Amendment

16th Amendment

JUN 9, 1934 A M

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED BY

UNITED STATES

FILE

19

J. H. B. well
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): [-------] as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- [-------]

- For your information: [-------]

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: [-------]
### UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**

**This Case Originated At:** BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

**File No.: 62-1670**

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>5-21-34</td>
<td>5-29-34</td>
<td>CHARLES R. LAFRANCE, F.B.</td>
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**Title:** ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al

**Character of Case:** CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U.S. PRISON TENT, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

---

### SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

---

**Reference:** Report of Special Agent Cheydon Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama dated 1-24-34; Division letter dated 5-29-34, to Birmingham office.

**Details:** AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

---

**Approved and Forwarded:** M.H. Furrer

**Special Agent in Charge:** 62-28933-24

**Recorded and Indexed:** JUN 23, 1934 A.M.

**Copies Destroyed:** 846 AUG 20, 1934

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**Division:** 2 Birmingham

---

**Bureau of Investigation**
JUN 27 1934

Special AGent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with allies, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband
Out of the United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

The Division is in receipt of the report submitted
by Special Agent Charles B. LaFrance, dated June 21, 1934, at
Chicago, Illinois, from which it is noted that

[Blacked out text]

Inasmuch as it has been indicated that narcotics
have been smuggled into the Atlanta Penitentiary, having
been received through the mails, addressed to employees of the
Penitentiary, a more detailed inquiry should be made as to the
nature of

[Blacked out text]

to determine
whether they are authentic.

Very truly yours,

Director.

cc Birmingham
**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**

**THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT** Birmingham, Ala.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERSONS FOR WhOM SIGNED</th>
<th>FILE NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>7/11/34</td>
<td>6/20 - 30/34</td>
<td>68-755</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.**

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Investigation at U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., failed to reveal any evidence of Alphonse Capone having a regular pay roll at this institution.

**REFERENCE:**


**DETAILS:**

**AT ATLANTA, GA.:**

On June 20, 1934, with aliases, U. S. Penitentiary, was interviewed by agent prior to his release on this date in the presence of Ward B. C. Adkerson and Capt. C. M. Head and he advised that were parties who brought money into the penitentiary for Alphonse Capone and convicted that were on Capone's pay roll; that Convict N knew plenty if he would talk. He further advised that he was to meet a party by the name of at the Ansley Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., at 5 P. M. on June 21, 1934, who was to pay off for Capone and that he then was to meet at the Henry Grady Hotel and deliver to him the money which was to turn over to him; that he was also to meet the nurse, and at this hotel on this date. He promised to meet agent the night of June 20, 1934, at agent's room at the Ansley Hotel, where he was to go more in detail concerning Capone and his pay roll at the Penitentiary. He advised that had on some occasions brought money in for Capone and that kept Capone advised of everything that was said and done at the Penitentiary, especially if it was something concerning Capone. Failed to keep his appointment with agent on the night of June 20, 1934, and he did not...
In view of the fact that failed to keep his appointment with an agent and was not seen in or around the Ansley Hotel after his release, it is believed that he made up the above story in order that he would not be followed upon his release and that he could make a safe get away with

Report of Special Agent W. E. Miller, Kansas City, Mo., dated 5/7/34, in the case of

sets out an interview had by him with convict, an inmate of the U. S. Hospital for Defective Delinquents, Springfield, Mo., which is as follows and is being quoted for future reference in connection with this investigation:

According to while in the psychopathic ward at Atlanta, he became a trusted accomplice and carried frequent messages between and other prisoners, many of them being messages between Capone and . About July or August, 1933, was in office when other prisoners, were talking to and accusing him of failure to get a commutation of sentence or after had absented money for agreeing to do so. According to , advised them that he could do nothing until was out of that office. told he'd have to get the sentence or "kick back" the money. During the conversation it was mentioned that the money was paid through Attorney, Atlanta, Ga., who was , according to . Both told that had been paid $2,500.00 through for commutation of sentence and has seen letters in possession from with reference to the matter. Just before and left Atlanta for the Federal Hospital at Springfield, told to keep from "blowing up" and talking after arriving at
Springfield. In this connection it appears desirable to state that in a bona fide psychopathic patient, [redacted] admitted to [redacted] that the money had been received from [redacted] for securing a commutation of sentence for [redacted] but explained that there was nothing that could be done along that line for [redacted] added that he did not consider himself a double-crosser for keeping the money and doing nothing for him as he had plenty of money. [Redacted] accompanied the patient, including [redacted] and [redacted] when transferred from Atlanta to the Federal Hospital at Springfield, and according to [redacted] was "after all the way to Springfield because he had not secured the promised commutation of sentence for [redacted]."

Further stated that about June or July, 1933, a prisoner named [redacted] (Atlanta Prison No. 123), who was serving a sentence of one year and one day from New Orleans, La., for violation of the Prohibition Laws, got transferred to the Psychopathic Ward and tried to make believe he had money. One day he went to the office, pretended he was sick and wanted his sentence commuted because of ill health. During the conversation he asked what kind of car he drove, and upon being informed that [redacted] had no car, he replied that he knew a way whereby [redacted] could get a car. During the conversation [redacted] stated that he could raise $500.00 but [redacted] wanted $1,000.00 and no agreement could be reached. [Redacted] told [redacted] to find out all he could about especially ascertain whether he was a safe person to deal with and also whether he could raise any money. [Redacted] questioned closely and thereafter advised [redacted] that [redacted] had no money and that he was not a safe person to deal with. [Redacted] urged to discharge [redacted] from the Ward at that time but [redacted] stated he would wait until [redacted] visited him the following week as he might be able to raise the money. The day [redacted] wife arrived, he requested to have [redacted] inform the [redacted] that owing to [redacted] aloneness, he would be unable to go to the regular visiting room; that this would enable him to visit with his wife in the hospital where they would not be under such close scrutiny and he would be better able to discuss finances with her. This was done as requested, and at the conclusion of the visit [redacted] requested permission to ask concerning her husband's physical condition. The guard took [redacted] and her small child to [redacted] office and waited outside. However, [redacted] immediately told [redacted] that her husband's health and liberty were the most important things to her and that she could get money from an uncle in New Orleans, or, if necessary, she would sell their home. She stated that she had approximately $500.00 in her purse at that time and exhibited a roll of bills, which, according to [redacted], did not contain over $500.00. [Redacted] asked how she would get the money to him and she replied that she would bring it personally as she did not trust the mails any more than he did. She finally stated that she would visit her husband again
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

\textbf{62-28733-24p2}
July 18, 1934.

62-28933-25

Special Agent in Charge, Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sirs:

RE: ALFRED L. CAMPBELL, with alias, et al;
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND CARRY CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Transmitted, herewith, is a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons under date of June 25, 1934 by Morden A. G. Adenhol of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

This letter pertains to information furnished by

However, the Division file fails to reflect that a report covering this particular iniquity has yet been submitted.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Encl. ES17:0
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

It is probable that your Agent may have reported upon the circumstances contained in the enclosed copy of letter from Warden Aderhold, but in view of the fact that I have communicated with you from time to time about the Al Capone, I thought it would be well for you to have a copy of this letter with your files.

Samuel D. Davis
Director.
Department of Justice
United States Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICE OF THE WARDEN
June 26, 1904.

Director, Bureau of Prisons,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

[Remaining text not visible]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

28 932 25
ACA-T.

Very respectfully,

O. A. Adlake
A. C. Aderhold,
Warden.
further stated that in August, 1933, __________ from Brooklyn, N. Y., was another man who was in the psychopathic ward where they had been admitted on orders of Capone to offer, that is, to each of the parties named having about one month left to serve, that $200,000 was paid ________ for keeping these two men in the psychopathic ward for their last month. The purpose of this was to defeat detainers against these men by having a detainer against him from the State of New York, __________, to get Capone to send $500,000 to another Atlanta attorney who was not mentioned, and that the detainer would be lifted. _________ refused, saying that he would give $200,000 to _________ another Atlanta attorney instead, that it the money were paid to him he would give it to _________ and the detainer would not be lifted. The money was finally paid to _________ and the detainer was lifted, _________ promptly retaliated by checking _________ off the psychopathic ward. A patient by the name of __________, who operated the hospital elevator, told _________ one night that earlier that day his son was being kept on the elevator. Capone got on the elevator and made a stop between floors. Capone then shook his fist in _________ face and told him to keep both on the psychopathic ward. _________ will make it _________ hot for _________ was discharged upon completion of his sentence during the latter part of 1933 and apparently returned to Brooklyn, N. Y. He did not have much use for _________ when he left the prison and it is believed he would tell what he knows concerning this matter _________ adds that _________ also has a little information concerning the matter.

Further stated that _________, a former secretary, is a person named _________, knows plenty but will not talk; that _________ has lost his job in _________ office. __________ is another prisoner friend of _________, is in isolation and Capone is getting ready to go into isolation according to the "grapevines" information to _________ from Atlanta Prison. According to _________, this indicates that there has already been some kind of an investigation at the Atlanta prison. On one occasion _________ was advised by Capone that he had given _________ $1,000,000 for meals tickets and other privileges but that _________ had double-crossed him.

Further stated that _________ was given a horse and _________ for his son, these being given to him either by _________ or _________, a prisoner who worked in the prison hospital office and was known as _________ has since been transferred to the Louisburg prison. _________ adds that a prisoner named _________ who works in the prison hospital at the present time, knows of several of _________ deals.

Agent interviewed _________ with aliases, _________ with aliases and _________ with aliases, being the convict who operates the elevator at the hospital instead of a convict named _________, each of the above convicts emphatically denied that they
know anything about Capone having a say in all the cases where he or anyone else being shown special favors.

Each of the above named convicts expressed the opinion that it was undoubtedly some convict or ex-convict who had heard or seen who started the rumor that Capone was receiving special favors from

was interviewed by agents and advised that he had never at any time shown any convict any special favor and that when he placed one on a special diet it was on account of that convict's health and that the records in his office would reflect the reason for placing of a convict on a special diet. He denied ever receiving gifts of any kind from Capone or any other convict.

advised that he had never at any time shown Capone any more consideration that he had other convicts and that it was true that on several occasions as he was making his rounds of inspection that he had passed Capone's cell and had talked to him just as he would any other convict who would ask him a question.

The BIRMINGHAM OFFICE at Atlanta, Ga. at the office of Eastern Airways, will ascertain if their records show that ever booked aeroplane passage on the dates mentioned above.

At the U. S. Penitentiary will interview relative to his taking money into the Penitentiary for Capone and also relative to his making a trip to Miami, Fla. in a plane to obtain money for Capone.
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Postoffice Box 314,
Birmingham, Alabama,
July 17, 1934.

62-756
JHE:TS

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al;
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES
PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Reference is made to Division letter dated July 12, 1934, enclosing a photostatic copy of a letter addressed to
the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, on June 26, 1934, by
Warden A. C. Aderhold of the United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

The Division's attention is invited to the report
of Special Agent W. A. Temple, dated July 11, 1934, in connection with this case, and it is also suggested that the
report of Special Agent W. A. Temple, July 11, 1934, title
with aliases, et al., be considered in
this connection, inasmuch as the allegations in both cases
are similar and the investigation is related.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUL 19 1934
August 16, 1954.

Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al;
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Your attention is invited to Division letter
under date of June 25, 1954 and to the report of Special Agent
Charles R. LaFrance, dated June 21, 1954, Chicago, Illinois,
which contains a lead for the Chicago Office.

Please see that this investigation receives
attention as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Birmingham, Ala.</th>
<th>6-15-34</th>
<th>9-30, 10-34</th>
<th>6-1, 6-34</th>
<th>H. C. DOUGLAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>T10</td>
<td>ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.</td>
<td>CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PRISON TETRI, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS:**

No evidence of having gone to Miami, Florida to pay money and take it into the penitentiary for Capone. Activities for the past several months checked.

Prisoners received a telegraphic money order from Chicago. has communicated with prisoners and Capone, indicating Capone made him a promise before release from the penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent F. A. Temple, Birmingham, Ala. 6-11-34 Division letter 8-4-34.

**DETAILS:**

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Eastern Airways, 401 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., stated that their records failed to show that booked passage with their line to Miami, Florida on any of the dates mentioned in reference reports.

Eastern Airways, 401 Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga., stated that they were the only ones with an air line to Miami, Florida from Atlanta, Georgia and that anyone going from Atlanta on a passenger plane would have to go over their line and that everyone who travels over their line must give some name.

Warden A. C. Aderhold, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

---

**NOTES:**

- Do not write in these spaces.
- UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- AUG 21, 1934
- AUG 18, 1934 A.M.
- AUG 20 1934
- AUG 18 1934 A.M.
- AUG 20 1934
- ONE
- COVERED
Deputy Warden Schoen, Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, stated:

Agent contacted __________ who stated that the only Stinson he knew of at the field was at the Atlanta Air Services Hangar.

Atlanta Air Services Hangar stated that there was a Stinson, single motor 3-passerger plane at his hangar and that it belonged to __________ who was giving lessons to a group of young men in Atlanta. He further stated that the only trips he had heard of the plane taking in the last several months was one to Texas and another to Tennessee but that he had no passengers with him then.

Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Georgia, stated that he owned this plane and that he had formed a flying club composed of 15 members, each buying what he called a share of stock for $150.00 which entitled him to lessons and an interest in the plane; that __________ was a member of that club and had been since April 25, 1934 but could not fly the plane by himself and that the plane had not made a trip to Miami, Florida and that __________ had never been out of sight of the airport in this plane.

It was ascertained through the Fulton County Clerk’s records that __________, Georgia, owned the house in which __________ was living at __________, Georgia.

__________ stated that he owned the house where __________ lived and that he was renting it to him for $20.00 per month, and that __________ had never said anything about wanting to buy a house.
at the prison hospital, is reported to have approved special diets and professional treatments to which Capone is alleged to have not been entitled. Both of these allegations have been made heretofore and were given investigative attention by the Bureau prior to the receipt of the manuscript at this office. Both [redacted] and [redacted] have been interviewed.

There are only three incidents set forth in the manuscript which appear to relate directly to the subject of contraband. First, there is an allegation to the effect that Capone would knock a tennis ball over the prison wall while playing tennis, and immediately afterward a different tennis ball would be returned over the wall from the outside. There is a suggestion that the substituted tennis ball contained narcotics. My knowledge of the prison and the surrounding terrane leads me to believe that this allegation is ridiculous to the extreme. Secondly, [redacted] is supposed to have brought such articles as underwear into the institution for Capone's use. Third, [redacted] is reported to have taken uncensored mail out of the penitentiary, particularly in connection with the delivery of sums of money to the relatives or friends of Capone's inmate benefactors mentioned above. Of course, the fact that [redacted] may have brought underwear into the penitentiary, and the fact that a guard may have taken uncensored mail out of the penitentiary, are altogether possible.

Personally, I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the manuscript which would aid the Bureau in furthering the investigation of this matter. I am inclined to believe that the only useful purpose which the manuscript might serve would be to have it handed to the Warden of the penitentiary for his information. It might aid him in the administration of the prison. At least, the Bureau might desire to have the contents of the manuscript discussed with [Warden A. C. Aderhold] in order to secure his reactions.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
Special Agent in Charge.
made a trip to Miami, Florida in the past five years and denied ever having taken money or anything else into the penitentiary to Capone or anyone else.

During the course of the interview with [redacted], he dropped the remark that he could not have gone to Miami, Florida from Atlanta as there was no plane from Atlanta at that time, saying further that the only way he had gone would have been from Montgomery, Ala. When he accidentally dropped this remark, he immediately changed the subject and agent did not question him concerning his access to this knowledge, as it was thought best to check the passenger records at Montgomery and ascertain if he might have gone from there.
For the information of the Detroit and New Orleans Division Offices, who have not previously received copies of reports relative to an instant investigation, it is stated that Alphonse Capone, and other prisoners in the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., are reported to have received or conspired to receive and send contraband from the Penitentiary; that Capone and others may have received special favors from doctors or other prison officials; and have corresponded with various sources outside of the penitentiary for the purpose of receiving money or requesting that prison officials on leave be tendered every courtesy by Capone's friends; that [redacted] made an aeroplane trip to Miami, Fla., whence he obtained money for Capone.

The Division has instructed that this investigation should be given preferred attention.
**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Agent advised that he met Capone while in Atlanta but that he does not know much of his activities. States that [redacted] slipped Capone candy, pie, cake, and other things from the kitchen and that the fifty dollars is probably for such favors. He further stated that some of Capone's crowd lives in Peachtree Street in Atlanta and that Ralph Capone occasionally visits there. He also advised that one [redacted], recently released from Atlanta, is probably Capone's contact man. He also stated that [redacted] approached him about a contemplated break and that was close to [redacted] and Capone.


**DETAILS:** At Lyons, Georgia:

Agent located [redacted] Georgia, where he is the [redacted] asked him to speak to Capone about when he went back to Atlanta is more than likely money that Capone was paying [redacted] for having slipped pie, cake, and other delicacies to Capone from the kitchen while [redacted] was a kind of trusty in Atlanta. [redacted] further stated that he had met Capone and [redacted] in Atlanta prior to his transfer to Maxwell Field, Alabama, and that when he was sent back to Atlanta from Maxwell Field he was requested by [redacted] to tell Capone that his [redacted] wife had received the fifty dollars. [redacted] is of the opinion that [redacted] was trying to play up to Capone in order that he might make a connection with some of Capone's crowd when he got out of jail.

[redacted] further advised that some of Capone's crowd had a place somewhere on Peachtree Street in Atlanta and that he knew that Ralph Capone would occasionally
Jax #88-907

Visit there in order to try and contact Al Capone or get information concerning him. says that Capone played tennis with one who has been recently released from Atlanta and is now playing baseball somewhere in West Virginia and all thought quite a lot of and if anyone is giving out any information to Capone's crowd or making any outside connections for Capone he believes it is

Pierce further stated that one and his pal [last name unknown to ] approached him about a contemplated break and that they are close to Capone and [ ] and that he told them he was not interested and that he heard no more about it. was quite emphatic in that he knew nothing of the personal activities of Capone and says that he only knew Capone as they were both taking needle baths in the hospital at the same time.

No leads are being set out to the Birmingham Office to check up on the information received from concerning [ ] and [ ], the same being left to the discretion of the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN
Subsequent to conducting above investigation, Division letters of reference, with enclosures, was received, suggesting that an inmate of the Atlanta Penitentiary be interviewed.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The NEW ORLEANS OFFICE, at Selma, Ala., will interview [redacted] relative to [redacted], staying with him on Jan. 10, 11, 12, and 13, 1934 and if he was there all the time.

The BIRMINGHAM OFFICE, at Montgomery, Ala., at Maxwell Field, will interview the officer in charge to check on [redacted]' statement that he stopped and talked to him on about Saturday, Jan. 15, 1934. Will also interview [redacted] prisoner at Montgomery, relative to information he might have concerning Capone's activities in the Penitentiary and to the $50,00 sent by his wife from Capone. Will also check the passenger records at the Airport in Montgomery to see if booked passage to Miami, Fla., on Jan. 10, 11, 12, 13, 1934 or on May 25, 26, 27 and 28, 1934.

At Atlanta, Ga., the U.S. Penitentiary, will interview in accordance with the information contained in Division letter dated 8/4/34.

The DETROIT OFFICE, at Detroit, Mich., at [redacted] relative to his association with Capone at the Atlanta Penitentiary, ascertaining what connections Capone had for sending or receiving contraband. Also ascertain from him who [redacted] is and why sent him $100,00 while he was in the Atlanta Penitentiary. It is noted in one of the letters that Capone has not treated [redacted] according to a promise and it is therefore possible that [redacted] will furnish any information of value he may have.

The CHICAGO OFFICE, at Chicago, Ill., at [redacted] relative to the $50,000 money order sent from Chicago to [redacted] Atlanta Penitentiary and signed by [redacted] obtaining from him any information that he might have regarding the identity of the person who sent this telegram.

The JACKSONVILLE OFFICE, at Jacksonville, Fla., will through the [redacted] there, who is a cousin of [redacted] locate and interview concerning his knowledge of Capone's activities at the Penitentiary.

PENDING
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

TDG:A
August 24, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Please be informed that the Secretary to Colonel Gates telephoned and stated an Associated Press Reporter was making inquiry, stating a message had been received indicating that Al Capone had been detected directing outside activities from his cell in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

I advised her that she should inform the Reporter that the Division had no statement to make concerning this matter.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

RECORDED
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-2893-32-33
October 1, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, WITH ALIASES, ET AL;
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Dear Sirs:

Attention is invited to Division letter dated
August 16, 1934 advising that the report of Special
Agent Charles E. LaFrance, dated June 21, 1934, Chicago,
Illinois contains a lead for the Chicago Office.

Please give this matter appropriate investiga-
tive attention at the earliest practicable date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE</th>
<th>ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAPONE'S ACTIVITIES</td>
<td>Claims no knowledge of Capone's activities at the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, and denies having received $50.00 from Capone. No record of having booked passage from Montgomery to Miami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DETAILS</td>
<td>At Montgomery, Ala.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*Redacted* a prisoner at Federal Prison Camp 56, stated that while he was confined at the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., he worked in the shoe factory, and that occasionally, in connection with this work at the shoe factory, he came in contact with Alphonse Capone. He denied having any knowledge concerning the activities of Capone in connection with the receiving or sending of contraband in and out of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. He also denied that his wife ever received $50.00 from Capone, and denied ever mentioning to [redacted] that [redacted] had received $50.00 from Capone. [Redacted] stated that [redacted] was known as "Big Shot" at the Federal Prison Camp, and was very much inclined to exaggerate. [Redacted] stated that after he was transferred from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta to the Federal Prison Camp at Montgomery, the prisoners continuously "kidded" him about being Capone's right hand man. The records at the Federal Prison Camp indicate that

[Redacted], Eastern Air Lines, Montgomery, Ala., advised agent that there are no direct air-line connections between Montgomery, Alabama and Miami, Fla., after checking passenger records, advised that the name [redacted] does not appear on the passenger records on January 10, 11, 12, 13 or on May 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1934.

[Redacted], Eastern Air Lines, informed agent that he has charge of the leasing of all private planes out of the Air-Port at Montgomery, and that he has no recollection or record of ever leasing a plane to a person named [redacted].

Special Agent H. C. Douglas ascertained that [redacted], reported associate of Capone in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., was released August 17, 1934, and returned to Birmingham, Ala.

Special Agent A. F. Watkins ascertained that [redacted] associated with [redacted] a prostitute, who resides at [redacted] in Birmingham. Discreet inquiry was made through the woman, who advised that [redacted] is frequenting the vicinity of the [redacted] near Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Inquiries are being made in Tuscaloosa, Ala. at present for the purpose of locating and interviewing [redacted] for any information he can furnish relative to favoritisms shown Capone, or evidence that he smuggled contraband while incarcerated at the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

PENDING
Post Office Box 166
Birmingham, Alabama,
October 12, 1934.

Re: ALFREDO CAPONE, with allies, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Special Agent in Charge,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent H. E. Sireno, dated Birmingham, Alabama, October 8, 1934, in the above captioned case, copy of which was forwarded your office, which refers to an interview with an inmate at Federal Prison Camp No. 5, Montgomery, Alabama, noting denies that he or his wife received $200.00 from Al Capone. The same report indicates that resides at Miami, Florida.

Kindly refer to the report of Special Agent J. P. Lascou, dated Jacksonville, Florida, August 23, 1934, and the report of Special Agent M. C. Dugan, dated Birmingham, Alabama, August 15, 1934, and interview in Miami, Florida, for full details relative to any money she or her husband may have received from Capone; also ascertain if visited or communicated with between the dates of May 27 and 30, 1934, and June 10 and 15, 1934. In the event contacted it is suggested that a statement be obtained from her relative to any and all information furnished, indicating that he was receiving money from Capone or smuggling contraband into or out of the U. S. Penitentiary in Atlanta for Capone or others.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON,
Special Agent in Charge.

DOS: 17
62-784

CC: Division

[Stamp: DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 15 1934
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
November 5, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

To: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Attention is invited to Division letter dated October 1, 1934.

It is desired that a report be submitted in this matter without further delay.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

[Handwritten note: RECORDER 62-28933-36]

[Handwritten note: 1 yellow c-1]

[Handwritten notes: Nov 5 1934, U.S. Penitentiary, and other unreadable text]
**UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**Form No. 1**

**This Case Originated At: BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA**

**Chicago**

**FILE NO. 62-1675**

<table>
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<th>DATE WHEN MADE:</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago, IL</td>
<td>11/13/34</td>
<td>11/8, 11/14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Title:**

ALPHONSE CAPONE with A liases, et al.

**Synopsis of Facts:**

[Redacted text]

**Reference:**


**Approved and Forwarded:**

J. H. Smith, U. S. Special Agent

**Copies of this Report Furnished To:**

5-Division
2-Birmingham
2-Chicago

**Office Destroyed:**

9/6 Aug 20 1934

**CHECKED OFF:**

NOV 15 1934

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**ROUTE TO:**

**FAX:**

**UNITED STATES**

**CHECKED:**

NOV 15 1934 A.M., NOV 16, 1934

**NOTE:**

62-28933-37

**REMARKS:**

[Redacted text]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIcosa DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28933-379p2-6

DELETED PAGE(S)
NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE
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- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- For your information: [ ]

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: [62-28133-38]
Mr. J. V. Reese
1 Fire Station
Altoona, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Reese:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your postal card dated October 11, 1938, relative to the birthplace of Alphonse Capone.

Please be advised that by Departmental regulations the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice are confidential and, therefore, I am unable to be of any assistance to you in this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CASE ORIGINATED AT Birmingham, Alabama

REPORT MADE AT: Jacksonville, Fla.

DATE MONEY MADE: 11/30/54

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 11/28/54

DATE MONEY HELD: 11/28/54

CHARACTER OF CRIME: CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NAME: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, ET AL.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Florida, wife of an inmate of Prison Camp No. 8, Montgomery, Alabama, states she does not know whether the money sent her by a person who she has never discussed with her husband has been sent to him or not.

REFERENCE: Letter from Birmingham Office, dated October 12, 1934.

DETAILS:
At Miami, Florida:

Agent interviewed a person, who by her own statement has been a resident of Miami, Florida, for the past six years and who has resided at said address since November, 1925, being away for only one week which was about the middle of September, 1934, at which time she visited her husband at Federal Prison Camp No. 8, Montgomery, Alabama.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND forwarded:

Approved and signed:

62-28765-89

DEC 4 1934

COPIES OF THIS REPORT DUNISHED TO:

1 - Division
2 - Birmingham
2 - Jacksonville

COPIES DESTROYED

648-115-20-60
states that she has received no money of any consequence from her husband since his incarceration. She is quite positive that she has never received $50.00 at any time nor anywhere near that amount.

states that her husband may have casually mentioned the name of Alphonse Capone, but that he never mentioned receiving any favors from him. To her knowledge, her husband was employed in the Shoe Department of the penitentiary while confined at Atlanta, Georgia.
**UNIVERSAL STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

**FORM No. 1**

This case originated at Birmingham, Alabama.

**FILE No.** 62-7555

<table>
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<th>STATE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Birmingham, Ala.</td>
<td>12-3-34</td>
<td>11-19, 20, 22-34</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**REPORT MADE BY**

WALTER A. SCOTT, JR.

**CHARGE**

CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE S. 1. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

[Redacted]

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent H. C. Douglas, Birmingham, dated 8-15-34.

**DETAILS:** AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

**RECORDED AND INDICATED:**

DEC 6 - 1934

**BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

DEC 6 - 1934 A.M.

**RECEIVED**

DEC 6 - 1934
UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE BIRMINGHAM OFFICE will endeavor to locate
through and

THE SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE, at Alcatraz Prison will interview
alias, concerning the maintenance at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., by Al Capone of a payroll whereby he main-
tained contacts with the outside world. For the information of that
office it is stated that Alphonse Capone, and other prisoners in the
U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, are reported to have received or
conspired to receive and send contraband from the Penitentiary; that Capone and others may have received special favors from doctors or other prison officials; and have corresponded with various sources outside of the penitentiary for the purpose of receiving money or requesting that prison officials on leave be tendered every courtesy by Capone's friends.
BOS:JAS
12-754.

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, La.

DE:ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRA-
BAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

December 8, 1934

P.O. Box 816,
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sirs:

Attached herewith please find Birmingham, Alabama Police
photograph number of the person believed identical with
the individual described in the report of Special Agent
Kimbrell, dated at New Orleans, La., December 7, 1934.

Such individual is alleged to have been released from
the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia August 3, 1934, and available
information indicates that while in the penitentiary at
Atlanta he associated with Alphonse Capone, and is suspected of
smuggling while an inmate there.

Kindly interview the individual in Mississippi for
all details pertaining to Capone's activities relative to receiv-
ing and sending contraband, and ascertain if Capone was known to
have incurred the favor of prison officials, doctors and others
while incarcerated there, and through these sources obtained any
special favors, communicated with the outside world or smuggled
contraband into the penitentiary.

Kindly return the photograph when it has served its pur-
pose.

Very truly yours,

J. A. HAZEN
Special Agent in Charge
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.
DATE WHEN MADE: 12-15-34
PERIODS FOR WHICH MADE: 12-15-34
REPORT MADE BY: P. C. DURAH

ALPHONSE CAPONE, with alias, et al.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Inquiry at Tuscaloosa, Alabama Police Department failed to reveal the whereabouts of

DETAILS: This investigation is based upon information furnished by the Jacksonville office to the effect that

细节：此调查基于 Jacksonville 办公室提供的信息，该信息表明

recently released from Atlanta Penitentiary, was a very close friend of Alphonse
Capone, former prisoner and inmate of Atlanta, Penitentiary, and that

最近因病从亚特兰大监狱释放的人是 Alphonse Capone 的好友，亚特兰大监狱的前囚犯和囚犯，而且

might be able to furnish some information concerning the smuggling of
contraband out of the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia. It is

可能提供有关在亚特兰大联邦监狱走私违禁品的某些信息。这是

the fact that is alleged to have been a very good friend of Capone's
while he was in the Atlanta Penitentiary; also that

据称是 Capone 在亚特兰大联邦监狱期间的一个非常好的朋友；同时

wife who is reported to be residing in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

正在 Tuscaloosa, Alabama 居住的妻子。
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-21733-92
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

A state prisoner, Belzoni, Miss., states he can furnish considerable information in instant matter but prefers to wait until after his trial in the State Court, February, 1935. Names of several whom he intimates are "good leads".

REFERENCE:
Letter from the Birmingham Office, December 3, 1934.

DETAILS:

AT BELZONI, MISSISSIPPI

a state prisoner in the County Jail, when first approached, stated he knew "plenty" concerning instant matter but would not talk as he did not care to invite suicide, meaning the Capone syndicate would "rub him out". He was assured of the confidential nature of the investigation. He then made the proposition that if the Government would request the state authorities at Belzoni to surrender him to Federal jurisdiction at once, for trial on the

and cases, he would tell the whole story. He fears the State Prison at Parchman, Miss. He felt certain that if the Government would make this request, it would be granted. He was told that there would be no bargaining or trading; that any statement he might make must be without bargaining that the Government might, of its own initiative, make request either prior, or subsequent to his state trial, set for the second week in 1935. He appeared satisfied and advised that if an agent interviewed him after his state trial he would tell all he knew.

During the course of the interview, he asked, at various times, if the names of the following appeared in the file and intimated they were good: 

1. Division
2. Birmingham
3. New Orleans

Enc. Birmingham (1)
leads:

[Redacted] reported to be serving a 35 year sentence for [redacted] in a black in the hospital and contact man between the prisoners and the doctors, and get anything he wants for himself or prisoners.

Arranges for the prisoners to get "diet tickets". Very friendly with Capone who received these tickets regularly, entitling him to better food.

[Redacted] admitted that he has been to the Capone headquarters on Peachtree Street in Atlanta. He stated when he left the prison he had $250.00 in cash.

Agent requested Sheriff John Purrie, who states he has an Ironclad case, to telephone the Division Office when [redacted] is convicted. He will be held only a few days and then transferred to Parchman.

[Redacted] photograph is returned to the Birmingham Office.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE: At Balzoni, [redacted] will endeavor to interview before his departure for Parchman.

PENDING
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois
DATE WHEN MADE: 1/11/36
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/8 & 10/35

ALPHONSE CAPONE, et al., Illinois, et al.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER AND ASSIST CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S.
PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

Agent conducted additional discreet inquiries in the neighborhood where and her family reside at Chicago, Illinois. Agent interviewed the occupants of Chicago, regarding any information they might have concerning and her family and what connection there might be between that family and Alphonse Capone. None of the persons interviewed were able to give any additional information than that already set out in the report of reference. It should be noted that this neighborhood is composed of persons of Bohemian extraction, and that they are decidedly uncommunicative when questioned about one of their neighbors. For this reason Agent was unable to secure the names of the persons interviewed.

APPROVED AND CONCURRED IN:

DISTRIBUTION:

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE:

DIVISION:

1 - Birmingham
2 - Chicago

E. H. WILLIAMS
G.C.
Postoffice Box No.
Birmingham, Alabama
January 16, 1939

J.S. 98
62-726

Special Agent in Charge,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

Dear Sir:

No. ALPHONSE CAPONE, with alias, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE U. S., PEN., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

With reference to the report of Special Agent J. A. Lindell,
New Orleans, Louisiana, January 10, 1939, in connection with the
above entitled case, I am enclosing herewith for your information
the following reports:

Report of:

Special Agent Chapaco Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama 9-6-39
Special Agent W. Carter Bann, Chicago, Illinois, 9-29-39
Special Agent Chapaco Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama, 10-23-39
Special Agent W. E. McKinley, Charlotte, N. C., 11-30-39
Special Agent Chapaco Fletcher, Birmingham, Alabama, 1-14-39
Special Agent W. A. Temple, Birmingham, Alabama, 2-25-39
Special Agent R. C. Douglas, Birmingham, Alabama, 3-13-39
Special Agent L. K. Williams, Chicago, Illinois, 11-15-39
Special Agent L. B. Sossey, Detroit, Michigan, 11-20-39
Special Agent R. L. Tullott, Jacksonville, Florida, 11-30-39
Special Agent Walter A. Scott, Jr., Birmingham, Alabama, 12-2-39
Special Agent P. C. Dunne, Birmingham, Alabama, 12-15-39

The above reports are being sent to you for your assistance
in conducting an interview with [REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

J. E. RAYSON
Special Agent in Charge
Inmate Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary, furnished information certain convicts were confided with certain guards at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, "being informed" Subject Capone on a number of occasions and extorted large sums of money from Capone that guards brought into Penitentiary narcotics, that the guards or civilian employees would take out messages for convicts, if paid. Heard rumors only that was presented with money by Subject Capone.

A.W.G.


DETAIL:

At San Francisco, California, contestant Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary, furnished the following information in strictest confidence and under no circumstances with his name revealed, and is under the impression that his life would be taken if he became known as a "squealer."

He stated that he was admitted to Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to serve years, and was removed to Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary in that volume, that Alphonse Capone was a fellow convict at Atlanta; that on a number of occasions money was obtained from Al Capone through extortion and threats of death and bodily harm while at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary.
Subject Capone was brought to the said hotel and called for by Guards. The $4,000 with part of the money extorted from Capone would buy up morphine and bring it into the penitentiary and deliver same to convicts who sold the dope to other convicts. On some occasions an ex-convict was ordered to deliver morphine to convicts. Further stated that in corroborative of his statement in regard to Guards, the government should be able to readily verify same from an ex-convict and a cell-mate of his at Atlanta federal penitentiary who on his release from Atlanta Federal Penitentiary went to Albany, New York, and made several shipments of narcotics through an underworld contact to Guards, which shipments of narcotics were eventually brought into the penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and purchased by a person believed to be a stealthy payee in Albany, N. Y., to help make legitimate underworld contracts and to whom convict was furnished money.
lives or friends of the convicts was the exception and for which he
would charge "plenty"; that in case of money being surreptitiously
sent out by convicts, a man by the name of [redacted] and a foreman or
guard in charge of the tailor shop at Atlanta, a man about 40 years
of age, height 6' 2", weight about 180 pounds, slightly gray hair,
would charge 50 percent of the amount taken out as a commission; that
guards [redacted] and other guards and foremen took
a commission of 50 percent of the money taken out.
A report was submitted by your office under date of November 20, 1936 which has not been done for this reason which has not been covered. A report was dictated on the same on the day of my arrival.

There is every indication to believe that this load should have been covered at an earlier date, but for the fact that the work was to be done in this city. It personally overlooked this matter and failed to call the Agent's attention to the delay.

Report of Inspector J. M. Esen
Detroit, Michigan, March 19, 1936.
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case No. 1

This case originated at BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA.

Report Made At: NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date Work Made: 1/27/35

Period For Which Made: 1/24/35 to 1/31/35

Report Made By: D. E. Magie

CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SELL CONVENABLE OUTFIT OF THE 51st PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

In March 1934, the Birmingham office of the Bureau of Investigation was notified of the conviction of a certain individual in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Miss., to a 10 year sentence. He may be interviewed there with respect to his association with Alphonse Capone, and of smuggling activities while an inmate of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent L. S. Hinkle, New Orleans, La., 1/10/35; letter from Birmingham Office 1/24/35.

DETAILS:

As indicated in report of Special Agent L. S. Hinkle, dated at New Orleans, La., April 8, 1935, captioned \textit{Alphonse Capone}, this individual is now confined in the Mississippi State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi. To serve a sentence of 10 years, and he may be interviewed there with respect to his associations with Alphonse Capone, as reference letter from the Birmingham Office, in the instant case, states that he is suspected of smuggling while an inmate of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., while subject Alphonse Capone was incarcerated there.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

BIRMINGHAM OFFICE will interview the State Penitentiary, Parchman, Miss., relative smuggling activities at U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., when he and subject Alphonse Capone were inmates of that institution.

REferred UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.
June 16, 1936

U.S. Post Office Building
New Orleans, La.

May 10, 1936

Special Agent In Charge
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. T.

I have orders to discontinue my assignment on the
investigation of the U. S. Post Office Building in
Atlanta, Georgia.

In transmitting herewith copies of reports referred
by this office with Birmingham Bureau Office dates of January
1936, in the above entitled case.

These reports are listed in the attached list.

Very truly yours,

M. V. Magee
Special Agent In Charge

[Note: The date 12-2-423 is visible at the bottom of the page.]
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent D. W. Magee, dated New Orleans, La., April 26, 1935, which calls attention to the fact that is now incarcerated in the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi, which is in the territory covered by the Birmingham office, requesting that be interviewed at Parchman.

Please be advised that Special Agent W. A. Temple interviewed at Parchman, Mississippi on May 4, 1935, at which time alleged that he received $6500 for Alphonse Capone while incarcerated in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on or about July 17, 1934, and that was paid $250.00 for handling the money for Capone. has indicated that he will furnish more information in the event the United States Attorney and District Judge at Birmingham, Alabama, will see that a light sentence is imposed on him relative to the case pending against him in the Northern District of Alabama (Birmingham file).

Special Agent D. O. Smith discussed the facts of instant case with Hon. Jim C. Smith, United States Attorney, Birmingham, Ala., at which time the latter stated he had caused a complaint to be filed against in Mississippi, primarily for the purpose of holding him and to encourage the Mississippi State authorities to prosecute charges, for which latter violation he has been sentenced to the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi, for years; that he doubts if could or would furnish reliable in-
formation indicating the smuggling activities or irregularities relative to instant case at the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., but attorney Jim C. Smith will assure [redacted] that his cooperation will be mentioned to the proper officials when [redacted] is tried in the [redacted] case in the Northern District of Alabama.

In view of the attitude of the United States Attorney in Birmingham, I am instructing Special Agent W. A. Temple to reinter-view [redacted] and inform him relative to the attitude of the United States Attorney at Birmingham. Agent Temple is also being instructed to handle this matter at the earliest date possible and to submit his report promptly.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN,
Special Agent in Charge.
June 7, 1935

Special Agent In Charge,
Birmingham, Alabama.

RE: Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the U. S.
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your communication of May 17, 1935, setting forth the results of an interview had by Special
Agent W. A. Temple with [redacted], who is presently in-
carcerated in the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi.
It is noted from your letter that Agent D. O. Smith has discussed the facts in this case with United States Attorney Jim C. Smith
of Birmingham, Alabama, and upon the authorization of Mr. Smith,
intends to advise [redacted] that his cooperation will be brought
to the attention of proper officials when [redacted] is tried in
the Northern District of Alabama upon charges of violation of the

The Bureau desires that when Agent Temple again inter-
views [redacted] he clearly bring out the fact that the
United States Attorney at Birmingham and not the Bureau is offering
this inducement to [redacted] for the furnishing of information to
the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,

MR. WILLIAM STANLEY.

Res: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with alias, at all

Conspiracy to Receive and Send

Contraband out of the United States

Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of a

letter received from the Birmingham Office of this Bureau, dated May 17, 1935, setting forth information obtained in

an interview with [redacted] who is presently

incarcerated in the State Penitentiary at Parchman,

Mississippi, concerning the above entailed matter.

This copy is being referred to you for your

information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,

Director.

Inclosure No. 319421
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
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**TITLE**

ALPHONSE CAPONE, with alias, et al.

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

While an inmate at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., about July 17, 1934, admits same split 4 ways, he received $200.00 as his share. Will not tell entire story unless he is assured that he will not receive limit in the case which he will stand trial for when present terms expire.

**REFERENCE:**


**DETAILS:**

AT PARCHMAN, MISSISSIPPI.

First advised agent that he did not care to discuss anything that took place while he was confined in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia unless he had some knowledge that he would not receive the extreme penalty in the case for which there is a Federal detainer lodged against him at the State Penitentiary at Parchman, Mississippi. Agent advised him that no promises of any kind could be made him, as the Judge before whom he would be tried would be the only person that would decide what his sentence would be if he was convicted on the case.

During the course of the conversation he admitted that in July 1934 he was taking special baths at the Hospital in the U. S. Penitentiary, at Atlanta, Ga., and on or about July 17, 1934, while he was in the hospital that he received for Alphonse Capone the sum of $6,500, which was split four ways, that he,

**APPROVED AND forwarded:**

R. B. Nathan

**SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:**

62-128733+49

**DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES:**

MAY 20 1935

**COPY OF THIS REPORT:**

3 Bureau 3 Birmingham 2 Atlanta

**COPYS DESTROYED:**

248 Aug 20 1964

**MAY 28 A.M.**

**JUN 3 1935**

133
received $250,00. He would not state who received the balance but would furnish the proof if assured of a light sentence in the case. When asked how he got his part of the money out of the Penitentiary, he stated that when he was released that early that morning he took a big dose of salts and that he placed the $250,00 which was two $100 bills and a $50 bill in a finger stall and swallowed same, that when he went to a hotel in Atlanta, Ga., which was run by that he obtained a room and that when the salts worked him that he passed the finger stall which contained the $250,00. He said that changed the $50 bill for him and that had one of the porters to get one of the $100 bills changed at one of the banks and he got the other $100 bill changed at one of the Banks, that he could furnish the name of the banker who changed same for him.

Before making any further statement relative to this matter he requested that the Hon. Jim Smith, U. S. Attorney, Birmingham, Ala., and Judge W. Y. Grubb of the U. S. District Court, Birmingham, Ala., be interviewed and acquainted with this matter with the request that he be advised as to what the Court would do with his case pending against him if what information he furnished relative to the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., proved of value to the Government.

Special Agent D. O. Smith, discussed the principal facts of instant case with Hon. Jim O. Smith, United States Attorney, Birmingham, Alabama, who advised confidentially that he had filed a complaint against on the case in Mississippi, primarily for the purpose of insuring prosecution in state courts there on a charge of burglary; that in his opinion is exaggerating the information relative to his association with Capone in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.; that, however, an agent of this Bureau is authorized to instruct that if he will furnish information relative to the Capone case, which is reliable and which can be established definitely by thorough investigation by this Bureau, he will see that the proper officials are informed that has cooperated in this case, when he is called for trial on the case.

The United States Attorney in Birmingham wants it thoroughly understood that he is not encouraging to misrepresent any facts to him; that should furnish all the reliable information available, after which further consideration will be given to his manner of cooperation.

On May 21, 1935, agent reinterviewed at the State Penitentiary, Parchman, Mississippi, and advised him that if he would furnish information relative to the Capone case, which was reliable and which could be established definitely by thorough investigation, that the United States Attorney, Jim Smith, Birmingham, Alabama would see that the proper officials were informed that he had cooperated in this case, when he is called for trial on the case.

advised that he was expecting his father and others over to see him the first Sunday in June and that he wanted his father to talk to the United States Attorney, Birmingham, upon his return and then write him and if an agent would come back to see him in about 10 days after the first Sunday in June he felt like he would be in a position to furnish information that would be reliable and material in this case.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS: The BIRMINGHAM OFFICE at Parchman, Mississippi, will re-
interview on or about June 10, 1935 relative to smuggling activities at the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., when he and Capone were inmates of that institution.

PENDING
Federal Bureau of Investigation
A. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 314,
Birmingham, Alabama,
July 17, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al,
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above case, you are ad-
vised that Special Agent W. A. Temple of this office has inter-
viewed [redacted] at the Mississippi State Prison, Parchman,
Miss. on two occasions since the submission of his report dated
May 25, 1935.

[redacted] has informed Agent Temple that he does
not desire to tell what he knows about this matter until his father
has had an opportunity to talk to the United States Attorney at
Birmingham concerning the case pending against him.

[redacted] has promised to inform this office at
such time as he desires to make any further statements, and at
that time he will be again interviewed. Every effort will be made
to bring this case to its logical conclusion as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Atlanta
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 314,
Birmingham, Alabama,
September 4, 1935.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.,
Conspiracy to Receive & Send Contraband
Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
W. A. Temple, Birmingham, Alabama, dated May 25, 1935, and to my letter
of July 17, 1935.

On August 29, 1935 Agent Temple called at the Prison
Camp office, Parchman, Mississippi, for the purpose of again interviewing
At that time Agent Temple was informed by Sergeant
J. P. McDonald, who has charge of this Prison Camp, that has
recently addressed a letter to Mrs. Capone. This letter was not mailed by
the prison authorities, and a copy was made by Special Agent Temple. Copies
are attached to this communication. It is noted that the envelope
was addressed to Mrs. Capone care of Palm Island Estate, Miami, Florida.

From the attitude that has taken in this
matter, it seems to me that he is endeavoring to receive leniency in
connection with the pending charge, without actually having
any information of value to furnish. It also seems that he may be con-
templating some kind of shake-down scheme with reference to Mrs. Capone.

I would appreciate the advice of the Bureau as to
whether it is deemed desirable to continue the periodic contacts with

In the absence of such contacts, there are no leads in the
Birmingham territory, and this case should either be closed or Referred
Upon Completion to the Atlanta office. Any further activity in this
district will be held in abeyance pending Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Atlanta
Camp #6, Parchman, Miss.,

Dear Mrs. Capone

No doubt you will be quite surprised to receive a letter from me. But Mrs. Capone I am a good friend of your husband and have known him for some time, in fact the rings and belt buckles he sent you from Atlanta were made by me. I also am the boy that taught Al to play tennis. Well what I wanted to tell you is that I am serving years in the Mississippi State Pen. I got this time after I left Atlanta last year in August. Well as you may know the Government is trying to put a charge against Al for bribing some of the officials in Atlanta. Also having contraband money inside of the walls, so they want to take Al's good time away from him so the Government has sent a Special Agent over here four times to see me and try to get me to give them a signed statement against Al that I used his money while I was in Atlanta the Gov. has offered to help me out if I would sign the statement against Al and some of the officials. But I wont sign nothing against no one for I am not a man of that caliber and never was as Al will tell you. Now Mrs. Capone I do wish you would send Ralph or John over here or one of Al's attorneys so I can give him or them a statement in Al's behalf for something had better be done about it or I am afraid that Al will lose all of his good time. Also be tried again on some other charges I sure would like to talk to some of you about this case as I know much more than I care to write so tell Soney hello and how is his Belt Buckle getting along now send my best regards to Al I am

Yours truly

(Signed)

Camp #6, Parchman, Miss.

The envelope was addressed as follows:

Mrs. Al Capone,
Miami, Fla.
care Palm Island Estate.
Special Agent in Charge,
Birmingham, Alabama.

To: ALFREDO CAPONE with aliases,
AT AL, Conspiracy to Receive
and Send Contraband Out of the
U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your Letter of
September 4, 1935 requesting advice if your office
should continue the periodic contacts with
[redacted] at the Prison Camp, Parchman,
Mississippi.

From the attitude of [redacted] as
reflected by his letter of August 25, 1935 to
Mrs. Al Capone, Miami, Florida, a copy of which
you forwarded with your communication, the Bureau
desires the periodic contacts be discontinued.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Special Agent in Charge,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.  
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith the entire Birmingham file in the above case.

It is noted that this case has been kept pending in the Birmingham district for the purpose of contacting one [redacted] at the Prison Camp, Parchman, Mississippi, [redacted] having alleged that he could furnish information of interest. Numerous contacts with [redacted] have indicated that this individual is merely endeavoring to obtain leniency in connection with a pending prosecution, and probably does not possess any information of interest.

The Bureau has instructed that this angle of the case receive no further attention, and there being no further leads in this district the case is being considered referred upon completion to the Atlanta Office, which should consider itself the Office of Origin for any further investigation deemed necessary.

Very truly yours,

R. E. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

RE:  
CC: Bureau

62-28933  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
SEP 23 1935 A.M.  
U.S. ATTORNEY OF JUSTICE  
FILE
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

D

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband
Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta,
Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated September 14, 1935
and letter from the Birmingham Office dated September 20, 1935, relative
to captioned matter.

A review of the file in this case reflects that no material
information of an evidential nature has been developed regarding this
matter which was definitely corroborated by subsequent investigation.
No definite proof has been obtained that subject Capone and other
prisoners received or conspired to receive and send contraband from
the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary as alleged.

In view of the foregoing, the Bureau is requested to advise
whether further investigation is desired in the premises.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
Special Agent in Charge.
DECEMBER 10, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U.S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

DEAR SIR:

Reference is made to your letter dated November 19, 1935 in which you request to be advised whether further investigation is desired in the above entitled case.

There is being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a story entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", which manuscript was turned over to the Bureau by Mr. R. W. Nicker, Executive Editor of the Real Detective Stories, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, in whose possession it was entrusted by a Mr. F. Bartlett of Baltimore, Maryland, the presumed author thereof.

Investigation is being conducted by the Washington Field and New York City offices for the purpose of determining the identity of the writer of this story and ascertaining from him the source of the facts and information contained in this biography.

However, the Bureau desires that the Atlanta office make a careful check of this manuscript to ascertain whether there are any leads obtainable therein which would assist in the investigation of the above entitled case. This matter should be placed in line for early attention and a report submitted at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Communications Section
Mailed

Encl. #1094205

DEC 10 1935

P.M.
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice.
January 29, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia,

Dear Sir:

The Bureau file in the above entitled case indicates that this case is not receiving prompt investigative attention in your district.

This matter should be placed in line for early investigative attention and you should submit a report to the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
March 5, 1936

62-28933

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RE: ALFRED Capone, with aliases, at al;
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Your attention is directed to my letter dated December 10, 1935 which transmitted to your office a photostatic copy of a story entitled, "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", and instructed that a careful check be made of this manuscript for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any leads reflected therein which might assist in the investigation of the above entitled case.

The Bureau file reflects that this matter has not been receiving prompt attention, and you were advised of your delinquency by Bureau letter dated January 29, 1936.

You are therefore instructed to place this matter in line for immediate attention and submit a report not later than March 21, 1936.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover Director
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al;
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters of December 10, 1935, and March 5, 1936, Bureau file #62-28933, regarding the story entitled, "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary". The manuscript of the story mentioned above has been perused by me and it has been given a careful detailed study by Special Agent Walter M. Bott, who since the latter part of December has been assigned almost exclusively to investigations at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. Agent Bott has also kept alert while conducting his other investigations at the penitentiary in order that he might secure indirectly anything pertinent to the various alleged activities of Al Capone enumerated by the author of the story. Due to the fact that Agent Bott has spent approximately three months time working in and around the penitentiary, he is now somewhat conversant with conditions there.

A review of the manuscript reveals allegations of infractions of prison rules by inmates who were purported to have been employed by Capone to furnish him with special comforts. According to this story, Capone enjoyed better food and clothing than other prisoners and is alleged to have paid for these favors by having his brother give certain specified amounts of money to the relatives and friends of his inmate benefactors. The manuscript implies that practically all of the officials of the penitentiary connived with Capone to violate prison regulations. Specific accusations, however, are very few and indefinite.

The specific pertinent allegations appear to be as follows: A guard, formerly a guard at the prison, is accused of having taken uncensored mail out of the institution for Capone.
at the prison hospital, is reported to have approved special diets and professional treatments to which Capone is alleged to have not been entitled. Both of these allegations have been made heretofore and were given investigative attention by the Bureau prior to the receipt of the manuscript at this office. Both[redacted] and [redacted] have been interviewed.

There are only three incidents set forth in the manuscript which appear to relate directly to the subject of contraband. First, there is an allegation to the effect that Capone would knock a tennis ball over the prison wall while playing tennis, and immediately afterward a different tennis ball would be returned over the wall from the outside. There is a suggestion that the substituted tennis ball contained narcotics. My knowledge of the prison and the surrounding terrane leads me to believe that this allegation is ridiculous to the extreme. Secondly, [redacted] is supposed to have brought such articles as underwear into the institution for Capone's use. Third, [redacted] is reported to have taken uncensored mail out of the penitentiary, particularly in connection with the delivery of sums of money to the relatives or friends of Capone's inmate benefactors mentioned above. Of course, the fact that [redacted] may have brought underwear into the penitentiary, and the fact that a guard may have taken uncensored mail out of the penitentiary, are altogether possible.

Personally, I am of the opinion that there is nothing in the manuscript which would aid the Bureau in furthering the investigation of this matter. I am inclined to believe that the only useful purpose which the manuscript might serve would be to have it handed to the Warden of the penitentiary for his information. It might aid him in the administration of the prison. At least, the Bureau might desire to have the contents of the manuscript discussed with [redacted] in order to secure his reactions.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
Special Agent in Charge.
March 28, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases,
BY AL; Conspiracy to Receive
and Send Contraband Out of the
United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated March 29,
1936 advising that the manuscript entitled "The Biography
of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary" has been
carefully studied and that there appears to be no specific
accusations or apparent allegations which would require
investigation by this Bureau in connection with the above
titled case.

The Bureau can see no objection to your discussing
the contents of the manuscript with Baron A. C. Adorholt,
in order to obtain from him his reactions and opinion as to
the possibility of the alleged incidents and acts having
occurred. For your information, however, this manuscript
has previously been brought to the attention of Mr. Sanford
Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, and the information
contained therein may possibly have been referred to Baron
Adorholt by Ms.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: Communications Section]
[Stamp: MAR 30, 1936]
Office of Director
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Record of Telephone Call of Visitor.

July 25, 1936.

Time 4:05 P.M.

Name [Redacted]

Va., tele. locally.

Referred to

Details:

[Redacted] stated he had just got into town enroute to New York and wanted to see the Director. When informed the Director was out he stated he wanted to talk to him about a gangster with the Capone gang. Was asked if he desired to speak with anyone else and stated no. Then inquired if a person named [Redacted] worked here and if so to have [Redacted] write him at New York in care of the Post Office at the 52nd St. station.

RECORDED & INDEXED A.S.

Files disclose that [Redacted] wrote to Bureau 8/27/35 offering to furnish information re Dutch Shulz. Was advised 9/5/35 that due to conducting no investigation on this person and referring him to Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury.

JUL 30 1936
Birmingham, Ala.
Oct. 8, 1935.

Hqts:

62-784

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Ga.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases; et al;
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband
Out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

A review of the file entitled [redacted] alias [redacted] placed on probation by the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Alabama, at Birmingham, Ala., after entering a plea of guilty to the violation with which he was charged, reveals a copy of a letter in the above entitled case dated May 17, 1935, in which it appeared that possibly [redacted] would supply material evidence in connection with the violation of ALPHONSE CAPONE while incarcerated in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., should he [redacted] receive consideration by the Judge in sentencing him.

A review of instant file however reflects only one serial, namely a copy of a letter dated Sept. 20, 1935, addressed to you, with which there was transmitted the entire file of the Birmingham office and in which information appeared that no further investigation as regards [redacted] should be conducted by this Bureau. It is thought desirable, however, at this time that you desire [redacted] to be reinterviewed for any possible information in his possession, that same may be arranged through the cooperation of the U. S. Probation officer here. However no further investigation in this regard is being undertaken by the Birmingham Field Division unless so requested.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. A. Soucy,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Bureau

[Stamp: 62-28933]
Altoona Pa
Oct 15, 1938

B.F. I.
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

The City
Fireman at #1 Fire Station
Altoona Pa. had an argument
regard to where Al. 

Capone was born, any writer
It was possible to have his

I would like to have you
give us an authentic, court
and precise answer.

J.W. Reese #1 Fire Station
subject Capone, Alphonse
file number 62-28933
section number 2
serials 96-77

total pages
pages released
pages withheld
exemption(s) used.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Atlanta, Georgia
October 13, 1938

FB/D
62-18

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases;
et al. Conspiracy to Receive and
Send Contraband Out of the U. S.
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from the Birmingham Office, to
Atlanta, dated October 6, 1938, wherein reference is made to
alias [REDACTED]. Reference is also made to Bureau
letter to Birmingham dated September 14, 1935.

In view of instructions contained in the second reference
letter, no further action will be taken in this connection in the
absence of instructions from the Bureau to the contrary.

Very truly yours,

J.W. Vincent
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Birmingham
Case: Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.,  
CO-CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND  
OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Specimens:  
62-26933- A Photostatic copies of two hundred and forty four pages of  
the typewritten Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta  
Penitentiary.

" B One photostatic copy of a typewritten letter addressed to  
Real Detective Story Magazine dated April 29, 1935 and beginning,  
"Friday noon, April 26th, 1935, I called on Mr. Hickam...."  
" C One photostatic copy of a typewritten letter addressed to 

Examination requested by: Director.  
Date received: chp 5-28-36 4:00 P.M.  
Examination requested: Document  

Result of examination: (Continued from above)  
62-26933- C Mr. (R. H. Hickam) dated May 10, 1935 and beginning, "I trust  
you have had an opportunity to read...."

" D Eleven photostatic copies of newspaper clippings regarding  
Al Capone.

" E Seventeen photographs.

" F Twenty two photostats of prison records for United States  
Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

Specimens have not been photographed.
A. Typewriting by
   Elite Royal - 3/7
   \[a \in M \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow i \mapsto r \leftarrow \mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{G}\]
   \[m \downarrow, w \downarrow\]

b. Typewriting on Royal Elite.
   \[a \in M \leftarrow 1 \leftarrow i \mapsto r \leftarrow \mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{G}\]
   \[m \downarrow, w \downarrow, \text{ meantime}\]
   \[(\text{Ward (Baltimore)}\right)

C. Typewriting on Royal Elite.
   \[m \downarrow, w \downarrow, l \leftarrow i \mapsto r \leftarrow \mathcal{G} \mapsto \mathcal{G}\]
   \[a \in M \leftarrow \quad \]

All three specimen on royal elite
and on same typewriter.
This style was produced after Jan 30, 1920
on machines with serial no. larger than 598000.

Please do believe any of the rest of the
material in this examination.
CHANGED TO
65-28933-455x
Office Memorandum

TO:        E. P. COFFEY
FROM:      H. B. LONG

SUBJECT: Alphonse Capone, with aliases; et al;
Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the U. S.
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.
Bureau File # 62-28933

The file maintained in the Laboratory in this case has been
disposed of and there is attached an envelope containing the material
which was in the Laboratory File and which is not duplicated in the
Investigative File. It is desired that the Records Section file this
as an enclosure behind the file.

UL 10 1943  ENCL. BEHIND FILE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ______________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ______________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

39 Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); Bureau of Prisons ______________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

________________________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: _____________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-02933-78

☐ DELETED PAGE(S) ☒

☒ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☒

☒ FOR THIS PAGE ☒

XXXXXXX
Father's Day at Alcatraz—for the Capones

By Ernest Lenn

It was father's day on Alcatraz the other day.

In a dramatic sealing Al Capone saw his son for the first time in five years. They barely recognized each other.

They had been estranged since 1933.

But when Capone was sentenced to prison for income tax evasion. The son then was a youngster of about 14, kept unaware of his father's gangland activities.

He knew his father only as a busy man who came home tired, harassed affection on him, and who had once played him soldiers with him on the floor.

Capone, then, was the underworld big-shot. Those were the days when gorillas and torpedoed ousted "handfuls of clowns"—death—and machine guns shattered like noisy typewriters in Chicago's streets.

He was the fifties dresser who flaunted finely woven, pearly gray suits. Yet who, in the seclusion of a hideaway house, parted with his retinue of 18 bodyguards who flanked him like a Maharajah's escort and protected his wife and young son like any other father.

When they met on Alcatraz, they stared at each other. For both had changed.

Capone looked at the young man in a college-cut suit, poised and tall, on summer vacation from an Eastern college, and muttered, "My boy."

The son looked at the short man in the ill-fitting gray prison uniform, the uniform of the toughest "men in the country, and said, "Dad!"

Capone wanted to take him by the shoulders, and hold him, and thump him affectionately on the back.

The boy wanted to put his arm around his father and tell him he understood, and that in no time he would be out, and they could start all over again.

But they couldn't. This was Alcatraz. This was the visiting room, where plate glass separates you, and you talk through a narrow slit in the glass, with a guard looking at you all the time.

Capone mopped about his cell glumly after his son had left. "I tried to keep all this from the kid, when he was little," he muttered. "I tried to be a good father. I didn't want him to know about me. Now he comes and sees me here, like this. It must have hit him between the eyes—"

Worst of the meeting streaked through the prison. Convicts buzzed it in the shops, whispered it out of the sides of mouths in the mess hall. It got to the dungeon, and solitary, via the thumpings and bannings that are the special grapevine.

Sentimental notices that they are—even though they're the nation's toughest criminals—the convicts glowed, and waggled their heads approvingly, and said it was decent of the kid to come.

And those who had children of their own were strangely silent.

And the spirit of Father's Day permeated each and every cell.
Capone's Son Visits Alcatraz

Two decks and a deep step lead to a yard, over concrete that leads to the shops, through gates that mark their own dark array, moves a long line of convicts each morning. This picture, snapped from a ferry by a News-DealerPhotographer, is one of the most dramatic ever taken of The Rock. It also reveals a new style trend on the island—the men are wearing the men of Alcatraz. This picture shows the men of Alcatraz. The change was recent.
Capone Appeals for Freedom

CHICAGO, May 29. — Al Capone, imprisoned Chicago gangster, moved today to clear the way for permanent freedom for him when he is released from Alcatraz Prison, supersedes next year.

WASH. TIMES

MAY 29 1937
Life on the Rock Shows
Case Hardened Criminals
They Can’t Beat the Law

Warden James A. Johnston of
Alcatraz prison, in an inter-serve
authorized by Atty. Gen. Cum-ning, tells the behind-the-
scenes story of the life of Al Capone and other criminals confined
on "the rock" in San Francisco
day. This is the first of three arti-

cides presenting for the first time
a complete account of conditions,
administration and policies at Al-
catraz.

By ALFRED P. RECK
OLAND, Calif.—They can’t be
reformed! The federal prison
on Alcatraz Island is an institution
of punishment, not of reforma-
tion. A prisoner at Alcatraz,
dread "devil’s island" of America, not only
gives up his identity for a number
but loses his individuality and
becomes, as far as his wardens can
make him, an automaton, entirely
subservient to the strict rules of the
Penitentiary.

Where is little or no hope of pre-
paring men, regarded as tough
enough for confinement on the is-
land, to be useful citizens upon their
release. The men on the bleak, I2-
acre rock in the middle of San Fran-
sisco Bay, are case-hardened crimi-
nals.

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nals.
cape from the island is next to im-
possible.

Everywhere, night and day, the
prisoners are surrounded with safe-
guards impressing them with the
helplessness of their position. Milli-
tary trained guards, crack shots,
schooled in the latest theories and
practices of keeping a man confi-
cined, maintain an alert, 24-hour
vigil.

Electric Eye Guards

The keen eyes and ears of the
guards are supposed to see all, hear
all. If by chance the human element
should fail in alertness, there are
mechanical safeguards which can-
not be tampered with. At strategic
points throughout the prison are lo-
cated electrical metal detectors,
which are both visible and audible.

No prisoner can enter a cell block
or leave his place of work with a
single piece of metal on his person,
whether it is a gun, a knife or a tiny
nail.

Should a prisoner, concealing a bit
of metal, pass one of the electric
detectors, lights flash, revealing the
exact location of the metal, and a
buzzer sounds.

Not only are the men inspected
by the "electric eye," but every bit
of raw material, foodstuff and laun-
dry entering the island is subjected
to the same mechanical scrutiny
as well as human inspection.

"We take no chances," said Warden
Johnston. "We cannot afford to
relax for an instant."

All of the cells and bars are built
of tool-proof steel.

"No tools, which could be smug-
gled into the prison or made by the
prisoners, themselves, can make a
penetration," the warden ex-
plained.

One Tried to Escape

A scene unforeseen by wardens
in vigilance a prisoner should hap-
pen to scale the wall of the recrea-
tion yard or make a break while
outside the enclosure, there are
strands upon strands of barbed wire
skirting the entire border of the
island.

"The wire, which follows the edge
of the island, is not so much to stop
an escaping prisoner," Warden
Johnston said, "but to slow him
down."

"How many prisoners have at-
tempted to escape since the depart-
ment of justice took over Alcatraz
from the army?" the warden was
asked.

"One," he replied grimly, "and that
one died."

The one break for freedom was
made by Joe Bowers, a mail robber,
on Apr. 27, 1936. Bowers, working
at the incinerator outside of the
main prison walls, tried to climb
the barbed wire.

Alert guards called for him to halt.
Bowers kept on, climbing to the top of the wire. Below was the
churning surf and jagged rocks.

Two shots sounded. Two bullets
struck Bowers and he tumbled off
head first, to the rocks 50 feet below.
Not only were the bullets fatal but
Bowers' neck was broken.

Other prisoners did not consider
Bowers' break an attempt to es-
cape. The imprisoned mail robber
saw "this crap in the way the pris-
noners explained it. He chose death
to continued confinement on Al-
catraz.

Prisoners "Dressed In"

The first impression a prisoner
receives of Alcatraz may not be un-
pleasant. True enough, the island
is rocky and bleak but there are a
few trees, palm and pine, growing
in the rocks and the buildings are
neat and clean.

But lined up to receive the prisi-
ners is a reception committee of
watching guards with ready rifles.
The guards are dressed in slim blue
uniforms of a military cut. One
glance at the guards and the prison-
ners know they mean business. The
alert rifles are the first lesson in
obedience.
The prisoners are marched up the steps. A guard in the office makes certain of their identity. They want to make sure they are getting the right men, for it's mighty hard to get off "the rock" once you get on.

"Then," said Warden Johnston, "we dress them in.

The 'dressing them in' business as practiced at Alcatraz serves a double purpose. It doesn't mean what it sounds like. Literally, it's undressing them in.

In the first place, this operation provides the guard an opportunity to make a thorough search for any hidden weapons and, secondly, it serves further to deflate the prisoner's ego.

It is lesson No. 2 in the course on obedience.

"I never saw a naked man yet who could maintain any sort of dignity," said Warden Johnston. "There is very little egotism left in a man when you parade him before other men in his birthday suit."

Firm but Just

The doctors next take the prisoners in hand. He is given a complete medical examination. This may take anywhere from one to ten days, during which time the prisoner remains in quarantine.

During the quarantine period, Warden Johnston talked to the new prisoners. The gray-haired prison chief, with years of experience at Folsom and San Quentin behind him, explains the rules of the prison fully and the convict is impressed with the fact that no infractions will be tolerated.

"We try to be firm but just," Warden Johnston said. "We tell the prisoners what they have to do and that as long as they obey the rules without question we'll get along together. But once they try to violate a rule, then we step on them."

If a prisoner is found to be in need of medical attention, he is so classified and, according to the warden, receives better treatment than the average person on the outside.

Conversation Restricted

About this "rule of silence"—a rule often complained of by departing prisoners—Warden Johnston said: "There are places where we do not permit talking and there are places where we do."

The prisoners at work are allowed to talk to men in their own shops on matters referring to their work. In the yard there is no restriction to conversation during the recreation period, except when the men are on route to and from their cells.

General conversation is not permitted in the mess hall during meals or while the men are marching in. They are permitted to ask for food to be passed them from the man across the table or beside them but, they cannot talk to a person behind them or at a distance away.

"In the mess hall and at work, conversation is restricted to the absolute necessity. Otherwise, they must remain silent."

"This so-called man breaking 'rule of silence' does not exist throughout the prison."

Copyright, 1937, by M. A. M. A., Inc.
An American You Should Know
Ivey Brings 30 Million Dollars to U. S. Annually.

BY DELIA FYNCHON.

THE chase goes on for tax evaders. Elmer Ivey, chief of the intelligence unit of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, with a force of 215 special agents, extracts from any taxpayers about 30 million unexpected dollars a year.

Ivey has been 20 years in Government service. Almost be qualifies as a "cliff dweller." At the age of 18 he moved to Washington from Kansas City, where he was born. Educated in Washington public schools, with a year's sniff of law at Georgetown, Ivey was holding a clerk's job at 18 in the Post Office Department. For 12 years he worked up inside and outside as the "eyes and ears" of the postmaster. Athletically speaking, he is "no bench warmer." Criminal investigations have tried qualities of physical and mental activity. Here is a man, you say, who will not give up nor lose his good nature, hill ready smile.

The intelligence unit harks back to war times. In 1917 Daniel C. White, present Secretary of Commerce, was appointed commissioner of Internal Revenue.

"Almost over night," Ivey says, "Booze was charged with the duty of building up a tremendous organization to take care of work incident to the new income tax and other new tax laws to raise money for war needs." Hooked for Ivey. The intelligence unit was born in 1917, with Ivey its first chief from inception to date.

Volume and needs increase with the Nation's growth. Internal Revenue personnel is now 24,000, Treasury, 35,000. The unit investigates all income, inheritance and miscellaneous tax evasions. It investigates all charges affecting Internal Revenue personnel, attorneys and agents practicing before the Treasury Department and all persons being considered for appointment to responsible positions in all branches of the Treasury.

Tax evaders have continued hopeful, Ivey has had some dramatic cases. For two years he worked on Al Capone and his "gang" before these perps "took the count" on tax evasion. The "big shots" in New York gambling Odds the names of two killers, bookmakers, public officials and a new type of racketeers, who exacted tribute from legitimate business—all landed in jail. The movie colony came in for a bit of unpalatable publicity. In excess of several millions was collected from red-blooded "stars."

WASH. STAR
Mr. Capone
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Backus
Mr. Samuelson
Chief Clark
Mr. Cloon
Mr. Coyle
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Hambro
Mr. Heisler
Mr. Haplin
Mr. Hartz
Mr. Hartung
Mr. Husted
Mr. Haver
Mr. Ham
Mr. Hum
Miss Candy

CAPO
TAX C.
F1XED THRESHOLDS

Mr. Capone's civil income tax obligations have been stipulated as $187,416 for the years 1934 to 1929, the United States board of tax appeals announced yesterday in Washington. Capone's attorney, Michael Aherin, appealed from original claims of $322,912 and the stipulation was the result. Capone is serving an eleven-year prison sentence at Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

Cases against five of Capone's associates were also settled, the board announced, as the result of Chicago headquarters completed Monday. The cases were those of Capone's brother, Ralph, Jack Guzik, and James, Frank and Louis Mondi. The five claimed that the government had erroneously computed their taxable income on the basis of "unidentified bank deposits."

The claims were scaled down as follows: Ralph Capone, from $311,232 to $69,606; Guzik, from $325,752 to $228,624; James Mondi, from $167,603 to $44,617. Frank Mondi agreed to an assessment of $25,484 in taxes and $2,431 in penalties and Louis dropped his appeal of $25,484 in taxes and $2,431 in penalties.

Chicago Tribune
MAR 24, 1935
U. S. AND CAPONE
CLAN TALK TAXES

Some Agreement Reached on
Amounts Owed—How to
Collect, Next Question.

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, March 13.—The big
name "collectors" of 1924-1928—the
Capone clan—yesterday reached an
agreement with Uncle Sam on what
the Treasury Department "may" sub-

ject to back income taxes.

Attorneys for the U.S.
Board of Tax Appeals

are negotiating a

settlement for various
members of the

Capone clan, including
Nathan Capone, Mr.
Edgar, Mr. Keyser,
Mr. Quinn, Mr.
Schnieder, Mr.
Spivak, Mr.
Tilden, Mr.
Tuck, Miss Gandy,

most decided, that payment of

$157,552 assessment.
The appeal of Al Capone, sched-
uled to be heard today, was post-
poned until Monday. Al's bill read
$722,542.

Just what is going to be done to
gain the cash in the bill was not indi-
cated.

WASH. STAR

MAR 12 1935
ANOTHER DAY FOR CAPONE

CHRISTMAS BRINGS NOT A REAL CARD

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 23—Al Capone, "Machine Gun" Kelly and the rest of the tough boys at Alcatraz will know it's Christmas tomorrow, but not by the presents they get.

Warden James A. Johnston disclosed today that no packages have been or will be delivered to prisoners, not even after a close inspection by guards.

Christmas cards delivered to the night-guard fortress in San Francisco Bay have been copied in the warden's office, and typewritten transcripts are delivered to the convicts.

The only Christmas presents the inmates will receive. It was indicated, will be a batch of trained police dogs assigned to Alcatraz by authorities in Washington. The dogs are in training elsewhere, and may be shipped here in time to spend Christmas watching Uncle Sam's prize "bad boys" to see that they don't get away.
LEGAL ADVISORS OF AL CAPONE TODAY FILED WITH THE SUPREME COURT A PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI, WHICH, IF GRANTED, WOULD MEAN THE COURT WOULD REVIEW THE DECISION OF THE LOWER COURT BY WHICH THE GANGSTER WAS DENIED A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

8/28--R141P
Jail 'Overworld' and Capones Will Vanish, He Feels

Editor, The News:

TERROR is driven into the heart of the underworld by sending Al Capone to the American Devil's Island for failure to pay his income tax.

What a travesty all this phather concerning the underworld while on a wholesale scale the "overworld", the big bankers, profiteers, food gougers and rent sharks, spread suffering to millions.

There is this difference: Al Capone and his ilk take from the rich while the profiteers and financial buccaneers take from the poor. Also the latter are above the law; in fact, they put up the money to elect men who will make laws in their favor.

There is warfare in every Congress, equal to any gangland warfare between the few men who are fighting for the poor people and the representatives of the munitions trust, the steel trust, the cotton trust and others.

If we could send all the labor-exploiting, consumer-gouging individuals to Devil's Island, then wipe out the whole profit-motive system by government ownership, our Al Capones would automatically disappear.

ROBIN HOOD.
Mr. Capone's lawyer still protests that his famous client from Atlanta to the Government's prison for "bad men" on Alcatraz, rocky Island just inside the Golden Gate of San Francisco.

You sympathize with the lawyer, his prosperous client.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

(Continued from First Page)

suddenly asking to a point three thousand miles away.

Capone is said to be indigent because the warden of Alcatraz plans to "keep him away from all contact with his former underworld associates." He and the other alleged "bad men" will be isolated, no baseball club, not even a radio. Well may Mr. Capone say "You might as well be in jail."

He may, like a distinguished prisoner of long ago, find comfort and amusement washing some other man's shirt. But one spider is poor compared with a good radio set.

WASH HERALD AUG 25, 1934
Capone Glimpses New Bridge from Alcatraz Island Prison

By WEBSTER K. NOLAN.

ALCATRAZ FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, SAN FRANCISCO,
Aug. 27 (By International News Service).—From this bridge-the-
hill around whose rocky apron a
mounting sea races toward the
Golden Gate, "Bostock" Al Cap-
one, erstwhile monarch of the
underworld, today gazed at the
special half-completed steel skeleton
of the world's two mightiest
bridges.

They seemed to mock the link-
less lonesomeness of this Ohioan-
dom "Devil's Island" that is now
the home of the former gangster
king and of 23 lesser entitles from
his mob's life.

Capone and a select assortment
of the mob's most desperate
prisoners were brought here from
Alcatraz, shunted in cars on a
travelling feature that did not dis-
grace its human cargo until Al-
catraz itself was reached.

PREFERRED TO SEATS.
Chained and huddled in their
"chair car" seats, Capone and his
23 companions of the bizarre trou-
pe were released only when the train
carrying their "private car"
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21—Al (Bat-) Capone and sixty-two other aggregated prisoners slept tonight in their cells on Alcatraz Island, the new federal prison where hundreds below the cellars when fog swept through the Golden Gate.

The former gang leader of Chicago and his fellow prisoners arrived at the new prison today from Atlantic penitentiary, where an escape plot had been discovered and quickly were locked in cells declared to be escape-proof.

Extreme secrecy surrounded the transfer of the convicts from the special armored prison train to the bleak, 13-acre island in San Francisco Bay, a mile and a half from the mainland.

A coast guard cutter, guns ready for any emergency, maneuvered near-by as a barge carrying the three prison railway coaches was towed to the island dock.

CONFIRMATION FROM WASHINGTON.

Warden James A. Johnston, who directed the bringing of the prisoners from the mainland, even refused to admit that Capone was among the group until Stanford Bates, director of the federal prison bureaus at Washington, admitted the famous Chicago gangster had been sent to the so-called American "Devil's Island."

The train, which left Atlantic Sunday, was brought to Alcatraz, a small town on the bay's edge north of Alcatraz, by a special route.

This was done to prevent any possible attempt, of convicts to liberate the prisoners who were chained in pairs to the seats of the coaches.

Crowds gathered at the small station as the train reached its destination, but guards kept curious spectators a safe distance.

CRY FOR "AL" GOVERN.

At one station a cry went up for "Al" but Capone did not answer.

Two of the three coaches were occupied by the prisoners and guards were in the other car.

Warden Johnson was waiting at the barge docked at Alcatraz, and the custody of the prisoners was turned over to him by Stanford A. C. Atchley of Atlantic.

Capone received the same treatment as the other prisoners upon his arrival at the island.

The contacts received numbers from 51 to 104, as forty-eight numbers already had been used for forty-seven prisoners already on hand, and an Alcatraz number.

The new prison, formerly an army disciplinary barracks, once was an old Spanish fortress.

Swirling fogs mask the rocky cliffs and although trained prisoners have paddled to and from the island, prison officials said it was unlikely that any of the prisoners ever would escape by attempting to swim ashore.

In Washington, Bates also confirmed the transfer of James Capone and "Prince" Eddie O'Brien. He declined to name others in the group.
CAPONE IN ISLAND CELL

SAY PRISON OF ALCATRAZ GETS FORMER GANG CHIEF

Eyes of Coast Guard Cutter Cover Final Stage of Transfer of Two Convicts of Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz Prison.

(San Francisco, Aug. 22—AP) Capone and fifty-two other segregated prisoners slept tonight in their cells on Alcatraz Island, the new federal prison where horns wailed throaty blasts when fog sweeps through the Golden Gate.

The former gang leader of Chicago and his fellow prisoners arrived at the new prison today from Atlanta penitentiary, where an escape plot had been discovered and quickly were locked in cells declared to be escape-proof.

Extreme secrecy surrounded the transfer of the convicts from the special armored prison train to the bleak, 13-acre island in San Francisco Bay, a mile and a half from the mainland.

A coast guard cutter, guns ready for any emergency, maneuvered near-by as a barge carrying the three prison railway coaches was lowered to the island dock.

CONFIRMATION FROM WASHINGTON.

Warden James A. Johnston, who directed the bringing of the prisoners from the mainland, even refused to admit that Capone was among the group until Stanford Bates, director of the federal prison bureau at Washington, admitted the former Chicago gangster had been sent to the so-called American “Devil’s Island.”

The train, which left Atlanta Sunday, was brought to Tiburon, a small town on the bay’s edge north of Alcatraz by a circuitous route.

This was done to prevent any possible attempt of convicts to liberate the prisoners who were chained in pairs to the seats of the coaches.

Crowds gathered at the small stations as the train neared its destination, but guards kept curious spectators at a safe distance.

CRY FOR “ALL” UNHEARD.

At one station a cry went up for “All” but Capone did not answer.

Two of the three coaches were occupied by the prisoners and guards in the other held constant watch.

Warden Johnston was waiting at the harbor, docked at Tiburon, and the custody of the prisoners was turned over to him by Warden A. C. Adherholt of Atlanta.

Capone received the same treatment as the other prisoners upon his arrival at the island.

The convicts received numbers from 49 to 101, as forty-eight numbers already had been used for forty-seven prisoners already on hand and one man had been sent to Pines prison with an Alcatraz number.

The new prison, formerly an army barracks, once was an
CAPONE LOSES OUTSIDE LINKS AT ALCATRAZ

Isolation From Old Pals in Crime Complete.

VEIL OF SILENCE

Orders to Break Contacts With Underworld To Be Carried Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15—Complete isolation of Al Capone, former Chicago gang chieftain, and other newly arrived convicts on Alcatraz Island, was announced today by Warden James A. Johnston. The move is to break any possible contact of the prisoners with their former underworld confederates.

"They are not even going to have an opportunity to know what goes on outside," Warden Johnston declared. "Those men were sent here because the Government wants to break their contacts with the underworld. That is going to be done."

Cut Off From World.

There isn't even a radio on the island, Johnston added, and the prisoners will not be permitted to read the newspapers.

"The prison is running along in a routine way today," the warden stated. "The new prisoners are being assigned to their duties, but we are not even going to let the outside world know to which duties they have been asigned."

May Be Shoemaker.

Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, who recently inspected the new Federal penitentiary, located on a 12-acre rocky island in San Francisco bay, emphasised the prison would be a means of segregating the more dangerous prisoners, and Johnston declared this idea would be carried out.

It was intimated that Capone would be put to work at a shoemaker's bench, the task to which he was assigned before his transfer with a group of other convicts from the Atlanta Federal penitentiary.
AL CAPONE LOSES OUTSIDE CONTACT

Complete Isolation at Alcatraz Island Prison Announced by Warden.

By the Associated Press.
SAN FRANCISCO, August 24—Complete isolation of Al Capone, former Chicago gang chief, and other newly arrived convicts on Alcatraz Island, was announced yesterday by Warden James A. Johnston. The move is to break any possible contact of the prisoners with their former underworld associates.

"They are not even going to have an opportunity to know what goes on outside," Warden Johnston declared. "These men were sent here because the government wants to break their contacts with the underworld. That is going to be done."

There isn't a radio on the island, Johnston added, and the prisoners will not be permitted to read the newspapers.

"The prison is running along in a routine way today," the warden stated. "The new prisoners are being assigned to their duties, but we are not even going to let the outside world know in which duties they have been assigned."

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WASH. STAR  AUG 24 1924
62-1843=4
AL CAPONE ARRIVES AT "DEVIL'S ISLAND"

Al Capone and forty-two other dangerous prisoners were being unloaded at the "Devil's island" of the United States, Alcatraz prison, off the coast of San Francisco, when this picture was made. The prison train is seen on a barge at the dock in the distance. In the foreground is a United States coast guard cutter, which prevented all boats from approaching closer than 300 yards.

[Image: Chicago Daily News photo]
The photograph above the three armored railroad cars at the right, which were taken to the island on a car ferry. The prisoners, under the watchful eyes of the guard carrying rifles, are shown leaving the reaches for transfer to the new cells on the prison island.

It was announced that Capone would resume his prison job as a shoe maker.

**Isolation for Capone**

**EX-UNDERWORLD CHIEF COMPLETELY CUT OFF AT ALCATRAZ.**

All knowledge of outside events will be prohibited by government in attempt to break gangster contacts.

(By the Associated Press) San Francisco, Aug. 23—Any possible contact with the outside world for Al Capone, former underworld leader, and fifty-two other prisoners brought from the Atlanta prison, was cut today by Warden James A. Johnston of the New Federal Penitentiary on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

Strict orders to prevent the prisoners from communicating with their former underworld associates were issued by Warden Johnston in carrying out the orders of Homer S. Cummings, attorney general.

Cummings, on a recent inspection of the island prison, said it was the plan of the department of justice to segregate the so-called incorrigible convicts, thereby preventing outbreaks of trouble in other penitentiaries.

"They are not even going to have an opportunity to know what goes on outside," Warden Johnston said. "These men were sent here because the government wants to break their contacts with the underworld. That is going to be done."

Letters to relatives will be censored.

The map above shows where Alcatraz Island now confers Al Capone and other notorious criminals. Once a Spanish fortress, it became a military prison since 1854. The old dungeons have yielded to modern cells—only one successful escape. An island of rock in San Francisco Bay.

Johnston said, and the convicts will now be permitted to have radios in their cells. The prisoners will not be denied recreation privileges, however, the warden added.

"The new prisoners are being assigned to their duties, but we are not
Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, was among a group of thirty-six prisoners who were taken to the new federal penitentiary in Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay recently.

The photograph shows the three armored railroad cars at the right which were taken to the island on a ferry. The prisoners under the watchful eyes of the guard carrying rifles, are shown leaving the coaches for transfer to the new cells on the prison island.

It was announced that Capone would resume his prison job as a shoemaker.

ISOLATION FOR CAPONE
EX-UNDERWORLD CHIEF COMPLETELY CUT OFF AT ALCATRAZ

All knowledge of outside events will be prohibited by government in attempts to break up underworld contacts.

(San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Any possible contact with the outside world for Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, and fifty-two other prisoners brought from the Atlanta prisons, was cut off today by Warden James A. Johnston of the new federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

Strict orders to prevent the prisoners from communicating with their former underworld associates were issued by Warden Johnston in carrying out the orders of Homer S. Cummings, attorney general.

Cummings, on a recent inspection of the island prison, said it was the plan of the department of justice to "isolate" the so-called incorrigible convicts, thereby preventing outbreaks of trouble in other penitentiaries.

"They are not even going to have an opportunity to know what goes on outside," Warden Johnston said.
BREAK CONTACTS OF FORMER PALS AND AL CAPONE

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21—(AP)—Complete isolation of Al Capone, former Chicago gang chieftain, and other newly arrived convicts on Alcatraz Island, was announced today by Warden James A. Johnston. The move is to break any possible contact of the prisoners with their former underworld confederates.

"They are not to know what goes on outside," Warden Johnston declared. "Those men were sent here because the government wants to break their contacts with the underworld. That will be done."

The prisoners will not be permitted to read the newspapers.
Al Capone Loses His Identity in Cell at Alcatraz

Not Even Given Number as Worker in Prison's Tailor Shop

ALCATRAZ FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 (U.S.)—Al Capone, who once ruled an underworld kingdom but who now has not even a number to distinguish him from 89 other blue-jeaned Federal felons, tonight awaited the order which is expected to send him to the prison tailor shop for eight years.

In the Atlanta penitentiary "Scarface Al" worked in the shoe shop and became proficient in the bootmaker's art. Now he will have an opportunity to turn out men's suits—but not the $180 variety he wore as the stylishly perfect 'big shot' of gangland.

NO OUTSIDE CONTACTS

Only by secret lettering behind the grim walls of Alcatraz will inmates be known. Keepers cannot talk about the inmates. Warden James S. Johnston said today: "No one will ever know the name or number of a prisoner on Alcatraz. If the identity of a prisoner is revealed, the disclosure must come from Washington. This is an island of no outside contacts for convicts."

Warden Johnston said Capone and the 89 others who came here with him mangled in pairs and chained and bolted in their "chair car" seats, apparently "approved of" the surroundings. There are now 100 Federal convicts on the "Isa de Alcatrazes," or "Island of the Penitents."

LIFE NOT CRUSHING

All were to be assigned today to routine duties: some to the shoe shop, some to the laundry, some in the clean-up brigades, some including "the big fellow," to the tailor shop.

Although some of them are dangerous and virtually incorrigible prisoners will be assigned here, Alcatraz prison life will not be as rigid as the rigorous, life-crushing type the "American Devil's Island" description connotes.

Each Sunday the men will be permitted the comparative freedom of the prison yard, to engage in baseball games or any other recreational activities that can easily be arranged. Warden Johnston was careful to point out the inmates will not be "cooled," however.
Mr. Al Capone, able in his line, as indignant, his lawyers almost weep because Mr. Capone, in the dead of night, is transferred from the peaceful prison of Atlanta, Georgia, to the rock prison of Alcatraz Island, where Government keeps its "most desperate prisoners."

Mr. Capone, who says he has been a "model prisoner, as all his guards will testify," may be comforted by the suggestion that our Government sees in him some resemblance to Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon was a model prisoner on the island of Elba, but did not stay there long, and, when he came back, made considerable trouble. The British transferred him to St. Helena — a rocky, distant island, like Alcatraz, only more so. And there Napoleon stayed till he died, his corpse coming back in triumph, to be buried in Paris.
Capone Is Isolated From Former Pals

Gangster and Others Are Shut Up in Alcatraz.

San Francisco, Aug 23 (AP)—Complete isolation of Al Capone, former Chicago gang chief, and other newly arrived convicts on Alcatraz Island was announced today by Warden James A. Johnson. The move is to break any possible contact of the prisoners with their former underworld confederates. "They are not even going to have an opportunity to know what went on outside," Warden Johnson declared. "These men were put here because the Government wants to break their contacts with the underworld. That is going to be done."
Al Capone and 42 Prison Pals
Locked in New Island Cells

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 21—(AP)—Amid utmost secrecy, the government today imprisoned a group of 43 deit
prison convicts, including Alphonse E. Capone, former Chicago gang lord, at
the new federal prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

The official announcement that Capone was in the group came from
Director Sanford Bates of the federal prison bureau at Washington shortly
after the special train bearing the prisoners from the Atlanta peniten-
tiary arrived here.

Train Shunted Several Times.
The train was shunted several times
as it neared its destination to prevent
any possible attempt to escape and
to avoid crowds which gathered at
towns along the route.

Warden James A. Johnston, who
several days ago informed Attorney
General Homer R. Cummings that
"Alcatraz is ready," personally super-
tended the transfer of the desper-
te and the convicts from the mainland to the fort-
ress-like island prison.

A group of heavily armed federal
men and guards from the new prison
barracks of the U.S. Army in the town
north of the island, as the train arrived. The
cais were switched to a large
hanger and a launch ferried it to the
island dock. Spectators were warned
by the guards not to approach too
closely.

Escape Plot Foiled.
The prisoners were brought here in
the government's plan to separate
the more desperate characters. At-
lanza prison officials also had reported
an escape plot being hatched in the
prison there and the convicts were
removed Sunday night, four days
ahead of schedule.

Capone's Atlanta attorney, Frank A.
Doughman, said Capone had resisted
being transferred. He added his con-
duct had been classed as excellent by
the Atlanta warden. The attorney
pressed the belief the government
might eventually take Capone to Mo-
tain Island prison near Seattle, Wash.
A Model Prisoner.
Transfer of Al Capone from Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, along with nearly half a hundred other prisoners, is reported to be bitterly resented, not publically by the prisoner himself, for he has been given no chance at proclamation, but by the attorney, who declares that the former "Public Enemy Number One" of Chicago was in every respect a model prisoner. According to the lawyer, Capone has conducted himself ideally as an inmate of the Atlanta institution and does not deserve this stigma of removal along with convicts who are rated as dangerous. He intimates that the warden at Atlanta wanted to get rid of Capone because he feared he would be charged with granting him special privileges, even if he was treated only as well as other with similar records.

Capone, given a ten-year term for tax evasion—a trivial offense compared with those of which he was accused, but which could not be proved against him, including murder by proxy and stock fraud—was sentenced a year and a half to serve before he will be eligible to parole. Which brings up the question of why a parole should be granted to a man who cannot possibly be restored to liberty without danger to the community. Probably he has been a "model prisoner." That is his established line of action. He outwardly conformed to the law even in the most active days as head of a robbery and murder gang. It is careful was he in his work that the only way to "get" him was to dig up his income tax returns and prove that he had cheated the Government out of large sums by concealment of revenues derived from illegal sources. There should be no sympathy for this man, and there should be no parole. The leniency that has been shown toward malefactors of his type in the past has been productive of the most evil results. His degree of rule observance on his part while in prison can make him worthy of any abatement of his term, which should, in view of his utter viciousness, have been far longer than ten years.
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Cline
Mr. Breichman
Acting Clerk
Mr. Coffee
Mr. Querry
Mr. Lovelace
Mr. Grann
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Ke-Up
Mrs. Letter
Mr. Queen
Mr. Schuler
Mr. Hanna

Raz

Work

Capone to the Attorney General for convicts to maintain outside contacts at other penitentiaries and were potential jail breakers. Capone himself protested when he was shaken from a sound sleep at Atlanta and hustled aboard the Atlantic-bound train against such treatment for "a model prisoner," Doughman declared. He said: "They admitted to me that Capone's record was good." He pointed out that Capone's appeal, now before the United States Supreme Court, was brought in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia and added: "It is the first time in my experience where a man has been removed from the supervision of the court where a case is pending."

out for the new arrivals, including the former Chicago gang chief, Warden James A. Johnston said.

The new convicts, who increased the prison population to an even 100, will labor in the prison laundry, the clothing shop, shoe shop, kitchens and at maintenance occupations.

CAN STUDY SKYLINE.

In their leisure and recreational hours they may study the San Francisco skyline, to close that details are clearly visible when not obscured by fog; watch ocean liners and freighters pass in and out of the Golden Gate, or keep track of the progress on the two great bridge projects stretching out across the surging water.

Johnston said: "Of course we're not going to entertain them. These men are all experienced."

Chicago American
12/27/33 - A.F.D. 27-34
Capone on 8-Hour Work Shift at Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—(AP)—Prison labor—forty-eight hours a week of it—was in stores today for Al (“Scarface”) Capone and fifty-two other convicts transferred yesterday from other prisons to the new escape-proof federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island.

An eight-hour work period each day except Sunday has been mapped out for the new arrivals, including the former Chicago gang chief, Warden James A. Johnston said.

The new convicts, who increased the prison population to an even 200, will labor in the prison laundry, the clothing shop, shoe shop, kitchen and at maintenance occupations.

They are familiar with prison routine. There should be no difficulties encountered in establishing normal penitentiary life here.

The transfer of Capone to the new prison, which Attorney General Cummings said was for convicts who attempted to maintain outside contacts at other penitentiaries and were potential jail breakers, brought a protest from his attorney at Atlanta, Frank A. Doughman.

Capone himself protested when he was shaken from a sound sleep at Atlanta and hustled aboard the Alcatraz-bound train against such treatment for “a model prisoner,” Doughman declared. He said:

“They admitted to me that Capone’s record was good.”

He pointed out that Capone’s appeal, now before the United States Supreme Court, was brought to the Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia and added:

“It is the first time in my experience where a man has been removed from the supervision of the court where a case is pending.”

Chicago American
6-28-33
CAPONE LANDS IN ALCATRAZ OVER PROTEST

Secrecy Cloaks Transfer of 43 Felons to Island Prison; Heavy Guard Meets Train

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Scarface Al Capone, former Chicago gang lord, and forty-two other convicts were imprisoned amid almost secrecy today in the new federal prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay.

Official announcement that Capone was in the group came from Sanford Bates, federal prison director at Washington, shortly after the special train bearing the prisoners from the Atlanta penitentiary arrived here.

The train was stopped several times as it neared its destination to prevent any possible attempt to escape and to avoid crowds which gathered at towns along the route.

A group of heavily armed federal men and guards from the new prison hastened to Tiburon, a town north of the island, as the train arrived.

The cars then were switched to a large barge and a launch towed it to the island dock. Spectators, who were warned by the guards not to approach too closely, said they observed gray-clad men behind the screen windows.

WASHINGTON: Aug. 22.—(AP) — Scarface Al Capone, ex-Chicago gangland king, was lodged today in Uncle Sam's new "Devil's Island" prison in San Francisco Bay, the Department of Justice announced officially.

"Just precautionary," said Sanford Bates, director of federal prisons, in explaining Capone's removal from the Atlanta penitentiary. Capone had not been violent, Bates added.

Others in the party with Capone, Bates disclosed, included "Frisco Eddie" O'Brien, a train robber, and James Colson, Alvin Crip, a Chicago gangman and enemy of Capone, was not in the party. Bates declined to make public the entire list, but said most of the men were not well known.

CAPONE PROTESTS

ATLANTA: Aug. 22.—Shaken from a sound sleep and hailed out of his cell in the federal prison here at midnight, Al Capone protested vigorously, his attorney said, against such treatment as accused "a model prisoner."

Frank A. Doughman, Capone's Atlanta attorney, today said he had learned that the former Chicago gangster was the last prisoner hooded up.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Teldom
Mr. Cleece
Mr. Tharpman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Kean
Mr. Hober
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schneider
Mr. Tamm

62-274933-A
AL CAPONE BEGINS LIFE OF ISOLATION ON ALCATRAZ ISLAND

San Francisco, Aug. 23 (AP)—As isolated from the world as though he were a castaway on a desert isle, Alphonse (Scarface Al) Capone, once nation's No. 1 gangster, began a new type of existence today in the new federal prison on Alcatraz Island.

The new prison, already called the "American Devil's island," is designed to cut off its inmates completely from contacts with the rest of the world.

Federal authorities, charged with keeping Capone six more years on an income tax violation conviction, desired this isolation for the former gang leader. Officials at Alcatraz, if it is said, failed to prevent him from maintaining underworld contacts.
CAPONE CUT OFF FROM WORLD IN PRISON ON LONELY ‘DEVIL’S ISLAND’

Notorious Gangster Begins Isolated Life With 66 Other Federal Prisoners—Swift Currents, Rigid Restrictions Make Old Spanish Fortress Almost Escape-Proof

By JAMES A. SULLIVAN
United Press Staff Writer

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23—As isolated from the world as though he were a castaway on a desert isle, Alphonse (Scarface Al) Capone, once the nation’s No. 1 gangster, began a new type of existence today in the new Federal prison on Alcatraz Island.

Capone has been in other prisons during his career from the underworld of New York to the top of the Chicago underworld, but never in one like the old Spanish fortress which now houses him. San Francisco Bay from the Golden Gate.

The new prison, already called the “American Devil’s Island,” is designed to cut off its inmates completely from contacts with the rest of the world.

Federal authorities, charged with keeping Capone six more years on an income tax violation conviction, desired this isolation for the former gangland leader. That is why he is the future, for another phase of the Federal plan of isolation is complete regardings the activities of its charges in the new Devil’s Island. With the elaborate precautions of war maneuvers in uncertain territory, the Federal government transferred Capone and the 52 other prisoners.

Among the companions of Capone, it was reported, is Alvin Karpis. When Capone ruled the Chicago liquor trade, Karpis was one of his arch demons.

Convicts were chained to their cells on the transcontinental train. blinds were drawn. Crowds were kept at a distance. Cameras were here, along with 66 other Federal prisoners. Eventually, the number will be increased to 200.

Glimpsy old Alcatraz stands a mile and one-fourth from the nearest shore. Watch towers project from the castielike bastions of its prison buildings. In those towers, on ceaseless vigil, are crack-shot guards with high-powered rifles.

No boat, no airplane may approach within 300 yards of the island. Signals in day and lights at night warn visitors not to come near.

The Department of Justice took over the prison to house two types of inmates—those it considers incorrigible, whose sole thought is of escape, and those who attempt to maintain contact with friends outside.

Capone, already the No.1 prisoner of old Alcatraz, falls into the latter class.

Few Visitors Allowed
Visitors will be few at the new
Capone's "home" for the next six years. Here, along with 86 other Federal prisoners. Eventually, the number will increase to 900. Gloomily, Old Alcatraz stands a mile and one-fourth from the nearest shore. Watch towers project from the cellblock battlements of its prison buildings. In those towers, on ceaseless vigil, are crack-shot guards with high-powered rifles.

No boat, no swimmer, no airplane may approach within 300 yards of the island. Signs in the day and lights at night warn visitors not to come near.

The Department of Justice took over the prison to house two types of felons—those it considers incorrigible, whose sole thought is of escape, and those who attempt to maintain contact with friends outside.

Capone, already the No. 1 prisoner of Old Alcatraz, falls into the latter class.

Few Visitors Allowed

Visitors will be few at the new prison. A rigid system of permits has been set up and if the visitor is permitted to enter he will be under the supervision of the guards every minute during his presence on the island. Private conversations with the prisoners are forbidden.

Capone and the 86 other prisoners brought here by special train yesterday were "dressed in" soon after their arrival. After their light summer clothes had been exchanged for heavier wear—cool vests and cozy waders swept this lonely island—the prisoners were fed in the new mess hall.

In the ceiling above them were steel knots. From those knots can pour suffocating floods of tear gas, for it is the Federal theory that most prison riots start in the mess hall and the authorities seek to prevent disturbances at Alcatraz.

Inside Guards Unarmed

Following this same plan of preventing outbreaks, the guard guards carry no arms. But the men on the battlements are said to be the heaviest sharpshooters in Federal service. Orders of Capone will be obeyed.
Manacled in Pairs, Capone, 99 Others Reach Alcatraz

By WEBSTER R. NOLAN
ALCATRAZ FEDERAL PENITENTIARY, SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23 (11 N.S.)—From this
bristling islet, around whose
top rock a swirling sea races
toward the Golden Gate, "Ban-
face" Al Capone, erstwhile mon-
arch of the underworld, today
sailed at the gaunt half-completed
skirt skeleton of the world's two
mightiest bridges.

They seemed to mock the limp-
less loneliness of this Gibraltar-
like "Devil's Island" that is now
the home of the former gangster
king, and of 99 lesser entities from
the other life.

Capone and a select assemblage
of the country's most desperate
felons were brought here from
Atlanta, Ga., manacled in pairs
on a travelling fortress that did
not disguise its human cargo until
Alcatraz itself was reached.

Chained and hoisted in their
"chair car" seats, Capone and his
53 companions of the kiln's crew
were released only when the
boat carrying their "private cars"
moored at the Alcatraz govern-
ment wharf. It was the first time
in the history of this grim little
islet in midstream that a train
had touched its steep and rocky
shores.

Identities Guarded

Warden James E. Johnston
said: "No one will ever know the
name or number of a prisoner
on Alcatraz. If the identity of
any prisoner is revealed, the
disclosure must come from
Washington. This is an island
of no outside contacts for convic-
tives.

Alcatraz is an island of no con-
acts but from the barren
windows of the cells. The nation's
most desperate may see in the
near distance the Metropolitan
ears of San Francisco, Oak-
land, Berkeley, Alameda and Pied-
mont.

Alcatraz, a name that is repre-
sentative of California's cavalier
days, has been named to the
armed and fatal Chateau d'If
in a Mediterranean islet off Mar-

escape Impossible

No Count of Monte Carlo,
"Barracuda" Al Capone, late
vice king of Chicago, nor any of the
incorrigible cohort that keeps him
company on wind-blown Alcatraz,
can entertain any schemes of
escape.

The Federal authorities selected
Alcatraz because they believe no
man can conquer the currents
that swirl fiercely about the
isle's jagged cliffs.

Within a few hours after the
transfer had been effected with
military thoroughness, all the
newcomers had been photo-
graphed, fingerprinted, numbered
and garbed in the new raiment
especially provided by the
government for its Alcatraz con-
veniencia of undesirables.

Atlanta denims were discarded
for Alcatraz custodians of a
mysterious, as though, oddly
enough, to camouflage the con-
vincs, making them almost im-
cernible in the fog that draped the
isle at dawn.

The freshly arrived inmates
were to be assigned today to
their new jobs—on the prison
shop, the tailor shop, the
dinner and the "Chambers" side.
Capone, it is expected,
will be assigned to the tailor shop.

WASH. TIMES
AUG 23 1934
CAPONE IS PLACED ON 48-HOUR WEEK

Chicago Gangster Is Assigned to Labor in New Alcatraz Prison.

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 23 — Prison labor—48 hours a week—is in store today for Al "Scarface" Capone and 62 other convicts transferred yesterday from other prisons to the new escape-proof Federal penitentiary on Alcatraz Island.

An eight-hour work period for each day except Sunday has been mapped out for the new arrivals, including the former Chicago gang chief, Warden James A. Johnston said.

The convicts, whose arrival increased the prison population to an even 100 wil labor in the prison kitchen, the clothing shop, shoe shop, kitchens and at maintenance occupations.

View of San Francisco.

In their leisure and recreational hours, they may study the San Francisco skyline, so close that details are clearly visible when not obscured by fog; watch ocean liners and freighters pass in and out of the Golden Gate, or keep track of the progress on the two great bridge projects stretching out across the surging water.

The transfer of Capone to the new prison, which Attorney General Homer B. Cummings said was for convicts who attempted to maintain outside contacts at other penitentiaries and were potential jail-breakers, brought a protest from his attorney at Atlanta, Frank A. Doughman.

Capone Also Protests.

Capone disclosed yesterday when he was taken from a sound sleep at Alcatraz and hustled aboard the Alcatraz-bound train against such treatment for "a model prisoner," Doughman declared.

The former Chicago gangster, convicted of income tax evasion and sentenced to 11 years—will be eligible for parole in seven and a half.
Capone Resentful at Transfer To American "Devils Island"

Atlanta, Aug. 22 U.N.—Al Capone is deeply resentful toward the Federal Government for having removed him from Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz Prison, in San Francisco Bay.

Frank A. Doughman, Capone's attorney here, said he was certain his client was among the 63 prisoners who reached the island prison by transcontinental train today.

Doughman was informed, he said that Capone took the transfer "mighty seriously."

"He complained," the lawyer said, "that his good prison record did not merit his being classed with the dangerous type of prisoner destined for Alcatraz. He reminded prison officials that he had never been disciplined.

"This prison transfer is shockingly unfair to a man who has made a perfect prison record and obeyed all the rules."

San Francisco, Aug. 22 U.N.—Al Capone, mightiest gang leader in the prohibition era, was behind the walls of Alcatraz Island Prison tonight after his arrival here, with 63 "dangerous" prisoners aboard a transcontinental train.

Traveling in big cars, under heavy guard and with all windows barred, the prisoners reached San Francisco from Atlanta and were taken at once aboard a rail car ferry to the American "Devil's Island."

WASH. POST AUG. 23 1934
CAPONE AND 52 OTHER FELONS ON DEVIL'S ISLE

U. S. Moves Mass Transfer of Incorrigible Criminals to New Prison at Alcatraz

By EDWARD McQUAID
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (U.S.)—Across the gray waters of San Francisco Bay there moved today the most sinister cargo of local history.

It was a human cargo, and reluctantly it reached journey's end—the gloating battlements of Alcatraz, America's newly christened "Devil's Isle."

CAPONE ONE OF THEM

Mangled in pain, 52 of the nation's worst desperadoes, among them the once powerful "Scarface Al" Capone, stepped unshakenly aboard and marched to their cells amid a sudden, ironic burst of sunshine that bared the full beauty of the hills and the bay and the skyline that many of these men will never see again except from behind bars.

This ended one of the most bizarre incidents in American penal history—a mass transfer of incorrigible criminals across the continent, attended by all the secrecy and special precautions that marked wartime troop movements.

All the way from the Federal prison in Atlanta, Ga., they came to institute at Alcatraz the new Federal policy of segregating the unregenerate.

FIRST IN 26 YEARS

To avoid both sensation-seekers and possible attempts at a "rail-raid break" of its passengers, the prison train back-tracked into a circumlocutory route at dawn today, switched to a little-used single spur track at Greenbrae and finally arrived at Liburn.

It was the first passenger train that has visited the picturesque little yachting center in 26 years. But despite the supposed secrecy of the train's movement, the town was there in masse to see it roll into the yards.

They didn't see much. There was just a locomotive and five cars. Two cars were left behind. A locomotive shunted the remaining three onto a waiting barge. Department of Justice agents and railroad detectives, brandishing rifles, kept the crowds at a distance as the cars groaned onto the pier.

All that could be discerned behind the thick steel mesh covering the prison car windows was a row of wryly grinning faces, each indistinguishable from its neighbor, and a blur of blue denim shirts.

Soon the barge, towed by the tug Sea Rover, left the tip of Marin county's south shore and slid through Anastasia Strait, in the shadow of the beautiful villas on Belvedere's wooded hills, and on to Alcatraz.

WASH. HERALD, AUG. 23, 1934
Ralph Capone Seized
in Chicago-Raid
CHICAGO, Aug 22 (N.R.). Ralph "Bodies" Capone was
arrested in Berwyn today for ques-
tioning concerning his trying to
restore the Capone vice, gambling
and racketeering dynasty, dor-
mant since the imprisonment of
brother Al.

Capone's Attorney
May Protest
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug 22 (U.S.),
Al Capone was not pleased by his
transfer from the Atlanta peniten-
tiary to "Rocky Point" Alcatraz
in California, but his Atlanta at-
torney, Frank Doughman, said he
was undecided whether he would
file a formal protest.

WASH. HERALD  Aug 23 1934
CAPONE IN A CELL
ON ALCATRAZ ISLE

With 42 Others He Is Whisked to Bay Prison in Secrecy
After Trip From Atlanta.

HE PROTESTED TRANSFER

Felt It Would 'Taint Record,'
Attorney Says—Brother is Held in Chicago Racket.

By The Associated Press

BAY, FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—Capone, former Chicago gang leader,
and forty-two other convicts were imprisoned at the time of
the raid on ALCATRAZ ISLE.

The announcement that Capone
was in the group came from San-
ford State, Director of the Federal
Prison Bureau at Washington.
shortly after the special train bear-
ing the prisoners from Atlanta
penitentiary arrived here.

The train was shuffled several
times as it neared its destination to
prevent any possible attempt to
escape and to avoid crowds which
gathered at towns along the route.

Warden James A. Johnson, who
several days ago informed Attorney
General Cummings that 'ALCATRAZ
is ready,' personally supervised the
transfer of the desperadoes from
the mainland to the fortress-like
island prison.

A group of heavily armed Fed-
eral men and guards from the new
prison beached in Tiburon, a town
north of the island, as the train
arrived.

The cars then were switched to
a large barge and a launch towed
it to the island dock. Spectators,
who were warned by the guards not
to approach too closely, said they
observed guard-boat men behind
the screen windows.

After the barge docked at the
island, prison automobiles took the
convicts up the steep roads of the
island to the newly reinforced cells.

The prisoners were brought here
in the government's plan to sepa-
rate the more despicable characters
among the convicts. Atlanta prison
officials also had reported an ex-
cape plot was hawking in the prison.
There and the convicts were
removed Sunday night, four days
ahead of schedule.

Capone Protested Transfer.

By The Associated Press

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Shaken from a
sound sleep and hauled out of his
prison cell in the Federal prison house at
midnight Sunday to be taken to
A lcatraz, Al Capone protested vigor-
ously against such treatment being
recorded "a model prisoner," his
attorney said today.

Frank A. Doughman, the attor-
ney, said guards entered Capone's
cell as the hundreds of inmates slept and gave him only a few
minutes to prepare for the trip.

Capone protested all during the
transfer to the guarded coaches,
according to the lawyer, asserting
he had obeyed all the rules and
giving guards to admit he had a per-
fect record.

Mr. Doughman declared prison
officials were "ticked to death"
Mr. Quinn, and that he
The announcement that Capone was in the group came from Sanford Bates, director of the Federal Prison Bureau at Washington, shortly after the special train bearing the prisoners from Atlanta postnally arrived here.

The train was shunted several times as it neared its destination to prevent any possible attempt to escape and to avoid crowded platforms at towns along the route.

When James A. Johnston, who several days ago informed Attorney General Cummings that "Alcatraz is ready," personally superintended the transfer of the desperadoes from the mainland to the famous island prison.

A group of heavily armed Federal men and guards from the new prison boarded at Tiburon, a town north of the island, as the train arrived.

The crew then switched to a large barge and a launch toward it to the island's dock. Spectators, who were warned by the guards not to approach too closely, said they observed gray-clad men behind the screen windows.

After the barge docked at the island, prison automobile took the convicts up the steep roads of the island to the newly reinforced cells.

The prisoners were brought here in the government's plan to segregate the more desperate characters among the convicts. According to plans made by the prison officials also had reported an escape plot was brewing in the prison others and the convicts were removed Sunday night, four days ahead of schedule.

Capone Protested Transfer.

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.--Shaken from a sound sleep and hustled out of his cell in the Federal prison here at midnight Sunday to be taken to Alcatraz, Al Capone protested vigorously against such treatment being accorded "a model prisoner," his attorney said today.

Frank A. Doughman, the attorney, said guards entered Capone's cell as the hundreds of inmates slept and gave him only a few minutes to prepare for the trip.

Capone protested all during the transfer to the guarded coach, according to the lawyer, asserting he had obeyed all the rules and getting guards to admit he had a perfect record.

Mr. Doughman declared prison officials were "dictated to death" to get rid of Capone, not that he caused trouble, but because he was the prison's "most noted prisoner".
MYSTERY IS SOLVED—
CAPONE AT ALCATRAZ

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22—
(UP)—Al Capone, king of the prohibition era gangsters, entered Alcatraz prison today in company with forty-two other federal prisoners classed as among the most dangerous convicts in the United States.
Al Capone
Spirited to Isle

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22.—(By International News Service.)—Presence of a large white house near Alcatraz Island shortly after 10 a.m. today led to reports that the transfer of forty-three prisoners, supposedly including Al Capone, from eastern prisons to the new federal "Devil's Island" in San Francisco Bay and had been accomplished.

No information or confirmation was forthcoming from prison authorities.

And there was no report of their transfer from train to boat at any northern bay point.

The heavily guarded "ghost train" on which the prisoners made a fast trip from Atlanta and other eastern points to California, arrived at Martinez shortly before 6 a.m.

After heading ostensibly for Oakland and the regular bay crossing to San Francisco, the train "back tracked" and crossed the Southern Pacific bridge at Martinez for the north side of San Francisco Bay.

This would have enabled the transfer to be made to boat at any number of isolated points, or at San Rafael, bay point near the prison.

It also would have been possible for the train to have made its way into the great Mare Island Naval Yard at Vallejo, although this was regarded as unlikely on account of the additional mileage that would have been required for the operation.
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug 25 (International News Service) — Urgent secrecy surrounded the expected arrival here today of 45 Federal convicts now reported to be “Scarface” Al Capone, from Atlanta Penitentiary for transfer to Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay—the American “Devil’s Island.”

A special squad of Department of Justice agents surrounded the train when locomotives were changed at Los Angeles. The scene was bristled with sawed-off shotguns, rifles and tear gas guns. Spectators were ordered to “stand away from the cars.”
Capone Feels He's Victimized
Transfer to Coast Prison an 'Injustice' and He May Start Legal Proceedings.

ATLANTA, Aug. 22.—Al Capone, America's first public enemy No. 1, feels that the Government has done him an injustice by removing him, along with forty-two dangerous prisoners, from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to the escape-proof Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay.

Capone believes he's victimized
Continued from Page 1.

Mr. Doughman, Capone's Atlanta attorney, revealed to the United Press that the former Chicago gangster is definitely a member of the convict group which was secretly removed by Government men from the penitentiary here at midnight on Saturday and entrained for a speedy trip across the continent.

Department of Justice officials have refused to confirm whether Capone is on the train, which is expected to reach San Francisco late today. The assumption is that the convicts are destined for Alcatraz Island, where the Government's incorrigibles are being confined.

Complains of Transfer.

An informant, who told me definitely that Capone is a member of the convict group, said that the Chicago gangster took his transfer from the Federal Penitentiary here.

Mr. Doughman, said, “Capone complained that his good prison record did not merit him being classed with the dangerous type of prisoner.

Continued on Page 2.
Committed of Transfer.

“Mr. Doughman, who told me definitely that Capone is a member of the convict group, said that the Chicago prison might mean something, that the convicts are being moved from Alcatraz, where the government's intentions are being concealed.

Complained of Transfer.

“My informant, who told me definitely that Capone is a member of the convict group, said that the Chicago prison might mean something,” Mr. Doughman said. “Capone complained that the government's intentions are being concealed. He did not merit him being classified with the dangerous type of prisoner that the government needs," Mr. Doughman said.

"Complained of Transfer.

Capone has made many attempts to obtain his release since his incarceration here on May 2, 1932, through the legal process of habeas corpus. His last attempt resulted in the federal court's denial of habeas corpus to Alcatraz, where the government's intentions are being concealed by the statute of limitations. It is in this last refusal of habeas corpus that a writ of certiorari is being sought from the highest court.

Prison Train Changes Route.

MARTINEZ, Calif., Aug. 22 (U. P. J.)

The course of the federal prison train, which is expected to be carrying Capone among forty-three prisoners, was changed abruptly today. It was announced that the train would be moved over the Shellville branch to the Northen Pacific line in Marin County.

This change would allow the train to enter Oakland, and route to Alcatraz Prison. While train crews guarded the train carefully, it was believed that the train would be moved over the Shellville branch to the Northen Pacific line in Marin County.

This change would allow the train to enter Oakland, and route to Alcatraz Prison. While train crews guarded the train carefully, it was believed that the train would be moved over the Shellville branch to the Northen Pacific line in Marin County.
CAPONE'S TRAIN REACHES COAST

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 22 (L.N.E.)—Ultimate secrecy surrounded the expected arrival here today of 43 Federal convicts, one reported to be "Scarface" Al Capone, from Atlanta Penitentiary for transfer to Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay—the new American "Devil's Island."

The circus train bearing the convicts passed through Los Angeles at 6:20 o'clock last night, but Southern Pacific Railway officials, enforced to secrecy by Department of Justice agents, refused to give out any information.

WASH. TIMES AUG 22 1934
'CAPONE TRAIN' DRAWING NEAR ISLE PRISON

AI MAY BE ABOARD, BUT NO ONE KNOWS; ALCATRAZ READY; GUARDS REPEL CURIOUS CROWD

(Picture on Back Page.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 29.—While two barred and guarded coaches neared Alcatraz prison tonight with its cargo of federal prisoners, no one appeared to know if Al Capone was one aboard.

United States Attorney General Cummings, after being quoted as saying that Capone is definitely not headed for the death penalty, designated for criminals of the savage type, refused to say anything more. However, from his utterances it appeared that Chicago's No. 1 income tax dodger is being moved.

He said:

"That's one point on which reports are wrong. Capone is not headed for Alcatraz. That's all I can say at this time."

At Del Rio, Tex., a guard on the Atlanta train threatened to shoot citizens who dared to try to get a peep at its passengers.

For a few moments, the train disregarded his warning but stepped back when he upraised his rifle and prepared to shoot.

At New Orleans some persons thought they recognized Capone, and newspaper photographers attempted to take pictures, but the man they had nominated quickly stepped aside.

There was no satisfaction to be had from Warden James A. Johnson at the federal government's "Devil's Island." He said simply that if Capone was coming he would be taken care of.
Scarface Al’s Whereabouts a Big Mystery

(Picture on Page 3.)

San Francisco, Calif., Aug. 25—(Special)—Considerable mystery developed tonight as to just where Al Capone, supposed to be serving an eleven-year sentence in Atlanta penitentiary, might be.

Attorney General Cummings, who is in San Francisco at the present time, was quoted by a daily newspaper today as saying the former gang chief of Chicago was not on his way west forty-two thousand four hundred sixty-five miles from Alcatraz Island, the government’s new “Devil’s Island,” in San Francisco Bay. At the same time he refused to say where Capone is, that “we never discuss such matters.”

Two Cars on Way.

Two closely guarded and steel-barred cars are now en route to the island from the Atlanta penitentiary. The cars left Atlanta last night before mid, the prisoners having been transferred one by one from their cells in the darkened institution to the trains.

Capone was believed to have been definitely recognized when the train reached New Orleans yesterday. A convict said he was on the car, spotted him out, and the person pointed out was said at least closely to resemble Capone. The second car, as of now, when no camera was aimed at him. In a “slip” guard on the train practically admitted that Capone was one of the “three prisoners” being transported to the new prison.

Guns Befitting a Univ.

Today at De Rio, Tex., a group threatened to shoot when security officers moved too close to the train bearing the trio. The security car’s guard was the driver, but the rear door had been fitted with rifles and machine guns belted throughout the two cars.

“Capone is not needed for Alcatraz,” Cummings was quoted as saying today. “That’s all I can say at this time. But that’s one point on which the newspapers are wrong.”

Capone in New York?

At the new prison, Warden James A. Johnson said, “If Capone’s coming here we are ready to take care of him."

The train leaving the city would arrive here Wednesday. It is expected the prisoners will be taken from the train at noon, then start for the island where they will be hustled into the new building and carried to the island.

Chicago Tribune

8.21.34
Where Capone May Be Imprisoned

The main building on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco bay, the prison to which Al Capone and other convicts are being moved. In the foreground is the exercise yard. The wing jutting to the right is the main cell block.

(Story on page 1.)

[Photo: Chicago Tribune]
Where Capone May Be Imprisoned on Alcatraz Island

The main building on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay, the prison to which Al Capone and other convicts are being moved. In the foreground is the exercise yard. The wing jutting to the right is the new cell block. (Story on page 1.)

[Associated Press Photo]
Report that Al Capone is aboard a heavily guarded train bearing him to the new federal prison on Alcatraz Island remained without official confirmation today.

United States Attorney General Homer R. Cummings declined to discuss the matter after the San Francisco Chronicle quoted him as saying that the former Chicago gang leader "is not headed for Alcatraz.

The train, presumably carrying Capone and forty-two other prisoners, passed through El Paso, Tex., about midnight. One of the prisoners, who closely resembled Capone—even to the long scar on his face—waved to a news reporter, but heavily armed guards refused to allow any one to communicate with the prisoners.

The prisoners should reach here late tomorrow.

Chicago American

61-28932-A  8-21-34
ISLAND WAITS FOR CAPONE.

The Convict Population of Alcatraz Is Only Forty-Seven.

(\textit{By the Associated Press})

San Francisco, Aug. 26.—Everything is ready for Al Capone—on a rock in San Francisco Bay.

Alcatraz Island, the new federal penitentiary for incorrigibles to which Capone and forty-two other convicts are being brought, has been ready for several days.

The convict population of the island—a twelve-acre rock a mile and a half from the San Francisco shore—was announced at forty-seven just prior to the attorney general's visit. It is equipped to hold several hundred.

Once a Spanish fortress, the island served for many years as a United States army disciplinary barracks until its transformation into a regular prison. Equipped with the latest devices of steel and weapons against attempted escape, it was described by Attorney General Cummings as "a vital part of our work of segregating the most dangerous criminals."

The swirling currents from the Golden Gate form a natural barrier against escape and also isolate the island against unauthorized communications from the outside.
AL CAPONE PASSES THROUGH CITY ON WAY TO ALCATRAZ

8/20/34

Former Overlord of Chicago Underworld Transferred from Atlanta

Heavily guarded by government officers, Al Capone, once supreme master of Chicago's underworld and now a federal convict, passed through New Orleans Sunday evening, with 42 other prisoners, to the new Alcatraz prison at San Francisco.

The prisoners are being transferred from the federal penitentiary in Atlanta. Alcatraz prison was recently established to house the more desperate criminals in federal prisons over the country.

The departure of Capone and his convict companions from Atlanta was guarded with the deepest secrecy. The fact that the former underworld chief was being transferred did not become known publicly until the train on which he was a passenger reached New Orleans.

The federal officers and prison guards traveled aboard private cars attached to a Louisville and Nashville railroad train which reached New Orleans early Sunday morning. The two cars carrying the prisoners and federal agents were switched from the L. and N. engine to a Southern Pacific locomotive at Esplanade avenue and the Mississippi river.

A train ferry was waiting at the ferry for the transfer, which took place around 6 p.m. The ferry was then dispatched across the river and the train and 42 companions of prisoners and guards headed westward.

Continued from Page One
AL CAPONE PASSES THROUGH CITY ON WAY TO ALCATRAZ

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Continued on Page Three

AL CAPONE PASSES THROUGH CITY ON WAY TO ALCATRAZ

Former Overlord of Chicago Underworld Transferred from Atlanta

Continued from Page One

was a passenger near New Orleans.

The federal officials and prisoners traveled aboard private cars attached to a Louisville and Nashville railroad train which reached New Orleans early Sunday night.

The two cars carrying the prisoners and federal agents were switched from the L. and N. engine to a Southern Pacific locomotive at Reipanois avenue and the Mississippi river.

A train ferry was waiting at the river for the transfer, which took place around 6 p.m. The ferry was then dispatched across the river and the train and accompanying prisoners and guards headed westward.

62-28933-A
Chicago Daily News

8-20-34

Alcatraz, San Francisco

The Chicago Daily News reports on the movement of prisoners from Alcatraz to Atlanta. The article discusses the reasons behind the transfer and the precautions taken to ensure the safety of the prisoners. The transfer was part of a broader policy to consolidate and manage the federal prison system more efficiently.
Warn Boats to Shun U. S. 'Devil's Island'

BY HAROLD HEROUX,
International News Service Staff
Correspondent.

ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL. Aug. 20.—Within a few days ferryboat captains will be changing their courses to avoid coming close to this island in the middle of San Francisco Bay and the site of Uncle Sam's newest federal penitentiary.

Because James A. Johnston, warden of America's so-called "Devil's Island," has erected huge signs for all to read, including ferryboat skippers.

A typical sign, painted in large black letters on a vivid yellow background, reads:
"Warning—Keep Off!"
"Persons attempting to enter without authority do so at their own risk!"

To back up this warning are numbers of trained gun guards, armed with the latest efficient equipment and stationed in a series of towers; some to be seen from a distance; other guards are concealed.

Advised of a report that Al Capone was being transferred here from Atlanta, Johnston said:
"Whether or not Al Capone is coming, we are ready for the worst of them."

Forty-eight "tough customers" are already in cells here.

Chicago American
8-20-34
62-27938-A.
CAPONE RUSHED TO NEW 'DEVIL'S ISLAND' CELL

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 20—
(By International News Service)—The train bearing forty-two federal prisoners from Atlanta to Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Bay slipped quietly through Houston early today. It was not known that the train had passed through Houston until several hours afterward.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20.—Al Capone, America's public enemy No. 1 long before the world ever heard of John Dillinger, is on his way to a new prison home.

He is being transferred, with great secrecy, from Atlanta penitentiary to the new Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Bay—which the federal prison authorities call "impeccable."

With forty-two other prisoners Capone was whisked out of the penitentiary in Atlanta in the early hours Sunday. Guarded by federal agents carrying automatic shotguns, the prisoners were placed in two specially built armored and barred railroad cars and started on their way to Alcatraz—the island prison fortress designed for convicts considered too dangerous to be kept in ordinary prisons.

Although federal authorities maintained a tight-lipped silence about reports the former Chicago gang leader was being sent to the Pacific coast prison, his presence in the group was established by newspapermen when the convict cars arrived here.

When the two cars were stopped for a change of trains a prisoner who strongly resembled Capone just grinned when some one called:

"Is that you, Al?"

While the cars waited to be ferried across the Mississippi River the guards kept the curious at a distance, but newspaper men got within hailing distance. One called out:

"Is Al Capone in there?"

One prisoner nodded his head and yelled back:

"In this car, by the sixth window."

AGREED IN WINDOW.

The occupant of window No. 6 looked just like the gang lord. He grinned when the reporter called to him and ducked hurriedly—just as Capone did in days gone by—when a photographer aimed a camera in his direction.

An unidentified official was asked if Capone had special drawing room accommodations. He replied brevity:

"Of course he hasn't."

Then he checked himself and added hurriedly:

"That is, if he was on here he'd be treated just like the rest of them."

Flies and paraphernalia for a jail break found in the cells of some of the forty-three prisoners speeded plans to send them to Alcatraz.

CAPONE ENEMY ABOARD.

The only other known prisoners reported in the group were "Placo" Eddie O'Brien, Eddie Colson and Alvin Crip. O'Brien and Colson were train robbers and Crip was a Chicago gunman, once an enemy of Capone.

Warden A. C. Adorholt of Atlanta accompanied the prisoners.

Extensive measures were taken to prevent news of the transfer from becoming known. Nothing was done until midnight Saturday. Then, in the darkness each block of cells, guards awakened each man separately and escorted him silently to the prison door. There four guards took him to the railroad cars, where he was assigned quarters for the transcontinental journey.

Capone is serving eleven years for income tax evasion. He was lodged in the Atlanta penitentiary on Aug. 4, 1922.
WHISK CAPONE ACROSS U. S. TO DUNGEON ISLE

Al Capone and 42 other federal prisoners from Atlanta were on their way today to America's Devil's Island.

As the convicts were being whisked across Texas in two specially built and heavily guarded prison cars, officials of Alcatraz island, the new federal prison in San Francisco bay, pointed out that escape from the place was practically impossible.

Capone's Departure Abrupt Life Capone and the others had been spirited away from the Atlanta penitentiary three days ahead of schedule after it was reported that files had been discovered in the cells of some of the men slated for removal.

The new home of Chicago's erstwhile public enemy No. 1, where he will serve more than eight years of his original 15-year term, was once a Spanish fortress. The island, a grim rock in the middle of the bay, served for many years as a U. S. army disciplinary barracks until its transformation into a regular prison.

Correnta Bay Escape

Equipped with the latest devices of steel and weapons against attempted escape, it was described by U. S. Atty. Gen. Cummings as a "vital part of our work of segregating the more desperate criminals."

The swirling currents and tides from the Golden Gate form a natural barrier against escape and also isolate the island against unauthorized communications from the outside.

Warden James A. Johnston, on the occasion of the inspection of the prison Saturday by Gen. Cummings, announced that everything was in readiness for the several hundred prisoners scheduled to be taken there.
Al Capone Is on Way to New 'Devil's Island'

(Picture on Back Page.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 18—(AP)—The Constitution says that Al Capone was among 43 prisoners transferred today from the federal penitentiary here to the government's new Alcatraz Island prison in San Francisco bay.

The transfer was made three days ahead of schedule because of the discovery of flies in the cells of some of the prisoners selected for removal.

In the special car attached to a regular passenger train leaving here at 3:15 a.m. were 35 prisoners who arrived last night from Pennsylvania en route to the new prison to which the government has announced its most notorious prisoners will be sent.

Serves in Shoe Shop.

Capone, former Chicago gang chieftain, has been doing a turn in the prison shoe shop to which he was assigned upon entering the prison three years ago to serve 11 years for income tax evasion.

Last night two passenger coaches were王国到 the federal penitentiary siding and a few minutes later the guards began searching the prisoners, one by one, from their cells to the cars.

The only prisoners whose names were learned besides Capone were Mickey Finn, Eddie O'Brien, Eddie Colon, and Alvin Crisp. O'Brien and Colon were identified by notorious train robbers and Crisp was said to be a former Chicago gangster and a bitter enemy of Capone before they were sent to the penitentiary.

Keep Convicts in Ignorance.

Working silently and under cover of darkness, the guards took every precaution to keep the news of the transfer from other prisoners, and it was presumed the 43 selected were not aware of the fact until they were tapped on the shoulder and told to dress.

Each prisoner was awakened separately, marched through the darkness in black coats and carried from the prison door to the cars by four guards. In the coaches they were seated immediately in quarters for the trip across the continent to the 'Devil's Island' of the United States, from which escape is considered impossible.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 18—(AP)—Two heavily guarded railroad coaches carrying two more or more prisoners from the federal penitentiary at Atlanta passed through here late today headed for Alcatraz Island.

A picket of government agents armed with automatic shotguns guarded the specially constructed steel barred coaches.

No one was allowed near the cars as they stood for ten minutes shunted off to a siding in the Louisville and Nashville yards waiting to be ferried across the Mississippi river.

Spectators were able to get within bailing distance.

Says Al's Among Them.

"Is Al Capone in there?" one called out.

A prisoner nodded his head and yelled back: "In this car—for the sixth window."

The prisoner at the sixth window closely resembled Capone.

Unable to distinguish the prisoner because of the poor light, the bystander called out again:

"Is that you, Al?"

"Al" or whoever it was, primed his head, but divided out of sight when a camera was aimed at him.

At the same time a uniformed prison guard standing on the train steps raised his gun and commanded the photographer to "get away from here."

Another man asked an unidentified official if Capone had special "drawing room accommodations."

Of course he hasn't," exclaimed the official. Checking himself, he added hurriedly: "That is, if he was on the train he'd be treated just like the rest of them."

Chicago Tribune

6.2.289324
Al Capone, shown at left, Chicago's erstwhile public enemy No. 1, who is being transferred from the Atlanta federal penitentiary to Alcatraz island prison off the Pacific coast. At bottom right is a view of desolate Alcatraz island, surrounded by the swirling waters of San Francisco Bay.

The island consists of a rocky bluff, the sides of which rise precipitously from the sea. Around the base of the bluff race the treacherous waters of the bay, making approach or departure by swimming almost impossible.

The island is a mile long and narrow. Its area is twelve and one-half acres. The prison includes its own recreation and hospital facilities, and is a self-sufficient establishment. It is more than a mile from the nearest point of the mainland.
SENT TO 'DEVIL'S ISLAND'

Al Capone, shown at left, Chicago's erstwhile public enemy No. 1, who is being transferred from the Atlanta federal penitentiary to Alcatraz Island prison off the Pacific coast. At bottom right is a view of desolate Alcatraz Island, surrounded by the swirling waters of San Francisco Bay.

ALCATRAZ SITS ON HIGH BLUFF IN CHOPPY SEA

Prison for Capone Formerly Used by U. S. Military; Only One Escape Recorded

Desolate Alcatraz, known as America's "Devil's Island," was established as a military prison twenty-five years ago. At the request of Attorney General Cummings it was transferred to the Department of Justice last October, so that the government might confine there 600 of its most dangerous convicts.

In the records of the prison during the years it was used by the military, only one escape occurred. This was accomplished through forged release papers.

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The island is a mile long and narrow. Its area is twelve and one-half acres.

The prison includes its own recreation and hospital facilities, and is a self-sufficient establishment. It is more than a mile from the nearest point of the mainland.
Al Capone Bound for Grim Island Prison at Alcatraz

Sped by Train With 42 Others From Atlanta; Faces Eight More Years.

From the comparative ease and quiet of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Chicago's own Al Capone was yesterday herded for the grim and desolate island prison, Alcatraz, in San Francisco Bay.

The country's erstwhile No. 1 hood man was one of forty-three government prisoners to be removed from their Atlanta cells at daylight yesterday, according to the Atlanta Constitution.

IN SPECIAL COACHES.

At 6:10 a.m. they were herded aboard a couple of special coaches and left Atlanta for San Francisco via the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The only prisoners whose names were learned besides Capone were "Prison Eddie" O'Brien, Eddie Colson and Alvin Crisp. O'Brien and Colson were identified as notorious train robbers and Crisp was said to be a former Chicago gunman and a bitter enemy of Capone before they were sent to the penitentiary.

MOVE DISCLOSED.

Government officials made every effort to keep Capone's transfer a secret.

It was understood that the reason for secrecy was to avert any possibility of an attempt by an army of criminals to storm the train and free not only Capone but the more desperate criminals who are his traveling companions.

At the federal prison at Atlanta no confirmation was forthcoming as to whether there had been a movement of prisoners.

Capone has been doing a term in the prison shoe shop, to which he was assigned upon entering the prison three years ago to serve eleven years for income tax evasion.

(A description of Alcatraz prison, America's "Devil's Island," appears on Page 2.)
SAN ANTONIO, TEX. -- THE TRAIN BELIEVED TO BE CARRYING AL CAPONE
AND SOME 40 OTHER PRISONERS FROM ATLANTA TO ALCATRAZ PRISON WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE HERE AT 2:50 P.M. FEDERAL AND RAILROAD OFFICIALS MAINTAINED STRICT SECRECY REGARDING THE TRIP.

8/20--R154P C-0
PROBE CAPONE RULES OF BERWYN TAVERNS

Mayor Maurice Shay of Berwyn today ordered Chief of Police John Regan to investigate all taverns in the suburb, and if he finds any former associates in the one-powerful Capone syndicate to run them out of town. The action followed reports that the Capones have begun moving their gambling interests from Cicero to Berwyn.
Berwyn Balks Capone Gang Tavern Rule

Acting on reports that members of the once powerful Capone gang are invading Berwyn with their slot machines, gambling houses and outlaw liquor, Mayor Maurice Shay today ordered Chief of Police John Regan to investigate every tavern owner.

Tavern owners are said to have been promised immunity from the 1 o'clock closing ordinance if they took on beer put out by brewers in which the gangsters have an interest.

Mayor Shay revealed he had asked for the resignations of Frank O. Retting and David Radcliffe, members of the police and fire commission.

Mayor Shay's action followed a conference of Cook County village mayors with State's Attorney Courtney last Tuesday. At that time Mr. Shay was complimented by the prosecutor for closing the Club Nite in Berwyn, when it was learned that "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn and "Loud 'Dog'" Shay, well-known hoodlums, had an interest in the place.
A. C. CAPONE

AL. CAPONE

Taverns Promised Immunity

Tavern owners are said to have been promised immunity from the 1 o'clock closing ordinance if they took on beer-put not by breweries in which the gangsters have an interest. This protection is reported to have been arranged through certain town officials. Mayor Shay said yesterday that he had decided to act on these reports.

"It has been brought to my attention that certain political appointees and office holders are encouraging the migration of the gangsters," he asserted. "While I have nothing definite on which to act, I have ordered Chicago to investigate the reports of every tavern owner."

Mayor Shay said he was aware that the old Capone syndicate had been gradually shifting its seat of operation from Cicero to Berwyn, the suburb directly to the west. Coordinated action by the state's attorney and federal agents in seizing slot machines and raiding illicit stills is believed to have spurred the gangsters to seek a more quiet territory for their business.

It was also current that the old Capone syndicate had been gradually shifting its seat from Cicero to Berwyn, the suburb directly to the west. Coordinated action by the state's attorney and federal agents in seizing slot machines and raiding illicit stills is believed to have spurred the gangsters to seek a more quiet territory for their business.

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Berwyn Mayor Acts to Block Old Capone Gang

Reports Hoodlums Are Invading Town.

Another on reports that members of the once powerful Capone gang were invading Berwyn with their slot machines, gambling houses, and outlaw liquor, Mayor Maurice Shay yesterday ordered Chief of Police John Regan to make a thorough investigation of every tavern owner. Should any of them be found to have bootleg connections, the mayor said, their licenses will be revoked immediately.

For some time reports have been current that the old Capone syndicate has been gradually shifting its seat from Cicero to Berwyn, the suburb directly to the west. Concerned action by the state's attorney and federal agents in seizing slot machines and reeling illicit stills is believed to have spurred the gangsters to seek a more quiet territory for their businesses.

Taverns Promised Immunity.

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"It has been brought to my attention that certain political apostles and office holders are encouraging the migration of the gangsters," he asserted. "While I have nothing definite on which to act, I have ordered Chief Regan to investigate the record of every tavern owner."

War on Gambling.

The mayor and Chief Regan consulted the state's attorney recently on the alleged activities of a slot machine and gambling syndicate in the suburb. After promising his cooperation, State's Attorney Courtney complimented the mayor on his recent action with regard to the Club Rita at Western avenue and Roosevelt road.

The club opened for a few days before a license had been applied for. Mayor Shay said when he learned "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, Capone gunner, and Louis (Doc) Stacy, another well known hoodlum, were reported to be interested in it he closed the club immediately. Recently it was reopened under reputable management, he declared.

Ministers Pledge Aid.

When asked of the investigation the Rev. Warren N. Clark, president of the Berwyn Ministers' association, promised the cooperation of the organization to keep hoodlums out of the suburb. At a recent board meeting another minister arose and announced that unless village officials took action, he would not to it that a vigilance committee was formed to take matters into their own hands.

Following the board meeting Tuesday night, Mayor Shay revealed he had asked for the resignations of Frank O. Metzler and David Radcliffe, the two members of the police and fire commission, both former appointees from the previous administration. "For the good of the community and the department," was the reason Mayor Shay gave for his action. He said they would be replaced by a board of three.

Chicago Tribune
8-16-34

62-287933-A
Capone Hurts Hand in Prison Shop

A hand injury, received in the shoe shop at Atlanta, Ga. of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., forcing Al Capone, former Chicago mob leader, to go to the prison hospital daily for treatment. The injury is not serious, but physicians are carefully watching it.
The gangsters were all convicts, both in Capone and others.

That scene, which includes all kinds of the gangsters assaulting each other, was considered in planning for future engagements. It is a reenactment of a highly intelligent, modern society in which all convicts would be free to express themselves.

If there should be no copilot available on another occasion, it might be arranged to have the convicts with a dastardly, bloodthirsty or raving man between them.
AL CAPONE

Big-Shot Al Capone Bets Cigaretts on Prison Pugilists

ATLANTA, July 5.—Al Capone enjoyed his Fourth of July—he took time out from work in a shoe shop at the federal penitentiary to watch a two-hour boxing show.

The one-time big gang leader of Chicago, in the best of health, climbed on a bench and shouted advice to the boxers and wagered cigarettes on the outcome of the fight, cigarettes being the legal tender of the penitentiary. The show was an all-prison affair.

Capone entered the prison two years ago. He is serving eleven years for federal income tax evasion.

Chicago American, July 5, 1934

62-28933-A
CAPONE LOSES LIBERTY PLEA

NEW ORLEANS, May 29—(AP)—Al Capone, American No. 1 public enemy of prohibition times, today lost his appeal for release from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

The United States District Court of Appeals here denied the appeal of the former gangster chief of Chicago for release from the penitentiary on a writ of habeas corpus where he is serving a 10 year sentence for evasion of the income tax laws.

The former beer and liquor baron sought the writ on the contention that the offenses for which he was convicted were barred by the three-year statute of limitations.
ADD CAPONE, NEW ORLEANS

THE APPLICATION FOR THE WRIT, APPEALED FROM THE ATLANTA DISTRICT
COURT, WAS BASED ON CAPONE'S CONTENTION THAT THE STATUTE OF LIMITA-
TION HAD EXPIRED WHEN HE WAS INDICTED FOR DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT OF
INCOME TAX.

THE DECISION WAS WRITTEN BY SENIOR CIRCUIT JUDGE NATHAN P. BRYAN,
AND CIRCUIT JUDGES JOSEPH C. HUTCHINSON, JR., AND SAMUEL H. SIBLEY.

5/29--R1203F (JO)

NOT EBCORDED

62-28933-A
NEW ORLEANS--THE U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS TODAY DENIED ALPHONSE CAfone. A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS WHICH WOULD HAVE FREED HIM FROM ATLANTA PENITENTIARY.

5/29--R1126A
Capone Lawyers File New Writ for Liberty

Court Sets Saturday for U. S.
To Act in Plea

ATLANTA, June 15 (AP)—
Another effort to obtain the release of Alphonse "Al" Capone after a four-year detention in the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary for income tax evasion charges, today shoulders onto Judge E. H. Hansen's docket.

Judge Hansen will set a hearing for 10 A.M. Tuesday and listen to the arguments for and against the release of Capone on a habeas corpus petition filed by Jack Doughman.

Mr. Doughman, a Chicago lawyer, is associated with William A. Redfield and William J. Hughes, Jr., both of Washington, D.C., in the case.
CAPONE MUSTERS PRISON MOB
TO SAVE SELF FROM FOES

BY TARLETON COLIER
ATLANTA, Nov. 11.--A dark, gray-stripped prisoner, pacing at the
telegraph desk in an Atlanta hotel and the other night, wrote a
message to his father. It announced the lad's freedom. It
concluded:

"You are the best and in
the world...Son, so
bog was John Capone, son
of prisoner No. 4085 of the
Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. Arriving
from Chicago for his monthly
visit to his father, he had
imparts the first duty imposed
him by his father's friends, to say
it was well and he had gained
himself that assurance of loyalty

REDEEMING QUALITY.

Alphonse Capone, undoubtedly,
possessed the quality that attracts
the loyalty of those he trusts and
commands without it
could not have become the
leader of a powerful outlaw
band in which men lived and
fattened on violence, and every
one had a price on his head.

This loyalty, may not always be
metal clubs from the prison shops
are no less dangerous.

DOMINATES FIVE MEN.

Capone dominates also the five
men who live with him in cell B-3
of section A in the Atlanta
prison. It is a mutually sym-
 pathetic group which dwells there
subject, of course, to being shifted
at any time even if this is writ-
ten. They are outlaws with the
burden of many years imprisonment
upon them, restless and
reckless souls.

Sentinels of the six men total
177 years and all but one of the
other five are facing longer terms
than Al Capone. That one is Joe
McCann, sent from New York for
money order theft and forgery
and, like Capone, in for
a stretch of ten years.

The others have the name of
desperate criminals, as their hope-
lessly long terms indicate, and three
of them have known the game of
turf chases.

Dennis Kollback and Chippie
Robinson are two of them. They
were partners in a small robber
venture in St. Louis which ended
as all outlaw ventures must end
at last, in failure, in arrest and in

BODYGUARD—One of Al Capone's cell-mates, who acts
as a bodyguard in prison. This is Joseph McCann, serving
10 years for money order theft in New York.
inspired by affection as is the case of his son. Reward of one sort or another, promise of reward, or mental and spiritual stimula-
tion may gather men to a leader.
In the Atlanta penitentiary, Capone has musterid a following of fellow-prisoners, a sort of new pal, who accompany him upon
occasions of recreation when all prisoners mingle together.
He may need help sometimes, because he has enemies here and
in a sense is "on the spot," afraid of his repulsed wealth, several
prisoners are known to have made
arrangements to benefit him for
money. A more active danger
comes from underworld figures
who had reason to hate him in
the old days and whom fate
has sent to the Atlanta prison.
And then there are men whose
crimes he has incurred for one
reason or another - for
gratitude, social, or otherwise-
since he has been here. Already
the tales of several prisoners
in which Capone or members of
his bodyguard have figured
the details of which have been
carefully veiled by the tight
sentence of twenty-five years
each. They were sent to Atlanta
from Pennsylvania.
Carter Hose is another of
Capone's acquaintances in for a
year stretch. He was sentenced in
Atlanta, also, for mail robbery.
Armand Marcus is the sixth
man of the group. Marcus is the
usual type of the intense, ner-
vous man. He has the name of being
a "pestilential," a "firebrand," and he is doing 22 years for
murder.
The six are huddled together in
the large cell nearly 12 hours of
every day, for the most part with
out much conversation but with
a great deal of understanding.
Capone's dominance of the group
seems inevitable, but his leadership outwardly has amounted to
nothing more than to establish a
standard of order department.
Others who have dwelt in section
"A" say there has never been
a quarrel among these prisoners.
There has never been a differ-
cence of any sort, says anyone about the
occupancy of the bunk, two
of which are upper in the four
bunks. The details of which have been

carefully veiled by the tight
sentence of twenty-five years
each. They were sent to Atlanta
from Pennsylvania.
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bunks. The details of which have been

PARTNER—Edward W. O'Brien, who is Al Capone's
actual partner in the Atlanta Federal prison. O'Brien
was star shortstop of the prison ball team known as the
"Commodore Feds."

Al Capone is a leader of the underworld and which have not gone
into Capone's record.
In the bodyguard of the big
man are to be found "Rath-
er" Daisey, "Dago" Marks, Carl Bels-
ton, known as "Pegleg," Armand Marcus, "Stinker," a laundry
worker, a prisoner from Wash-
ington known generally as "Lc-" and another named Melnick.
and a few others.
The bodyguard is a gentle
and kind Capone, accustomed to
vagabond habits, figures he may need help here. The old men of
machine guns and shotguns
are gone, but knives and

with a sustained interval while his
Elmstine play at dominos in the
leisure hour after the radio is
turned off. Cards and dice being
forbidden—although the latter are
occasionally in short
quarters—have devised a sort of
joke to be played with dominos.
It can and does at times, be
ome a furious gamblng game,
but Capone rarely takes part. He
is the banker of gamblers rather
than himself a participator.
With no great amount of money
in circulation among the men,
cigarettes become the prison cur-
rency. With cigarettes you buy
favors, your reward services, you
up the marker, you bet on ball
makers. They are legal tender in
this part of the world.

Neither at gambling nor at
backgammon, whether the award
is a cigarette or a million dollars, is Al Capone likely to be strewn
or disinclined. He is described as
"deep, not glib and rational.
His habits and tastes are normal
and intelligently calculated to be
of service to the public.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 3 OF 11

BUFILE NUMBERS:
32-15941
62-32480
62-35259
subject Capone, Alphonse
file number 32-15941
section number 1
serials 1-411X

total pages 226

pages released 224
pages withheld 2
exemption(s) used 63,66,67c,72
To: U. S. Department of Justice
   Bureau of Investigation
   Washington, D. C.

   Attention: J. E. Hoover
   Director

Subject: Records as to twenty-eight known gangsters

1.- Attached you will find a list of twenty-eight persons known to be gangsters and racketeers in Chicago.

2.- This list is forwarded to your office for the purpose of ascertaining if any of the twenty-eight named have a previous record outside of Chicago.

3.- If your files contain any record as to the twenty-eight named receipt of such copies of records will be appreciated.

4.- There is being forwarded to you under separate cover No. 58 of Criminal Justice, the official publication of the Chicago Crime Commission. In this issue you will find matters that may be of interest to your office.

R. W. Dvorak
Assistant Operating Director

Please address all communications to Chicago Crime Commission and not to individuals.
In re: Chicago's Well Known Gang Leaders and Gangsters

The following is a partial list of Chicago's most prominent, well-known and notorious gangsters:

Alphonse Capone alias "Scar Face Capone"
  "Al Capone"
  "Al Brown"

Tony ("Mops") Volpe

Ralph Capone

Frank Rice alias "Frank Cline"
  "Frank Cline"

Jack Somers alias "Jack ("Machine Gun") McGurn"

James Belcastro

Rocco Fennelly

Lawrence ("Dago Lawrence") Magano

Jack Zuta

Jack Fusick

Frank Diamond

George ("Bugs") Moran

Joe Aiello

Edward ("Spike") O'Donnell

Joe ("Polack Joe") Saltis

Frank McElrane

Vincent McElrane

William Blewett
The above list represents persons who are constantly in conflict with the law.
U. S. Girds for Drive Against Chicago Crime

Calls Guzik Verdict Blow to Gangs.

All federal law enforcement agencies in Chicago are being coordinated for a concerted campaign against crime. This was announced in Washington yesterday by Attorney General Mitchell in the wake of the government's conviction of Jack Guzik, Capone gangster and public enemy on charges of evading the income tax.

The conviction of Guzik was regarded in Washington as the most far-reaching blow so far dealt to the Capone gang. Attorney General Mitchell announced that the federal authorities in Chicago are being supported by the "stiffening and strengthening" of the various federal agencies.

Help Sent from Washington.

Assistant Attorney General William J. Froelich has been in Chicago for several weeks assisting United States Attorney George R. Johnson to coordinate the several branches of federal service for an assault upon crime on all fronts. The district attorney had not disclosed the purpose of Froelich's assignment. A telegram received from Washington by the Attorney General advised him that the enforcement of...
The conviction of Gunck was reported by gavel. The conviction of Gunck was reported by gavel. Assistant Attorney General W. W. Froelich has been in Chicago for several weeks assisting United States Attorney George E. Johnson to coordinate the several branches of federal service for an assault upon crime in all parts. The district attorney had not disclosed the purpose of Mr. Froelich's assignment, but it is believed in Washington by the attorney general.

Additional investigators from Washington have been sent to Chicago, but neither the attorney general nor the district attorney would disclose how many, if any. However, that the Internal Revenue Department's intelligence unit, headed by A. F. Hardon, has been reinforced with more agents. This unit handles sabotage and frauds and is regarded as the most potent of federal crime fighting agencies.

Hopes for More Convictions.

District Attorney Johnson, in keeping with his policy of filing only with indictments and verdicts, declined to amplify the announcement of the attorney general. As to the conviction of Gunck, he had only this to say:

"We hope it proves more and ever greater achievements of a similar nature."

In refusing to discuss the federal campaign against crime, Mr. Johnson declared: "If words could drive the official and criminal gangs out of Chicago they would have been gone long ago. The Bible says the guilty fleeth from the shadow."

The district attorney expressed disgust with so-called crusades launched with headlines and declared that such methods have little success against machine gunners and bomb hurlers. He phrased his remarks as the commencement of a litany of Sophocles in "Edipus the King"—"Words cannot scare him who knows not at deeds."

Many Forces Involved.

The local federal agencies include the prohibition forces, the secret service, the Internal Revenue agents, and intelligence unit, the Immigration authorities, the department of justice bureau of investigation, the postal inspectors, the navigators bureau, and the inspectors.

As an example of the type of work executed through the coordination of these forces, local authorities cited a hypothetical case. If a peddler is found to be accepting bribes for protecting bootleggers, he can be prosecuted for conspiracy to violate the drug laws. The peddler's income may be found sufficient to justify prosecution for tax fraud.

Deport When Ever Possible.

Immigration authorities are cooperating with all branches of the service and deporting all aliens who enter the country illegally or have sufficient criminal record.
August 11, 1930.

DEAR SIR:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of August 5, 1930, requesting records on twenty-eight gangsters whose names you furnished.

While, no doubt, the files of the National Division of Identification and Information contain records of many individuals answering these names, I cannot vouch for the fact that they are identical with the persons you have in mind unless copies of the fingerprints of these gangsters are furnished, or their Chicago police numbers given as a key to such records.

I will be very glad to supply you with all data in our possession concerning these individuals upon receipt of further information along the lines just set out.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Dear Mr. Hoover:-

This will acknowledge receipt of your kind letter advising that you are unable to furnish the previous records of twenty-eight gangsters submitted unless these are accompanied by copy of finger prints or police numbers.

Enclosed you will find a list of the twenty-eight gangsters. Preceding each name you will find what is known in the Chicago Police Department as the Bureau of Identification picture number. Where police or picture numbers are missing you will find following the name finger print code numbers and letters.

I trust that the information now submitted is sufficient and if not I will be pleased to furnish anything further that may be necessary to obtain the previous records that may be in the possession of your department as to the persons named.

R. W. Dvorak
Assistant Operating Director

United States Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention of John Edgar Hoover, Director
Philadelphia Police Dept.

Alphonse Capone alias "Roar Face Capone"

- 94550 Tony ("Mops") Volpe
- C-1276 Ralph Capone
- C-5550 Frank Rio alias "Frank Kline"
- C-5550 Frank Rio alias "Frank Gline"
- C-1702 Jack Demore alias "Jack ("Machine Gun") McGurn"
- 71761 James Beleastro
- Pocco Fannelli 32 M 0
- C-13352 Lawrence ("Dago Lawrence") Mangano
- C-2283 Joe ("Police Joe") Seilis
- C-17917 Wyles O'Donnell
- C-4993 William ("Klondike") O'Donnell
- C-12751 Joseph ("Pappy") Genero
- C-4996 James ("Fur") Sammons

Dept. Elphonso

San Francisco 36948

Terry Duggan 14 T
Aug 1, 1930

I beg to acknowledge your letter of August 12, 1930, and to furnish for your information, the following criminal records of a number of the gangsters mentioned in the list which accompanied the communication referred:

ALPHONSE CAPONE, Philadelphia, Pa., Eastern State Penitentiary (GC-5657), subject to Alphonse Capone, GC-5657, received Philadelphia County Prison, Mays Landing, Pa., May 10, 1929, charge carrying concealed deadly weapon; sentence, one year.

As Alphonse Capone, GC-5657, arrested Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., May 14, 1929, charge malicious character and carrying concealed deadly weapon; disposition not given.

As Alphonse Capone, GC-5657, Eastern State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa., August 9, 1929, from Philadelphia County Prison, Mays Landing, Pa., charge carrying concealed deadly weapon; sentence, one year. The following histories appear on this point:

"Al Capone, New York City, suspected endeavor; discharged.
Al Capone, Chicago, Ill., November 50th.

As Alphonse Capone, GC-5657, arrested Police Department, Miami, Fla., May 6, 1929, charge investigation - vacancy released on writ May 5, 1929; forfeited $100 bond.

The following is the report of the same ALPHONSE, possibly identical with the ALPHONSE referred to in your inquiry on page 19, Alphonse GC-1278:

As Ralph Capone, GC-1097, arrested Police Department, New Orleans, La., May 20, 1929, charge violation of Section 1580 - dangerous and suspicious - visible means of support; discharged.

As Ralph James Capone, GC-1164, arrested Police Department, Memphis, Tn., February 5, 1929, charge investigation; released.
AN ALBIE, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as Joseph Albie, 23, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given. The following information appears on subject's record:

AN ALBIE, Joseph Albie, an agent of Chicago united by Chicago Police.

AN ALBIE, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as Joe Albie, 23, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, December 23, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given.

Joe Albie, 23 yrs, untailed school, 6th grade, 314 North East, 7th & Lake; 113 West, 1928, charge expected; held to grand jury, 113 West, 1928.

Joe Albie, 23 yrs, school, inquiry made by the Chicago, Ill., Police Department, this print bearing the following information:

11-19-1949, Joe Albie, 2/12/49, general principles; disposition not given. The following information appears on this print:

AN ALBIE, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as William Albie, 32, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, November 21, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given. The following information appears on this print:

William Albie, 32 yrs, 11/19/49, Illinois ave, 5th, and defend.

Chicago, 2/17/49, language; 6th, 4/20/49.

Albion, 2/17/49, general principles; 6th, 4/20/49.

Albion, 2/17/49, language; 4th in number.

Albion, 2/17/49, language; 4th in number; 4th in number.

Albion, 2/17/49, 4/20/49; 4th in number; 4th in number.

AN ALBIE, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as William Albion, 20, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given.

AN ALBIE, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as William Albion, 20, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, October 16, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as William O'Connell, 20, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, August 8, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL, Chicago Police (1937-49). Subject as William O'Connell, 20, arrested Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, August 8, 1949, for general principles; disposition not given.

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William O'Connell, 20, received United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, August 13, 1937, from Chicago, Ill., as an agent for violating Internal Revenue laws; sentence 16 months.
FOR ATTENTION OR ACTION
AS INDICATED

Director
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Appel
Mr. Egan
Mr. Guinane
Mr. Harvey
Miss Matthew
Miss Beahm
Mrs. Peake

Room 320
Room 318
Room 422
Room 416
Room 433
Room 419
Room 419
Room 420
Room 420
Room 420

Inspectors
Division Seven
Bureau Files Division
Personnel Files Division
Local Bureau office
Identification Division

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No. 22 12-30

V. W. Hughes,

32-1594-2X

NOT RECORDED 12-30
CRIME FIGHTERS
UNITE IN BATTLE
TO UPHOLD LAW

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

The Chicago regional group of the
Association of Law Enforcement Of-
cers of America was organized yester-
day at the University of Chicago to
meet the challenge of organized crime.

Its first action was to elect Acting
Police Commissioner John H. Alcock
as president and to adopt resolutions
condemning the new code of criminal
protection passed by the American
Institute of Law and recommending
the establishment of a state bureau of
criminal identification and investiga-
tion under the department of public
welfare.

From Many Organizations.

More than one hundred officers and
representatives of crime fighting or-
ganizations met in the hall of the Uni-
versity of Chicago Science Building to
consider the problem of organized crime.

They urged measures to strengthen the
new federal prohibition bureau to the
extent of making it a department of the
peted law enforcement system of the
federal government. They urged that all
states adopt the new code of criminal
law enforcement.

They favored the establishment of a
state bureau of criminal identification
services under the department of public
welfare.

Alcock Sees Hope for Future.

Commissioner Alcock said he was
very hopeful for the future, with such
an organization to help him. He sugges-
ted that when complaints come in
concerning organized crime they should
be investigated thoroughly with the
help of the department of public
welfare and the department of social
workers.

Crime Situation.

Crime situation as given at the con-
cference as follows:

Prof. Charles E. Morison—The
crime situation in Chicago is deter-
mined by the lack of law enforcement.
They rely on the ability
of the people to fight crime. They are
good at dealing with organized crime,
but not as good at dealing with
criminal groups that use the
police to their advantage. They are
good at dealing with the
police, but not as good at dealing with
the police. They are
good at dealing with the
police, but not as good at dealing with
the police.

Mr. Alcock opened the meeting with
a talk on the extent to which
the new law will affect organized
crime. There are many
people who are
affected by the
new law, but there are
people who are not
affected by the
new law.

Mr. Alcock said that the new law
will be of great benefit to the
people. It will give them
more protection against
organized crime.

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will be of great benefit to the
people. It will give them
more protection against
organized crime.
The establishment of a state bureau of criminal identification and investigations under the department of public welfare.

From M Organizations.

More than a hundred officials and representatives of crime fighting organizations met at the hall of the Social Science conference at the call of Prof. August Vollmer, head of the department of police administration at the university.

They discussed everything from the federal prohibition bureau to the city chief of police in the far, flung metropolis area which comprises both large independent communities. In the "new" forum that resulted many suggestions for meeting the crime problems were offered and discussed.

"We are weaklings if we don't see the law as a necessary evil," said Prof. Vollmer, founder of the police of Berkeley, Cal. "It is a question of government by gangster, for gangsters, or a government by the people for the people. The choice is yours."

Aleck Sees Hope for Future.

Commissioner Aleck said he was very hopeful for the future, with such an organization to help him. He suggested that no complaints from the organization officials would be well received and the police would be ready to cooperate and assist in the prevention of crime.
CHICAGO POLICE UNITE TO FIGHT GANGS

Map War on Crime With Modern Methods; Condemn

More than one hundred law enforcement officers, judges, and civic leaders of the Chicago Regional Association of Law Enforcement Officers endorsed yesterday at the Municipal Opera House in Chicago, United States, the adoption of the following resolutions recommending a thorough

1. The establishment of a joint police commission to study the problems of law enforcement in the city of Chicago and to make recommendations for the improvement of the police department.

2. The establishment of a system of fingerprinting and identification to aid in the prevention and detection of crime.

3. The establishment of a central law enforcement agency to coordinate the activities of the various police and detective agencies in the city.

4. The establishment of a system of community policing to involve the public in the maintenance of law and order.

5. The establishment of a system of training and education for the police officers to improve their effectiveness in law enforcement.

6. The establishment of a system of rewards for the reporting of crime and the capture of criminals.

7. The establishment of a system of surveillance and investigation to detect the activities of criminals.

8. The establishment of a system of publicity and education to encourage the cooperation of the public in law enforcement.

These resolutions were adopted at the annual conference of the Chicago Regional Association of Law Enforcement Officers.

ANNE H. GODDARD, President

Chicago Regional Association of Law Enforcement Officers.

W. E. ROBERTSON, Secretary

Chicago Regional Association of Law Enforcement Officers.

D. W. SMITH, Treasurer

Chicago Regional Association of Law Enforcement Officers.
HOOVER URGES PUBLIC TO RISE AGAINST GANGS

Refuses New Laws Striking at Rackets; Admits Helping Combat "Hidous" Violators

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP)
The head of the nation today appealed to the public to throw its weight behind the weapons of the law to break up racket activities.

President Hoover said he received a mobilization of public support behind the present laws would solve the problem.

The President said, the federal government was aiding local authorities "to overcome a hideous gangster and corrupt justice at some local governments."

Refuses New Laws.

He added, however, that he did not plan to ask Congress for any extension of criminal laws to cover "racketeering" and that reports to that effect were "exaggerated."

"Every single state has enough laws that cover such criminality," Mr. Hoover said, "what is needed is the enforcement of those laws and not more laws."

Virtually similar comment was made by Attorney General Mitchell, who recently disclosed the government had sent agents to Chicago to operate against organized gangs there through the federal narcotic, immigration, white slave and racketeering laws.

Admits Breakdown.

"It is a fact," Mitchell said, "that our laws are not being enforced. Nevertheless, the control of racketeering is primarily a state function."

The Attorney General already had announced that an agent had been sent by the Department of Justice to acts as an assistant to the United States Attorney in Chicago.

Treasury officials also had made known that they were correlating the incomes of racketeers and other gangsters to see if action could be "fruitful" against them.

-- 32-15941-2X --

NOT RECORDED

15941

32-19

32-15941-2X
WASHINGTON POST

November 22, 1930.

HOUSE ACTION SEEN AGAINST GANGSTERS

Woodruff to Request Curb on Smugglers in West Planned.

BLOW AT DRUG TRAFFIC

(Associated Press.)

Gangsters, racketeers and narcotics smugglers are to get a dose of preventive medicine from the law enforcing branches of the Federal Government.

Direct Congressional action against the machinations of the lawless may add potency to the Government's administrations before it finishes.

As the Customs Bureau announced yesterday it was going to concentrate expert narcotic agents on the Pacific Coast to combat smuggling, a member of Congress said he would demand legislation specifically authorizing Federal agencies to harmonize with State and Federal governments in their work against racketeers.

Representative Woodruff (Republican), Michigan, has under formulation a measure he will present to the House ordering direct action to prevent what he termed the alarming spread of racketeering.

"When a man can go from Chicago to California, as the papers have it, and threaten the life of a man who is selling grape juice, something must be done," Woodruff said.

The Michigan representative said the racketeers received most of their revenue from the man in a legitimate business "and he is entitled to protection."

He added that in many cases, city, county and State officials had failed to halt racketeering. He commended Attorney General Mitchell for fortifying Federal forces in Chicago for work against gangsters.

The Customs Bureau's staff of narcotic experts is to be headed by Melvin L. Hanks, credited with the successful prosecution of the Lau Lee opium case in Honolulu.

He will have agents in Seattle, Portland, San Diego and Los Angeles in addition to his San Francisco headquarters. The work will be of immediate narcotic-smuggling along the West Coast and across the Mexican and Canadian borders.
CAPONE TO BE TRIED
AS TAX LAW EVADER

U. S. to Push Indictment and Court Action, High Official Is Quoted.

HOOVER WARS ON GANGS

New York, Nov. 21—A copyrighted Washington dispatch to the New York World from its bureau in the Capital says:

That Al Capone, Chicago racketeer, will be indicted and tried for defrauding the Government out of income taxes before the coming winter is over was the prediction made to-day by a responsible official of the Treasury Department. Already sufficient evidence to indict the gangster chief is in hand, he said, and it will be presented to a grand jury in the near future.

Capone has been under investigation by representatives of the Intelligence unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue for months. He and a half dozen more of his lieutenants, it is believed, will follow his brother, Frank Gusik, Frank Ritte, and others to the bar of justice.

President Hoover is backing the drive against Capone and his lieutenants. He instructed the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury to proceed and spare neither man nor money to break up the gangs that have terrorized Chicago and other cities. This step was taken last April, and immediately representatives of the Bureau of Internal Revenue met with those of the Department of Justice and mapped out a plan, which is now being carried out.

The Intelligence unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, which has so far done with tax law violations, has been successful in its efforts to snare Capone and other gangsters.

A survey of the situation, which has resulted from a campaign of nine or ten months, shows that the Chicago gang led by Capone numbers about 156 persons, a large proportion of whom are dangerous, irresponsible, hopeless flâneurs, who do the bidding of their leaders, even to murder, and

CAPONE TO BE TRIED
AS TAX LAW EVADER

Continued from Page 1.

men are said to provide the brains for the racket. They are Al Capone and Ralph Capone, brothers; Jack Gusik and Sam Gusik, brothers; Frank Nitti and John Petton. Last spring Ralph Capone was convicted of defrauding the Government out of income tax, ensigned to three years in Leavenworth, and to pay a fine of $10,000. He is now out on an appeal bond.

Jack Gusik was convicted on similar charges this week and will be sentenced in a few days. Sam Gusik and Frank Nitti are indicted and await trial. Al Capone, Bugs Moran, head of a rival gang; Harry Garton and others are being investigated.

Assessor Is Convicted.

Gene O. Oliver, a member of the board of assessors of Cook County, Ill., was convicted, and sentenced to eighteen months in jail and to pay a fine of $5,000. Treasury Department agents found that he had been helping the racketeers and had defrauded the Government out of taxes. He appealed and is out on bond.

Titus Haffa and eight others are under sentence for violations of the Tolstoy act. They were run down by Treasury agents checking on Capones. Haffa was sentenced to two years in prison and fined $11,000. Others in the Haffa group were William Simon, sentenced to eighteen months and to pay $3,000; Joseph Nighthawks, three years and $2,000; Eddie Brug, two years and $2,000; Albert P. Bauer, two years and $2,000, and Joseph Murray, three months and $100. The money that netted Haffa and his associates was one of the first gone into.

These are some of the more important cases. Other indictments have been obtained, and the investigation is still going on.

Convictions Have Effect.

The convictions have had a far effect, it was pointed out by a government agent today. Juries, carefully selected, and protected, he said, are being kept in their duty, he added. United States District Attorney George B. Johnson, at Chicago, has cooperated with the investigators sent from Washington.

He and the entire organization are upheld for the good work done.

In the Gusik case one witness had to be guarded for months until he could give his testimony, but when the time came he went through with it, and the information given was largely responsible for convictions. Money was offered, threats made, and every other means of influencing, available to the gangsters, many of whose have made millions out of their racket, restored to that of the United States agents.

Federal agents familiar with the hoods assert that they are growing less, that the flow of information to them is less, that the leaders are being more careful in their dealings.
WASHINGTON POST

November 22, 1930

**UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND.**

Racketeering is primarily a local evil. It may be that occasionally a Chicago gangster is imported to New York to carry on a notorious piece of business, but generally the gangster stays close to his familiar haunts. The apprehension of gangsters and the destruction of rackets should be the business of the police departments at the various cities. The Government should not be expected to interest itself in the suppression of local crime, but it can aid in this work whenever Federal statutes are violated.

In revealing that Federal officers have been stationed in Chicago since June in a campaign against gangsters, Attorney General Mitchell listed the Federal statutes under which action may be taken. These pertain to the income tax, smuggling, interstate transportation of stolen vehicles, immigration, white slavery, combinations in restraint of trade, and prohibition. The Departments of Justice, Labor and the Treasury, through the Bureaus of Prohibition, Narcotics, Internal Revenue, and Immigration, and the Secret Service, have had extra forces in Chicago all summer. These forces, says the Attorney General, are now to be "fortified."

Hope for relief from the menace of gangster rule lies in the result of the Government campaign in Chicago. If Federal agents are successful in the Windy City, similar campaigns will be undertaken elsewhere, provided city officials invite the Government to take a hand. Thus far in Chicago considerable success has followed the prosecution of gangsters under the income tax laws and sections of the antitrust laws pertaining to illegal combinations in restraint of trade. Two prominent gangsters who were apparently more powerful than the law in Chicago have been found guilty of filing false income tax returns and have been sentenced to imprisonment. Seven members of a racketeering ring established to terrorize the candy trade were sent to jail, and eleven others fined for violating the antitrust statutes.

The fact that the Federal Government must step in offers a sorry commentary on the efficiency and integrity of local police forces. The Government must prosecute gangsters for comparatively minor crimes. A criminal may be sent to prison for having failed to file his income tax return when he should be electrocuted for murder. Yet in the breakdown of police forces in dealing with racketeering the public is thankful that there is an authority that can not be corrupted or intimidated, and which can do much to break the hold which organized rackets have gained over local governments.
War Against Gangsters.

Attorney General Mitchell's announcement yesterday of a declaration of war by the Federal Government against the gangsters of big cities, especially in Capone-ridden Chicago, is the best piece of news that has come out of the Department of Justice in many a day. Reports from Chicago are likewise encouraging, relating as they do the work of citizens, proceeding on their own hook to fill a war chest of $5,000,000 for fighting gangster activities.

The work of the Federal Government would necessarily be confined to prosecutions for violations of Federal laws. Common reports of gangster operations indicate that they have never paid particular attention to the source or to the nature of any law. There should be plenty of game for Federal agents from the Department of Justice, the Secret service and the Bureau of Prohibition, Narcotics, Internal Revenue and Immigration, which have been gradually strengthened over a period of months in the areas of war and are apparently to show the results of their preliminary work.

It is doubtful if the Federal Government could take any steps that would bring greater public support or result in more complete restoration of faith in the forces of government than by embarking upon a vigorous, determined and successful campaign against gangster activities in the big centers of population. To make the war successful there must be local co-operation. This seems to be taking tangible form now. Outraged citizens, disgusted with the obvious impotence of their constituted authorities, are beginning to take matters into their own hands. Such resolutions are not born overnight, but once underway they sweep all before them—and never move backward. It is high time for a Nation-wide resolution against gangster and hoodlum rule.
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clined to amplify the pronouncement of the major general, as to the
conviction as vast, he had only this to add:

"We hope it prolonged there and
even greater achievements at a steadier
pace."

In refusing to discuss the federal campaign against crime, Mr. Johnson
declared: "If words could drive the
official and criminal gangsters out of
Chicago they would have been gone
long ago. The Bible says the guilty
forth from the shadow."

The district attorney expressed
surprise with so-called crusades launched
with headlines and declared that such
methods have little success against
machine gunners and bomb hurlers.
His phraseology was reminiscent of a
dictum of Sophocles in "Edipus the
King": "Words cannot make a man
who bleaches not at seeds."

Many Forces Involved.

The local federal agencies include
the prohibition force, the secret serv
ice, the internal revenue bureau, and
intelligence unit, the immigration au
thorities, the department of justice
bureau of investigation, the postal in
spectors, the narcotics bureau, and the
customs inspectors.

As an example of the type of work
expected through the coordination of
these forces, local authorities cited
hypothetical cases. If a police cap
tain is found to be accepting bribes
for protecting bootleggers, he can be
prosecuted for conspiracy to violate
the dry laws. Then his income may
be found sufficient to justify prosecu
tion for tax fraud.

Deportations When Ever Possible.

Immigration authorities are cooper
ating with all branches of the service
deporting all aliens who enter the
country illegally or have sufficient
criminal record. Of some eighty dry
law" offenders recently indicted at
Freeport, half a dozen were found to
be deportable.

Another weapon which can be used
by the government against racketeers
is the restraint of interstate commerce
statute, under which seventeen mem
bers of the Chicago Candy Jobbers' as
sociation were convicted. Complaints
have reached the attorney general
that Al Capone has threatened Chi
cago distributors of grape products
which can be converted into wine.
Such an offense would constitute a
violation of this statute.

Deny Grape Juice Reports.

Dispatches from Fresno, Cal. last
night credited a newspaper of that
city with statements that the fresh
grape industry of California had paid
tribute of $4,500,000 to racketeers,
mentioning Chicago and New York
speculators.

Carl A. Futter, president of the
California Vineyards company, called
these reports ridiculous.

"All the grape juice sold since pre
New Group to Combat Lawbreakers.  

FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND CITY MEN JOIN  

Alcock Named Head of New Group to Combat Lawbreakers.  

Chicago News 11-20-29  

MODEL POLICE SOUGHT  

Organization of a body whose aim and function shall be a unified method of coping with crime throughout the Chicago area was perfected at a police conference late this afternoon at the University of Chicago. The alliance was officially given the name of the Chicago Regional Group Association of Law Enforcement Officers of America. It is composed of federal, state, county, municipal and private enforcement officers. 

John H. Alcock, Chicago's active commissioner of police, was elected president. The vice-presidents chosen were William D. Meyerling, sheriff-elect of Cook county; United States Attorney George E. G. Johnson, Chief Justice John P. McGoorty of the Criminal court; Lieut.-Col. Calvin Goddard, ballistics expert and chief of the scientific crime detection bureau, and Chief of Police A. G. Wha of Aurora. 

The organization step was taken after the conference had heard Commissioner Alcock urge that Chicago should have a police force with promotions based on merit and with a more stable status for the chief of police. Practically all law-enforcement agencies within fifty miles of Chicago were represented at the conference. 

Loesch is Speaker.  

Other high lights of the day besides Alcock's recommendations included: a address by Frank J. Loesch, a member of President Hoover's law enforcement commission and president of the Chicago Crime Commission, in which he told of a new "more potent than the widely known lie detector" for getting information from suspects. Charges were made by Col. F. J. Herbert, federal prohibition administrator, that the police forces represented at the conference were guilty of the enforcement of the prohibition laws. He told the police-chiefs they were seriously charged with enforcement of the prohibition act and other phases of the law. 

A recommendation by United States District Attorney Johnson for a state police force. 

And a short talk by Col. Robert T.aham Randolph, president of the association of Commerce, in which he indicated his conviction that an excellent way for the citizens of Chicago to attack the crime problem will be afforded by the forthcoming Miller campaign. "Dear old Chicago certainly has a bad reputation, but, fortunately, she is not as bad as she is painted, especially by the press of other cities," Alcock near the outset of his talk. 

But he said he was "not trying to furnish an alibi for our deficiencies. We thought much could be done to improve things." 

Alcock's Four Points.  

Commissioner Alcock asserted that from a policeman's standpoint he knows what would be ideal. He then advanced four recommendations, one of which had to do with the police promotions and the status of the chief: 

First—A citizenship which would demand strict enforcement of all laws, not only against the other fellow but against themselves as well. 

Second—A police force thoroughly trained in every branch of this difficult craft business, with promotions based strictly on merit, and with the head of the department irremovable. 

Third—Polices who, after having been thoroughly educated in the law, take a special course in our university in the preparation and trial of criminal cases. He also urged more security for the police-force, the police-chief, and advanced concrete proposals for improving the police. 

Alocock had a good word to say for consolidation of the crime-fighting forces of the Chicago area. 

UNITE TO WAGE FIGHT ON CRIME IN CHICAGO AREA  

(Continued from First Page)
2 Chicago Gunmen
Face Judge Lyle on
Vagrancy Charges

Notorious Gangsters Are Second
and Third Caught in Drive
Against "Public Enemies"

By United Press

CHICAGO — Edward "Spike"
O'Donnell and "Dago Lawrenco"
Mangano, both listed among Chicago's
"public enemies," faced today
the ordeal which gangsters have
learned to dread.

They were scheduled for arraign-
ment in the court of Judge John H.
Lyle on charges of being fugitives
under an old law of 1874. Their attor-
neys indicated they would ask for
jury trials.

Bond of $10,000

It was anticipated that Judge
Lyle, following his custom since a
city-wide war against criminals was
launched, would set their bonds at
$10,000 each.

Mangano, caught by police since
Judge Lyle last week ordered that
every man of the city's 26 "public
enemies" be brought before him, was
arrested at his home. O'Donnell
walked into a police station, declared
he was tired of "dodging the cops"
and said he was ready to stand trial.
Both men were released after fur-
ishing bonds for their appearance
today.

26 Named As Enemies

The pair, both notorious for sev-
eral years, were the second and third
arrested since Judge Lyle's drive was
started. Danny Stanton, the first,
was in a police cell when Lyle's or-
ders were issued last week.

The 26 men, headed by "Scarface
Al" Capone, were termed "public en-
enemies" by the Chicago Crime
Commission, the only organization of its
kind in the world. All are notorious
leaders of gangs or hold influential
places in the Capone organization.

NOT RECORDED.

32-15941

IN LINKED 32-15941-2 X
Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your kind letter of August 20, 1930, advising that you are unable to furnish previous records of many of the twenty-eight gangsters submitted unless you are furnished with a copy of their fingerprints.

Enclosed you will find twenty-seven photographs containing the fingerprints of an equal number of gangsters. A copy of the previous record of each as contained in your files will be appreciated.

Inasmuch as the Chicago Police Department has requested that the enclosed photographs be returned to its files your return of same when through with them will be appreciated.

You may rest assured that your cooperation in this matter and the service you have already given is highly valued and if at any time the Chicago Crime Commission can be of service to your department do not hesitate to command it.

[Signature]
R. W. Dvorak
Assistant Operating Director
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Attention: John Edgar Hoover
Director 32-15941-7
December 1, 1930.

Mr. T. J. Cullen,

P. O. Box 219,

St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Mr. Cullen:

While I was in Chicago last week Mr.

Horn stated that he had obtained some copies of

a publication which is being unscrupulously cir-

culated, which dealt with the activities of the
gangsters in Chicago and portrayed many pictures
of the leading ones, as well as a detailed story
of some of the crimes committed. He stated that
he had given one of these copies to you to be
forwarded to me and made inquiry as to whether I
had received it. As I have not received it, I
am writing to inquire whether you forwarded it or
are holding it to give to me when you return to
Washington. If the latter, I would appreciate
your sending it by special delivery in view of
some angles of the Chicago investigation which we
might have to take up shortly.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
As Frank McNally, #1161, received State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., Nov. 19, 1919, from Cook Co., crime conspiracy after seat to murder; sentence 1 year.

As Frank McNally, #1161, arrested Los Angeles, Calif., Fla., July 19, 1919, charge fugitive from Chicago; disposition not given.

As Frank McNally, #6666, received State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., July 1, 1919, from Cook County, crime conspiracy; sentence 3 years.

As Richard Richards, #6666, arrested San Francisco, Calif., Fla., Oct. 20, 1919, charge vagrancy - fugitive; disposition not given.

As Frank McNally, #6666, arrested (from Point Ind., Mo., Aug. 19, 1920, from Chicago, charge murder; held to Criminal Court, (from Point Ind., Ind.


The following notations appear on our records:

"One term, Pentico, Ill. Reformatory.
One term, Bridewell - Chicago.
One term, House of Correction, Chicago, Ill.,

FRANK ELWYN, as Frank Glines, #0-5407, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmestown, Pa., May 14, 1920, crime carrying concealed deadly weapon; sentence 1 year.

As Frank Glines, #0074, arrested Philadelphia, Pa., Pho., May, 1920, (day of month unknown), charge suspicious character - carrying concealed deadly weapon; disposition not given.

As Frank Glines, #0-5500, received State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pa., May 17, 1920, on transfer from Philadelphia County Prison, Holmestown, Pa., (fb-5407), to complete term of 1 year.

JOSEPH ADAMHED, #6666, arrested Chicago, Ill., Pho., November 20, 1920, charge murder; held to Criminal Court, as bail.

JAMES O'FARRE, as James Vincent, #6666, arrested Miami, Fla., Nov., March 20, 1920, charge investigation; disposition not given.
GEORGE MILLER, as George Moran, sent from State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., Oct. 30, 1919, from Moline Co., crime burglary - larceny; sentence 1 to 20 years.

The following notations appear on the above record:

One term, Bloomington, Ill., 1921.
One term Joliet, 1923, on Dec. Miller.
State Penitentiary, Joliet, Ill., as George Moran, Feb. 13, May 11, 1928, from Cook Co., larceny; sentence 1 to 14 years.

GEORGE MANSFIELD, 44, 1977, received from State Penitentiary, Pontiac, Ill., March 5, 1938, from Chicago, Ill., crime larceny, etc.; sentence 1 to 18 years. Wanted as parole violator, 9-10-29.

As Frank Monroe, #45075, arrested Detroit, Mich., D.D., July 5, 1930, charge robbery armed; disposition not given.

As Frank Monroe, #45075, received from Brazil, Branch Prison, Marquette, Mich., Aug. 22, 1930, from Wayne Co., crime assault with intent to rob - being armed; sentence 9 to 15 years. Wanted escape, 11/26/31, reward $30.

As George Brown, #61786, arrested San Francisco, Calif., D.D., October 7, 1932, charge violation Section 3, State Revolver Law - fugitive; disposition not given.

The following notation appears on our records:

"Chicago - H[il]id[ing] in 18 months."

In answering your letter kindly note that I have followed the names as they appear on your fingerprint cards on all individuals of whom criminal records had not been forwarded you in my previous communication of August 29, 1930. As you requested in your letter, I am returning the photographic copies of the fingerprint cards, herewith.

Assuring you of my pleasure in being able to cooperate with you in your present objective, I am

Very truly yours,

Director.
RE LETTER DECEMBER FIRST RELATIVE CHICAGO PAMPHLET PLEASE LOOK IN MY PERSONAL MAIL AT BUREAU FOR LARGE MANILA ENVELOPE ADDRESSED TO ME IN MY HANDWRITING MARKED PLEASE HOLD PAMPHLET SHOULD BE THERE AS I HAD IT FORWARDED FROM SEATTLE AND ANTICIPATED GIVING IT TO YOU UPON ARRIVAL IF NOT LOCATED WIRE ME IN ORDER THAT I MAY INQUIRE CONCERNING IT= CULLEN=

12/13/30
Great U. S. Gains In War on Gangs Told by Johnson

Report of District Attorney Shows 1,626 Criminal Cases Closed in '30.

"HIGHER-UPS" LISTED

Tremendous gains made by United States District Attorney George M. Q. Johnson and his staff in their war on gangsters and other federal law violators during the year 1930, are shown in Johnson's annual report made public today.

The report shows results both in "quality" and quantity. Altogether 1,626 criminal cases were closed during the first eleven months of the year—the report does not include December—as against 1,539 criminal cases filed during the same period.

Such "high-ups" in the hoodlum world and political circles as Ralph Capone, Frank Nitti, Jake Guzik, Capone gangsters, are listed, as are also Gene Oliver, county assessor, and Lawrence C. O'Brien, state representative, politicians. All are among those who were convicted during the year.

Sentences during the period totaled 444 years two months and twelve days. The income tax crusade resulted in the imposition of $304,278.96 in fines.

The detailed figures follow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Filed</th>
<th>Cases Closed</th>
<th>Miscellaneous Criminal Fines Imposed</th>
<th>National Prohibition Fines Imposed</th>
<th>Miscellaneous Criminal Fines Realized</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>844</td>
<td>797</td>
<td>378</td>
<td>1,918,786</td>
<td>320,588.96</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Penitentiary sentences—Miscellaneous.

Total, 444 years 4 months 7 days.
Number defendants, 145.

Number defendants 18 years and over, 50.

Number defendants under 18 years, 86.

NDXED

NOT RECORDED

32-15941 32-15941-5X
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Offense</th>
<th>Type of Offense</th>
<th>Number of Cases</th>
<th>Number of Defendants</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Fine</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Industrial, reformatory</td>
<td>3 years, 10 months</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2 years, 6 months</td>
<td>300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Industrial Institute for Women</td>
<td>90 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>National prohibition act, none</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>6 days</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>National prohibition act, none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States marshal</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>National prohibition act, 14 days, 24 hours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training school</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3 days, 1 day</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>National prohibition act, none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House of correction</td>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>3 hours</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>National prohibition act, none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fines, costs and judgments imposed</td>
<td></td>
<td>8,533,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fines, costs and judgments realized</td>
<td>238,376.50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total criminal cases filed</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total criminal cases closed</td>
<td>1,634</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
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</table>
CHICAGO Gang Wars 'n Pictures

marks the Spot

Price, 81.00

32-15941-6
Here you have the first actual photographic story ever published of the world famous beer wars of Chicago Gangland. It begins with the murder of "Diamond Jim" Colosimo at the dawn of prohibition, and it continues on up through the years, death by death, until the killers of Gangland finally graduated from murder to massacre on St. Valentine's day, 1929, and more recently hit one below the belt by assassinating Alfred "Jake" Lingle, a newspaper reporter. With the country-wide publication of the massacre photograph, public indifference to Gangland's crimes came to an abrupt end. The work of destroying organized crime in Chicago began determinedly, coldly, sternly. To use a phrase borrowed from Gangland, the exponents of the "gat" and the machine gun are today being "pushed around" by Decency and Integrity, and they must surely fall into the abyss of oblivion. What has brought about this uprising? More than any other single factor has been the wide and unceasing publicity given to Gangland's activities. It was this fact that gave the authors the idea for this book. Newspaper reporters of long Chicago police experience, they realized that any book showing the criminals of Booze-dom as they really are would necessarily be one of brutality and blood and horror. Only in such a book could it be done. X Marks The Spot is the result. In its terrible Truth, this book will become of tremendous value in obliterating gangsters from the Chicago scene. The publication of death pictures in newspapers is becoming more common every day. Editors have at last realized the terrific force a death picture can exert, particularly in driving home the lesson that the underworld has present day civilization in its grip. The ultimate good of the death picture far outweighs the shock that it may have on a certain delicate emotional segment of the newspaper readers. A famous New York newspaper editor commenting in Editor & Publisher recently on the publication of the Valentine massacre picture, declared that "it was a more powerful example of the defiance of law and order by the underworld than could be drawn by twenty-five columns of editorials." In Chicago the tendency to publish death pictures, particularly of slain gangsters, is definite and growing. And the result is the passing of the gangster. It is interesting to speculate on what the effect might have been on crime in Chicago if this tendency had manifested itself on page one four or five years ago. X Marks The Spot publishes those pictures for the first time. The body of the gangster which was blotted out and an X substituted is restored as the camera saw it. You have read the story in countless volumes, now, for the first time you can see it. You will see Chicago crime "put on the spot."
Here is an excellent likeness of Alphonse Capone, the Big Boy of Chicago Gangland, and the greatest gangster that ever lived. When King Al poses for a photograph which isn’t often, he always turns his right cheek to the camera. The left one is disfigured by an ugly scar. Legend has it that Capone was struck by a machine gun bullet when he was a soldier in France.
The Big Fellow

When you look at organized crime in Chicago you first see Alphonse Capone, aptly and accurately described by his vassals of the underworld as the "Big Fellow." You may be sure he is that to them. Gangland's phrases are as full of meaning and as expressive as they are curious and original, and to be the Big Fellow is to be king.

Capone's rise to his present position of undisputed leadership has been swift, remarkable and inevitable; and the complete story of the beer wars of Chicago is his story, his biography. Other more picturesque figures have emerged from the shadowy realm of Gangland since prohibition and the Volstead Act threw it into bloody strife. Dion O'Banion stands out a gaudy figure, and so does "Little Hymie" Weiss, both of whom challenged the rule of Capone for a short violent time, and they looked like Big Fellows while they lasted, but they didn't last. Today it is quite plain that nothing either of them ever achieved in Gangland history possessed finish and perfection in the same degree as did the deft and artistic method by which they were eliminated and laid away. O'Banion and "Little Hymie" and all the others, living and dead, are but thrilling paragraphs and chapters in the rise of Capone. With each successive death Capone stepped on closer to the position where Gangland was compelled to call him the Big Fellow.

Whether you like it or not, and probably you don't, Capone has become a figure of national and even international interest. Reach for your daily newspaper, and you'll find him duly chronicled along with Lindbergh, Will Rogers, Henry Ford, William Scott McBride, Bishop Cannon, Charlie Chaplin, John Gilbert and all the others who romp daily across the front page.

At thirty-three his position has become so firm and secure as the Big Fellow of the underworld that his vast affairs move machine-like even when he can't be on the job. When the Philadelphia police gathered him in and laid him away in a boudoir in the county jail in 1929 his henchmen, devoted to him and trained in his methods carried on and when he was freed and had returned to Chicago there was a great celebration in Gangland in honor of the Big Fellow. From every province of the underworld came representatives to a great meeting and when it was over they all departed to their rackets crying "All for Al, and Al for All."

With no intention of eulogizing him, Capone unquestionably stands out as the greatest and most successful gangster who ever lived. What is significant is that he is really a gangster, as much so as the celebrated Monk Eastman and Big Jack Zelig of New York. As a youth he was himself a member of their notorious Five Points gang, and the difference between him and all other gangsters is that he is possessed of a genius for organization and a profound business sense. It was Edwin A. Olsen, United States District Attorney, who stated in 1926 that Capone operated on a gross basis of $70,000,000 a year which takes in only his illicit liquor business. What he profits from his prodigious gambling and vice syndicates can only be a speculative matter.

This book looks at King Al purely from an objective standpoint. What goes on under his hat, or under the hat of any of his ilk, is a profound mystery as far as this book is concerned. And, as Capone's public utterances have been few and brief, they have been of little service in revealing his mental processes. Neither is this book interested in the conditions which have made him a supreme sniffer of law and order.

But he is a glamorous figure, an actual part of the American scene. Legends already are springing up around him, fiction writers have found him the inspiration for a vast production of current literature. The magazine stands are aflame with underworld stories and Gangland stories about the man with the gat who wears a tuxedo and has a liveried chauffeur. Over in England Mr. Edgar Wallace has just evolved another thriller, this time in dramatic form, from material hastily gathered during a visit to Chicago. The visit included a crime tour of the city with Commissioner Stege of the detective bureau at his side calling out the spots.

And so this book will take you along the journey traveled by Mr. Capone in reaching his present height. It will show you What and When and How and Where, but not Why. Capone is the world's outstanding gangster and for that reason well worth writing about and looking at. Let's have a look.
"... ello, is dis the Beeg Jim Colosimo who is spik? . . . I am ver' glad. Dis is lettice Jimmy. I am jus callin' you to tell you that I am goin' to keel you someday . . . I don't know just when it will bee, but it will come. Geohyee.

The telephone clicked and "charming" Vincenzo Cos- mano, perhaps the most perfect type of killer ever pro- duced by Gangland before prohibition and the machine- gun era, had cordially announced to "Big" Jim Colosimo, Chicago's first great underworld king, that the "finger was on him.

In the picturesque argot of the half-world to put the finger on a man is to mark him for death. "Big" Jim Colosimo had had many fingers put on him, never before had the knowledge affected him like this. It had come at a time when everything seemed going wrong, and he trembled and began to despair.

Verging on emotional stampedes "Big" Jim got in touch with his lieutenant, Johnny Torrio, who, for three years had been handling these matters in a relentless and high-handed manner. When Colosimo had brought Johnny out from New York to be his body guard, he had been able to enjoy a measure of peace and security. The black-handers had been beaten back; now again their sinister corre- spondence appeared in his mail. "Big" Jim didn't admit it to himself, but he was afraid. Johnny Torrio knew that "Big" Jim was afraid when, on that morning, he called and said to him, "Johnny, perhaps you would like to have another good man to help you?" And Johnny under- stood and said, "yes."

And so "Big" Jim left Chicago a few days later for New York. Shortly after he returned bringing with him two burly Italians, both of them young men and graduates of the celebrated Five Points Gang of New York, an organi- zation of which Little Johnny Torrio was an alumnus. One of these men was a quiet, furtive chap who called himself Alphonse Capone, and the other was Frankie Yale. Alphonse had come to stay; Frankie would leave just as soon as he had finished a special assignment. Well, the special assignment had to do with Signor Cosano, the boy who always called his shots.

A few days later a big automobile whirled round a corner at high speed. On the corner Jimmy, fool- ishly enough stood taking the air. There was a terrific roar, and Little Jimmy fell to the cement, his body full of lead. Writing in pain he was taken to the hospital by the police, who came outside his door, intending to grab him if death didn't, and death didn't. But, neither did the cops.

Little Jimmy was a Sicilian and he had many Sicilian friends who thought well of his talents and were distressed that the law might store him away. In desperation they took the matter up with one "Big Tim" Murphy, a powerful union official and underworld char- acter from the "back-o-the-yards" district.

"What can do for Little Jimmy?" implored the agitatedItalian. Mr. Murphy was silent for several minutes thinking. Then he said curtly and without a smile: "Go up and take him." And they did.

And there you have the debut in Chicago of Alphonse Capone who was to rise to a towering position as the "Big Fellow" of the underworld in the future. A great many of the local citizens will tell you today that the debut of Capone together with the advent of prohibi- tion was the worst "break" sustained by Chicago since the great fire.

His first job then was that of a body guard for Colosimo. In order to better understand him it is necessary to examine the new background in which the white hand had established him. "Big" Jim laid the foundations upon which Capone was later to build his mighty underworld empire. At the time of young Capone's arrival Colosimo was the master of the notorious old levee district. His principal interests were syndicated vice, syndicated prostitution and syndi- cated gambling, a fact unknown by many who believe organized crime to be a recent phenomenon in Chicago.

Colosimo's first appearance in the old levee district had been twenty years before when he was only seventeen years old. His first job was as a street-sweeper. It was the cleanest he ever held. More cunning than intelligent, something of a fist fighter and, above all, peculiarly talented in the art of making friends, young Colosimo soon became immensely popular with his countrymen who represented a majority of the population. The politicians in the old levee soon found Colosimo an asset for their own. Smart "wops" like him were much in demand to keep political machines running smoothly. From then on young Colosimo's rise in the underworld was rapid. The step from street-sweeper to proprietor had been easy and within a few years he had gathered in a half-dozen such places together with a few gambling dives and two cafes. The secret of it all was that he could sway the voting population at will. Politicians, for his favor, the big shots among them soon heard Colosimo telling them, instead of asking them. No one dared molest the brothels, the gambling hells and opium joints owned or controlled by him, and as early as 1916, the year he summoned Johnny Torrio from New York, he had become a law unto himself, a maker and breaker of political aspira- tions, a man of countless friendships and, alas, of countless enemies.

As he acquired wealth the black-handers began to tor- ture him with their demands and threats. Torrio, as we have said, was effective in dealing with these sinister groups, and he not only brought a measure of content and security to "Big" Jim, but his presence in the underworld seemed to cause another wave of prosperity to sweep over the underworld domain. "Big" Jim's evil business interests began to expand. Vice and crime crept slowly into new territory, principally the great steel and indus- trial centers of the South Side.

With the adept Johnny at his side plus the heaviness of advancing age, Colosimo began to manifest symptoms of indolence. Feeling safe once more from stray bul- lets and powder bombs, he took things easy. Important matters were left entirely to capable John- ny. Colosimo did not stir himself even in the great reform period when the battering ram of public sentiment began tearing holes in the old levee district. But Johnny took care of matters pretty well, and continued to operate by the simple expedient of retiring into the buffet flat and the call house. Colosimo was plainly in decline, and his inactivity was regarded with a cold eye by his minions and the politicians. Lassitude took firmer hold on him as the days passed, and Colosimo spent most of his days just sitting in his huge ornate cafe dreaming contentedly.

Meet Mr. Ed Bloom, manager of "The Mid- Night Frolics" a popular whore's joint in Chicago located just around the corner from Capone's old friends. an old friend of "Big" Jim Colosimo.
People began to talk, and what they said, in effect, was that Colosimo wasn't really so hot after all and that the real smart guys, the brains behind the throne were really Johnny Torrio and that relentless aide who was always with him, Alphonse Capone. And they were right.

The Golden Era, otherwise known as prohibition, went into effect on July 30, 1919. It made a swell law to break, the very best of which was the book. Torrio and Capone were just pushing Colosimo into this highly lucrative business and showing him some excellent methods by which the law could be smashed when the end came for him. This unhappy event brings us back to Colosimo's tendency to take life easy, to keep his eyes closed. It takes us to his cafe which operates to this day at 2126 South Wabash Avenue. His death requires that we introduce one of the loveliest women who ever had the misfortune to have her name mentioned in connection with the underworld. Miss Dale Winter, church singer, musical comedy star, and, for a few days, Mrs. Jim Colosimo.

The underworld lord found Miss Winter, a stranded actress, ambitious to further her vocal studies, and willing to sing in his cabaret in order that she might make enough money to realize her dream. Her appearance in his cafe was a disagreeable sensation in the underworld. Obviously she didn't belong there and what did the king mean by thus associating with respectability?

But Colosimo was more than interested in the beautiful singer who stood nightly beside the piano and the orchestra and sang to panders, dope peddlers, bootleggers, thugs, and plug uglies. Colosimo was in love with her and, for the first time in his life, decent impulses began to stir in his curious and contradictory nature.

The presence of Miss Winter in Colosimo's cafe had its effect, for the gentry of the underworld who had used it for years as their favorite rendezvous began to absent themselves as vermin before an exterminator. She seemed to renovate the place, and, more important, she seemed to renovate Colosimo himself. More and more absorbed did Colosimo become in his love for the tiny flower of a woman. He had broken definitely with his wife, despite the importunities of his friends and countrymen. Under the delicate hand of Miss Winter the cafe, once a perfect example of what money without taste can perform, was transformed into a place of beauty. It became a popular and delightful place in which to spend an evening after the theater. The food was excellent, the music good, and the singing of Miss Winter, the hostess, marvelous.

A decent element soon occupied the tables and chairs where once the denizens of the underworld were to be seen, and Colosimo's Cafe became a show place, visited by many celebrities including Enrico Caruso, the great tenor, Florez Ziegfeld, and opera singers from the Chicago Civic Opera Company. The reputation of Colosimo's Cafe extended far and wide, and it became one of those places in Chicago you simply couldn't afford to miss seeing.
Colosimo changed too, but not so definitely as did the cafe. Dale Winter, devoutly in love with him, worked long and assiduously to make a fine gentleman out of him and she did wonders, considering the material. But even in riding togs, in evening clothes, “Big” Jim retained some of the odor of the underworld.

The transformed Colosimo lost caste with the underworld. It was plain that the king had gone wrong, and in the dumps and dives honeycombed throughout the old levee district there were whispers that the finger was again on Colosimo. And it was. And this time neither Little Johnny nor Capone could avail him anything.

On March 29, 1920, Colosimo divorced his wife, Victoria, and on April 16 he was married to Dale Winter. The ceremony was performed in Indiana and the underworld lord with his bride went honeymooning at an Indiana resort. The newspapers swelled with the story of his marriage and there was a great flare of excitement, except of course in the underworld. Colosimo’s new found happiness lasted however only twenty-five days. He met his doom on May 11, shortly after he and his bride had returned to Chicago.

Death came mysteriously and suddenly in the lobby of his cafe on a sultry afternoon whither he had gone hurriedly in response to a mysterious telephone message. The mystery of his assassination has not been solved to this day. Thirty persons were questioned at the time and among them were Capone and Torrio. It was all a waste of time, even the long session the police held at headquarters with Little Jimmy Cossano who came forward voluntarily. Miss Winter dropped out of the underworld at once without making any claims even to the estate of her husband.

And so King Colosimo who was growing respectable came to an inevitable end. Johnny Torrio stepped forth. As Johnny had eclipsed his boss, soon too was Capone to eclipse Torrio. The end of Colosimo, you might say, was the beginning for Capone. He and Torrio began doing things in a big way as we shall see.
Johnny Torrio and Al Capone soon had the prohibition law looking silly. All the power built up by "Big" Jim Colosimo over years was inherited or appropriated by them and, in their hands, it became an excellent instrument with which to make the city all wet. Under Colosimo the politicians had done business with the dapper Johnny and they had put him down as a "rigid guy," and so Johnny had no trouble in placing large handfuls of dough here and there where it would mean something. As for personnel, Johnny and Al could muster a small army of pimps, panders, thugs, come-on men, bouncees, pick-pockets and other vermin already employed in the dives and bawdy houses owned or controlled by them. This talented array was available at a moment's notice to exert themselves in the beer cause, provided, of course, the beer belonged to Johnny and Alphonse.

The next step in the beer scheme was to acquire a few breweries. Johnny laid hold of two or three, but they weren't enough. He went shopping again, this time northward to the Gold Coast where respectability slumbered. At the magnificent residence of a respectable gentleman, ostensibly a retired brewer, Johnny presented his proposition, emphasizing his political pull, and, most of all the fact that if he, the ex-brewer, would contribute the half-dozen or more breweries owned by him, nobody need know a thing about it. The ex-brewer could retain "ex" as far as the stranghappers would ever know, in case of any trouble, Johnny would take the rap.

While Johnny was forming this famous partnership he was not a little dismayed to learn that two other ambitious gentlemen who were not at all averse to turning a hot dollar here and there in the new racket had got a running broad jump on him. These were Frankie Lake and Terry Druggan, proprietors of the Valley District, who were to become famous in the annals of Gangdom as the Damon and Pythias of the beer barons. Buddies as boys, they had got their early training under the tutelage of the notorious Paddy "The Bear" Ryan and had become adept as wagon thieves, which is to say they could pry merchandise from trucks and delivery vans while these were in motion. When the Golden Era of prohibition dawned Frankie had become respectable and was holding down a job of putting out fires as a city fireman. At the time Torrio, with only one or two beer manufacturers of his own, was trying to annex enough to make a good showing, Terry and Frankie were operating as many as six or seven. Their first brewery had been acquired through one Richard Phillips, a partner in Colosimo's Cafe after the death of "Big" Jim. From the aforementioned ex-brewer they had acquired a little later the Gambinus, the Standard, the Hoffman, the Pfeiffer and the Stege Brewing Companies.

And so Frankie and Terry must be remembered as the boys who administered prohibition in Chicago as first swift kick in the hip pocket. They produced the first barrel of amber after Volstead and they owned the first trucks and vans that moved over the streets. They were smart, too, and were horrified at the prospect of becoming embroiled in any rough stuff. When one of their trucks was appropriated, as occasionally happened, they didn't oil a gat or reach for a machine gun.

When the toughest beer-runners in the business, employees of theirs, wanted to explode an automatic over in the O'Donnell territory, Terry and Frankie had none of it. "Klondike" O'Donnell bought most of his beer from them anyway, so why not let him steal one occasionally. "What the hell," chorused Terry and Frankie, "It's only one road show, so we'll go ahead with it. We'll just draw a lot of heat on ourselves if we rap those guys. Let 'em get away with it this time." And so no blood was shed for which Frankie and Terry were responsible. They continued on pleasant terms with "Klondike" O'Donnell, and shook hands with him when he bought his beer to their breweries and bought his beer for distribution. Even when the war broke out Terry and Frankie made desperate efforts to preserve neutrality, and in a measure succeeded.

Torrio's vast political drag under the administration was a convincing argument, and he induced the ex-brewer to sign on the dotted line, stipulating however that he was to retain the title of "ex" which meant that Torrio was to be the front. He would remain incognito behind Torrio's coat-tails should there be any trouble and it would be interesting to tell you that there was trouble and a long time later the ex-brewer was yanked from behind the aforementioned coat-tails. It required the combined efforts of two great newspapers to perform this feat, however. One of them, an afternoon newspaper, appeared one fine day with a mystery thriller in which the whereabouts of the ex-brewer was suggested although his name was not mentioned. This so irritated the Chicago Tribune that Mr. Joe Stenson was unceremoniously uncovered and tossed roughly right out onto page one where he was well fried on both sides.

But to return to earlier and happier days for Mr. Stenson, it may quite possibly be that he regarded the partnership with Johnny Torrio with mingled pride and a sinking heart. Johnny had an unsavory reputation, and Mr. Stenson might have had an impulse to tell Johnny to go straight to our beautiful lower regions. Instead of thus speaking however, he did the next best thing which was to stipulate that there was to be no gun-powder competition between Mr. Joe and Torrio-Lake interests. Torrio acquiesced and all gentlemen, Frankie, Johnny, Terry, and Joe, walked hand in hand up to the beer front.

Before long a score of breweries were operating day and night as in the good old days. Hoodlums, armed with automatics, sawed-off shot guns and other weapons, aided sometimes by the police guarded great convoys as they rumbled over the cobble-stones. So rapidly were they brought up to the beer front that Chicago soon found itself dotted with seven or eight thousand speakeasies, and the customers were lapping 'em up at twenty-five cents a stein, proving again that the public pays and pays and pays. Access to these thirst clinics sometimes involved short walks down alleys and the presentation of credentials, but more often all that was required was a thrist and a quarter.

Johnny and Al charged fifty dollars a barrel for beer and protection, the latter item being most important because no
speakeasy can exist for fifteen minutes without full knowledge and consent of the police captain in whose precinct it may be located. And Johnny and Al, great contributors to the administration's war chest, were in a position to sell protection. They soon had the entire city mapped out in a systematic way, with certain definite territories allotted to the various groups. Punishment came swiftly to those who were unwise enough to violate any of the rules, for Johnny and Al established their own enforcement agencies, and there were skull-cracking crews, beer-running contingents, and regular staffs of killers. It was a great system, and when Johnny or Al told you to "laugh that one off" you didn't laugh. Even when the organization was operating with a maximum of smoothness and order there was always a little killing or beating up job to be taken care of, and Johnny and Al had it done. It may be fat.

But despite all this perfection of organization the business was getting tougher every day, and little Johnny looked upon the tell-tale signs with misgivings. His booze syndicate was causing him more trouble every day than he could wish to wonder. But someday these persistent little flares of revolt might not grow into a consuming conflagration.

The booze business had brought him into contact with a different breed of tough guy from the pimp and the pander and the pickpocket associated in the vice business. An occasional murder was noticed, but the casualties brought on by this new business were too many. Johnny's weekly payroll, estimated at more than $25,000, included a breed of individual who had personal courage and plenty of it. Burglars, second story men, safe-crackers, sluggers for labor unions, had gone into the liquor business feeling that it afforded them a chance to go straight for the first time in their lives. The obvious rewards lured them to a frenzy comparable to that of the adventurous spirits who joined the wild west shows of "49. And they knew that the money they were making was bad for them, but there could be no salary reductions. A hoodlum with a thousand bucks loose on the community was a dangerous man, especially when he went out to play.

Alas, Johnny saw that conditions were not the same as in the old days, when he could slip a pimp in the face with his fist and get away with it. Let him try that stuff on such vassals as Dion O'Banion over on the North Side, or Frankie MacEarlane and his barb-wire kid brother, Vincent, or Joe Saltis, or Lefty Koncil, or "Little Hymie" Weiss, or Schemer Drueci or Red Hoban. Oh yes, let him forget himself with those lads!

Except for the O'Donnell gang on the South Side, led by the statute "Spike" O'Donnell, the underworld realm seemed fairly content under the iron rule of Johnny and Al. Their toughest henchman, Dion O'Banion, operating on the North Side, seemed to be a "right guy," but Little Johnny secretly expected a break with him any day. The powerful Genna brothers over in Little Italy were a surly, vain-glory lot but still loyal. Joe Saltis and Frank MacEarlane also on the South Side were desperate babies and had already caused Torrio much embarrassment with the loop politics with the O'Donnells. The newspapers had sized up accounts of the killing of Jerry O'Connor, one of "Spike's" boys, which had happened on September 7, 1923. Of course Jerry had to go; he had been raising too much hell with the customary "Spike's" boys, and it was too bad that Torrio's tough boys put him in a horizontal position during a surprise affray in the saloon of Joseph Keane, making it seem that "Spike" had been missed, for the shooting of Jerry seemed rather to intensify matters.

Torrio regretted his business reasons, the slaying of George Bucher and George Meehan, who were O'Donnell men, but then it couldn't be helped. They had been talking too much about revealing the slayers of Jerry, so there was more bashing and these boys folded up in death after a cloud of lead had cracked into their automobile. That was on September 17, and Torrio had a most uncomfortable time of it when a few weeks later the state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, brought about the indictments of Frank MacEarlane, Thomas Hoban and Danny McFall. But the most disturbing of all was that of Thomas ("Morrie") Keane, on December 1, 1923. "Morrie" and a companion beer-runner William "Shorty" Egan, for "Spike" O'Donnell were returning from Joliet with a truck load of beer. "Spike" had been backing his truck up to the premises of Frankie Lake and Terry Druggan, both Torrio boys as we have seen, but the $45.00 price was too high, and Keane and Egan, were merrily returning to Chicago with seventy barrels of brew from a brewery which they were trying to purchase when they were hi-jacked. Ordered to get into an automobile, Keane and Egan dutifully did so. They were bound securely and sat in the rear seat for a few minutes as the car speeded down the lost highway wondering at their fate. Suddenly they got it. One of the men in the front seat, believed to have been Frank MacEarlane, turned round, and emptied an automatic into them.

POLICE BUILDINGS IN CHICAGO

Maxwell Street Station. Detective Headquarters Old Criminal Court Building The New Criminal Court Building.
They were then tossed out into a locality known as Beer Cemetery. Keane was dead probably before he hit the earth, but Egan, with half a dozen wounds, crawled for miles crying for help. Finally he got into the Palos Park Golf Club just at dawn. Believing himself dying, Egan told the only employee there at that hour that he was a bootlegger in the service of "Spike" O'Donnell. MacEarlane was arrested and held in a hotel for a few days before being released. Under pressure, however, indictments were returned in which were named Joe Saltis, Willie Channel, Johnny Hoban, Ralph Sheldon and Willie Niemoth and MacEarlane. Incidentally they were tossed into the wastebasket four months later.

All this was bad business and Torrio shuddered to think of the future with all of these tough boys doing their stuff. Johnny made no public estimate, but if he had it is doubtful if he would have fixed the number of gangsters to bite the sawdust in the next couple of years at more than 300.

"Spike" O'Donnell could not be brought into the fold, although peace was offered him. "Spike" had come from a fighting family back-of-the-yards district and had a few friends in the city hall himself, but his drag was puny and insignificant compared to that of Little Johnny. But he would not be brought to terms, and for a long time Torrio was working to bring about the fixing, but he realized that he was up against the greatest job of his career. Over on the North Side Dion O'Banion and his inseparable companion, Samuel "Nails" Morton were growing in strength and power, and Torrio could see that Torrio could "fix" things, every man was for himself.

As a matter of fact conditions were so precarious that every man or rather every gang realized that until Torrio could "fix" things, every man was for himself. Torrio was working to bring about the fixing, but he realized that he was up against the greatest job of his career. Over on the North Side Dion O'Banion and his inseparable companion, Samuel "Nails" Morton were growing in strength and power, and Torrio could see that unless he could get a better grip on his connections, there would be trouble from that source. At this period the government annoyed Torrio by "knocking off" a brewery...
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith for your information a publication which contains what I understand is a rather dependable narrative concerning the development of the various Chicago gangs and many authentic photographs of the results of the social contacts between members of the opposing groups.

Very truly yours,

E. P. Dunn,
Special Agent in Charge.
of buying flowers for the funeral. As he reached to shake O'Banion's hand, his companions whipped out revolvers and began firing at O'Banion. The porter relates that there were five shots in rapid succession, then a short pause, and a sixth shot. The sixth shot, fired into O'Banion's head at close range after he had fallen, was extra good measure just to make sure.

Crutched relates that he tore out into the front room at top speed, just in time to catch a glimpse of the fleeing assassins. An automobile awaited them, they jumped in, sped to Ohio Street, turned West and disappeared into the maze and blur of traffic. To this day no one has ever caught up with that car.

Earlier in this book it has been related that when Al Capone came to Chicago he was accompanied by Frankie Yale, of New York. Frankie, a tough killer from the Five Points gang, frequently came to Chicago on contract killings. He was adept. So proficient was he as a murderer that he did a lot of it on the side, probably just to keep in practice as he didn't need the money. Anyhow, if you came well recommended, you could buy Frankie's services. All you had to do was to point out the guy you didn't want and slip Frankie the dough.

We bring this up because a lot of the "wise" money maintain to this day that the tall, heavy-set individual who walked up to O'Banion, ran outstretched, was Frankie Yale. Frankie was detained by the Chicago Police a few hours later as he was about to board a train bound for New York. But Frankie had a good alibi. He became a part of the wall of silence against which the words of the police banged in vain. Other parts of this wall, incidentally, were Alphonse Capone and Johnny Torrio. Chief of Police Morgan Collins, explaining why no solution of the murder was forthcoming, stated that O'Banion had been responsible for at least twenty-five deaths in his short career, and that, as a result, a great many people appreciated the fact that he had been put out of the way. Certain it is that the police, including Mr. Collins, went not over O'Banion's bier. But other thousands did. His funeral set a high mark for those that came after. Nothing had been seen in Chicago quite like it since the final obsequies were made for "Big" Jim Colosimo, when the business of laying him away drew out so many judges and politicians that the affair took on the external aspect of a political pow-wow. O'Banion's funeral scandalized the public. The cortege was made up of twenty-four automobiles all loaded with flowers, one hundred twenty-two funeral cars, and with private cars stretching for blocks. As it wended its way through the streets toward the cemetery a squad of police on motorcycles cleared a path through traffic. The grief-stricken survivors of the O'Banion gang who had been crying their eyes out for days, could hardly wait until the services were over and the $10,000 casket dropped into its hole, in order that they might devote themselves to avenging lovable Dion's death. Louis Alterie, quite beside himself, made a particularly hot remark and one that burned official ears.

Outstanding members of Dion O'Banion's North Side gang as they looked in the good old days when O'Banion chased a rat.

(1) George "Hugs" Moran, present leader, (2) "Little Jimmy" Walsh, killed. (3) Dapper Dan McCarthy, still up and about.

(4) Louis "Three Gun" Alterie (sometimes called Steve and Madison Street Alterie) now living on a ranch in Colorado.
O'Banion first began straining the ties that held him to Torrio by muscling in on the territory allotted to the Genna brothers on the West Side. Warned repeatedly he continued to defy them. O'Banion believed in free speech. He talked often and loudly. He liked to sing too, and no doubt regarded his alley tenor as something quite fine and beautiful. The most injudicious remark he ever made in his long and useless life was directed to Torrio and his Italian henchmen. "To hell with them Sicilians," he said when warned directly from headquarters to stay out of the Genna territory. "You meaning Torrio! have got your ideas, and I got mine. Well quit."

And so the inevitable happened. The finger was put on O'Banion, and they killed him and now, six years later, his pals are still trying to avenge him. The death of O'Banion brought more attention to Chicago's underworld and the beer wars than any other dozen deaths. Whereas the other victims of the warfare reached page one of the local prints, O'Banion's murder and funeral filled the wires of the press associations and landed on page one of the newspapers all over the country.

O'Banion was standing in the center of the flower shop busily engaged at the pious business of trimming roses. In the rear of the shop a Negro porter, William F. Crutchfield, was unpacking a crate. Crutchfield later testified that O'Banion had just called to him to sweep up a litter of flower petals at the front of the shop. Fortunately William delayed, probably thus saving his life. For, just as O'Banion uttered these words, three men entered the front door. Crutchfield relates that he heard O'Banion greet them with, "Hello, you boys from Mike Merlo's?" As he uttered these words O'Banion, holding a large pair of shears in one hand, walked toward the three men, one hand outstretched. One of the men, answerer to the greeting, said that he was from Mike Merlo's house. Merlo, an Italian political leader, had just died and it is assumed that O'Banion expected these men there for the purpose
The underworld lost its most fantastic and picturesque personality and Johnny Torrio lost his most persistent pain in the neck on the morning of November 19, when Dion O'Banion's body, heavier by six balls of lead, fell crashing among the chrysanths of his little flower shop at 788 North State Street. This flower shop, intimately connected with some of the most thrilling chapters in the long and bloody story of Boozedom, stands intact today, and the proprietor, William Schofield, stands many customers on the spot where O'Banion fell while he takes orders for flowers. O'Banion, in partnership with Schofield and several other men, operated the little shop as a blind for his prodigious criminal activities.

A glad hand artist, an expert at throwing the bull, this paradoxical mixture of ferocity and sentimentality stepped high wide and handsome through the shadow realms of the underworld for fifteen years, cracking safes, shooting up saloons, terrorizing polling places, working in newspaper circulation wars, hi-jacking liquor and thumbing his nose at public prosecutors.

His ability to thump his nose at public prosecutors, ascribable to his own more or less valuable services to certain North Side political leaders, first attracted the attention of Johnny Torrio when Johnny was looking about for breweries and talanted gentlemen to aid him in what was a new and inviting racket.

O'Banion, a typical neighborhood gangster from boyhood, had assembled a formidable gang in the persons of such men as Samuel "Nails" Morton, Louie "Three-Gun" Alterie, "Little Hymie" Weiss, George "Bugs" Moran, Schemer Drucci, George and Pete Gunenberg and other lesser individuals. Torrio and O'Banion came to an understanding and O'Banion's territory was established on the North Side. Presently he had, to use his own expression, stepped up into the bucks. O'Banion's power resulted from the application of methods quite unlike those of Johnny Torrio and Capone. His realm was built on friendship, with pecuniary considerations secondary. O'Banion despised upholders, and his was a hard life. His death however proved conclusively to the interested spectator, that the almighty dollar furnishes a stronger basis for the relations between organized crime and machinery than brotherly love. O'Banion was ever-ready to aid and protect anybody in his neighborhood and he knew everybody. The poor looked upon O'Banion as a great and good man, and he never forgot them. Across the street from his flower shop stood Holy Name Cathedral in which O'Banion had been an altar boy. Samuel "Nails" Morton was one of O'Banion's closest friends from boyhood. Morton was dubbed "Nails" when quite a lad because he was that hard. "Nails" served in the World War and emerged with several citations for bravery and a commission.

Sammy was a great influence on O'Banion's intellectual development, if any. He took his hustling buddy by the hand and led him down the boose trail to prosperity and bigness, which he accomplished to the surprise of some and the confusion of others. On the night of November 19, O'Banion completed the job. In the little floral shop together these two men sat among the flowers and the lilies and plotted such boose robberies as the removal of 6,000 gallons of excellent liquors from the Royal Drug Company, a forged permit. Ah! What a swell job they did! Six armed policemen aided in the work of loading the liquor onto trucks, and, when the last quart of Old Taylor had been gathered in, Sammy gave the signal and the cops blew whistles and you and me, searing down at the streets. For Model T stopped with screeching brakes, while Sammy and O'Banion went off into the traffic. A great yowl, heard all over town, resulted from that job. The permits had looked all right enough, and they had read all right, but, too late, somebody discovered that they were phony.

"Nails" taught O'Banion to wear dinner jackets and to live in fine hotels and how to use his knife and fork and to be a gentleman. He is given credit for also teaching the blustering Irishman that political pull is more potent for a racketeer than the old politicians working for you" was a complicated principle which Samuel pounded into O'Banion's head. It is said that "Nails" invented the famous phrase "take him for a ride" by which is meant that traitors, spies, and stool pigeons, were disposed of by being placed in the front seat of an automobile and shot by somebody in the rear seat. Curiously enough "Nails" himself was taken for a ride one Sunday morning. Only it was the kind of a ride. "Nails" in riding togs was en route from a stable one Sunday morning to Lincoln Park for a canter. The horse, not knowing what a tough guy "Nails" was, became unruly before they reached the bridge pales and "Nails" was thrown violently to the pavement. The horse then stepped on Mr. Morton's head. A few hours later, legend has it, Louie "Three Gun" Alterie, again rented the horse, rode it to a remote spot and then pumped a bullet into the horse's head.

A new story used to appear every day about O'Banion's loyalty to a pal, his bravery, his great love for gun play, his love for his mother and wife, and his "Robin Hood" methods. Here is one on the "pal" theme. In the days before the Golden Age, O'Banion was not at all averse to sensational holdups. Once he and his mob planned to "take" a certain race track which was about to open, on the West Side. Wind of this came to the promoters, one of whom was a newspaper man who was friendly with O'Banion. All being Chicagoans, instead of informing the police, the promoters went to the newspaper man. O'Banion was called by telephone and the newspaper man said, "Say Deany, I want you to do a favor for me." It was okay with O'Banion, even when the newspaper man informed him that the favor meant assembling some of his boys and working as a guard over the till at the race track. Sure enough on the day of the race, O'Banion with a gang of his boys, all armed, stood around the box office ready for war if anybody attempted to spring anything. Later O'Banion learned from the newspaper man that a fast one had been put over on him but he received the news with great reliach.

It will serve to illustrate the important position O'Banion occupied to mention a party given in his honor several days prior to his death. The hosts included the commissioner of public works, the county clerk, half a dozen police lieutenants and a gang of detectives. Michael Hughes. A diamond studded watch was presented to O'Banion on this occasion. When news of O'Banion's death got out there was a great noise and Detective Hughes explained that he had been given to the party thinking it to be given in honor of another, Joe Bannan, president of the theater janitors' union. "I was framed," said Hughes, "and I got out as quickly as I could.

The unwillingness of O'Banion to take orders from Torrio, plus his ambition to extend his activities into forbidden territory brought about his break with Torrio and—his sensational and sudden death. It is likely that Torrio took O'Banion under his wing as a matter of policy. Torrio put as many boards in his political fence as he could lay hands on and O'Banion represented a wide plank on the North Side. But O'Banion's flamboyant style was irritating to Torrio, and he felt that O'Banion would bring trouble into the realm with his high-handed methods. Torrio was a business man and O'Banion was a gangster. Torrio would rather bribe a police officer than kill him. O'Banion would rather bribe him too if he didn't want too much. Two policemen once appropriated a truck load of beer belonging to O'Banion and Torrio. They demanded $300 to release it. When O'Banion told this over the telephone by one of the beer-runners, detectives listening in on a tapped wire, heard him say, "Oh, to hell with them grubs. I'll bump em off for half that much." Later, the same voice said, "O'Banion told Torrio in the meantime had instructed that the cops be paid the money. We don't want no trouble." Torrio had said. And there you have the essential difference between Torrio and O'Banion. One didn't want trouble; the other was always looking for it.
Here's an interesting study in elimination as practiced by the killers of Gangland. Eddie Davis (above) a small-time gangster, apparently was punished for his many sins on the spur of the moment, as he stood in a thirst clinic hoisting a beer. On the other hand the elimination of Myles Canavan (below), big shot gambler, came as the result of long and careful planning. "They" finally caught up with Myles one evening behind his luxurious apartment house on the south side of Chicago.
Even the happy and carefree Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake took it on the chin during this troubled period. Having been enjoined by Federal Judge Wilkerson from operating one of their breweries this inseparable pair said "Oh, Yeah" and proceeded to remove large quantities of amber fluid therefrom. One night a squad of prohibition officers descended upon them and Damon and Pythias were brought up before the judge and he told them to go to the county jail for a year. Losing an appeal to a higher court Frankie began serving the sentence, but Terry couldn't see it that way. He set out blithely for California where, months later, he was gathered in and returned to Chicago. He walked through the portals of Sheriff Peter B. Hoffman's lodging house in November.

At this time spies from the North Side reported that O'Banion, in addition to violating the territorial rights of the Genna brothers, was "running off the chin" on the subject of Torrio's power. O'Banion's slogan at this time seems to have been, "To Hell With Torrio." The Gennas were summoned and methods devised to punish the revolting vassal.

After the Cicero election riot, Man in the cap is Charles Franchetti, companion of Frank Capone (upper right) who was killed in a gun battle with police. Frank was a brother of King Al.

$30,000 when the coroner went through his pockets as he lay dead in a basement room whither he had fled from police. But King Torrio, on this occasion, strangely enough only carried about $23,000 in cash, but it was enough to bail himself and his companion, James Casey, out of custody. O'Banion, caught short remained in jail until professional bondsmen, William Skidmore and Ike Roderick, long associated with gambling and vice in Chicago, could rise earlier than their wont and pry him out with the requisite $5,000.00. Wonder was expressed at the time over the fact that Torrio had not peeled off the $5,000 for Dion. Later events proved that the flamboyant Irishman was in extremely bad odor with the king, and the Sieben fiasco served to bring their long association to just about the breaking point. O'Banion, walking out of the Federal building with Skidmore and Roderick, spoke in no uncertain terms of this man who supposedly told him what was what. "He's a god-damn double-crossing wop," exploded Dion, "and he's turning yellow all over." O'Banion explained that Torrio had bailed Casey out of jail in order to have a body guard en route home. It was quite plain that O'Banion was in revolt.

For the next few months Torrio engaged himself in Cicero where matters were far from ideal. The O'Donnells were helping themselves to a lot of his customers. Eddie Tancl was defiant to all propositions and overtures, and, on top of it all, the Genna brothers over in Little Italy were whispering at the top of their voices that O'Banion was continuing his efforts to "muscle in" on their territory. Elsewhere in his realm was sporadic warfare. Joe Saltis was having a great time with "Spike" O'Donnell's marauding bands of hijackers, terrorists and killers. Gangsters were being taken for "rides" from which there was no return, saloons and roadhouses were being bombed with increasing regularity. Torrio probably shed no tears during this period when he learned that Walter O'Donnell, was arrested and charged with the murder of Alfred Dickman, Walter, brother of "Spike" virtually clubbed Dickman to death with his fists.

(Upper) Jerry O'Connor, owner of the deserted gambling joint in which Patrick King was killed (lower photo). The Fly "Skeev" Baldpatel had nothing on Jerry's joint. He had given out twenty-five keys to the place, a fact established when the police investigated the King murder. Jerry was a brother-in-law of the Greenberg brothers, who were slain in the Valentine Massacre.
from time to time. In October 322, he was fined for illegally manipulating a brewery transfer, and the strain was too much on his over-taxed nerves. Incidentally it was in this period that Mr. Joe Stenson, aforementioned, was shocked to find his name and address published on page one of the newspapers.

The harassed Torrio began now to show definite signs of weakness. Instead of remaining on the job at this period as he had planned, he decided to take a vacation. And it was the next six months he was out of the city. The majority of his vacation was spent in Europe and in Italy, the place of his birth. In Italy he purchased a great villa for his mother.

He returned in March. This period marks the date of his decline, just as it marks the beginning of the rise to power of his lieutenant, Al Capone. As Torrio had grown superior to Colosimo, so had Capone grown superior to Torrio. It is extremely doubtful that Torrio would have bothered to return to Chicago if he had known what awaited him. The beer war was about to begin. Blood was to be poured into the beer. The shooting that can still be heard round the world was to break out in the Beer War.

![Image of a man with a hat and a briefcase]

The "heat" in Chicago during those days of cold March, 1924, was intense for all gentlemen of the gat and the machine gun. When Johnny came slinking home there were no processions or elaborations in honor of the event. Matters in the Torrio-Capone camp were too grave for any display. Newspapers were smoking with propaganda against their rule. "The man with the gat" must go, they said. Chicago must rid itself of crime. The attitude of Mayor Dever was conducive to a cleanup. His chief of police, Morgan A. Collins, was a fearless man of the highest integrity. He was anathema to the underworld element. Torrio, whose strongest point of political contact was in Cicero, whose strongest point of political contact was in Cicero whither Torrio had moved headquarters some time earlier by comparatively peaceful methods. Cicero, a western suburb, soon found itself completely over-run by the underworld element. Torrio made it his base of his gambling and beer-running interest, and the town leaped into national fame as one of the toughest spots on earth.

Ingress into Cicero had not been entirely without difficulty however, for now they encountered the West Side O'Donnells, also Valley boys with Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, who looked with envious eyes upon this territory. The squabbles between the Torrio-Capone and West Side O'Donnells were of comparative unimportance; however until late in 1925 when William McSwiggin, an assistant state's attorney was murdered one evening when spending an evening with the O'Donnells. But there were frequent disturbances; splitting of skulls, bombings, arrest warrants, and general trouble over customers. Another obstacle in the path of Torrio was Eddie Tolan, a native of Cicero, who dabbled in the illicit liquor traffic and was the proprietor of a cabaret in Cicero. Eddie regarded the propriety of the O'Donnells and the Capone-Torrio outfit with hostile eyes, and he was to die for his unfriendliness a few months later.

On the eve of the Cicero election a second meeting of the Torrio-Capone gangmen was held, this time in the Four Deuces Saloon, 2222 South Wabash, owned by Capone. Every-ready Al stepped forward with the request that the business of swinging the election be placed in his capable hands. And it was. The election became a riot, the riot was saved for Gangland, but Al lost his kid brother Frank Capone, in the smoke of a pistol battle with the police. The particular bullet which ended young Capone's career came from a pistol owned and wielded by Sergeant William Cusack, of the Chicago Police force.

Gangland mourned the passing of Al's brother the next day, instead of celebrating their technical victory at the polls. Torrio with others important in the high councils of his organization visited at Capone's home. Every one of the 123 saloons in Cicero locked its doors by order of his majesty, Johnny, and it was the dreariest day in the history of the town, before or after prohibition.

The slaying of Capone together with the hell raised generally during the election, increased the cycle of words from the public officials, particularly from State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe. Inquests and investigations tripped up as usual. Alphonse himself testified at the inquest, but after some curious sign language between him and Charles Franchetti, companion of Frank at the time of his death, Alphonse suddenly suffered a loss of memory.

Despite this technical victory, Torrio found conditions in his realm growing increasingly unpleasant. A month after the election another one of his breweries was knocked off and, surprisingly and significantly enough, this time it was done by Chief of Police Morgan Collins and Captain Matthew Zimmer. The brewer was the Sieben Brewery on the North Side. The police attack on it was one of the most beautifully executed jobs which ever a gangster looked upon with dismay. Nobody except the leaders, Collins and Zimmer, knew what was going to happen, hence there was no tip-off. With their uniformed men wondering where and what, Chief Collins and Captain Zimmer led them after midnight to the big brewery where they swooped down on men guarding thirteen truckloads of beer, ready to be conveyed through the streets. The convoy, composed of gang leaders, was arriving in automobiles, and, as each automobile deposited its cargo of gangsters, the police gathered them up. It was a great aggregation and made a swell "who's who" of Gangland. All the big shots were there. King Torrio, Dion O'Banion, "Three-Gun" Louie Alterie, Hymie Weiss and others.

State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe was the logical public official to receive this prize, but, significantly enough, Chief Collins delivered it instead to United States Attorney Olsen, a great pain in the neck to all gentlemen of the underworld. When asked why, this ace of policemen, responded vagely that . . . Attorney Olsen had promised prompt cooperation, and despite the fact that it was a police raid, pure and simple, the government was to do the prosecuting.

A curious thing about gangsters is that they never venture out of doors without first "heeling" themselves with plenty of money. Angelo Genna, whose gaudy career, was to end in a few months, was "heelled" to the extent of...
The O'Donnells and the O'Banions and their breed never could learn murder nicely and cleanly. They lacked style which, incidentally, was extremely fortunate for Johnny and Al although maybe they didn't see it that way.

The murders of two beer barons, O'Banion and Tanci, in the space of a few days was too much gunpowder for the town to take in one dose, and to reduce and soothe the ensuing high temperature of public indignation Meares, Doherty and O'Donnell were indicted by one of Mr. Crowe's grand juries. The public was assured that these desperadoes would hang. Mr. Crowe pointed to the fact that he had assigned his ace assistant, the "hanging prosecutor" to the case. The assistant's name was William E. McSwiggin.

But there was other gunpowder to be sniffed, this time out on the South Side where the Saltis-MacEarlane and "Spike" were still having at each other on every possible occasion. Several pot shots had been taken at "Spike" and he had missed death so narrowly but so neatly so many times that already the feature writers were making something of the detail. To return the compliment, "Spike" and some of his boys had unsuccessfully tried to do away completely with Mitters Foley, one of Joe's outstanding hard boys. Frankie MacEarlane, finding the town too quiet for his tastes, had gone over into Indiana, where he had got himself indicted for the murder of a roadhouse owner who had done business with "Spike." But Frankie "beat the rap" after a complicated trial. On December 19, two weeks after Tanci's death, the Saltis mob revenged themselves plenty for the attempt on the valuable life of Mr. Foley. They killed two more of "Spike's" boys, Leo Gistinson and Jack Rapport.
"I invite the slayers of my pal to it out with me," cried Louie. "They can name any place, even State and Madison Streets."

Louie who was, as you might infer from this, quite a loud noise, was discovered a few weeks later in the Midnight Frolics' Cafe by Captain Stege of the Detective Bureau. Louie was in his cups and somewhat louder than usual so you can estimate just how loud he must have been. At any rate Captain Stege went up to him and slapped his face.

Let us rush to add however that despite this humiliation which he took without any retaliating gesture, Louie was really a tough guy. He was smart enough to know however, that it just wasn't his play to alap back.

The flowers on O'Banion's grave had hardly withered and dropped away from their tinsel frames when another picturesque tough boy of the underworld bit the sawdust. He was Eddie Tancal, a native son of Cicero whose place of refreshment, the Hawthorne Inn was highly popular with his Bohemian countrymen. As they assembled in droves there to lift a few and to hear thick-necked Edward 'Klondike' O'Donnell on the refined profession of prize-fighting in which he, in his salad days, had been engaged with moderate success. The Hawthorne Inn dispensed more beer probably than any fifty of the 150 other beer clinks in Cicero which was why the O'Donnell boys lay awake nights thinking up ways in which Eddie could be induced to become a stop on their beer-runners' rounds. Eddie however had reluctantly signed up with Johnny and Al, both of whom he regarded with hatred and as tyrants in his own realm. But Johnny and Al had told Edward that he could either buy their stuff or slapped his face. 

"Klondike" O'Donnell, leader of the horde had been quite successful in pushing himself into the preserves of Al and Torrio during the political depression in Gangland, a fact largely ascribable to the talents of the toughs who called him boss. Most of them, like "Klondike" himself, had been labor racketeers before prohibition, and weren't exactly foreigners to Rough Stuff. Some of "Klondike's" boys who were healthy and feeling well at this particular period included his brothers Myles and Bernard, Fur Sammons, James Doherty, Thomas Duffy, Mike Quirk, Johnny Barry and "Rags" McCue. Also, most of these boys are now departed this vale of tears but my, my, what hell they raised before leaving. All of them were tough, but William "Klondike" was tough enough to hold the leadership, although there were times when he had to demonstrate the fact in grisly emphatic ways. There was the sad case of "Rags" McCue who had worked long and faithfully "Klondike" hustling beer out in the warm Cicero country where a machine gun bullet might have found him any minute. When "Rags" wasn't working he liked to plaster himself with whisky in evil places. Once, on a bender, he found himself with about $1,600 in collections which he had not yet turned over to "Klondike." After the party, which was of several days length, "Rags" reported for work, broke but hostile. He had "spilled" the grand, but what of it? William saw his duty quite plainly. "Rags" must be punished. A lesson to his fellow tribesmen. And so "Klondike" whaled in and when he had finished "Rags" was bleeding and helpless. Both arms were broken. Several days later "Rags" appeared at headquarters with his arms in casts. The sight touched William and James Doherty so deeply that they inveigled him into an automobile and took him for a ride and "Rags" never came back. Nice fellows. Four of his henchmen finally became so tough that "Klondike" had to dispose of them in the usual way as we shall see in due time. At this period however he had them pretty well under his thumb.

"Klondike" had just about lost patience with Eddie Tancal. The tubby little Bohemian wouldn't listen to reason, threats, pineapples, or gunpowder. One night as William lay awake trying to find an idea which would bring Eddie around, two of his prized henchmen, James J. Doherty and Myles O'Donnell, dropped into the Hawthorne Inn for a beer. Eddie greeted them affably enough and motioned them to a table which, from his vantage point behind the bar, he could command with a sharp and a sly look. After about two hours and twelve or fifteen "shells" of the amber fluid, plus several "shots" of whisky, their voices had developed from quiet, gentlemanly, well-modulated tones into what he had described the grand, rather loud noise. Eddie, himself, catching the gala spirit and not altogether so flushed as his guide induced by the small ones he had been having with the customers all evening, came over and sat down with Jimmy and Myles. Well, there were a few more drinks, compliments of Eddie, who had let the Plain shop talk. Jimmy and Myles insisted on deploiring the fact that Eddie was getting his stuff from the "grease ball" meaning Mr. Capone or Mr. Torrio.

Maybe Eddie tried polyeas the conversation for they sat there for a long time; but the old subject would return, and, just as the bleak country was growing into rugged outline against a tinted sky, the Sabbath day at Cicero was heralded by a succession of revolver shots. If you had been strolling down the street that morning at that time you would presently have seen two young men, rushing out from the Hawthorne Inn, cursing and brandishing smoking revolvers, and, a few seconds later you would have beheld an individual as he staggered determinedly out of that door. You would have watched Eddie Tancal, more dead than alive, trying to over-take those men, and, horrified you would have watched the little ex-prize fighter's steps grow slower and slower until finally they would move no more—even for a guy as tough as Eddie Tancal.

All of Eddie's shots however did not go awry. A few minutes after it was all over Mr. O'Donnell discovered to his intense surprise that several slugs of lead were imbedded in his tough person, and he was forced to hold long and serious sessions with a surgeon, for many months to come.

The murder of Eddie Tancal was good news to Johnny and Al, although the crude method by which he was dispatched probably illicitly contumacious sniffs from them.
The artistically efficient homicide of Hymie Weiss drove home to every ambitious hoodlum in Chicago the grim lesson that the man of destiny among them was Alphonse Capone, and that the best possible life insurance was a reserved seat on his band wagon. The prestige of the North Side gang vanished like puffs of smoke in a windstorm extending across the town. Vincent "Schemer" Drucci bowed apparently to the inevitable for when King Al suggested that another truce be held he was smart enough to acquiesce. But the Schemer and the Gentile tenant of the South Side huddles with John "Dingba" O’brien, as well as to read his mail. There was an interesting letter from relatives of Hillary Clements, the Sheldon gangster, who had been missing several months, and Joe was implored to mark the spot where he had left the body so that it might be given a decent burial. But it was not until five weeks later that the body was found and it happened that the spot was a vacant lot behind the house where Hillary’s survivors lived.

Gangland ushered in the new year, 1926, by removing one John Costenaro, a Sheldon beer customer, from the scene and, so far as this reporter can determine, Costenaro has not yet been found. Efforts to completely do away with Theodore Anton were not so successful. Theodore, known as "The Greek," owned the Hawthorne Arms, headquarters of the Big Fellow. Theodore was a pretty tough guy in his day and had come to the Capone gang with a creditable career in the prize ring to recommend him, but as the years rolled on something happened to him, and he made a big nuisance of himself by developing the evil of his ways and the ways of his companions and tenants. Anton carried sweetness and light to the point of hinting that he was through with sin and vice and that Capone’s lease on the building would not be renewed. And so Anton the Greek was missing roll-call around the Hawthorne Arms Hotel, and, a long, long time afterward his body, or what was left of it, was reported from a hole or quick-lime in a vacant lot in Burnham, Indiana, near the back yard of John Paton, Burnham’s boy mayor and a good friend of Al Capone.

On the South Side, believe it or not, Edward "Spike" O’Donnell was accused of having designs on Joe Salsit, Lefty Koncil and their blue-eyed boy, John "Dingba" O’brien, the eminent ward committeeman. Whether true or not, Koncil and Charles "Big Hays" Hrubec, were fired at on March 11 as they were touring in "Spike" O’Donnell’s territory. "Lefty" and Hrubec jumped out of the car and were running at top speed for shelter in an apartment house lobby, when, overburdened by bullets, they collapsed in death. "Spike" O’Donnell did this foul murder, said Joe Salsit to newspaper reporters, "I am not in the beer racket." On the day of his release from the county jail, "Lefty," who was a rather nasty-tempered little fellow, snarled on page one that he had been pushed around long enough by certain persons on the South Side and that he himself intended going in for pushing in a big way.

Meanwhile Vincent Drucci, as leader of the North Side gangsters, had been completely paralyzed by the peace conference. He had, indeed, been quite busy following Al Capone around, a policy he had reserved mentally during the meeting and everywhere the Big Fellow went the Schemer was sure to follow. When he went to Hot Springs, Arkansas with a large body guard to rest up for the approaching mayoralty election in Chicago he did not know it, but the Schemer went along, too, taking with him numerous sawed-off shotguns, automatics and other instruments of warfare. In Hot Springs the "Schemer" made an unsuccessful attempt to murder the Big Fellow, but he was so quiet that news of the affair reached the newspapers only by leakage.

When King Al returned to Chicago late in March the atmosphere was considerably mixed with gunpowder and
department, shortly after the long series of investigations had begun into the mystery: "It was Al Capone, together with three of his henchmen, Frank Rie, Frank Diamond, and Bob McCullough." Sergeant McSwiggin was positive. He had inside information, he said, which he had given to the authorities. Two material witnesses were also named, Edward Moore and Willie Heeney. Moore proved, however, that he was in the loop, and nothing of value was gained from questioning Heeney.

But the dead man's father's charges inflamed the public still more, and the question "Who killed McSwiggin?" was now linked with another one, "Where is Capone?" But Al was nowhere to be found. The atmosphere was entirely too much for him, and, shortly after the first smoking headlines announcing the murder appeared, Alphonse was in his greatest armor-plated automobile, speeding over the highways to a secret hide-out somewhere in Indiana.

But he came back. He came back a few days later in a grand manner which must have been impressive to "Little Hymie" Weiss. Capone dictated the terms by which he would surrender to the detectives from Mr. Crowe's office, and he was met at the Indiana state line. Capone is not a great talker, but he says plenty when the public is occasionally favored with his utterances. And this time it got dynamic.

"Of course I didn't kill McSwiggin," he said. "Why should I? I liked the kid. Only the day before he got knocked off he was over at my place and when he went home I gave him a bottle of Scotch for his old man. If I'd wanted to knock him off, I could have done it then, couldn't I? We had him on the spot. I'm no squawker, but get a load of this. I paid McSwiggin and I paid him plenty, and I got what I was paying for."

Mr. Capone's precipitate flight had looked bad but he had a good answer for that question, too. "I was afraid that some saphead copper would plug me on sight, just to get himself promoted." Capone was released three days after his surrender. At this time it was reported that "Fur" Sammons, having fallen out with "Klondike," had committed the murders out of revenge. And so, one day, "Fur" limped into Crowe's office on crutches. "See these legs," he said, pointing. "Well, I was over calling on my 'sweetie' at the Beauty Parlor, when some of these 'greaseballs' let me have it." The McSwiggin murder continued a mystery, but the mystery of the Beauty Shop shooting had been solved.

As an aftermath of the McSwiggin murder there were a series of raids in Cicero with such outstanding haunts of vice being temporarily knocked off as "The Ship," "The Stockade," and "The Hawthorne Smoke Shop," all Capone institutions. Despite this gesture on the part of the police the McSwiggin case pointed very definitely to the fact the Big Fellow of Gangland was not "Little Hymie" Weiss, or William "Klondike" O'Donnell or any of the others. The Big Fellow was Al Capone. "When I wanted to open a saloon in Cicero," said Harry Madigan, owner of the saloon in front of which McSwiggin fell, "I got a visit from Al Capone. He told me I couldn't go into business there. But I finally got some political pressure myself and opened it up anyway. Al came around shortly after and told me that I would have to buy my beer from him, and not the O'Donnells. So I did."

King Al could see the handwriting on the front pages however, and he knew that peace in Gangland was about as desirable to Chicagocans as good beer.

The O'Donnells have been going great guns except for one Federal "rap" which they could not beat in the courts. This concerned their disastrous raid on the Moran Government Warehouse in the Valley, their old stamping ground. The warehouse contained thousands of barrels of excellent whisky and it was James "Fur" Sammons who conceived the bright idea of siphoning it with a hose. And so one night, a watchman, making his rounds, discovered that bars on a window of the second floor had been cut and that through a small rubber hose of great length now lying on the ground, thousands of gallons of the precious liquid had been siphoned. He gave the alarm. When Pat Roche, ace of the investigators, surveyed the scene, he gave instructions that the equipment should not be disturbed and that the matter was to
be kept quiet. Pat knew that the raiders would return. They did. And, as Johnny Barry who was 100 yards away, gave two jerks on a rope, "Klondike" and "Fur" Sammons, in the warehouse, began to pump and the whisky began to move. And Mr. Roche gathered all three of them into his automobile and drove them to the Federal building.

The turmoil resultant from McSwiggin caused him to abandon all plans to break up the Saltis-Weiss alliance. Ralph Sheldon lost two more of his gangsters on April 5 in Frank DeLaurentis and John Truccello, and had obtained promises from King Al that reinforcements would be sent up to the front when the McSwiggin murder caused a change in Capone's plans. But he was too busy to step out as a diplomat for a long time and in the interval the conflict continued. On the West Side the field was more or less clear, for "Klondike," Sammons and Berry went to jail for the booze robbery. Each had a two-year tag on him. Hymie Weiss was busy aiding Saltis whenever possible and in trying to get a shot at Capone. Hymie's gangsters killed a Genna "alky" cooker, J. Cremaudi by name, who was crazy enough to appear on the Gold Coast with his product. On July 20 Sheldon's men made an unsuccessful attempt to kill cent MacEarlane, tough younger brother of Frank, and on July 23, made another attempt. The bullets again missed Vincent, but Frank Conlon, a Saltis chauffeur, was killed. The murder was committed by "Mitts" Foley and the Saltis gangsters were wild with rage. At this time Mr. Sheldon made a public statement to the effect that if Joe Saltis dared harm a hair of Mr. Foley's head, he, Mr. Sheldon, despite his weakening condition due to tuberculosis, would surely murder Mr. Saltis. And so, on August 6, three days later, Mr. Foley was killed. The public began to wonder whether or not the South Side beer war, like the babbling brook, was going to run on forever. Well, as a matter of fact, it was. But King Capone, beginning to get the view-point of Johnny Torrio, stepped forth as a peace-maker. The fact that Joe Saltis, Lefty Koncil, John "Dingbat" Oberta and Big Earl Herbert, were now in a lot of legal heat having been indicted for Foley's murder was prima facie evidence of the Big Fellow's sincerity. Even "Little Hymie" Weiss believed that Capone meant it when he went about saying "we don't want no more trouble."
Capone made the speech of the evening. What he said has not, unfortunately, been preserved for posterity, just as he delivered it, but the wise money had it that the Big Fellow's words were freighted with sincerity on the "we don't want no more trouble theme." "Little Hymie" listened sullenly, remembering how Frankie and Molps Volpe had behaved themselves on that ill-fated conference. It was "okay" with "Little Hymie" this peace idea, but he put forward one stipulation which the Big Fellow alone heard. It was that Frankie Rio and Volpe be placed on the spot where "Little Hymie" might transform them into corpses. The conference ended without any of its representatives being aware of what "Little Hymie" had demanded and what the Big Fellow had replied. They learned later. He said, "I wouldn't do that to a yellow dog."

And so there was no peace in Gangland, and "Little Hymie" was marked for death. He was soon to be pushed aside. His murder represents perfection in the art. It was the most masterfully planned and executed of any of Gangland's crimes including even the Valentine Massacre which was to come after.

"Little Hymie" set out however to get the Big Fellow first and a few days after the ill-fated conference, he and "Bugs" Moran made an unsuccessful attempt to kill Tony Capone on South Wabash Avenue near the Four Deuces Cafe whither they had trailed him from Cicero. Capone got away, miraculously enough, although his chauffeur, Tony Ross died behind his wheel. "Little Hymie" had been disappointed, returned to the little flower shop and was moody silent for a long time. He stood on the spot in the flower shop where O'Banion had died and, gazing through the huge plate glass window, stared at the inscription in stone across the street:

"At the name of Jesus every knee should Bend in heaven and on earth."

Another surge of energy a few days later inspired another desperate effort, this time in the very heart of the Big Fellow's country. For the second time a cavalcade of glistening motor cars passed slowly by the Hawthorne Hotel while machine guns poured hot lead into buildings and windows and furniture. No bullets found lodgment in the hated Capone gangsters however.

"Little Hymie" was too busy these days to be bothered by the old premonition that he would come to an early and sudden end. His gang was growing in numbers and in dollars and in prestige. Gangland looked upon him in their adoration and amazement. So great was the respect with which he was held that to some he was really the Big Boss in brains, class and courage. So many hoodlums wanted to go along with him at this period that there was a waiting list; the wealthy Italian on the West Side who had backed Jack McGurn, now facing trials from the Big Fellow bought his ambitious protege a job as one of Hymie's chauffeurs. It cost $25,000. Unfortunately for "Little Hymie" most of his time at this period was spent in trying to prevent the law from catching up with his ally, Big Joe Saltis who was being tried for the murder of John "Mit-
"Little Hymie's" time had come. It was October 11, 1926, just twenty-two months since his beloved pal, Dion O'Banion had died there among the flowers. Big Joe Saltis and eel-like Lefty Koncil last saw their friend and ally late in the afternoon after a long and tedious day spent trying to select a jury. "Little Hymie" held a whispered conference with Saltis and then, shaking hands, left the courtroom in company with W. W. O'Brien, the Saltis attorney. With them were two of Hymie's men, Patrick Murray and Sam Pellar. Benjamin Jacobs, an investigator for the attorney also climbed into the big motor car out of the county building.

Pellar, who drove the car, parked it on Superior Street, just south of the cathedral. The four men tumbled out and started towards the flower shop. They had taken only a few steps when the quietness of the street was suddenly destroyed by the harsh and deadly rattle of a machine gun. "Little Hymie's" twenty-two months of vengeance came to an end before he knew what was happening, for the men behind that curtain at 742 North State street had projected their fire at him, and the first bullet went straight into his heart. "Little Hymie" fell face downward in the gutter without uttering a word. Pat Murray also died on the pavement a few steps in front of his chief, but the other three escaped although O'Brien was terribly wounded. In agony he climbed the stairs of a nearby building and collapsed in a doctor's office. Pellar and Jacobs were also wounded.

Thirty-eight shells had been fired, and those bullets which did not find lodgment in human bones and flesh, flattened out against the old limestone corner of Holy Name Cathedral. The impact was so terrific that a large hole in the inscription crumbled away, destroying the sense of the famous Biblical inscription, and to this day people who never heard of Dion O'Banion or "Little Hymie" often pause before the facade of Holy Name Cathedral and wonder why the corner-stone reads thus:

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The two men in the old stone structure at 742 North State street escaped in the turmoil their fire caused; and so did the "golfer" around the corner at No. 1 Superior. He left behind him his golf bag. The janitor could find no golf clubs, but he found a long automatic shot-gun.
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Valentine massacre

The World Famous Gangland Slaying on St. Valentine's Day, 1929, in which seven members of George "Bugs" Moran's mob were lined up against a wall in a garage and mowed down by two machine guns. This picture shows two views. The victims, reading from right to left, are James Clark, Johnny May, Adam Xyer, Doctor Reinhardt H. Schwimmer, and Pete Gussenberg. The other victim, Frank Gussenberg, was alive when police arrived although he had twenty-seven bullets in his body, and was taken to a hospital where he died.
political apple sauce. William Hale Thompson, silent four long years, had come out again, this time squarely against King George of England. Recognizing Thompson a swell skyrocket on which to shoot his own star skyward, Capone cheered to the extent of $200,000. Well, King George lost a great battle to Big Bill and to the Big Fellow. Chicago again became as wide open as it was in the good old days of Johnny Torrio; Capone, cooped up in Cicero by Mayor Dever for four years, again marched triumphantly into the Loop. Everything was going beautifully for the Big Fellow. Even the problem of doing something about Schemer Drumel had been wiped out of his mind, for, on the eve of the election, the Schemer was shot and killed as he rode from the Detective bureau to a North Side.
Tragically enough for the Schemer, one of these detectives was a hard-boiled gangster named Daniel Healy. It was Healy who had picked up the Schemer and one of his henchmen, Henry Finkelstein, as they stood sunning themselves on Diversey Boulevard picking up hoodlums was a passion with Sergeant Healy who thought that it brought him good luck. Once he had walked into a South Side saloon and helped himself to an automatic belonging to Joe Saltis. The automatic was in Joe's coat and Joe had the coat at the time. "Oh, you're a tough guy, with a gun, eh?" inquired Mr. Saltis. Sergeant Healy offered to return the weapon but Joe, wisely enough, flatly refused. At any rate no sooner had Sergeant Healy deposited Drucci and Finkelstein in a jail cell, than an attorney appeared with a writ of habeas corpus. Out came Drucci and his henchman, and into the squad car, enrouté to the courtroom. Drucci occupied a rear seat, with Sergeant Healy and one other officer. Finkelstein sat with the driver. Enough different stories have been told about what happened in the next fifteen minutes to stretch from the Rienzi hotel on Diversey Boulevard to Melrose Park. However, it is not important after all these years what Mr. Drucci said to Mr. Healy and what Mr. Healy said back to Mr. Drucci, for the altercation came to a tragic end when a bullet from Mr. Healy's revolver buried itself in Mr. Drucci's heart. Instead of going to a courtroom the squad car turned right around on the spot and proceeded to the county morgue where Mr. Drucci's body was propped up on a marble slab.

Of course there was a great hue and cry from the family and from the surviving members of the Schemer's gang, all of whom had become experienced in surviving by now. Crying murder, murder, murder they rushed to hire attorneys to see that justice was done, justice in this case being the prosecution of Mr. Healy. At the coroner's inquest a few days later four prominent criminal lawyers sat many mouthfuls of choice interrogations against a simple story related from the stand by Mr. Healy. In effect it was that Mr. Drucci had called him a punk copper and had reached for Mr. Healy's gun, but Mr. Healy having a longer reach, got there first. And Sergeant Healy went back to his job of picking up hoodlums just for good luck. The smart big city boys bespoke themselves out of the corners of their mouths that Sergeant Healy would get his in a very short while, but at this writing he is still up and about arresting hoodlums over in the tough Valencian district "just for good luck."

The funeral of the Schemer was no shabby affair judged by underworld standards, but judged by the standards of Gangland it was a terrible flop. Whereas the last tribute to Meegan was given to his "Nails" Morton, Angelo Genna and Sammoats Amatuna had been complete sell-outs with not even standing room, the final rites for Schemer Drucci were played to empty seats. No politicians wept copious tears over him or over his casket to kiss him as had been done for Sammoats. In the comparatively short parade to the cemetery you couldn't find a single automobile draped, as at the Weiss circus, with cloth signs urging you how to cast your ballot. Already disinterested folk had become weary of these displays, and the police had announced that squads would be in attendance to seize gangsters. But Al Capone was there. And so was George "Bugs" Moran, and Maxie Eisen, Frank and Pete Gussenberg, Potatoes Kaufman, Dapper Dan McCarthy, Jack McGurn, "Dingbat" O'Keffe, Frankie MacEarlane and Mr. and Mrs. Joe Saltis. Mrs. Drucci was consoled by Mrs. Dion O'Banion. The Big Fellow derived a great wallop of the fact that here was one of his enemies for whose death he would not be blamed, and he came fearlessly, even blithely. There is no record however that Alphonse wept any tears on "Bugs" Moran's shoulder because of their mutual loss. The Big Fellow was getting all the breaks just now, and he was sitting pretty on top of the underworld. One fine fellow discovered that he had become famous. His position had made him quite visible to the great naked eye of the public. For a time this may have tickled his vanity, but there is "beat" in the great naked eye of the public, no matter whether you're a king prizefighter, king aviator, king movie actor, king author or just plain governmental king this "beat" grows unbearable at times and you will find yourself running everywhere you see a king. You run for the sole reason that you want privacy, you want to live your own life. Now when King Al began asking it away from the following of the Big Fellow had two reasons. (1) To live his own life and (2) to live.

When King Al found himself in the Loop District after walloping King George at the mayoralty election he looked around carefully and was amazed to see that a lot of little gamblers were doing a great big business without having a king who had a standing army. This condition was observed simultaneously by George "Bugs" Moran and Barney Bertsche. In their desire to levy tribute from these little gamblers, Mesars. Capone, Bertsche, Moran and little later, the nine or ten Aiello brothers of the North Side, ushered another period of warfare into Chicago.

At the same time Bertsche, Moran and the Aiello boys further enlarged the scope of this growing crime syndicate by hooking up with Jack Zuta, ever lord of a chain of vice resorts on the West Side, Jack and his chief lieutenant, Solly Vision, had been having a rather tough time of it all by themselves owing to the close proximity of several of their pleasure institutions to similar dives owned and operated by "Monkey-Faced" Charlie Genna, and another elusive character, known as Mike de Pike Reitler.

Mike de Pike had definite Capone connections while Mr. "Monkey-Faced" Charlie,
strangely enough, operated on his own—a strange and inexplicable fact. "Monkey-Faced" Charlie had been an operator for many years, and maybe they tolerated him purely for sentimental reasons. It will be interesting to note that "Monkey-Faced" Charlie was a bosom friend of Julius Rosenheim, the well-known informer, who now, alas, is with us no more.
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when several
automobiles, all
Equipped with
machine guns, visited the Aiello headquarters
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Moran and
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Chicago, they

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This and other rami cations
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king,
all too involved to be discussed here, brought on the great
pineapple period.
A pineapple,
if tossed
into
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the Atlantic

hotel in

the loop.

From their

front

room the killers covered a cigar store across the street
in which the Big Fellow occasionally made appearances.

Luck was with him or else his
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the Aiello

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soon fuming in jail cells while lawyers
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trying to obtain writs of
habeas

men loitering in front of
the
bureau and seized them.
They were all Capone men, Louis "Little New
York"
Campagnia, Frank Beige and Sam Marcus. All carried
light artillery
and were waiting, merely to otter condo-

around with
Zuta mob.

and now the position became increasingly intolerable. But

the Aiello brothers, of
whom

there are nine, began playing

Moran and his new buddies, the Bertsche and
The Aiellos,
long respectable
merchants, de-

voutly desired control of
the
Italian organization

which at

Unione Siciliane, apowerful
this time

was under

at
the

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had become

the favorite

person to

an election

was coming

on, atypical

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ness as usual and

on July

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27, one of
his

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his usurpation with his life. At
the same
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Near North
Side beer and alcohol business, thus
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Chicago election,

evening. Other persons who were not ne-

had been
attendingestablished
to
Egalnew competitors

everything,

The atmosphere
buzzed with prophecies
as to what would
happen at
the polls
when Judge John A. Swanson got through
with Statc s
Attorney Robert
E.
Crowe,
and when Louis Emmerson was done with
Len Small.
Crowe and Governor Small
had been in o -lce for seven and one-half
years, and defeat was to over-take them.
During the
campaign Chicago
produced
abumper
pineapple crop,
and the fruit
was dirt cheap. Senator
Deneen and his
candidate for
the state&#39;s attorney&#39;s
o ice, Judge
Swanson, both
received
pineapples at
their homes
on the same

The underworld began to whis r
imminent. Meanwhile

blame for

the Crowe-Thompson machine, was about to vent its wrath.

self with
an Italian
organization. For
years Bugs allowed himself
to be
widely
quoted as saying that
his rst
principle
was never
to let
an Italian
racketeer
get behind him either
in
an
automobile,

warfare was

three

grought more
and more
heat upon
the Big
Fellow. He

mob which compelled him to align him-

early in1927
that

ofllcer spotted

lences to Joe Aiello
and his boys. These
incidents toether with sporadic warfare in the Loop gambling country

him at
the peace conference following
the demise
of Little
Hymie" Weiss.
And there,
roughly sketched,
you have
the new scenery which appeared on the
underworld stage
following the
re-election of
William
Hale Thompson.
With
Bugs Moran
behind them,
the Aiellos
felt that
the Big
Fellow might
be efficiently opposed,
and when
they approached Mr.
Bugs he took the
matter
under advisement and spent several days
thinking it
over
before
he acquiesced. Big
George Moran
must have
deplored the
sad condition of
a airs
in his once proud

ashort saunter down the treat,
business enterprise.

an observant

and Capone could not yet shake himself away from the

the

leadership of
Anthony
Lombardo, who, as we have
seen,
had stepped out as an ally of
Capone and had represented

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corpus. While still guests

such athing
to me, or why."
But
you may be sure that
he is telling abig
lie. Itwas
just this sort of
thing
that
began happening to the gamblers who cried robber when
invited to
join the
syndicate, being
formed by
the
Big
Fellow and the North Side mob. So prevalent did pineapple_
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Chicago. Another
reason was responsible for the fact that

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Municipal Judge
John Sbarbaro,
Larry
Cuneo, brother-in-law
and secretary
to
Crowe, and Morris Eller,
political boss of
the Valley District. At
this time you will
be interested in knowning that the Gusenbergs, Frank
and Pete, spotted their
old
playmate, Jack
McGurn, driving
on the
North Side. They trailed to acigar
store
in the McCormick hotel,
a short block of
the Boul Mich on the Near North side.
When they entered, cautiously,
and with
hands gripping
gate, they
found
their
quarry busily
talking in
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booth. Now
telephone booths,
even in
Chicago are not made with bullet-proof

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glass, so Frank and Pete let Jack have it, and when they had reduced him to a crumpled position on the floor of the booth with blood streaming from his head and face, they bowed themselves out. But Jack was not dead, although well punctured. When the police called on him at the hospital, he told them that he did not know who had shot him or why, but that he would try his level best to find out just as soon as he could get around to it.

The election was held in a great cloud of smoke and with the better element wearing gas-masks at the polls. Judge John A. Swanson jumped out of the ballot boxes far in front of State's Attorney Crowe, and Mr. Thompson's machine was reduced to a feeble, sputtering condition. Agitation against gang anarchy continued with increasing gusto, a fact which inspired King Capone to depart on a long-needed vacation and when the press associations carried back stories to Chicago from Los Angeles, telling how detectives were pushing the Big Fellow around, one of the Chicago police officials declared that last Gangland was beginning to disintegrate, and that its king was a homeless wanderer. The police then turned their attention to the sad case of Mr. Ben Newmark, formerly an investigator for State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, but now using his knowledge of the underworld to do a little muscling. Alas, alas, he didn't last long, for he was out on the South Side where sweetness and light had not yet penetrated. Election or no election, the boys on the South Side continued sporadic warfare, and so one day as Mr. Newmark sat in the front room of his little bungalow in front of a window reading a newspaper, two men and a machine gun got upon a soap box, took careful aim (at about four feet) and there was a loud report and that was the end of the latest South Side muscle. For two months it was quiet on all fronts, but on June 26, the newspapers duly chronicled the fate of Big Tim Murphy, politician, racketeer, labor leader, robber and jail bird. This famous character whom you really ought to know better than you can know him here had been given one of the numerous vice-presidencies in the Capone gang, just before the Big Fellow left on that vacation. Big Tim's duties lay mostly in the gambling field. One of his most ambitious ventures, a gambling house far out on Sheridan Road, which he had promoted in conjunction with Nicky Arnstein, had been knocked off and Big Tim, who had been out of Fort Leavenworth for only a short while, saw the need of making some good connections in a hurry. He seemed to have lost touch with the right guys during those prison years, and so he went over with the
Big Fellow, thinking himself again securely "in." Unfortunately Big Tim no longer lived out in his beloved back-of-the-yards district. His place of residence now was a charming little bungalow on the North Side, in pleasant Rogers Park. It was within cap-pistol hearing of another bungalow in which resided Joe Aiello. One warm June night the front door-bell of the Murphy domicile began to ring and ring and ring, and Big Tim, who was taking a nap, got up sleepily and went out. Nobody was there, except a couple of bullets and so the author of the priceless line, "vote for Big Tim Murphy he's a cousin of mine" rolled down the concrete steps a dead man.

Capone had left the management of his empire largely in the hands of Frank Nitti, known as the "enforcer" and Harry "Greasy Thumb" Gusick, convicted pander who had charge of a choice killing squad. Harry was ably assisted by Hymie "Loud Mouth" Levine. These boys succeeded in convincing Mr. Aiello and Mr. Moran that they could not prosper in Chicago unless drastic measures were taken to get a strong hold somewhere. There is a tale, probably apocryphal, that Joe and "Bugs" negotiated at this time for the services of the eminent Frankie Yale, whom we have met before. At any rate Frankie's greatest mistake of his long life was in aligning himself with the Aiello-Moran gang, for his punishment came on July 2, 1928 in New York. The mystery of his death still intrigues the New York police and, every time a Capone man drops into New York to see a fight or guard one, the detectives push him off to jail and ploy him with questions concerning the sad fate of Dion O'Banion's pet hatred. On the night of Frankie's murder detectives established the fact that three long distance telephone calls had been made from the New York home of the mother of a Capone gangster, Louis "Little New York" Campagni, to Chicago. One was to the Hotel Metropole in Chicago, known at that time as the headquarters of Frank Nitti, another was to the home of a prominent Chicago citizen and the third to a certain garage in Cicero. With these clues you can write your own thriller.

The Aiello's felt terribly about losing Frankie and they felt more terrible on July 25 when one of their own boys was murdered. He was Salvatore Canale and he was killed in front of his home one hot summer evening. But the Aiello mobsmen continued to tug away annoyingly at the Capone outfit, terrorizing alky cookers, throwing pineapples here and there, and taking pot shots at any Capone gangster they could find. It was not until September 7, 1928, however, that they succeeded in making a really important killing. The victim was Tony Lombardo, Capone lieutenant, and head of the Unione Siciliana in the manner in which he was eliminated was inexpressibly daring. The scene of his assassination was in front of Rakilos restaurant on Madison street, just west of Dearborn and little more than a block from State and Madison streets, the world's busiest corner. The time was 4:20 P. M. Countless thousands of busy loop workers scurried about the streets, for it was nearing the rush hour and the loop was soon to be emptied of the office workers.

At 4:15 the immaculate Tony with his body guards, Tony Ferraro and Joseph Lolardo, left the offices of the Unione Siciliane in room No. 1102 Hartford Building, 8 South Dearborn Street. Next door, it may be said, Tony maintained an office of the Italian-American plan, a private loan bank. Walking North they turned west on Madison street and had not proceeded more than fifty feet when a group of men detached themselves from the crowd and quickly formed a circle around them. Shots rang out and when the police could establish a semblance of order in the panic-stricken crowd, they saw Mr. Lombardo, face in the gutter, lying in a pool of his own blood. Ferraro lay dying a few feet away. Lolardo was captured a block or more away as he darted into a shoe store. "I was pursuing one of the killers," explained Joe, "and I would have caught him if you hadn't butted in." Joseph however denied that he was with the slain men or that he was Tony's body guard. "I just happened to be passing," he explained. Still the police held heavy hands on him and they were still trying to pry information from him regarding the Mafia King when an attorney appeared. "Lolardo was an innocent bystander," the attorney declared, "and unless he is immediately released I will file a petition for a writ of habeas corpus." One line of questioning was that Lolardo him-
self had put his companions on the spot. At the same time
a report was current that King Al, en route to Florida,
had dropped in town and was hiding somewhere in Cicero.
A choice dab of apple-sauce had it that he lay in deadly
fear of assassins. If Capone was afraid of anything it
was the great eye of the public.

The murder of Tony Lombardo, King of the Mafia, was a
great sensation, for at that time it stood out as the most
daring crime yet committed in Chicago by gangsters. The
Underworld was quiet for a few weeks while Tony was
being laid away. To the alfy cookers for the Capone
gang who lived in the so-called Aiello-Moran district Lomb-
ardo’s death was a great calamity. Aiello would assume
control of the Unione Siciliane, they believed, and he
would surely begin a war of extermination among them.
And so, while Lombardo’s body lay in its casket, the
terrified Capone henchmen began a quiet but quick exodus
from the district bound by Division street, Chicago
avenue, Sedgwick and Larrabee streets. Signor Nitti, the
“enforcer” could not stem the wave of Italians who scurried
back to the old Genna district, and Signor Aiello looked
upon the spectacle and found it good. The Capone gang
held several huddles with the result that further action
was ordered on the principle that the best defense is a
swell offence. To the dismay of Signor Aiello he did not
become successor to Tony Lombardo as head of the Unione
Siciliane. Somehow that coveted position again came into
the hands of a Capone man—Pasqualino Lomardo, elder
brother of Joseph Lomardo, the body guard of Lombardo.
At the same time Mr. Nitti, acting under instructions
which continually came to him from the roving Big Fellow,
dispatched more muscle men into the Aiello territory.
Some of the men who were immediately under the leader-
ship of the new Mafia King were such talented thugs
and pistoleers as John Scalici, Albert Anselmi, Claude
Maddox, alias Johnny Moore, who had graduated from the
Egan Rats mob of St. Louis, Tough Tony Caprezzo, strong-
arm artist de luxe, and Murray Humphreys. Headquarters
for this dangerous Capone group were in a dingy and
squalid little dive, pleasantly known as The Circus, located
at 1661 North Avenue. For a long time Pasqualino directed
these boys in a campaign of terror. Alky stills were bowled
over by the dozen, soft-drink parlors on the Near North
Side were bombed with such regularity that it sounded
like the Fourth of July in Ankeny, Iowa. Life became a
misery for those unfortunate who had aligned themselves
under the so-called protection of Joe Aiello, George “Bugs”
Moran, Barney Bertache and Jack Zuta. Pasqualino raised
so much general hell on the Near North side that these
terrified Italians who had fled the district following Lom-
bardo’s death now began moving in again. Well, now what
do you think Mr. Aiello did about this? You are right.
for on January 2, 1929, a second Mafia King was placed
beyond the aid of attorneys and legal writs.
Pasquale Lolardo, successor to Tony Lombardo, as he was found in his apartment after entertaining three “friends.”

Note the Bourbon and the wine.

When the police were summoned to the Lolardo home after an uncommonly long time, they found the Mafia King’s body lying in a luxurious front room. His face had been shot away and he could hardly be recognized. Except for a beautiful velvet pillow which she had tenderly shoved under his head the body, said the widow, had not been touched. She did not talk very much, but the little table in the center of the room with its half-empty glasses of whisky spoke eloquently on the circumstances of the man’s death.

With his wife Lolardo had returned to their home from a loop shopping tour at 3 o’clock in the afternoon. At the entrance to the stairway leading to their flat, a cheap and dismal looking place outside, they were met by three men whom the widow said she had seen many times for several years. She did not, however, know their names. All went upstairs and Mrs. Lolardo spread a lunch for the three men who departed at about 3 o’clock. Five minutes later however there was a knock on the rear door. Mrs. Lolardo was in the kitchen ironing at the time and she did not get a good look at them, she said, when they were admitted by her husband. For half an hour or more the visitors made whoopee and there was much clinking of glasses, joking and loud laughing. And then at 4 o’clock, according to Mrs. Lolardo, the gun-play started. There was a scramble for the door and when Mrs. Lolardo walked into the front room she found herself a widow. The pillow was slipped under his head and the widow went to answer the door-bell being rung by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Joseph Lolardo, wife of the well-known body guard.

Anna Lolardo, the sister-in-law, telephoned a funeral parlor for an ambulance and the attendants came, took a look at Mr. Lolardo and summoned the police. During the questioning of Mrs. Lolardo it was finally extracted from her that she had really got a good look at the last visitors and, when a picture of Joe Aiello was pushed in front of her face, she nodded that one of the visitors was he. While she was still in custody an effort was made to find Mr. Aiello but it was unsuccessful, although eighteen or twenty of his henchmen were gathered together from the dives, pool-halls and bakery on the North Side. All were paraded before the widow but she recognized none of them as her husband’s guests. Resolute attempts were made to solve this murder, and it will be important to remember that wires were tapped at several places and that Mr. Joseph Lolardo was heard to say that he would get even with a certain mob. The murder was never technically solved, although it was established that Mr. Lolardo’s visitors were not all Italians.

The death of Lolardo again brought moving day to the Capone alky cookers on the Near North Side. It also brought control of the Unione Siciliana to Joe Aiello and what appeared to be a rosy future for his allies. It also brought a fierce and deadly determination to the hearts of the Circus mob to avenge themselves. A few weeks later the Valentine Massacre happened.
We come now to the bloody exercises in which Gangland graduates from murder to massacre. The exercises are to be held in an unpretentious little brick garage at 2122 North Clark Street behind whose well-concealed front entrance George "Bugs" Moran has established a whisky depot in charge of which he has placed two of his toughest and most capable lieutenants, Frankie and Peter Gusenberg. Whisky trucks are kept here when not in use.

Johnny May, a first-class automobile mechanic, toils over them when they are off the road keeping them in tip-top shape mechanically. The garage is an ideal place in which to hold Gangland's graduating exercises, a fact which had been established months before, and, since that time the gentlemen who are to perform the exercises have been awaiting the signal which will inform them that the important North Side gangsters are on the spot and their time has come.

Since December 18 the "observers" who are commissioned to make this signal have sat patiently behind tattered lace curtains in two front rooms of the boarding house upstairs immediately across the street. It is now February 14, 1929, and finally one of the many ruses employed by the masters of ceremonies has succeeded for the big shots of the North Side gang are assembling in the whisky depot. Pete and Frank Gusenberg are first to slip into the little door. Johnny May, the mechanic comes a few minutes later. Adam Heyer and James Clark turn into the door with Dr. Reinhardt H. Schwimmer, the physician with the hoodlum complex. The "observers" glance nervously at their watches, mumbling a few words perhaps about the failure of George "Bugs" Moran to keep this rendezvous. At this time they bend forward to see still another caller entering the garage. He is Al Weinshank, the small-time bookie who has stepped in to buy some "goods" for his "respectable" little speakeasy at 4207 Broadway. At has his big police dog. High-ball with him. The "observers" are chagrined because George "Bugs" has not arrived, but believing that he will be along at any moment, decide to make the long-awaited signal. One of them slips away to a telephone. End of scene one.

It is now shortly after 11 o'clock—about fifteen minutes since the telephonic signal was made. A youth, George A. Brichet, loitering at the mouth of the alley behind the garage, observes a "squad" car glide noiseless up to the rear entrance and stop. Three men in the car, two of them in the uniform of policemen. Each carries a large box-like contraption wrapped roughly with newspaper. Curious young Brichet thinks that he is about to witness araid, the first one he has ever seen in his life, and he races around to the front entrance, just in time to see what appears to be another "squad" car stop in front of the garage. Another group of armed men enter. Young Brichet pauses. He would like "bust" right in after them, but the chauffeur of the big Cadillac growls at him to move on. Hurrying northward the youth selects a spot several hundred feet away from where he can at least steal glimpses and, maybe, when the "pinch" is made there will be a crowd and he can slip up to the entrance again when the "cops" bring 'em out. End of scene two.

Inside the garage six men are all busily engaged in a conversation. Two of them sit on a little bench in the corner. Four are standing a few feet away. Johnny May, the mechanic, is down there under the truck tightening its bolts. High-ball, the great police dog, is leashed to a wheel of the truck and, from the six or seven feet of freedom thus accorded him, he barks and leaps playfully around.

The telephone rings sharply in the little office which is built directly in front of the window, thus obstructing the rear view from people passing along the street. One of the men turns and walks rapidly into the office. Presently he comes back again, saying that AI Weinshank is wanted on the wire. Weinshank speaks repeatedly into the mouth-piece, but there is no answer. He clicks the instrument impatiently and, finally the operator informs him that the party hung up. Weinshank, a little mystified, returns to the floor. Gangland has placed seven men on the spot, and the assaulting ceremony is about to commence.

A door-knob turns. The men in conversation turn to look. Two "policemen," one holding a large package, walk easily toward them, followed by two men in street garb—probably "dicks"—think the men who are on the spot. A few seconds later and the rear door swings open and two more men enter. Hard-boiled Pete Gusenberg begins to snarl. Frankie makes a wise-crack. Just another goddam raid by some punk coppers. How they get here. Some body is going to get a swell ride for this bum rap. Oh, well fortunately there's nothing in the joint now. That's one good break.

The intruders quickly tear newspapers from their "packages" revealing two machine-guns, and now, perhaps for the first time it dawns upon these six men here that this is no time for defiant words or wise-cracks. It may be even that Frankie and Pete or one of the others recognizes some of these men beneath their copper caps and uniforms, and that with recognition comes swift and awful realization that their hour has come at last.

There is a command from one of the intruders, emphasized perhaps by a choice bit of blasphemy. Defiantly the two men who have been sitting on the bench rise slowly to their feet. All turn round, hands raised heavenward, to the wall. At this moment Johnny May, is spotted lying beneath the truck. Another command and an oath
brings him scrambling to his feet and he too takes his place in line. High-ball is no longer barking. Now he leaps ferociously at the intruders, his white teeth showing, but alas Al Weinshank has tied that leash too securely. It happens in a few minutes and yet there has been ample time for Pete Gusenberg, standing at the right of the line, to realize that this is a mission of murder, and that his only chance to beat back death is the little automatic revolver in his hip pocket. With a fierce cry and an oath he draws hand drops like a plummet to that hip pocket, and his fingers are just closing upon the butt of it when the address of the graduating ceremonies commences. It is delivered quickly, artistically, and with masterful effectiveness. Approximately 150 bullets pour from those machine guns and only a few fail to find lodgment in the doomed men standing there against the white-washed wall of brick. With the first outburst of fire the doomed men begin to scream and curse, but the steady rattling stream of lead plays upon them so expertly that only one moves out of line in an effort to escape. The steel bullets tear into the heads of these men, splintering skulls, splattering brains. Except for the man on the end who tried to escape and collapsed on a chair in grotesque posture, they fall to the floor in the order in which they had stood. Now that all are lying on the blood and grease streaked floor, a second stream of death plays over them, again tearing into bone and flesh.

Six or seven minutes ago Arthur Brichet had been ordered to move along. Now, standing against the wall of the building two or three hundred feet away, he can hear a low rumble from within the garage. Presently the screech of police and detectives emerges casually from the building, step into the automobile, and are driven smoothly away towards North Avenue. He sees the “squad” car weaving in and out of the traffic traveling north, but not too rapidly. He walks toward the garage. He can hear the loud continuous barking of a dog. End of scene two.

Mrs. Jeanette Landsman, who lives at 2124 North Clark street which is just next door to the garage, hears rattling gunfire and voices of men screaming and swearing. She rushed down stairs to the sidewalk and peers through the window of the garage, but, because of the office cannot see what has happened behind. She is afraid to enter. At this moment a pedestrian passes. She turns to him, saying that she heard shots in there. “I’ll see if anything’s wrong,” says the man smilingly. And, in a most un-Chicagoan like manner, steps into the garage. A few seconds later he bursts out again, shaking, his face ghastly white. He can scarcely speak. “There’s dead men all over the place,” he finally cries as he runs away shouting “I’ll call the police.”

And the police come. In horror they pause before the shambles. Both officers have seen service in the World War and it is something that is inexpressibly more awful than war. In the dimness of the room their eyes fall upon the figure of a man clawing upon his hands and knees across the floor. Recovering from their first shock they now rush to his aid. It is Frank Gusenberg. More dead than alive he mumbles something in a strange foreign language. It is that he hopes no one will ever suffer as he suffers. The officers, realizing that Frank is dying, reply him with questions as they move him carefully towards the door but Frank is true to the code of the half-world in which he has lived so long and he will say not a word. At one time or another detective and detectives appear in automobiles, horns honking, gongs clanging. Taxi-cabs draw up and photographers and newspaper reporters pour out. The street becomes jammed and the Clark and Broadway street cars are stalled in long lines in the narrow street. Upstairs behind the little frayed lace curtains the masters of ceremonies sneek out and downstairs and, singly, disappear into the surging crowd. Their job is done and done well. The ceremonies are over. In a morning newspaper office far away in the direction of the Loop District, a rewrite man who has heard the first story of this holocaust, sits himself calmly at a typewriter and begins a matchless story. He taps out the story in a single line, namely that Gangland has graduated from murder to massacre.

The whole world reeled before this one in horror and unbelief. Newspapers everywhere published the amazing crime and the Valentine Massacre was discussed in the far corners of the earth. Defenders of Chicago's reputation looked on at the atrocity helplessly and dismayed. Here was a crime which even the cynical Chicagoan could not dismiss with a superficial gesture. It seemed absurd now to say that since Gangland murdered only those who belonged to Gangland why bother about it? George "Bugs" Moran disappeared shortly after the crime but before he left one newspaper obtained one crisp comment from him. It was this: "Only one gang kills like that—the Capone gang." This line was carried over the wires to Al Capone who was in Florida and he had one all ready for it. "They don't call that guy 'Bugs' for nothing," was what the Big Fellow said.

With each successive smoking edition of the Chicago newspapers for a solution of the crime and punishment for its perpetrators swelled in bitter intensity. Thoughtful persons filled column after column with suggestions as to how the said conditions which made such a thing possible might be remedied. Not since the unsolved murder of McSwiggin, the "hanging prosecutor" from the state's attorney's office, had public indignation developed such a temperature. William E. Russell, commissioner of police, commanded to run the murderers to earth, summoned Deputy Commissioner of Detectives J. John Stege home from a vacation to work on the case. Commissioner Stege at that time was spending a vacation in Florida and Cuba with a group of friends among whom was included Alfred "Jake" Lingle, veteran Chicago Tribune police reporter, who was later to be put on the spot by Gangland.

During the relentless series of investigations instituted by Commissioner Stege every Capone gangster in Chicago was, at one time or another, hauled into detective bureau headquarters and passed in review before eye-witnesses whose names were, for a long time, withheld from the public. Three men were positively identified, Jack McGurn, and "John Smith" and "John Smith." At the same time one of the eye-witnesses identified, Fred Burke, notorious criminal, from a picture in the rogues gal-

Map showing route believed to have been traveled by automobile carrying Valentine Massacre killers from garage, in which their automobile was later found, to 2120 North Clark Street, scene of the slaying. (Insert) Front view of 2120 North Clark Street.
lery. Burke did not confine his activities to any one gang or city. Formerly a member of the notorious Egan Rats of St. Louis, Burke had been a machine-gunner with the American Expeditionary Forces during the World War, and was wanted in five American cities for as many murders at the time of the Valentine Massacre. This choice criminal is still at large. Shortly after the massacre he narrowly escaped capture in Benton Harbor, Michigan, where he posed as a respectable citizen. When his little bungalow was raided, after the precipitate flight of Mr. Burke, police discovered three machine guns and several hundred bullets. In escaping Mr. Burke shot and killed a traffic cop who wanted to bowl him out for running through a traffic light. Incidentally the reward for his capture now stands at the substantial total of $100,000.

Arthur Brichet, the boy who was told to move on, identified John Scalice and Jack McGurn as did one woman eyewitness and both were eventually indicted. McGurn was arrested in a room in the Stevens Hotel where he was holding gala with a sirenous blonde, Louise Rolfe, now known as fame as the "blonde alibi." No machine guns were in Jack's luxurious quarters, but he was not entirely without protection for over on the bureau within convenient reach was a .45 automatic pistol and a .32 revolver. The woman who identified Jack also said that she had seen him before with a number of men who played around the Circus Cafe on North Avenue.

As you might expect when the police finally came upon John Scalice he was with his old partner, Albert Anselmi.

Johnny Euse "Dingbat" Oberta, at left, with his body guard, Sammy Malaga, holding an athletic trophy. The "Dingbat" and Sammy were inseparable in life and when Oberta was found dead in his automobile the police looked around for Sammy. Sure enough there he was just a few feet away, his body floating in a small stream.

Two women identified John, but they couldn't remember having ever met Mr. Anselmi before. The case against Jack McGurn eventually was nolle prossed. As for Scalice a sad but inevitable fate overtook him before the day scheduled for his court appearance and, would you believe it, he was in Company at the time with his old partner, Albert Anselmi. These two boys were always together. We shall return to them at the proper time.

Seven days after the Valentine Massacre the police discovered one of the automobiles which had transported one group of the "executioners" to 2122 North Clark Street. Discovery was made in a garage in the rear of 1723 North Wood Street, three blocks from the Circus Cafe. The "massacre car" had been disassembled with a blow-torch, gasoline had been poured over the parts and then set afire in an effort to destroy all identifying marks. It was definitely established with the discovery of the automobile that it had been "faked" to the police squad car. The garage had been rented several days before the massacre, and, according to the owner, the renters, three men, gave their addresses as the Circus Cafe. An exhaustive investigation from the automobile angle of the Valentine horror which took many months finally left detectives with nothing more than a number of fictitious names.

A raid made on the day following the massacre found the Circus Cafe not open for business. Doors were locked, tables overturned and Messe Randoff, Camerrezio, Humphreys and Rocco Belazio, the big bombing boy, were nowhere around.

Three months later, however, when public temperature had dropped a few degrees, these choice gentlemen appeared at detective headquarters where they subjected themselves to be interviewed by reporters and Commissioner Stege. All had nice, detailed stories as to their movements.
on the morning of February 14, and, after kindly and smilingly posing for photograph, they departed.

Where was George "Bugs" Moran on the day his gallant lieutenants were put on the spot? And how did it happen that George himself failed to show up at 2122 North Clark street in response to the invitation that it would be to his advantage as a truck load of hi-jacked liquor would be offered for sale. All these questions were asked on every hand before the bodies of his men had been removed from the blood and grease on the cement floor. Well, there was nothing exciting about the answer when it finally came, several months later. Sitting in the office of Commissioner Stege the man who held the throne once occupied by Dion O' Banion and "Little Hymie" Weiss, said very plainly that he was at home at the time, suffering with a light touch of the "flu." This looked bad for those romanticists who had argued that "Bugs" acting on a hunch, had remained away from the spot at the last minute, and that, as a matter of fact he was one of the hundreds who packed the narrow street in front of the garage when the perforated bodies of his men were discovered.

Moran left Chicago a few days later for Canada and did not return for several months. One day he suddenly appeared at the detective bureau, protected by his lawyer. "Bugs" is very self-conscious and nervous when in this institution, but he had obviously carefully prepared himself for the ordeal of saying yes and no. It may be interesting to record that, when asked concerning his relations with Pete and Frank Gusenberg, the only other victims Moran replied: "I didn't have nothing to do with those guys. I wasn't ever in that gang in my life; it looked too much like the floral shop to me.

A day or so later Joe Aiello also appeared at the bureau concerning a little matter of murders—the murder of Lolardo particularly. "Chief, two years ago de Chief O’Connor, he tell me to get out of town," said Joe, "and I go, even though I never do nothing wrong. Chief, I like your Chicago. I wanna live here and be a respectable man in my bakery." Before Joe left, he denied ever having met anyone by the name of Moran.

One thing is certain. The police did not particularly grieve over the passing of the Gusenbergs, Pete and Frank. These boys had been raising hell in Chicago for many years, and while news of their violent deaths did not exactly inspire rousing cheers, the remarks made several days after the massacre by Chief of Detectives John Egan concerning the average life of the gangster may not be interpreted as coming from a saddened heart. "The average life of the Chicago gangster," said Detective Egan, "is about 30 to 31 years, and that rate Pete who was about 36, had lived five or six years beyond his allotted time. Frank Gusenberg who was 38 years old, was about seven or eight years over-due at the morgue. They must have been mighty careful of themselves to last as long as they did.

Chief Egan said that Clark, being 32, was a year or two late, while Al Weinshank had his coming to him for the past four or five years. Johnny May, said Chief Egan, was bumped off right on schedule, and Adam Hyer who was only 25, got cheated out of a year.
"Pollack" Joe Saltis lost a great deal of prestige in Boozedom in 1928 when he submitted to capture and was "settled" in the Cook County jail for two months on a charge of violation of the liquor laws. The feat of clamping a beer baron in the "can" was not accomplished with all the ease of falling off a log, however, for Mr. Saltis made himself scarce except to his beer clients for 139 days, by actual newspaper count, before he was finally apprehended. The newspapers made a great deal of noise about the search for Mr. Saltis and, every day for 139 days, you could open up your newspaper and see in very large type the numbers 102 days and no Mr. Saltis or 103 days and no Mr. Saltis and so on and on up until the day Joe was brought in mumbling "I'm out of the beer racket, and this is a bum rap." The public took a great deal of interest in the newspaper count, which, until the Dempsey-Tunney fight was looked upon as the longest count Chicago had ever seen. It had all the wallop of a serial story with the hot stuff continued until tomorrow.

When Joe was emptied from the jail cell he made straight for the flower shop in the back-of-the-yards district where his affairs were being ably directed by his lieutenants, amiable John "Dingbat" Oberta and Paddy Sullivan. Joe was in a tranquil condition of mind for the next few weeks, but panic struck him and the "Dingbat" when they came upon a newspaper story which said that all hoodlums in Chicago were to be submitted to a mental test. If found of unsound mentality, as most assuredly they would be, suggested the story, they would be confined for treatment. Joe and the "Dingbat" may not have been afraid of machine guns, pistols, automatics and pineapples, but words like psychology, psychiatry, psychopathic, were monstrous and inexplicable terrors, and their first quarrel is said to have been precipitated when the "Dingbat," who pretended to be book-learned couldn't rattle off a definition of psychoparesis. But Little Johnny restored himself in his boss's estimation when he hit on the scheme of having their own personal psychiatrist examine them and give them a certifi-
As Joe was therefore able to concentrate on "Spike" O'Donnell, while Danny Stanton's mob enjoyed peace and prosperity until another gang, headed by Michael "Bubs" Quinlan and George Maloney, moved up to the beer front, doing a specialty business in Canadian whisky. "Bubs" Quinlan first came to underworld attention as a body guard for Tommy Tuit, notorious South Side gambler, while Maloney, a killer of great capabilities, had been in business for himself for many years. He would work for any individual or any organized gang, and his services were always in demand. Maloney carried two revolvers, both of .38 caliber, in leather-lined pockets. Maloney is said to be the first Chicago gunman to saw off the barrels of revolvers of .38 caliber. With the possible exception of Frankie MacEarlane, Maloney was Chicago Gangland's most terrible killer. Maloney, unlike MacEarlane, had a touch of dash and romance about him, and already legends have sprung up about his deeds and his strange and paradoxical personality.

Meanwhile Saltis, wearying of the routine of life on the South Side, was spending more and more of his time in Wisconsin where he had purchased a great estate. The "Dingbat" had proven himself a capable lieutenant and Joe came to Chicago seldom and then only in emergencies. On October 11, 1928, while Joe was in Wisconsin, the first outbreak of gunplay took place between "Dingbat" and the O'Donnell mob. Little Johnny, his body guard, Sammy Malaga, and a member of his mob, George Darrow, were parked near "Spike's" home in an automobile. What saved "Spike's" life on this occasion was the timely arrival of the police. "Spike," jumping out of his car, had tackled Darrow and was holding him when the police squad car came up. Oberta and Malaga took to their heels after firing several shots, and the police arrested both "Spike" and Darrow. Both were charged with disorderly conduct when it became plain that "Spike" would not charge Darrow with attempted murder. They paid fines and "Spike" climbed onto a soap-box to announce formerly his re-entry into the beer racket, an announcement which came as a staggering surprise to most Chicagoans, including the police, who did not know that "Spike" had ever been out of it. And, as a matter of fact, he hadn't. "Yes sir," said Spike, "I'm now in the beer racket. I've got a bunch of blue-eyed Irish boys who won't stand any pushing around either. A lot of guys had better wise up to themselves and lay off."

And with that "Spike" returned to his blue-
eyed Irish boys, most of whose names had incidentally “ski” appended to them. His companion in jail for disorderly conduct, George Darrow, returned to the South Side and met violent death nine days later. Not because he needed the money but because his was an exuberant nature brimming over with vitality and needed expression, George occasionally regaled himself by a “stick-up” or a road-house hold-up and on this occasion he was efficiently shot and killed. Meanwhile the Stanton gang was doing a little shooting with the Quinlan gang which had been prospering via the muscle route into the Stanton preserves, and on October 14, 1928, a stray machine gun bullet intended for "Bubs" reached instead his companion, Ralph J. Murphy, a bartender, and Murphy was killed instantly. The machine gun was operated by Hugh “Stubby” McGovern, standing in the basement of a house across the street. From that day on Mr. McGovern was a marked man for George Maloney, the boy with the sawed off .38 set out for him. While George was “tailing” McGovern, the attention of the police was directed to a sensational unsuccessful attempt made by Leo Mongoven and Frank Foster, North Side gangster, to shake-down an ex-racketeer, Abe Cooper, who had become a broker and had gone straight. Abe withstood the shake-down and was being hustled into an automobile, parked on LaSalle Street in the loop, for a “ride” when, suddenly he whipped out a revolver and began firing. Frankie disappeared into the crowds, but Leo, seriously wounded, fell to the pavement. The incident stands out as an excellent example of what happens to gangsters who attempt to quit and become respectable. Cooper was one of the few who was able to enforce his new standing but it took his old trusty “gat” to do it. Quiet in Gangland for a period. On December 29 George Maloney, still trailing, “Stubby” McGovern, dropped into the Granada Cafe, a famous South Side night club and, would you believe it, across the room he spied McGovern and William “Gunner” McPadden, making whoopee with the aid of two young women. George figured that he had spent enough time looking for “Stubby” and that he would finish the job now and to hell with the hundreds of merry-makers there assembled. George got to his feet, walked slowly over to McGovern’s table and, shooting from his pocket, finished “Stubby” with two bullets. He then directed that famous .38 toward Mr. McPadden and he too, with two bullets in his body, went skidding out
John Roselle and Albert Anselmi, two of Gangland's most sinister figures. Imported to this country by Mike Genna they made their debut in a sensational gun battle in which Mike and two policemen were killed. Finally released from prison, they organized a gang to rob banks and hold up stores. In their first major raid they were captured by officers who had been detailed to the Granada to look for automobile thieves. Timothy Sullivan came puffing into the cabaret just in time to see Maloney, huddled behind an overturned table, gently depositing his .38 on the floor. "It ain't mine," said George, indignantly. "I never saw it before."
I heard the shooting and jumped behind this table for protection. A few days later Mr. Maloney regained his freedom on bonds and, just outside the county jail, met his boss, Michael "Bubs" Quinlan who shook hands and gave George a fresh .38, all nicely sawed-off and loaded. Now Maloney and "Bubs" devoted themselves to a search for other members of the Stanton gang, one of whom was the deceased McGovern's tough brother, Michael, who was reported to be living only for revenge. On March 20, 1929, three months later, "Bubs" and Maloney, driving in an automobile, came upon Danny Stanton standing on a corner talking with two friends, Raymond and William Cassidy, not hoodlums. They stood in front of the home of Miss Jewel Webb, Raymond's sweetheart. Well,
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the shooting began, and Raymond Cassidy fell to the side-walk dead, victim of a bullet intended for Stanton. This dreadful marksmanship gave credence to the belief that Quinlan must have done the shooting, because Maloney had never been known to miss his man. Neither "Bubs" nor Maloney was arrested for this murder, but it inspired young Michael McGovern to more serious efforts to avenge his brother’s death. How many attempts he made to kill Maloney will never be known, but he made several. One occurred on July 6, 1929, and was partly successful, for, when Maloney went on trial for the murders of McPadden and McGovern, he moved about on crutches. He

Sammy Malaga, body guard to Oberia, attempted to get away from the killer in the rear seat of their automobile. He didn’t make it, as the photographs seem to indicate.
was in a greatly weakened condition, but the trial didn't last long. No witnesses could be produced
who had seen Maloney and the .38 together, and
he was acquitted. Although Maloney lived longer,
he did not make any more public appearances with
his .38, so we will bring his career to a close here.
Early in 1929 he was sent to a hospital as the
result of an automobile accident, in which he had
attempted to knock an interurban train off its
track. In the hospital he contracted pneumonia,
an enemy which no .38 could beat back no matter
how deftly handled, and George Maloney, killer de
luxe, died on May 6, 1930, at the age of 38.

While "Bubs" and Maloney were regaling the
South Side with gun-play, William "Klondike"
O'Donnell was carrying on the West Side
tradition for toughness. "Klondike," as we have
chronicled, had surrounded himself with
men so tough that he frequently saw fit to con-
vince them that, while they were tough, he was
much tougher, very much tougher. At this period
"Klondike" was particularly troubled over the out-
side activities of George "Red" Barker, Mike
Reilly, George Clifford, Frank "Si" Cawley and
Thomas McElligot. Barker, a slugger for union
officials in Chicago labor wars, had served a peni-
tentiary sentence for his activities as a fist-slinger
and terrorist. On his release he joined the "Klond-
ike" mob and found beer-running child's play. With
plenty of extra time on his hands "Red" conceived
the idea of appropriating a few unions for himself,
an idea which he disclosed to the other afor-
mentioned four, who were enthusiastic. Presently
these five very tough boys had ousted the officials
of the coal teamsters and hikers union, and were
now laying plans for appropriating control of the
Mid-West Garage Owners' Association. This in-
volved driving out Dave Albion, alias "Cock-eyed
Mulligan." It was a hard job but they did it. A
certain garage owner decided however that he
would not get upon the Barker bandwagon, and
one night while "Red" and his playmates were
gunning for the recalcitrant one, they shot a gar-
age attendant to death and severely wounded a
policeman who had interfered. Eventually George
went back to the penitentiary, not for the murder
and shooting, but for violating his parole by leaving
the state. He had fled to California. Well, with
"Red" in Joliet, "Klondike" fell into a huddle over
the matter and decided that now would be a good
time to show "Red" how tough he was. He became
determined on this course following the crazy
murder on March 15, 1929, of William J. Vercoe
by George Clifford. The murder occurred in the
Pony Inn, 5613 West Roosevelt, scene of the Mc-
Swiggin assassination. Vercoe, known as "a clown
for the hoodlum," loved to recite blood-and-
thunder verse for the amusement of his gangster
friends. On this occasion, Vercoe, well-plastered,
stood at the bar reciting a certain verse in which
one line was "You're a coward." When Vercoe
came to this he unwittingly pointed to Mr. Clifford,
who with Mike Reilly was drinking at the bar, and
Mr. Clifford cried out, "who's a coward?" and
before Mr. Vercoe could say "I didn't mean you,"
Mr. Clifford had shot and killed Mr. Vercoe. Well,
this was too tough, and on April 14, 1929, Clifford
and his bosom pal, Mike Reilly, went on a long,
long ride. Their bodies were dumped in the alley
behind the Hawthorne Hotel in Cicero. On May 29, 1929,
somebody else beat them to
Thomas McElligot. He
was killed in the basement
of a Loop saloon. On Sep-
tember 4, the end came for
Mr. Frank "Si" Cawley,
who was also taken for a
ride. George "Red" Barker,
released from the peniten-
tiary later on, was a very
much convinced man, and
he is still believed well and
healthy as a devoted "Klon-
dike" henchman.
The authors of this pleasant narrative have introduced you from time to time to their favorite evil men of Gangland—John Scalise and Albert Anselmi who, you will remember, were imported to Chicago from Southern Italy in 1925 by the Imperial Genna brothers. Scalise and Anselmi, grim and mirthless fellows, were a perfect definition of the word sinister. You would have been uncomfortable sitting in the same Yale bowl or Soldiers’ Field with them—more uncomfortable than walking down a dark alley at midnight with “Little Hymie” Weiss or Schmer Drucci. On May 8, 1929, the sensational long run of the terrible drama called Scalise and Anselmi came to an abrupt end. Pumped full of bullets, burned and beached, the bodies were found in a lonely stretch of country in the bleak Indiana state line district. Scalise and Anselmi with one, John Ginta, a Capone gangster, had been taken for a terrible ride, and one of the stories at the time had it that John and Albert had plotted to over-throw the Big Fellow himself. A coup was planned. Capone was to be seized at a given signal during a banquet held somewhere in Chicago. You can easily imagine what Scalise and Anselmi planned to do with him. The banquet began. The signal was given. All Capone henchmen arose but, instead of seizing the Big Fellow, they took possession of Scalise and Anselmi. Capone, it is said, did not believe the story of the treachery of these men until, sitting there behind the spaghetti, he witnessed the signal.

Eight days after the long, long ride of Scalise and Anselmi, the Chicago newspapers sizzled with the story of the arrest of Al Capone and his aide-de-camp, Frankie Rio, in Philadelphia charged with carrying concealed weapons. The arrests were made by detectives who had met Capone in Miami where, by this time, he had purchased and improved to suit his own peculiar needs, a vast estate. There was more sizzling when a day or so later, Al and Frank, were consigned to a county jail cell for one year. Along with the tidal wave of economies on the efficiency of the Philadelphia police and courts, came the interesting current of rumor that King Capone had placed himself on the spot for the Philadelphians in order that he might have the comfort and security of a jail cell until the Valentine Massacre probe, investigation, “heat” or what have you had gone the way of most Chicago probes and investigations of Gangland’s crimes. Public temperature was so high at this time that Capone did not want to be foot-lose anywhere, and he probably got the idea of going to jail from his old master, Johnny Torrio. But even in prison, whither he was consigned for one year, Capone could not entirely escape from the stench of the Valentine Massacre. Three months after his conviction the prison authorities began receiving letters from a garrulous and somewhat foolish lady addressed to the Big Fellow. In the course of prison routine these letters were opened and, because of the sensational nature of their contents, sent to State’s Attorney John A. Swanson. The letters were written by Mrs. Frank Beige, recently wed. Her husband was commonly, correctly or incorrectly, as the Big Fellow’s personal executioner. Beige may have been expert at handling a machine gun and in putting an enemy on the spot, but he was a terrible dub at handling women, particularly Mrs. Beige. Any way, without his knowledge, Mrs. Beige, rambled on and on something after the following manner:

“You know what Frank has done for you. He’s got to get out of town pronto for the other mob are wise. His life isn’t safe here. So you got to get us $10,000 in cash and do it quick.”

Of course the Big Fellow never saw the letter, a fact which never occurred to the naive Mrs. Beige. When no reply came to this one, she wasted more paper and wrote on the following:

“I’m asking you for the last time to send that $10,000 and get it to us fast. Frank’s sick of you leaving him to hold the bag. He can’t get out of town without the cash and he can’t stay here without being taken for a ride. You kick across or Frank will go to the police and spill what he knows. Remember: everything.”

In thus talking out of turn Mrs. Beige made a great many wild and reckless statements about what Frank thought and would do. Frank, as a matter of fact, did not know how little wifey was trying to help him along. When the Big Fellow failed to kick in the $10,000 she again addressed him:

“All right. You’re just as good as putting Frank on the spot, by leaving us stranded here. Well, how’ll you like getting the finger on yourself? Frank’s going to tell everything he knows. He remembers fifteen shootings he did because you ordered him to do them. He’s going to tell just who killed McSwiggin for a starter. And he’s going to tell about why you had him bump Ben Newmark—be-
cause you'd heard that Ben wanted to steal your racket and had put up a cash offer to the man that got you. Yes, and then he's going to tell about your sending him to New York, along with others to let daylight through Frankie Yale. Of course he's going to sing about that Valentine day affair and how are you going to like that Mr. Al Brown."

Of course Mrs. Beige was required to come to Mr. Swanson's office, where, confronted with these letters, she continued in an even higher crescendo with the result that she was kept in semi-custody by detectives for fear that something might happen to her. Her husband was eventually arrested and held for three days. Strangely enough no lawyers came forward to attempt his release. But Frankie Beige stood up and took it on the chin, which is why, maybe, that he's still a member of Capone's gang. What he said in response to questions was, in effect, that his wifey was just trying to make some easy dough, by shooting off her mouth. Mr. Beige had never met Mr. Capone and Mrs. Beige was crazy when she said that he used to sleep out in the corridor of Capone's room in the Hotel Metropole until relieved by another guard, Louis "Little New York" Campagna.

Capone and Frankie Rio did not return to Chicago until March of 1930. During the interval little of importance occurred in the Big Fellow's realm either as regards business or blood-shed. His affairs seemed, indeed, to prosper while those of his enemies, the Aiello-Moran outfit, seemed to be afflicted by an evil fortune. The "Enforcer" of the Big Fellow's business, Frank Nitti and Hymie "Loud Mouth" Levine held forth from headquarters in the Lexington hotel, deciding with finality who should be killed, who should be bombed, whose trucks should be hijacked. One of the more sensational, though unimportant, affrays during the lull was between Tommy McNichols and Jimmy "Bozo" Schupe, small time West Side bootleggers. On July 31 Tommy and Bozo held a duel on Madison street, Tommy standing on one side and Bozo on the other. They killed each other. James Walsh, a beer-runner, was murdered in December by Charles "Babe" Baro after a prize-fight at which Walsh, during an altercation, slapped "Babe" with his fists. Two days later the body of Patrick King, criminal of sorts, was found in the deserted gambling joint owned by Terry O'Connor on South Wabash Avenue. On January 27, 1930, Johnny Genaro, a grade "C" bomber for the Capone outfit, was put on the spot by James Belcastro, another Capone bomber, but did not die. Johnny and Belcastro have since made up and are getting along nicely, according to reports. If you hear any loud noises it may be Johnny and Jimmy. On February 3, 1930, Joseph Cada, companion of Jimmy Walsh on the night Walsh was killed, was shot to death in his automobile near the Green Mill Cafe, a famous whoopee joint where incidentally, at that time, Texas Guinan was holding forth. The next day Julius Rosenberg, supposedly an informer, was filled with bullets and dumped into a snow bank near his home, and all was quiet until February 24, when Frankie MacEarlane, in a hospital under an assumed name, was be-set by
three "rats" (as he called them) as he lay in bed, one foot propped high in the air in a cast. Frankie chased them off with a couple of .45's he had managed to conceal from the authorities. How did Frankie get his foot all shot up, and how did he get in a hospital for treatment without the shooting getting into the papers. True enough the hospital authorities reported that they had a patient suffering from an accidental shooting. But, when the police came to look over the patient, they didn't recognize Mr. Frankie MacEarlane.

"Who tried to kill you?" asked the police after the shooting. Frankie looked at his questioners in great disgust. Instead of answering directly he began a volley of oaths, half to himself. "Can you imagine the rats trying to get me—me, Frank MacEarlane!" And then, looking toward the police, he added: "You'll find 'em in a ditch some of these days." The assailants of MacEarlane had climbed a fire-escape to get into his room. While Frankie was in the Bridewell hospital, where the police took him on a charge of disorderly conduct, the Gangdom and political circles were startled to read in the morning papers of the passing from this life of Johnny "Dingbat" Oberta, on March 6, just ten days after the attempt to kill MacEarlane. Oberta was not found in a ditch, however, although his body guard, Malaga was removed from a water-filled ditch. Willie Niemoth, a member of Saltis mob, at that time sought for complicity in a bank robbery in Maryland, was reported to have done the job for MacEarlane. Another suspect, "Big Earl" Herbert, also a Saltis mobster disgruntled over the authority of the "sneaking nasty-nice Dingbat" was suspected of having done Frankie a good turn. During his questioning Herbert deplored the fact that "Dingbat" insisted on going about in a limousine. "He should have got himself a roadster," said Big Karl. "Why so?" asked Commissioner Stege. "Oh, so that his friends couldn't ride behind him," replied Herbert.
Alphonse Capone, released from a Philadelphia jail, set Chicago on its ears, when he appeared unheralded in the office of John Hage, Commissioner of Detectives, and blandly inquired if he was wanted for anything. Capone with his attorney was then escorted to the Federal building where the same question was put to the United States District Attorney. On the same night Gangdom banqueted the Big Fellow and the slogan was made "All for Al and Al for All."
While small armies of newspaper reporters, movie-tone representatives and other chroniclers of the merrie tayles of the day camped outside the prison from which Capone was to be released in March, the Big Fellow contrived with the aid of the prison authorities to slip away unobserved. There was a great hue and cry all over the land. What had happened to the king of the underworld? Had the gangsters bumped him off — yet? Where was he hiding? Certainly he couldn’t remain undiscovered for very long. The Big Fellow was too big. Would he return to Chicago? The authorities hadn’t asked him about that Valentine day affair yet? “He’s not in Chicago, nor will he be,” said Deputy Commissioner of Police John Stege. “I’ve given orders to arrest him on sight and throw him in the can. If he comes here there won’t be a moment’s peace for him, and he knows it.”

Four days pass.

“Hello, chief, what have you got on me?” well, well, I’ll be damned, if it isn’t the Big Fellow himself, right here in Chicago, sitting in the office of Mr. Stege. With him were a couple of lawyers, a group of politicians but no visible body guard. After a time the Commissioner permitted the reporters and photographers to pour in. The Big Fellow sat and smoked a cigar while they pried him with questions, most of which elicited merely a cold look from him.

Commissioner Stege accompanied Capone to the office of the United States district attorney where the same questions were asked by the Big Fellow, and apparently, received the same response as from Mr. Stege, for the Big Fellow went free. The reporters tried, but failed apparently to keep up with him, for he disappeared. A few days later it was reported that King Capone’s return to Chicago had been principally to effect lasting peace in the half-world, and that every mobster of importance in the city including the Moran-Aiello mob, had been represented at a famous banquet and truce, where again pacts were made and agreements effected. Exactly what transpired at this famous meet-

(Upper photograph) Gangland’s most famous widow, Mrs. Florence O’Hara, married the “Dingbat” after the murder of her first husband, Big Tim Murphy. Now she mourns the passing of the “Dingbat.” (Lower) The blonde Alioto of Jack McGurn. Louise Mofa was arrested in a room in the Stevens Hotel with Jack McGurn, believed to have operated one of the machine guns which mowed down seven North Side gangsters in the Valentine Day massacre.

grocer. At any rate the representatives who attended the Big Fellow’s banquet went away with some new ideas in their heads, and a slogan on their lips, ALL FOR AL, AND AL FOR ALL. Within a few days the Big Fellow had disappeared again to turn up finally in his palatial home in Miami, Florida, where he has remained to this writing. Much of his time is spent resisting the authorities in their indefatigible attempts to bring about his retirement from the community.

For months Gangland was more quiet than it had ever been and then, over on the North Side came rumors of dissention in the Moran ranks. Teddy Newberry, first lieutenant of Moran in charge of the bourbon brigade, became embroiled in a squabble over profits. Teddy complained that he wasn’t being “cut” in according to his deserts, and “Bugs” was unable to effect a settlement. One fine summer day Teddy told Moran to go to hell, and a few days later Teddy discovered an attempt was being made to kill him in his apartment on Pine Grove on the North Side. A few days later Benny Bennett a tough boy just out of New York received a telephone call, supposedly from a spokesman for “Bugs” to meet him at a certain place, and
Benny hasn’t been seen or heard from since the telephone rang. On November 17, the body of Johnny “Billiken” Rito, a Newberry bourbon hustler, who had formerly worked for the Gennas, was found floating down the Chicago river. The manner in which “Billiken” had been disposed of was unusually horrible, for he had been thoroughly chopped up and the pieces bound together with hay-wire. The disappearance of Bennett together with the later absence of another Newberry aid, Harry Higgins, who hailed from St. Paul, gave credence to the grim rumor that Gangland killers, seeking to destroy the corpus delicti, had established a crematory somewhere on the Near North Side where business competitors and disgruntled gangsters were incinerated into the ashes of oblivion. Ah, a new spirit in Gangland! Who said that killers have no imagination? At this writing New York friends of Benny Bennett are running around town with long faces offering rewards for word of their missing playmate who would come out west. Newberry eventually stepped into the Capone inner circles, taking with him Signor Frank Citro, he of the motionless eyes and expressionless face, better known as Frankie Foster. “All we ever got from ‘Bugs’ was a reputation,” explained Teddy and Frankie. Well, the war was on again.

The first shot in the new war, now going, was fired on May 31, and the victim, Peter Plescia, an Aiello organizer and collector, fell dead in the mouth of an alley. On May 31, Phillip Gnolfo, former Genna killer had been a pull-bearer at Angelo’s funeral, was slain in his automobile. A few hours later on the same day two more Aiello boys bit the bricks—Samuel Monistero and Joseph Ferrari. On June 1 came deadly reprisals in the sensational Fox Lake Massacre. Four men and a woman, Mrs. Vivian Ponic McGinnis, wife of an attorney, sat around a table in a roadhouse. Suddenly one of the men, turning his head saw a machine gun pointed towards him. He got up and began running. The rattle of the machine gun began and he went down, as did two of his companions. The woman was seriously wounded. One of the victims was Sam Pellar, who, you will remember used to work as a chauffeur and handy man for “Little Hymie” Weiss and was walking across the street with his boss on the famous day that “Little Hymie” fell before machine gun fire. Joseph Bertsche, brother of Barney Bertsche, was another victim as was Michael Quirk.

George Druggan, brother of the famous Terry Druggan was terribly wounded and he is at this writing in a hospital fighting for his life. A few hours later in Chicago Thomas Somnerio, Capone leader, was strangled to death and his body flung in an alley on the West Side. One of the mourners for Mr. Somnerio was a Gangland Queen, Margaret Mary Collins, who had been the sweetie for five other gangsters, all departed. Somebody put Somnerio on the spot, and it was said that a woman had done it. More horror was produced by Gangland four days later when a river tug churned up the hay-wired body of Eugene “Red” McLaughlin. Aloysius Kearney, hard-boiled gangster doing a specialty business in labor racketeering, became the cause of another murder mystery when his bullet-ridden body was discovered on the morning of June 9.

Kearney had been a friend of “Red” McLaughlin and an unsuccessful effort was made to find a connection between the murders. From bills in his pocket it was disclosed that he was a collector for the National Garage Owners’ Association. It was this association which, a few weeks before, had inspired criticism from the then Commissioner of Police, William Russell and Col. Robert Iaham Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, for waging a campaign to have all automobiles found parked at night without lights towed into garages. The cost would be $5.00 to the car owners—a pleasant racket which, strangely enough, didn’t go over. Samuel Maltz, president of the association, questioned by police said: “I’m strictly a business man. There is no racketeering or hoodlumism connected with my organization. I didn’t know Kearney very well. He had worked for me only for a week. I was paying him $40 a week to collect bills. Don’t give me any hoodlum talk. I’m a business man and don’t go for that.” It was becoming warmer and warmer in Chicago’s loop at this time for those gentlemen of the gang. Jail sentences instead of the customary fines were being handed out. As a result of this, hoodlums hit upon a practice of parking their automobiles in cigar stores, speakeasies and other places just outside the loop while transacting business.
The elimination of Racketeer Aloysius Kearney on the morning of June 9 was hot stuff and it sizzled on the front pages of all the newspapers up until 1 o’clock—the hour when Alfred (Jake) Lingle, Big Shot police reporter for the Chicago Tribune, was assassinated in the midst of a crowd in a subway station, just off Michigan Boulevard.

After this Racketeer Aloysius Kearney’s demise was relegated to the inside pages or even kicked out of the papers altogether. Compared to the murder of a newspaper reporter, the murder of a racketeer was absolutely insignificant. Are not racketeers knocked off every day in Chicago? Now who had ever heard of a newspaper reporter being put on the spot?

Well here it was at last. City editors all over the land looked at the flashes and told themselves that Gangland had at last stepped over the deadline. The underworld at last had tried to intimidate the upperworld! What would those cynics say now—those cynics who were always coolly pointing out that gangsters never killed any except gangsters? The murder of Reporter Jake Lingle, thought the city editors, would surely inspire Chicago now!

Well, there you are. It seemed obvious—as obvious as a bill-board that debonair Jake Lingle was murdered for only one reason—that he was a newspaper reporter full of the low-down. It seemed to a tearful and sympathetic public that Jake Lingle was just another ordinary news hound. A good news hound of course, as obvious as a bill-board that debonair Jake Lingle was murdered for only one reason—that he was a newspaper reporter full of the low-down. It seemed to a tearful and sympathetic public that Jake Lingle was just another ordinary news hound. A good news hound of course, as obvious as a bill-board that debonair Jake Lingle was murdered for only one reason—that he was a newspaper reporter full of the low-down.

And so, with determination in their hearts to call this terrible threat from Gangland, they buried Jake Lingle—the martyr. It was a marvelous funeral. It was greater than the defiant funeral the underworld had thrown for amazing Dion O’Banion. It was greater than the laying away of “Little Hymie” Weiss or Schemer Drucci or Mike Genna or “Dingbat” Oberta. It was greater in every way, but it was greater most of all because it was a funeral on which the church did not turn thumbs down. In that one respect Gangland was terribly eclipsed. Jake Lingle, the reporter was buried by the Church. Gangland could not ignore that.

The funeral was held on June 12 from the home of the “martyred reporter,” at 125 North Austin Avenue. One newspaperman who went there to weep as well as to write said that it was more befitting a field marshal than a modest newspaper man. Jake lay in a silver-bronze casket—better than the caskets in which Frankie Yale and Schemer Drucci had reposed. It was flanked by floral crosses and lighted candles and draped with an American Flag. Flowers! Flowers! They were everywhere! Jake would have liked that, for he loved flowers and when he lived always had them in his lapel and in his rooms. A police reporter who loved flowers.

But the most impressive touch of all—a touch which had never graced the funeral of an underworld king—was the long, long procession of policemen which marched in the funeral. There were cops everywhere, everywhere. They rode on horses, they marched solemnly in line, white-gloved, swinging their sticks. And behind them in beautiful symmetry came representatives from the fire department. Behind the fire department came the bands! What racketee in heaven or in hell could boast that a band had marched behind his mortal remains? But Jake had four Great Lakes Naval bands and three bands from as many posts of the American Legion. And Jake, the reporter who had been murdered by Gangland, also had a military escort.
PUT ON THE SPOT—Alfred (Jake) Zingle. Tribune reporter, was shot down in a subway, just of Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard at 1 o'clock in the afternoon as he, with a blond youth, were hurled along with a crowd towards a train bound for the races at Washington Park. The "blond" youth stepped back a few paces, whipped out a small-hand gun and fired at Zingle, shattering the latter's head with a snub-nosed .38 revolver, that fell to the floor, rolling into the crowd. Instantly, Jake fell, and old Jake pointed to the "blond" youth. He ran out a few paces, whipped out a .44 revolver and fired. Instantly, Jake fell, and old Jake pointed to the "blond" youth. He ran out a few paces, whipped out a .44 revolver and fired.
The terrible truth that the bloody hand of Gangland had struck below the belt this time came upon those who saw the two beautiful little children of Jake Lingle as they tried to play in the sunshine on the front lawn. Big Shots from the upperworld came to pay respects to Jake—Arthur W. Cutten, the stock broker who could toss $15 million in a day, and Oscar E. Carlstrom, the attorney general, and Samuel A. Ettelson, the corporation counsel, who was said to be the power behind the throne in Chicago municipal affairs, and a small army of the toilers from the staff of the Tribune where Jake had worked for eighteen years. William Russell, commissioner of police, headed the pallbearers. Jimmy Murphy, veteran reporter, lifted his hands to the casket as it was borne out of the flower-filled room, as did Eddie Johnson the ace “photog” for the Tribune. The long funeral cortège formed at Garfield Park and Central Park Avenue and moved impressively down Jackson Boulevard to Our Lady of Sorrows church. Pageantry of flags. Muffled drums! Ah! Let Gangland see this and tremble! The casket bearing Reporter Jake Lingle was lifted from the hearse and borne into the church. Attention! The detachment of Illinois naval reserves led by Capt. Edward Evers and Lieutenant Commander Elmer Carlson stiffened! So did the Legion units, the Peoples Gas, Commonwealth Edison, Board of Trade and Medill-Tribune posts, each in brilliant uniform. The Very Rev. Jerome Mulhern, a close friend of this reporter whose friendships were endless celebrated the requiem high mass, and when the services were over the military escort again formed. Led by the mounted police the escort marched again down Jackson Boulevard to Garfield Park to disband. The funeral cortège proceeded on the Mount Carmel, where the sailor lads, standing at the grave of Jake Lingle, the reporter, fired a salute. A naval bugler sounded taps, and that was the burial of Jake Lingle—reporter.

Reporter? Yes, indeed a reporter, but what else? The clods of freshly turned earth on Jake Lingle’s grave had scarcely dried and crumbled to dust when Jake Lingle, the reporter, scrutinized on page one, began to turn into Jake Lingle, racketeer. Tragically enough, it became increasingly apparent that suave Jake Lingle, for eighteen years a reporter in the shadowy realm of Gangland, had himself been touched by the shadows.

That “martyr” funeral had been held too soon—three days too soon. It soon became apparent as the financial affairs of the sixty-five dollar a week police reporter were spread out under the big headlines that Jake Lingle’s funeral belonged to Gangland.

Alas! Alas! The better element this time had given a racketeer a funeral—and the swellest of them all!

It seemed incredible and yet the facts eloquently told that it was true. In less than three years the sixty-five-dollar reporter—a salary commensurate with his ability, his newspaper said—had deposited to his personal account approximately $60,000. An appalled and fascinated public—fascinated because it was felt that now the mystery of Gangland was about to be dispelled—saw, under those headlines, the amazing story of the murdered reporter’s frenzied stock market speculations—how, in 1929, he had run up a paper profit of $85,000. His stock market flushes with his friend, the police commissioner, William E. Russell! . . . The diamond belt—a gift from Al Capone. Could it be true that he had been a friend of the Big Fellow? Well, well, well! Now there was the time during the McSwiggin case when they had the Big Boy in custody over there in the state’s attorney’s office, and the Big Boy would take no food—except what Jake Lingle went out and got for him. Of course he was a friend of Capone.

A great moral outcry! Imagine a newspaper man, working for a nominal salary, on assignments necessitating association day after day, week after week, year after year, with men whose pockets were stuffed with money, who could betray his newspaper, who could fall before temptation. Oh, well, the moralists have it!

As an aftermath of this discovery that
Jake Lingle, reporter also was Jake Lingle racketeer, and, to borrow a phrase, the unofficial chief of police of Chicago," the Commissioner of Police, William Russell resigned his job. So did Deputy Commissioner of Detectives John Stege, the brave and dauntless fellow who had slapped Louie (State and Madison Street) Alterie in the face. The righteous demanded that they resign. A new commissioner, Captain John Alcock was appointed. Mayor Thompson told him to run the crooks and the gangsters out of town, and he began by raising hell with the police department. Another shakeup. His subordinate Deputy Commissioner Norton, ably assisted. States Attorney John A. Swanson commissioned Pat Roche, famous federal investigator, to solve the Lingle murder.

The investigation looked good in its early stages but later developments indicated rather plainly that some of the many resolutions which many organizations had passed concerning Jake's high moral character were rather premature.

It was found that the snub-nosed .38, with which the racketeering reporter had been assassinated, had been purchased months before by our old acquaintances, Frankie Foster and Teddy Newberry, the disgruntled Moran henchmen who had deserted to enlist under the banner of the Big Fellow.

Foster was apprehended in Los Angeles, whither he had fled two days after the murder with a naive explanation "This town's too hot for me." During the investigation Jack Zuta, the Moran lieutenant, was taken into custody and questioned at the detective bureau. When his inquisitors were done with him, he strolled up to Lieutenant George Barker, who had arrested him, and said, "They'll kill me before I can get to Madison Street. You brought me here, now take me back."

Oh, I'll take you as far as Madison," said Barker, and they started—Zuta in the rear seat accompanied by Solly Vision, with Albert Bratz in the front seat.

Zuta had good grounds for his fears. Bullets soon started to fly about brilliantly lighted State Street, a street-car motorman was killed, an innocent bystander wounded, but Mr. Zuta slipped away unhurt, as did the attacking automobile with the aid of a smoke screen.

Jack Zuta was, however, living on borrowed time, and on August 1st he was shot to death where he had been hiding since the State Street episode at a resort hotel on upper Nemahbin lake, near Waukesha. His lieutenant, Solly Vision, has not been seen or heard from, and it is rumored that he also has been slain. Papers taken from Zuta's clothing indicated that bootlegger's profits are still good as indicated on a balance sheet of July 23, 1930, which showed a profit of $35,225.06. Albert Bratz, in whose home Zuta had been hiding and whose automobile Zuta had been using, has also disappeared. Zuta's connection with the Lingle slaying is still a mystery as far as the public is concerned. Chicago police intimate that Zuta's death might have been due to the Capone gang's intention of taking control of the north side booze territory of the Moran gang and some significance was attached to the recent return of Alphonse Capone to Chicago.

"Who Killed Jake Lingle and Why?" is as big a mystery as ever. Maybe it will eventually take its place up there with the other Big Question, "Who Killed McSwiggin and Why?"

ERRATUM: Since the printing of the Chapter on McSwiggin, the authors have learned that Harry Madigan, former owner of the saloon in front of which William McSwiggin was killed, has been incorrectly quoted on page 28 regarding his relations with Al Capone.
To:  
Mr. Nathan. 
Chief, Div. 2. 

From:  
Division Seven  Room 432  

Bureau of Investigation  

DEC 28 1933  

12-26-1939  

Miss Gandy.  
Supply Division.
We now come to the last days of Johnny Torrio, the Big Boy who wasn’t quite big enough. His song and dance are just about over, and we see him presently as he bounces out of his own show, leaving the spotlight entirely to Al Capone who is plenty big, and growing bigger.

After paying his respects to the memory of Dion O’Brien by slipping after midnight into the North Side funeral parlor where the body lay awaiting burial on the morrow, Johnny returned to his bungalow on the South Side with a feeling of uneasiness as to the success of his plans for bringing peace and quiet to gun-shot Gangland. The grieving survivors who had sat around the room in which O’Brien’s coffin stood heavily banked with flowers seemed deliberately to ignore him as he had stepped furiously into the dim. Maybe they resented the fact that Casey and another body guard of swarthy-complexion were with him. At any rate Johnny, awkward and uncomfortable, had mumbled some asinity to the effect that it was tough that “Deany” had to go, and then had bowed out. Johnny knew his visit had been a complete flop.

He had kidded no one, not even the pompous politicians whom he had met there and who had seemed as uncomfortable as he, although for different reasons. His own floral offering, a modest wreath which read simply “From Johnny” had been booted out into the alley, and Al Capone’s gaudy tribute too had been rejected. The spies had rushed to him with this information. Not a single word had been exchanged between him and those chief mourners. But there had been a reply, louder than words. It glittered from the eyes of “Little Hymie” Weiss, and Louie Alterie and “Bugs” Moran, and Vincent Drucci, and Leo Mongoven, and Frankie Foster and all the rest of that surly mob. What it said to Torrio’s presence at O’Brien’s wake was this: OH, YEAH?

The ancient cynicism that every man has his price had been cherished and worked for all it was worth by Johnny Torrio during his long and successful career as an underworld leader. But keen as was his understanding of human nature, until right now he had never understood so poignantly that alliances formed by Dion O’Brien had been built on something stronger than a bankroll. It was friendship, loyalty and affection. In his ability to inspire affection from his thugs and murderers O’Brien had never been equalled by any leader in Gangland, although Capone himself was later to surround himself with a group of loyal and devoted henchmen.

The murder of O’Brien had struck deeper than Torrio had expected, for now the heart of every follower of the amazing Irishman burned with a consuming fire of revenge, and the result of it was the spectacular elimination of the Gennas and the precipitate flight of Torrio himself to the safety of a jail cell.

And now we come to the little blow-torch who stepped up to leadership in the North Side gang. At the grave of “Little Hymie” Weiss, successor to Dion O’Brien, we have an eyewitness account of the funeral and the result of it had struck deeper than Torrio. It was Weiss who was the first blood in the first place, for he nourished a deadly hatred for the Italians which he could ill-conceal. Legend has it that he ordered an expedition of vengeance into Capone-land immediately on his return from the cemetery and before the tears had vanished from his eyes. The tale is probably apocryphal, but “Little Hymie” was capable of impulsive action. It was his ability to get things done in a hurry, that enabled him to swell the profits of his gang until they were all enormously wealthy. Business and touring Polhe was a man of tremendous courage despite his slight stature. He was capable of rage, flees, and long periods of moody silence. From the floral shop, above which he had elaborate offices, he could stand on the spot where O’Brien had fallen, and, looking through the huge plate-glass windows, see the beautiful facade of Holy Name Cathedral and the famous corner-stone which read:

At the name of Jesus every knee should

Rend in heaven and on earth

For long periods he would groan moody at it and then, turning suddenly on his heel about a blaspheimous order which would send his henchmen scampering into action. “Little Hymie” who had a premonition of an early death, once said that although he didn’t expect to live long, he did expect to live long enough. His premonition was a good one, for he was to live but twenty-two months and fifteen days, counting from O’Brien’s death.

For more than forty days “Little Hymie” failed to find an opportunity to take a shot at either Signor Capone or Torrio, although he had men toured their territory almost constantly. And they toured in the finest automobiles that money could buy, and every automobile was equipped like an arsenal. On January 12 spies in the Capone territory whispered to “Little Hymie” that the “grease-ball” was pruning himself in front of his hotel, the Hawthorne Arms. Eleven powerful automobiles and touring cars glided by the hotel, and from every one of them came a volley of gunfire. But no one was injured except an old lady who was passing and a small boy, neither seriously. It is said that Al sent $5,000 in bills to the old lady. Every building in the block, however, was sprinkled with lead and neither Torrio nor Capone had to scratch their heads to think who made the attack. Hymie had failed, but he still had about 19 months more to live. He
The newspapers blazed with the story of the attempted assassination. The police came to Johnny's bedside with questions and so did representatives from the office of the state's attorney. Who did it," they asked, waiting good breath, for Johnny, coward though he was at heart, would not violate law No. 1 in Gangland's code, namely that you must never squawk to a policeman. But they persisted with the questioning. "Don't you know who they were," asked John Sbarbaro, an assistant state's attorney. "Oh, hell," replied Johnny in exasperation, "Of course I know. I'll tell you later. But he never did. Neither could Attorney Sbarbaro pry any information from Capone nor from Mrs. Torrio. "Why should I tell," replied Mrs. Torrio, "I wouldn't do any good." Mrs. Torrio knew her Chicago. The amiable Al who stood out in the corridor of the hospital room parrying questions with reporters found it more difficult to repress himself, and once, his emotions bubbled over. "The gang did it, the gang did it," cried Al impulsively and then, as if to kick himself, snapped his mouth shut. When reporters pressed him after this, he too said "I'll tell you later." And he did, but in a curious way as well.

A small boy who had witnessed the shooting of Torrio was shown a picture, taken at the funeral of O'Banion, and he pointed out George "Bugs" Moran as one of the assassins. George, along with other gangsters, was gathered in and again identified by the boy who picked him out from a group of men. Eventually Moran was to be disposed of $5,000 bonds (small change to Gangland) and nothing came of the case.

"Little Hymie" had failed to get the "grease-ball" but his attempt had not been in vain. Though he had not killed Torrio, he had killed Torrio's career. What's more he had caused the complexion of Signor Torrio to turn a complexion yellow. He had had enough, quite enough. When his wounds had healed, Torrio left the hospital by a side entrance. A vast body guard engulfed him. Torrio had thought of a way by which he could keep clear of any more attacks from "Little Hymie". 

Thus, it seemed the best if he could go to jail and let the law protect him. You will remember that Little Johnny and O'Banion were arrested together one cold evening in front of the Sieben brewery? Well, there was a Federal "rap" coming against Johnny on that, and he had decided that it would be just as well to contend not to contest it further. Indeed, he induced the authorities to let him begin serving his year's sentence on February 7, instead of February 27, the date set by the government originally. And so Little Johnny crept into a jail cell and he "selected" a jail as far away from Chicago as possible. It was in Waukegan, Illinois. The doors of his cell slammed shut and we shall see him no more.

Johnny Torrio, the boy who had been known on the old east side of New York as "Terrible Johnny" was no more the same. He had had enough. What kind of a life did Johnny lead in the Waukegan cell? He asked and received an "inside" room, and he contrived to lay himself down at night in such a position to make him inaccessible to the naked eye (and the garlic bullet from the outside). At the end of his sentence, ten months later, he dropped completely out of sight and nothing has been heard in Chicago of him since. One rumor has it that he is somewhere in New Jersey, another that he is in Italy. Our guess is that he is in Italy. It is farther away from Chicago's Gangland.

Here is the car in which Johnny Torrio and Mrs. Torrio rode as they were being followed and fired upon by George "Bugs" Moran, "Little Hymie" Weiss and Schenker Druc. 

Gangland's favorite Undertaking parlor
—a prosperous business.
THEME for a COMIC OPERA

Let us now regale ourselves with a performance of Chicago's most famous municipal comic opera, otherwise known as the Cook County jail sentence of Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake. It will be remembered that Terry and Frankie had been assigned to the custody for one year of Sheriff Peter B. Hoffman by Federal Judge James Wilkerson. Well, they have, at this time, been serving that sentence for several months.

How are the merry alchemists who made a million dollars or more or have sold in the old Valley District bearing up under this affliction? Are they languishing in cells, wondering if their long dull hours will ever pass? Are they trying to endure the terrible monotony of existence by scrubbing the long marble corridors and offices of this municipal institution?

Don't be silly! Terry and Frankie have been granted special privileges by Sheriff Hoffman and his warden, Mr. Wesley Westbrook. It is true that the mustn't imagine that the nuisance of answering roll call every morning, but from then on their time is their own and they may come and go as often as they please. Everything was plenty dandy for these princely inseparables until Mr. Druggan, who always had a flashy temper anyway, made one of the gravest errors in his career. Mr. Druggan smacked a newspaper reporter on the nose for making a wise-crack about these privileges, and the newspaper reporter hit him right back with a newspaper article which precipitated a great big investigation in which Sheriff Peter B. Hoffman was probed and prayed, and prayed and probed and the prying and probing was done by none other than Federal Judge James Wilkerson.

When Chicago was first informed of these "special privileges," Sheriff Peter B. Hoffman went out and bought himself a false-face of indignation and surprise. And then, publicly and on page one, he read Mr. Westbrook, his sister; that it cost him $1,000 to get out of jail for "good behavior" several months before his sentence expired.

"How did you do it?" asked attorneys when Terry and Frankie were put on the stand. "It was easy," testified Frankie. "Everybody else got his and I got mine," he said naively. Frankie went on in greater detail. He said that he and Druggan paid $2,000 a month for quarters in the jail, which are more desirable quarters than the ordinary cell. The beer barons placed $1,000 in an envelope on the 16th and the last days of each month and left the envelope in a certain room. Then they walked out.

"Once I peeked," testified Frankie, "and I saw Warden Westbrook come in and help himself to the dough." Frankie said that each and every privilege cost them plenty. He said that he paid $100 for permission to attend the funeral of his sister; that it cost him $1,000 to get out of jail for "good behavior" several months before his sentence expired.

Terry and Frankie insisted that neither of them had ever paid any money personally to Sheriff Hoffman, but their gallant gesture didn't mean a thing. Judge Wilkerson regarded the hospitality of Sheriff Hoffman as being in contempt of court and in a crisp way of his he consigned Sheriff Hoffman to a jail cell for thirty days—without privileges.

The sentence seemed a light one, but it was a sentence of death to Mr. Hoffman as a politician. He entered the jail cell in due time and he has not been heard of around this town since.

Messrs. Druggan and Lake on the other hand saluted forth from the courtroom to freedom and increased riches. Although the production of beer on a vast scale as had been practiced in the old days had become an uncertain and precarious business, they had already made enough money to enable them to live in luxury. But, if once a racketeer, and Terry and Frankie were presently trying to find outlet for their vast talents in the gambling racket. Judge Wilkerson, who had acquired himself a beautiful estate in the North Suburbs, amused himself with a stable of horses. In June, 1927, betting in Illinois was virtually legalized in a statute approving the pari-mutual. In July Mr. Druggan attracted some attention to himself by rushing into court seeking injunctions against several race tracks.

Terry charged a conspiracy to monopolize racing in violation of the Interstate Commerce Law in the shipping of race horses, but by the time the petition came up for argument the racing season was over and the matter was dropped. Terry's move was one of the many incidents which pressed the great gambling war, of which you shall presently hear. Except for this mad rush for the protection of the law—a pronounced characteristic of the true gangster—Mr. Druggan and Mr. Lake were comparatively quiet after their sensational appearance as comic opera stars.

The business of manufacturing beer had pretty well petered out. But Terry and Frankie should worry! As we have seen they had jumped into the business at the beginning. By the time the "hearts" from the law was settling over the town, these princely inseparables had made enough money to cause the government to attack them from another angle. Consequently, they are now worrying about the income tax men, and are now facting trial for income tax violations. Terry and Frankie will go down in the records as the Damon and Pythias of Gangland but at this writing, alas, alas, trouble had come between them, and they are so mad at each other that they do not speak on the street. A red-headed mama, it is said, had brought the inseparables to a parting of the ways.

This was revealed recently when Captain William F. Waugh asked leave of Federal Judge Wilkerson to withdraw as counsel for Frankie Lake in the income tax troubles. The Judge appeared surprised.

"Oh, they're not the good friends they used to be," explained Captain Waugh.

Frankie pulled what Terry regarded as an unforgivable offense to their long friendship when he was arrested at a tea dance in company with the aforementioned red-headed mama. Frankie carried the customary gat.

"If you haven't got any more sense than to put yourself in the cops' way, inviting arrest and causing all of this bum publicity for both of us, we're all through. You might just as well get a soap box and dare the cops to pick you up.

Lake is now in Detroit, doing well in the ice business.
"Little Hymie" Weiss had got off to a flying start by eliminating Johnny Torrio and he still had about nineteen months left in which to besmear the town with blood, before the "Big Fellow" Alphonse Capone, was to blast him into eternity. Who could always appreciate a good man had come to admire ferocious "Little Hymie" despite all the nasty things he had said and done; and, as one of his first royal acts, offered pardon to Weiss if he would promise to behave himself and return to the fold. While "Little Hymie" was considering the Big Fellow's proposals, the Big Fellow was having a tough time of it right in his own home precincts.

A courageous editor of a Cicero newspaper had undertaken the ambitious project of revealing the presence of King Capone and his numerous business activities. He used pitiless publicity which, true enough, is a small weapon. The editor, Mr. Arthur St. John, made one grave error however. He neglected to acquire the services of a few platoons of infantry. For some time his paper appeared regularly with fine attacks upon King Capone urging the good people of Cicero to get behind the campaign. Mr. St. John's immediate rewards were rather terrible. One fine afternoon in March, some tough gentlemen who had warned him repeatedly to keep his mouth shut, picked him up and went off with him. When he returned to his friends a few days later, they could hardly believe he was the same man, for Mr. St. John had been severely beaten in all visible places. This treatment inspired another throaty yell from Mr. Robert E. Speake, Cap w., go int. wh? He ordered that King Capone be haled before him forthwith which was done.

The king came down to the Criminal Courts Building in the style that beffited his exalted position. He appeared in a new automobile, the like of which had never been seen before on the streets and boulevards of the fourth metropolis of the world. It weighed about seven tons, four tons more than your automobile, its windows were fitted with bullet-proof glass, and it was plastered with large sheets of armor-plate. Mr. Capone still uses this disguised tank whenever he is in Chicago. To those of us who did not know at this time that King Capone was offering peace to Hymie Weiss, the big automobile was taken as overt proof that Capone intended to stay on his throne and to hell with those who didn't like it.

King Capone's call on the state's attorney came to nothing. So did his overtures for peace. The peace proposal had been made at a banquet held in a famous restaurant just off Wacker Drive which still operates under the same Italian name. It was proposed that Gangland should be divided in half with Madison Street the dividing line. For a couple of months "Little Hymie" who had certain definite misgivings as to the sincerity of King Capone's peaceful impulses, be-
Anthony Genna the "Fat" for the Genna brothers.

judge of the superior court. Crowe made the principal address to the sleek Italian gangsters, many of whom are now dead. Sticky with wealth, and power the Gennas were a ghastly mob at the time O'Banion and his boys began to push them around, and they strengthened their ties with Capone as well as smuggling a number of their countrymen into Chicago purely for killing purposes. Angelo had married a daughter of a prominent Italian and, feeble enough, had established her in a beautiful apartment far up north on Sheridan road. Angelo was driving from this apartment westward over Ogden Avenue in his long powerful "sport" model automobile on May 26th when an automobile containing four men darted along side his machine and deposited a dozen or more slugs into his body, killing him instantly. Angelo was given a great funeral, greater even than O'Banion had been given. More flowers, more politicians, costlier casket. It may have been that the remaining Gennas wanted to impress "Little Hymie." If so, the gesture was futile.

"Little Hymie" continued his forays into the Genna country around Taylor Street, determined to wipe out the entire mob. Illustrative of his courage and recklessness a police squad came upon him and George "Bugs" Moran on the evening as they strolled nonchalantly down Taylor street. "What are you birds doin' here?" asked one of the friendly officers; "don't you think its pretty hot over here for you?" A volley of oaths greeted the query. "Bugs," said Moran, "wish one of these 'wops' would show himself. I'm nuts to blow off some greaseball's head."

Well, the next Genna to die was Mike, most ferocious of all them all which is saying a lot. He departed this life on June 13, 1925, just eighteen days after Angelo became defunct. Along with the two masters of murder, Scalise and Anselmi, Mike was touring about his domain looking for "Little Hymie" and Moran who were reported in the neighborhood. Somewhere, the spot has never been marked, there was an encounter in which, apparently, the North Side men got the worst of it. At any rate Mike and his murderers sped on at a terrific pace, thinking that they were being pursued when, as a matter of fact, Hymie and "Bugs" retired to their own preservers, possibly with a wounded henchman in their automobile. But the last ferocious of all the Gennas raced on at crazy speed. The pavements were wet and slippery for there had been a sudden downpour early that morning. As their automobile shot down Western Avenue at Forty-Seventh Street, Mike was recognized by Detective Michael J. Conway, who, with two other officers, sat in a parked automobile. They pursued the automobile, with gong sounding and horn roaring. At 59th Street, a truck turned directly into the path of the on-coming Genna automobile, now going faster than ever, and there was a terrific screeching of brakes as Mike attempted to avert a collision and death. His automobile swerved around like a top and then skidded into a concrete lamp post, completely wrecking the machine. At this moment the police drew up. "What's the big idea," demanded Officer Olson, leaping out of the automobile, "didn't you hear our gong?"

For answer there was a roar from the revolver of Scalise and Anselmi, and the top of Officer Olson's head was blown off, and an aged mother who was deaf and four young brothers were left to mourn him.

Almost before the officers could draw their revolvers there was a second blast and Officer Walsh died; a third blast and Officer Conway, terribly wounded, fell to the pavement. Scalise and Anselmi began to run down the street which by this time was filled with howl-stricken people. Mike Genna fled in a different direction across a vacant lot.

Officer Sweeny selected the Genna to pursue, and across the lot he went, firing his revolver every few paces. Sweeny was gaining on the savage Genna when suddenly Mike turned in his tracks, took careful aim and pulled the trigger. Fortunately for Sweeny the cartridge did not explode, and Mike turned to resume his flight. Sweeny now stopped and took aim, and a bullet tore into Genna's leg, severing an artery. Genna, bleeding to death, continued to run, leaving a trail of blood behind him. He jumped over a fence and rushed for the doorway of a basement into which he disappeared. In the meantime unexpected help had come in the person of Officer Rickett who had been passing on a street car and had seen the running battle. Both officers dashed into the basement. Mike lay in the darkness of a corner. More dead than alive he raised his weapon, pointed it at the men and again pulled the trigger. There was an explosion this time but the man was dying and his aim had been unsteady and the bullet went wild.

Death Corner in Chicago—Milton and Oak Streets. At least fifteen gangsters have been shot at the "spot" at this corner.

Death of Mike Genna, one of the two living Genna brothers. He isn't in Chicago however, for he was chased out of town by "Little Hymie." Wenz.
kicked one of the men in the face. "Take that you bastard," said Mike. And thus died the most ferocious of the Gennas.

Meanwhile Scalice and Anselmi raced on, down streets, through alleys, beneath elevated railway structures. A mob followed them and the mob grew in numbers every block and Scalice and Anselmi knew there was no escape for them. When they were arrested they had turned into a clothing store. They offered no resistance as they were led out of a building into a squad car. You may be sure that the reception these terrible men received at the nearest police station was one that Scalice and Anselmi carried with them for a long time. Indeed, the only punishment Scalice and Anselmi really ever received at the hands of the law was administered during those few hours as guests of the police.

The deaths of the police officers infuriated the public as none of the crimes of Gangland had ever before inflamed it. What Mr. Crowe said this time was that Scalice and Anselmi ought to be taken out and hanged by the neck without the formality of a trial. As events proved, this would have been a swell thing, not only for Scalice and Anselmi but for Mr. Crowe and for the Maxwell Station Police. For during the long and futile trial of Scalice and Anselmi, an attorney for them was to rise to his feet one day and, flourishing a little red note-book in his hand, shout: "I have here, the names of the policemen that Mike Genna paid every month. Two hundred of them belonged to the Maxwell Street Station, two squads came from the central office, and one from the state's attorney's office." Well, the defendants were acquitted eventually. A detailed story of the long and laborious legal machinations would require more pages than are to be found in this book. It is interesting to note however that all the "alky" cooks in the Maxwell Street district rallied to their defense, feeling, as they did, that their countrymen were being discriminated against. A vast fund was collected. Strangely enough the collection of this fund was a great factor in finally wrecking the Genna rule altogether, for there was much double-crossing and pocketing of funds and the "alky" cooks finally began to war among themselves. It was all very fine for "Little Hymie" to look upon, and all very sad for King Capone to look upon.

The burial of Mike Genna was a great spectacle, and one of the last. The public became bored with it all, and twenty-five days later another automobile, equipped with a police gong (Hymie Weiss had thus equipped one of his machines) drew up to Anthony, youngest of the Gennas, who stood unsuspectingly on the sidewalk, and killed him neatly and without undue waste of ammunition. The last rites were performed hurriedly, ominously and without display. Only a few mourners were there; wild-eyed men and a dozen or more crying women and children. And Tony was buried at night.

The Gennas now saw the hand of doom stretching into their domain. Jim Genna, panic-stricken disappeared. It is said he returned to Italy. Five years later, as we shall see, he was again to return and his presence again drenched Gangland with blood. Only one Genna remained, who to this day is occasionally caught in the police dragnet; and is led out at the regular show-ups along with the pickpockets, bums and unimportant characters to be laughed at.

Amid all this chaos King Capone was compelled to permit the killing of three "alky" cooks who had thought the demoralized state of affairs in Gangland would enable them to get away with some effective and profitable double-crossing. The penalty for this unpardonable offense was first paid by Tony Campagna on July 10; five days later Sam Lavenuto and James Russo kicked in. Sam was murdered in the forenoon; James got it after lunch.

The swift punishment meted out to these insignificant henchmen brought more terror to the "alky" cooks and the beautiful result of it all was that for a long period lasting until well into the New Year, 1926, the disturbances in Little Italy were few and unimportant.
"Little Hymie" Weiss was proud of the havoc he had wrought to the grease-balls. More confident of his strength now than he had ever been, he devoted himself to drumming up more business, to tightening his forces and to adding more and better murderers to his gang. During this period he enlisted the services of the infamous Gusenberg, Pete and Frank, who were to die a few years later in the Valentine Massacre. Frankie Foster, a drapper's chap was also a new member, as was Terrible Teddy Newberry, the big bourbon boy. At the same time "Little Hymie" spent a great deal of time trying to woo Big Joe Saltis and his mob away from their loose-connection with Capone. "Little Hymie" knew such an alliance would be a mortal blow to Capone, and so he picked out the precise psychological moment in which to effect so desirable an alliance. Joe was having a tough time of it out south. MacEarlane was too restless to confine his activities to the South Side, and the O'Donnells continued to make inroads into their domain.

When Big Joe began turning an attentive ear to the seductive proposals of "Little Hymie" the germ of discontent within his gang developed into open revolt. Ralph Sheldon, tubercular but tough, favored remaining with the Big Fellow, and a complete break followed just about the time Angelo Genna was living his last days. Sheldon seceded taking with him such formidable gorillas as John "Mitt" Foley, Danny Stanton, Big Karl Bates, Hugh McGovern, William McPadden, Frank De Laurentis, John Tuccello, Danny McFall, Ed Lattayak, Hillary Clements, Benny Butler, Stink Bomb Donovan and others, most of whom are now dead.

Big Joe now had two tough gangs to battle besides the possibility of having the Sheldon forces augmented by killers from the Big Fellow's staff. Frankie MacEarlane, worth a hundred ordinary gangsters, still remained loyal to his Polish chum; however, although Frankie looked upon Big Joe's association with one John "Dingbat" Oberta with marked disfavor, he didn't mind the fact that Pollack Joe liked to read a book occasionally and went in for grammatical niceties and never let by an opportunity to correct his choice and original English. Every-time Frankie would say something like "to hell with them bums, they ain't got no guts," Joe would hasten with rebuke "Don't say 'em bums Frankie and don't say 'ain't got no."

Frankie could endure this, but John "Dingbat" Oberta who wore spats and played golf and talked like a book, was too much, and Frankie was sure that "Dingbat" was a wrong guy. It may be that Saltis was attracted to "Dingbat" not so much for the reason that he was a Pule as that he could make fine political speeches at gatherings back-o-the-yaards, and looked like a gentleman whether he was or not. Except for the nickname, however, affairs were fairly well ordered in Joe's camp.

The first casualty in the new shake-up along the South Side beer front was George "Big Karl" Bates a Sheldon man. In addition to taking his life, the Saltis killers also helped themselves to his sizable bankroll of $2,000. The next month, August, another Sheldon "traitor" died at the hands of the Saltis' killers. He was William "Buddy" Dickman, a close friend of Bates. Buddy's life was particularly desired. He had been close to Big Joe Saltis and he knew too much to live. Saltis lived in terror that Buddy would squawk, sooner or later. And so, as you can see, affairs were going nicely with Polack Saltis and Frankie MacEarlane. For a few weeks they took things easy, except for one more unsuccessful attempt on "Spicey" O'Donnell's life. In this affair, staged in front of the O'Donnell house at dawn, the O'Donnell automobile was reduced to the outward aspect of a battered tin-can. October 4, 1925, a spectacular attack was made on the Sheldon headquarters in the Ragan Colts' Athletic Club, for notorious as a quarter of a century. Hundreds of bullets were fired, but none of the Sheldon hooligans were injured, although a hangeron Charles Kelly, was killed. A few days later indefatigable Joe added another scalp to his belt, this time it was his old employee, Ed Lattayak, a Sheldon gangster. During this pleasant period the alliance between Big Joe and "Little Hymie" was completely effected, and two of Chicago's toughest Poles now strode, arm in arm, across the realm of Boozedom, shouting "Kosciusko here we come!" To celebrate the fact, the Saltis boys, staged a great robbery at the International Harvester Company's offices, and so great was public indignation that the police, armed with search-warrants, set out in the back-o-the-yards search for Saltis. While they were looking Joe and "Dingbat" helped themselves to another pot shot at "Spicey" O'Donnell on October 16. Three days later they gathered in one of "Spicey"s men, Pasquale Tolozato, and took him for his life. In the later both were free-for-all battle on a busy street and, for the first time, Joe came out with an O'Donnell bullet in one of his broad shoulders and, for almost two weeks, Joe settled down to inactivity. On December 3 matters continued and the Saltis killers took out two more "traitors" just for practice. The life of one of the victims, "Dynamite Joe" Brooks, was rumored to have been demanded by the chief Saltis bomber, "Three-Finger" Pete Kunski out of professional jealousy. "Three-Finger" Pete was a rare bird and most efficient in blowing away the speakeasies of those who did not use Saltis beer. It is said to relate that Pete himself came to an end in keeping with his profession. He always carried a tube of nitro-glycerin in his vest pocket (although against orders) and one day while running away from another fuse, he stumbled and fell. There was a loud explosion and then Pete was anywhere. Finally some one discovered a hand two fingers of which were missing. It was "Three-Finger" Pete! However, the other victim to die with "Dynamite Joe" Brooks was Edward Harmening, an independent operator who had been shining up to the Sheldons.

If you think that this is war you ain't seen nothing yet. The shooting was yet to begin in earnest. Joe and Frankie could not sleep well at night because of the fact that they knew their pet hatred, John "Mitt" Foley, was well and healthy. John "Mitters" however was a dea duck and he was to live for a long period before their bullets found him. In the meantime a New appeared on the calendar. Over in Little Italy Samuzzo Amatun, an ambitious chap, was trying to rally the old Genna forces. They were the grafting of the collectors of the Scalici and Anselmi fund, brought another flare-up.

"Gentlemen" Joe Saltis not looking for "Spicey" O'Donnell. Joe has a well-trained smile. It does its stuff on all occasions—even when Joe is exploding cartridges in the direction of gentlemen he doesn't care so much for.
But now he was back. He was prosperous. He drove a fine Cadillac automobile, and he called himself Jack McGurn. Where had the money for all this "front" come from? One of the wealthy and influential Italians was behind Jack now. This individual whom we shall not name had revealed to Jack the name of his father's slayer, and Jack quickly agreed to the proposals held out to him. As for the murder of his father, he had died, and on the same spot where the body of his father had been found. Henry Spingola had come to his unhappy end. In quick succession three other "collectors" died. On February 23, Vito Bascione walked to the spot which had been marked for his death. On February 23, Eddie Baldelli, known as "The Eagle" met a similar fate, and on March 7, Tony Finalli was murdered.

Thirteen days later another ambitious Italian's death of that of Samazoo "Sam" Atamuna, interrupted the efficient reprisals against collectors for the Scalisci-Anesim defense fund. Samazoo had lived long and prospered as an overseer of the "alloy" cooks in the employ of the Genna brothers. He had murdered the old days when his employers were alive and for several months preceding his death he had been busy in a grim effort to rally the sadly depleted "cookers" and to again stabilize the "alloy" business. Everything was going smooth enough until an earlier sin found him out. Samazoo had hijacked a truck load of booze belonging to "Klondike" O'Donnell. The booze, billed as paint, had, in turn been re-hijacked by two tough youths who loaded around the Negro District, and the rage of Samazoo knew no bounds. For months he talked at the top of his voice on all occasions about what he would do to Wallie Quinlan and Bummy Goldstein, neither of whom belonged to his own organization.

On March 19, Samazoo dropped into his favorite barber shop where he spent a great deal of time. Samazoo was the Beau Brummel of Little Italy and many amusing tales are told about his fastidiousness and his sartorial splendor; he owned more suits of clothing than the King of Spain, he had a great passion for socks and shirts and often made a great nuisance of himself by insisting on supervising the laundering of them. A dozen customers lounged in chairs while Samazoo, lying back in the chair, garrulously instructed the barber as to how the shaving should be effected. When the towel was spread over Samazoo's visage two men, Wallie Quinlan and Bummy Goldstein, stepped into the room and quickly seated themselves near the door. Samazoo arose presently from the chair, stepped to the hall-tree and was busily engaged with a gaudy tie when, through a mirror, he saw his enemies. But it was too late, and before Samazoo could reach for the gun he carried in an especially created leather-lined pocket, Bummy let him have it. And Samazoo, fell dying to the floor with two bullets in his body. He died before he could get the correct knot in his tie. A few months later, Quinlan and Goldstein were killed.

With the elimination of Samazoo from the scene the "alloy" cooks lost their best chance of a restoration of the Genna house, unless Pete or Jim should return which seemed extremely problematical especially now. The last of the vicious horde of "collectors" to die at the hands of the smartly dressed killer was Joseph Nerone, known as Spano the Cavalier, whose name had been whispered by Anthony Genna before he died. The police had been looking for "The Cavalier" ever since they had overheard that whisper, but when they found him he was cold and dead on a marble slab in the morgue, and an X marked the spot where the new homicide artists had found him.
who KILLED

MC SWIGGIN?

The scene now shifts to the West Side where "Klondike" O'Donnell and his horde of homicidal hoodlums, inspired by their elimination of Eddi Tanci, have been continuing a sporadic but ruthless warfare against the growing power of King Capone in Cicero. To the "Big Fellow" it is apparent that drastic action must be taken against these enemies who are now reported to be trying to rob him, not only of his liquor customers, but of his political protection.

At this time police were confronted with what the newspapers called the Beauty Shop Mystery. This institution of beautification at 2208 S. Austin Ave. in Cicero was bathed in machine-gun fire on April 24, 1926, and Miss Pearl Wilson, the proprietor, could not, for the life of her, explain to the police why such a thing could have happened. The police wondered whether or not a new racket had started; say a beauty shop war, when their attention was attracted to an automobile which was parked around the corner. On tracing its license it was learned that it had been registered by one John Burns. This was one of the numerous aliases employed by James "Fur" Sammons, and so a hunt for him was made but without success. It was even rumored that "Fur" had been terribly wounded in the machine-gun fire and either dead or in the hands of one of Gangland's physicians—men who treat wounded gangsters for a price and do not notify police. If their patient dies his gang disposes of the body. But "Fur" could not be located and finally the police ceased to investigate. The management of the Beauty Shop Mystery was abandoned as insolvable.

During these days there were rumors that political protection in Cicero was about to shift from Capone to the O'Donnell gang, a rumor which was worked for all it was worth by "Klondike" in the hope of getting hold of some of the liquor owners and dive keepers. To some of them the rumor took on the aspect of truth when it was reported that William McSwiggin, ace prosecutor, in the office of State's Attorney Robert E. Crow, had taken up residence in Cicero in company with members of the O'Donnell gang, a pair of whom, curiously enough, he had unsuccessfully prosecuted for the murder of Eddie Tanci. Other old-timers in Cicero scoffed at this hokum and stopped wondering that McSwiggin was merely out in Cicero having a good time, some of the O'Donnell gangsters had been his classmates in high school. Anyway it was strange that a public official should chum around with the underworld gentry, and it certainly was embarrassing to Al Capone, the Big Fellow whatever the reason for it might be. The good people of Chicago who did not know of these strange associations between hoodlums and prominent public officials, were, therefore, profoundly shocked when, in the early editions of the morning newspapers they read that William H. McSwiggin was one of three men killed by machine-gun bullets in front of the saloon of John Magigan at 5613 West Roosevelt road. The other two companions were James Doherty and John Duffy, the men he had tried for the murder of Eddie Tanci.

In this murder the public saw a climax to the killings of Gangland and the question "Who killed McSwiggin?" was on the lips of every strap-hanger for weeks. Indignation and excitement were intense. Demands for an answer to the question persisted and, in the endless columns of newspaper space devoted to the murder, a veritable discussion of theories were advanced and discussed in detail.

One of the stories related that as "Klondike" O'Donnell, his brother, McSwiggin, Doherty, and Duffy rode into Cicero a Sicilian, standing in the shadows of a building they had passed, raced to Capone's headquarters, where the Big Fellow was at dinner. He listened to the messenger's news as he ate and, when he had finished, he calmly walked to the rear of the hotel, took out the machine guns from a closet, and went out, followed by three men.

An eye witness to the murder, said that a great automobile sped past the four men as they walked out of the roadhouse and that "fire spit out of what seemed to be a telephone mouthpiece projected through the rear window." McSwiggin fell mortally wounded at the first blast, while Duffy and Doherty walked for some distance before they fell in pools of their blood. More than two-hundred bullets were fired. "Klondike" pulled McSwiggin's body into his automobile and had it taken to the O'Donnell home, but later it was again placed in the car and taken and dumped onto a spot in a street of a suburb adjoining Cicero so, as "Klondike" later explained, that no one would know that McSwiggin was with gangsters.

Another story has it that "Klondike" had paid $40,000 to McSwiggin and wanted to get it back again. "I know who killed my son," said Sergeant Anthony McSwiggin, of the Chicago police.
HUNT McGURN IN FLORIDA; SEIZE 2 CARRYING GUNS

Believe Capone Gangster, Pal of Captives.

Machine Gun Jack McGurn, considered one of the main cogs in the Capone gang, was the object of a search by Dade county, Florida, deputy sheriffs yesterday, the Chicago police were informed in a message asking his arrest should he return to the city. The Miami authorities said that they would like to determine if it was McGurn, as they suspect, who advised two men being arrested to resist the police.

The two men arrested in Miami are believed to be Chicago gangsters and members of the Capone outfit. They were found in an automobile with revolvers from which the numbers were erased with acid. As the police were handcuffing the suspects a man shouted from the window of a house and told the prisoners to fight. A description given by the woman who rented the house fits that of McGurn. Believed Chicago Hoodlums.

The men arrested gave the names of Charles Demato, 40, and Frank Marullo, 40, of Cleveland. Their clothing, however, bore Chicago labels, and the police say the men knew nothing about Cleveland when questioned.

The McGurn theory was strengthened when the police found a large photo of Louise Rolfe, McGurn's fiancée, in a room in the house. Efforts to release the men arrested by writs of habeas corpus failed. The writs were filed by Vincent Giblin and J. Fritz Gordon, Capone's Miami lawyers. The men were held in bail of $5,000 each.

Louise Rolfe, whose picture was found in room of one of two men who escaped Miami police, one of whom is believed to be Jack McGurn, her sweetheart.
DOAK ORDERS DEPORTATION OF 'MOPS' VOLPE

Public Enemy No. 2 to Be Sent Back to Italy by U. S. Decree.

Tony ('Mops') Volpe, lieutenant of "Scarface Al" Capone and public enemy No. 2, today was ordered deported to Italy by Secretary of Labor Doak.

The order, issued at Washington, D. C., follows a series of hearings here at which it was shown that Volpe had technically violated the immigration laws of the United States by making a trip to Cuba and return.

John Elliott Byrne, Volpe's counsel, announced he would seek a writ of habeas corpus as soon as the warrant arrives here from Washington, probably within a week.

Volpe is 40 years old and lives at 1300 North Manard avenue with his wife and two children.

In 1925 Volpe was found guilty of counterfeiting war saving stamps and sentenced to the penitentiary. He has since been active in the Capone murder division—active that at one time the north side gang, headed then by "Little Hymie" Weiss, offered to make peace if Volpe was "put on the spot" so they might square accounts with him.

Volpe is at liberty in bonds of $10,000 in the deportation proceedings and $10,000 on a public enemy warrant charge.
McGurn's presence was demanded by Judge Ross C. Hall's Criminal Court under penalty of a forfeiture of his $10,000 bond on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. He was convicted of this charge last summer, but the Illinois Supreme Court granted him a new trial and the case was put on the trial docket again yesterday. It was set for hearing on Feb. 18.

Released on New Bond.

After his arrest on the vagrancy warrant McGurn did not stay in jail long, however, because before night he was again at liberty on a new $10,000 bond signed by Abraham Shanon. The bond was approved by Judge Thomas A. Green.

"It is a little different now since Judge Lyle is out of the Felony Court," remarked one of the court attenders.

"If Judge Lyle was still in the court McGurn would probably have been dragged before him and harassed for a few days at least before he got out on bond."

McGurn is scheduled to appear in the Felony Court before Judge Frank Padden this morning.

Kaplan and Lake in Court.

Other alleged hoodlums who made court appearances yesterday were Sam Kaplan of the 30th ward and Frank Lake, one of the first violators of the Volstead act through his partnership with Terry Druggan. They demanded very trial and their cases were transferred for reassignment.
G. E. Q. JOHNSON HITS ON WAY TO ROUT GANGLAND

U. S. Attorney Tells of War on Crime.

The current war not to do something is to tell somebody you're going to do it.

It is harder to get into a gang than into polite society, because gangs go into your weaknesses. You must have a terminal record. That is how thorough gang organization is.

Betrayal of trust in public office is treason just as high a degree as Benedict Arnold's betrayal of his country was treason.

When the American people once understand evil situation they correct it. That is the hopeful sign.

GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON
[United States attorney for northern district of Illinois]

By JAMES O'DONNELL MACCHESTER

"I would rather," said George E. Q. Johnson, "fight gangsters with indictments than with interviews."

Nevertheless, the United States district attorney for northern Illinois consented to this interview because it would be a convenient way of exhibiting to the people of Chicago what he calls a cross section of organized crime.

For nearly four years Mr. Johnson has been living with the problem of organized crime. He originated, and thus far is the only federal district attorney to employ painstaking investigation of violations of the federal income tax law in the fight against gangsters. It was, he said, "a blank attack," and it has created panic in gangland and Congress.

Gangsters in Income Tax Net.

For witful evasion of federal income tax Ralph Capone, brother of the notorious and ruthless brother Al, has been sentenced to serve three years in Leavenworth penitentiary and to pay a fine of $10,000.

In the same crime Jack Guzik, another Capone racketeer, has been subjected to twenty-five years in the same prison and a fine of $200,000.

Capone's possible access to the

GANGSTERS' FOE

GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON.

A 22-1594

CHICAGO SUNDAY TRIBUNE

DEC. 21, 1930.

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Gangsters in Leavenworth Today

For willful evasion of federal income tax, Ralph Capone, brother of the notorious and ruthless Scarface Al, has been sentenced to serve three years in Leavenworth penitentiary and to pay a fine of $16,000.

The same crime Jack Guzik, Al Capone's principal accomplice in the illicit bootleg traffic and in maintenance of gambling halls, has been convicted and awaits sentence.

For the same crime Frank Nitti, alias Nitti, convicted capo, has been sentenced to serve eight months in Leavenworth and to pay a fine of $16,000.

For the same crime Sean Guzik, Joseph Capone, and A Capone henchman; Terry Dugan, chief of the rum-runners, and Frankie Lake, his partner, have been indicted and await trial.

These three convictions and three indictments are part of Mr. Johnson's case Cook and they have struck at six of the most important and important leaders in the field of organized crime in Chicago.

Their "Stock in Trade" Goes

Of the significance of the convictions Mr. Johnson said:

"Al Capone and Jack Guzik can never again lead in organized crime. Their immunity is gone. Their belief in their immortality is gone. Their was their stock in trade. They will not be able to count on old loyalties when they come out of prison. There is no friendship among the hoodlums. There is no trust except that born together and held society together. There is no loyalty except the loyalty born of their common purposes. That is the end of it."

No Emotion with Uncle Sam

"Here we are not emotional," said Mr. Johnson. "We prepare a case as a game of chess. We don't deal in the emotions. The work has often been slow and painful, but it has been effective. Our investigators are thorough. They will make the world understand the effect of our efforts against these leaders to the organized crime world."

The indictments have been handed down at a time when the federal courts are an effective instrument of justice.

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The indictments have been handed down at a time when the federal courts are an effective instrument of justice.
The news of a "wide-open town" gets to that town recruits in crime all other cities which enforce laws, and that is exactly what has happened in Chicago. We have been attacked by a man or a newspaper.

To get a foothold of his personality and of his forthright manner of thinking, you have to go back to a few lines of the parable of John Johnson's kitchen garden.

John Johnson's son - then plain George Johnson and not, for quasi reasons which you shall learn later, to become George E. Q. Johnson for many a year - went to work in that garden. That was forty-nine years ago.

He's of sturdy stock.

The garden was part of a quarter section of land on the southern edge of Weber county, Iowa, which John Johnson took up in 1888. He had emigrated the year before from the ancient province of Siamland in Sweden, that province which bred the greatest number of fighters of organized crime now functioning on the distracted Chicago scene - George E. Q. Johnson himself, A. E. Quigley, E. J. Swanson, state's attorney for Cook county.

When little George Johnson went to work in the kitchen garden of the homestead, it was taught him to weed. This, in his own words, was the substance of the lesson:

"I was taught very early that to keep down the weeds you must do it enough to cut off the offensive weeds at the surface of the ground with a hoe.

"I was taught that the one sure way to kill the weeds was to pull them up by the roots and shake out in the bright glare of the morning sun every bit of soil that clings to the roots."

"I was taught that I could not clean the garden by a method of selection."

"I was taught that I must not forget, when the weeds are so many and near enough to the garden, to pull all weeds sufficiently to keep or I'll be a failure."

"I was taught that I must keep this weed in, but that the only way to clean the garden was to pull up all the weeds by the roots and shake them out to the end."

 Applies Lessons to Job.

That was the lesson of forty-nine years ago. In accordance with word by word of it George Johnson did his work weedy by weed in the one acre kitchen garden for seven years. Then he was considered old enough - for the Siamland stock does not pamper its young - to go into the fields and follow the plow.

Today he applies the old lesson, word by word and weed by weed, to every new day of his work as the mastermind of the mastermind of the great fighter of organized crime in the Chicago area.

He hammers on the themes that the eradication of the weed - it is the one and only - must be accomplished before the plot can be laid, before the plan can be executed.

And he added:

"If you are going to rid the city of crime you must take crime without any idea of how to handle it. You must root it out wherever you find it and shake its roots out to the glare of public light."

O'Brien Case Resolved.

Within two hours after those words were spoken on the eighth floor of the federal courthouse, the lawyer from Judge Lindsay's court on the sixth floor that a jury had just found State Representative Lawrence C. O'Brien guilty of bribery. Lawrence O'Brien had at the outset of a long and varied career in organized crime.

He was the one who in the end was convicted and sentenced to prison.

As to the case of organized crime he declares that the city has as many to deal with.

"We get," he said, "into the name of crime."

The O'Brien case was one of the greatest of its kind that has ever been disposed of in the federal courts, and, if guilty, as the other courts.

Federal District Court.

The story of his battle of guilt will leave you with a real sense of justice.

Here's Why He Is in G. E. Q. Johnson.

But when he was about twenty old he and his father decided in an area largely occupied by the immigrants and their children who had considered a very sure means of return. The father - and the mother, too, in the process - made the plan and they disappeared. To Missouri, where they found that the work of George E. Q. Johnson was to his satisfaction.

So be it, and may he stand.

"And what," I ask, "are the Federal district attorney's questions as to which I am looking for."

The story of the village of Lanyo's struggle over it, and the site of the momentary garden that is the center of its unending battle, is forgotten.
HITS ON WAY TO ROUNT GANGLAND

U.S. Attorney Tells of War on Crime.

GANGSTERS' FOE

(Continued from first page)

an understanding of the problems or
ganized crime creates.

Then came, with cold detachment
and in the methodical manner of the
architect of crime, that brought down
Jackie Speer, the account of aspects of
the cross section.

When we prove," he said, "that
Al Capone took $1,000,000 a year
from bookie and gambling we
showed under a blazing light the
factor in the problem of crime;
"That factor is crime with riches.

"We proved, too, that Jack Speer
took $1,000,000 from gambling in a
year of crime. The
appropriating in dollars of that power
gives the citizen a glance that the
factor in the difference between normal crime and
abnormal or organized crime. Of course
they are always to be found, but it will
be normal crime instead of abnormal
crime.

"Organized crime knows down the
street.

"Organized crime drives down the
boulevard in a costly car.

"Tentacles of Organized Crime.

"Organized crime has appalling
ramifications. The more vicious
gangs are answered by the distribution of
counterfeit money and narcotics. The
criminal is being paid off in
counterfeit money. We can't control
these bills, but the bills are surreptitiously passed
and always a great deal of trouble to
the government.

"The most interesting thing has
been the induction into our problem
of the allegedly respectable citizen who
comes to the front for gangs.

"Handing them there is just
one rule in this office. This
criminal has been trained in it. When
the books "that perhaps this matter
will be arranged" made my
attorneys take open the door and say
"Get out!"

"We know that gangs make
contributions to factions of political
parties. The factions must pay them
money.

"These are the "privilege" and pr
get you the information.

NATIONAL CRIME

Ralph Converse. They are among
our powerful and most active groups. It is
always an honor to have them move from the
specific case that originated with them..."
Big Bribe Offered

Organised crime—or crime with
riches as distinguished from the nor-
tual crime that we shall always have
with us—prevents the two other phases
with which law enforcing agencies
have to deal. First, it has huge sums
of money for the corruption of off
of the law. But it has heavy
with which to defend itself in
t and to terrorise witnesses. The
ect of this is to undermine the
very foundation upon which
organised society and government
rest.

At his first point of contact with
law enforcement the violator with
money now attempts to corrupt the
police, and, when I say that term I
mean all officers who do police duty. The
bribes offered to prohibition agents
have run from $10,000 to $60,000. I
am speaking of specific incidents. Prices of $5,000 mean nothing to crime
with riches.

"Petty bribes running from $50 to
$1,000 are very frequent. When
police say that many deputies are
paid only $1,000 a year you will see
how cruel a temptation to the weak
officer a bribe of $500 is.

High Priced Lawyers

Organised crime pays high for its
lawyers. It buys skillful defense. I
make no complaint of that, for the
prosecutor's office must organize
to cope with counsel. But when the
money is used to reach jurors, to
reach witnesses, to reach evidence, and when it is paid out for murder
to close the lips of some witnesses for
the government then it becomes a real
menace. In a number of cases where
juries have been asked for leniency
I have suggested that they tell all the
to the court and give aid to the
government. invariably they have re-
used to invoke others declaring that
it would mean death to do so.

At first Mr. Johnson, who is the
anthropologist of the city and has
fellow-typed public officials—i.e., in fact a
earnest churchman—was dunned
of the law. The actual growth of the
gangster against whom he was pre-
paring his flank attack.

Capone Russ Cigar Offer

"When" he said, "Ralph Capone
was brought in for questioning he ex-
pected to be treated with on terms of
friendliness. He wanted to meet and talk
as a gentleman with a gentleman. He
asked whether he might smoke. He
was told he could. He laid a handful
of cigars on the table. Nobody ac-
cepted them. At the close of the ex-
namination he asked whether he might
stay for the night in the custody of a
marshal at a hotel. He was told that
he must go to jail. At that, he
showed his teeth, smiling, 'Well, you fellows won't smoke any of
my cigars,' and gathered up the
unlit cigars he had laid on the table.

Throughout the examination—the
following details of which were not
important to Mr. Johnson but by an-
other it was important—Capone
told the New York Times that the new weapons
of the gangster included bribery
and blackmail. This was the first
inquiry of its kind that had ever
been made into the methods of the
notorious criminal. It is certain that
bribery is a necessary part of his
method.
We know that charge under contributions to elections of political parties. The expenses must pay for these gifts.

"They pay for privileges and privileges," is the definition in a dozen words — in immunity to violate the laws sold to organized criminals by public officials.

Linked Up in Politics.

There is no place so high and no place so low that the money power of organized crime does not try to reach. From this source large sums of money which, in our great cities, run not into thousands but into millions, are finding their way into politics. In many instances they are the deciding factor in crucial elections. Thus the political racketeer has made his appearance upon the American scene in a very definite manner. It is not a racket, but a business, a racketeer organization and an organized crime. In general, the candidates who have made an appeal to direct votes and who have been elected have been "friendly" in office. A considerable part of the cash contributions of organized crime to politicians went for the payment of thugs and slingers to intimidate politicians, thus preventing an honest count of the ballot.

Big Bribe Offered.

"Organized crime has always been organized crime, as distinguished from the normal crime that we shall always have with us — presents two other phases with which law enforcement agencies must deal. First, it has huge sums of money for the corruption of officers of the law. Second, it has huge sums of money in order to fix elections and to acquire munitions of death witnesses. The effect of this is to undermine the very foundations of our government."

At his first point of contact with law enforcement the victim of organized crime is the temptation to the weak officer the bribe of only $500.

"Bribe High Priced Lawyers."

"Organized crime pays high for its lawyers. It buys skillful defense. I make no complaint of that, for the defense of the accused must be equipped with counsel. But when his money is used to reach jurors, to reach witnesses, to reach evidence, and to pay out for murder to close the lips of some witnesses for the government, then it becomes a menace. In many cases where evidence is otherwise insufficient, I have suggested that they tell all the facts to the court and give all the evidence to the government. Irresistibly they have resisted it, declaring that it would mean death to do so."

Through the questioning Mr. Converse, his handling of the case was making notes of all. The fact that his admissions were noted down was of vital importance when the case against him came to trial. For when Mr. Converse took the witness stand he found himself as a witness. The prosecution had established the fact that Mr. Converse could testify from notes the judge properly reversed and the witness stood to be the many deposits admitted.

At the close of Converse's preliminary examination, Mr. Johnson said, "All right. That's all." - Capone, still wary. "Well, you don't have anything on me," said Capone, "only enough to send you to the penitentiary."

His Picture of Gangsters.

Having studied gangsters at first hand for nearly four years, Mr. Johnson thoroughly understands their ways, and knows them thoroughly. Mr. Johnson cannot understand the disposition of sensation loving persons; to look upon gangsters and gang violence as picturesque figures. From their stunts, he describes as "unutterably filthy" to the men themselves. He cannot imagine how, in form or in fact, they have no recourse to any other. And yet, in print and in print, in print and in print, in print and in print, in print and in print. If the men are human, he says, are human in form only, he has found every phase of their activity to be loathsome and pitiful.

"They are," he said, "murderous mobs and they know they must live by the law of the tooth and fang. When robbed and betrayed they take their own revenge of death with a guilt. They have no recourse to any other."

Bad Effect an Imagination.

It does indeed, as the district attorney was speaking his countenance betrayed the physical disgust of a man revolted by it all, and said: "The effect," he continued, "of this flashy terminology upon the uninitiated immigrant newly arrived upon these shores is often disastrous. If he is gulible he accepts the words 'baron' and 'king' and 'aristocracy' at their face value, with the result that runaways, murderers, and mass murderers take a place in his mind as brilliant emblems of success in the new land."

"The most conspicuous and powerful criminals in gangland are not held
Gangster Slain Fleeing from Police

Patsy Steffanelli (left), gangster who fled with two others when police attempted to question them, and Policeman James Doherty, who fatally wounded Steffanelli.

[TRIBUNE Photo.]

MISSOURI MOB STORMS JAIL FOR A NEGRO RAPIST

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 11 (AP)—A mob of 150 men and women early today stormed the Buchanan county jail, where Raymond Gun, 36, Negro, confessed rapist and slayer of Miss Velma Colter, 18, Maryville teacher, was held for safe keeping.

The mob tried in vain to enter the jail through the courthouse, an adjoining structure. The crowd also went to the sheriff's residence, which has a passage to the jail, but found the door barred.

Every policeman and fireman in the city was called to the jail. When the mob refused to disperse Sheriff John Rosch ordered four war tanks of the National Guard to protect the prisoner.

Texas Police Chief Shot to Death with Own Gun

Uvalde, Tex., Dec. 20—(AP)—John Connor, 48, chief of police, was shot to death with his own revolver in a fight with his Negro driver.

SURVIVORS TELL HOW SEA, FIRE, COLD KILLED 37

Rescued Victims of Ship Crash Reach Port.

BY JOHN AHL-NEILSON.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Dec. 8—At a late hour tonight, with the Camelot still shrouded in a heavy fog, the slightly abandoned hulk of the steamer Camelot, with 37 persons still missing as a result of the sinking of the steamer Camelot 48 hours earlier, was rammed amidships by the Arcturus off the Danish islands. Accounts from survivors revealed the victims died by drowning, fire, and exposure. Some were trapped in their cabins and rescued by the Arcturus, others burned by fuming oil, and yet others died from cold.

At 9:30 this morning the damaged Camelot was towed into harbor here with her flag at half staff. On board were several survivors of the disaster, and in one of her lifeboats, covered with the Finnish flag, the bodies of five victims.

Brother Captains Silent.

The skippers of the two vessels are brothers, but neither Capt. Erik Hejlt, picked up as he swam away from the Camelot, nor Capt. Gunther would discuss the tragedy. When the Arcturus docked it was seen that she had three dead men, one woman, and one child, all of whom were passengers. One of the passengers was a Negro man, 36, Negro, who had been shot in the head.

No Shore Voters Approve Bonds for Sanitary District

Daily deliveries to practically all parts of Chicago and suburbs. Place orders early.

The Store of "Birds"

White Beas Freshly Dressed,
Toms, Weighting

So fine were our turkeys single order. White Beas Freshly dressed, fresh meat, inspected 3 times before leaving the farm. The "creamy" apple and dark. For each order you make our Christmas Dinner.

 Prices on Turkeys, Duck

Nevada Ducks, ad

Tecum Sugar-Cu

Many like to serve baby and a slice of cold ruf
The following account deals briefly with a $50,000,000 nation-wide gambling monopoly controlled and operated by Chicago racketeers, gangsters and so-called muscle-men.

**General News Bureau, Inc.,** 431 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. leases Telegraph, Telephone and "Printers" or Automatic-typewriting tape machines "wires" from the Chicago office of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (Mr. H. Caster) with a nation-wide hook-up which enables the General News Bureau, Inc., to quote fluctuating betting odds from all Race-Tracks to Bookmakers and Gamblers in every city and town throughout the United States and Canada. The New York City office's of the General News Bureau, Inc. is located at 5042 Grand Central Depot, 42nd Street, Telephone Murray-Hill 6335; Mr. P. J. Burns is Manager.

**NOTE:** Consult the telephone directory of any city or large town for a listing of General News Bureau, Inc. whose business consists of selling Race-Track quotations to Bookmakers and Gamblers furnished by their specialized crews of employees operating from every Race Track holding a meeting. The greatest of the "Betting Commissioners" throughout this country and Canada are on private "Non-listed" gambling telegraph wires operated by expert telegraphers. These non-listed wires with their "drops" are coded in numbers as follows: 175; 374; 347; 359 and 360 at the American Telephone and Telegraph Company's offices. A "drop" is equivalent to an office.

The General News Bureau, Inc. and its agencies are striving desperately to secure a membership in either the Associated Press, United Press or the International News Service, thereby gaining a recognition which would enable them to manipulate "within the law". The General News Bureau, Inc. deals exclusively in "Race Track Service". This Race Track service disseminates betting odds, reports the progress of races and announces the results and pay-off prices to Bookmakers and Gamblers.

General News Bureau, Inc. desiring to gain absolute control of this huge gambling monopoly have completed arrangements to take over control of the following competitive companies: The Empire News Company, - National News Company, - The American Continent News Service, - Daily Running Horse and the Daily Racing Form, all of whom dealt exclusively in "Race Track Service".

The following shake-down tactics were used by this Chicago mob of Racketeers on a New York City outfit. - During March, 1930 - the General News Bureau, Inc. operating from 431 Dearborn Street, between 3rd and 4th Streets, New York City offices, located at 5042 Grand Central Depot notified the then Walpin Press, Inc. 361 W. 36th St., New York City, that they would have to declare the General News Bureau, Inc. in with their racket, which consisted of printing "Racing run-down-sheets". Threatened in event of refusal to be "broken" and after certain acts of intimidations, Walpin Press, Inc. agreed to this Chicago-mobs terms. April, 1930, a month later, Walpin Press, Inc. had been forced to change their operating business name to read "Min-Haf Distributing Corporation and Bookmakers and Gamblers throughout the United States and Canada were notified that effective immediately all (small) Racing run-down-sheets would be increased in price from $0.00 to $2.00 or a 25% increase monthly. the (larger) Racing run-down-sheets to be increased proportionately.

These vital essentials (Race run-down-sheets) without which Bookmakers and Gamblers on horse racing would be all but impossible are released through the United States mails daily with an estimated output of 25,000 copies to Cities and Towns throughout the United States and Canada. Printing plants similar to the Min-Haf Distributing Corporation located at 361 W 36th St, New York City have been strategically established in cities in the United States and Canada to insure a daily nation-wide circulation. Those plants are located in Chicago, Cincinnati, Toronto, New Orleans, Miami and Los Angeles.
The following incidents are a few of the notorious episodes perpetrated by members of the Gambling fraternity:

June 9th, 1930, Alfred J. Lingle, known as "Jake" Lingle, the unofficial Chief of Police of Chicago and a racketeering reporter on a Chicago daily was shot and killed for double-crossing Chicago racketeers on gambling privileges. "Jake" Lingle was the business agent or "go-between" for Police Commissioner William Russell and Deputy Commissioner John Stage, the men whose influence was sufficient to prevent the Police from annoying the Bookmakers and Gamblers buying "Race track service" from the General News Bureau, Inc. The rigid probe following "Jake" Lingle's death resulted in a public demand that Police Commissioner William Russell and Deputy Commissioner John Stage resign, which they did within a week. J. M. Began, General Manager of the General News Bureau, Inc. was a close friend and associate of "Jake" Lingle's for years.

Arnold Rothstein, notorious gambler, was shot and killed November 4, 1928 in New York City, the case closing with so much mystery that it resulted in severe official reprimands of the Aces of the New York City Detective Bureau - Detective Sergeants - Daily, Green, Flood and Cordes - also Inspector Coughlin then in command. The late Joseph A. Warren, former Police Commissioner of New York whose sudden death not long after he left office was attributed to worry over failure to penetrate the Rothstein mystery.

Gerald E. "Jerry" Buckley, Detroit Radio Announcer was shot to death in the lobby of the La Salle Hotel, Detroit, Mich., because he dared to expose Gamblers and Racketeers.

In Kansas City, October 28, 1930 Solly Weisman was shot and killed by the Manager of the General News Bureau, Inc. for daring to question the actions of this Nation-wide huge gambling monopoly controlled and directed through the General News Bureau, Inc. Chicago, Ill.

(Governor Roosevelt's ultimatum - New York Journal, August 14, 1930)
Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1930 - Gambling house operators and employees walked the streets today as City and County Officials, obeying the Governor's ultimatum, continued to clamp the lid tightly on Saratoga. Not only were the Big Lake House gaming halls in darkness but even City horse-rooms were deserted. Racing charts had been removed and "Special leased wires from the Track cut off".

(Excerpts from recent items released by the Associated Press)
Chicago, Nov. 25, (A P) James "Fur" Sammons today became the ninth of Chicago's 28 "public enemies" to be taken out of the beer, bullet and betting business. He went back to State Prison at Joliet to serve 30 years more of a murder sentence because of a ruling by Attorney General Garststrom that he was not eligible for parole after having had his life sentence commuted.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26 (A P) Foes pour bullets in diamond-belted New Jersey racket baron. Ritchie Boliardo, first Ward racketeer fell to the gutter in front of his home today, 16 slugs from a shotgun in his body. Police said the racketeer's activities were so numerous, including gambling, beer-running and alcohol that he may have made enemies in anyone of his enterprises. Sixteen gunmen, gamblers and gangsters have been killed in and near Newark in the last two and a half years.

NOTE: - 25,000 copies of Racing run-down-sheets distributed through the United States mails daily, vital essentials without which Bookmakers and Gambling on horse racing would be all but imposible and Telegraph, Telephone and "Printer" gambling wires, aiding and abetting vige, crime and murder. Are the Postal and Interstate Commerce Commission authorities aware of the dominating acts of unscrupulous politicians and criminals.

Attention is called to the peculiar vicious character of this Race track service which constantly attempts to destroy the influence of the various "Vice and Crime Committees". Present racketeering and gangster troubles cannot cease, until the Federal, State and Municipal Governments deal effectively with the cause of them, one of the greatest of "which causes" is the activities of the General News Bureau, Inc. and its Agencies which controls a Nation-wide gambling monopoly.
CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Mon., Mar. 2, 1931.

'ENFORCE LAW AS U. S. DOES,' SAYS M'GOORTY

Judge Swears March Grand Jury, Cites Government's Activity.

State and city departments of law enforcement might well take a page from the experience of the federal government, Chief Justice John P. M'Goority of the Criminal court declared today in swearing the March grand jury.

"The successful prosecution and conviction by federal authorities of notorious gangsters like Al Capone and others of his gang, illustrates the possibilities awaiting urgent and effective methods of law enforcement.

"The federal government in Chicago is a shining example of how potent the forces of evil are when the mighty arm of the law is properly directed."

Although Chicago has suffered more by publicity than its crime situation, as compared to that of other cities, warrants, organized viciousness is a continuing challenge, the judge declared.

"Like other cities, we suffer from the effects of unsound ammutory legislation as well as misgovernment," he said in his charge to the grand jurors.

"Although national in scope, the solution of our problems depends largely on the temper and will of the people of the various localities."

"Happily, there is another aspect of Chicago that overshadows the crime situation," said Judge M'Goority.

"Even more impressive than our wonderful skyline, there stands our universities, our libraries, our 1,500 churches, and other behoofers of our education and culture," he declared.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

March 20, 1931.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto, as of possible interest, a clipping taken from the Chicago Daily News, Chicago, Illinois, and one from the Chicago American, Chicago, Illinois, both under date of March 19, 1931, relative to the Attorney General's remarks concerning the concentration of Federal investigative agencies in Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSWAIN,
Special Agent in Charge.
FEDERAL ATTACK ON GANGS HERE IS PUSHED HARD

Mitchell Bares "Stiffening Up" of Forces in Chicago Area.

Washington, D. C., March 18.—(P)—Continuation without a letup in the federal war against Chicago gangsters was made known today by Attorney-General Mitchell.

The government's forces have been "stiffened all along the line" in the Chicago district, Mitchell said. Some months ago he disclosed a concentration there of federal agents and today he said this force had not been diminished or the pressure relaxed.

"We are using all the men we think can possibly be useful," the attorney-general said. "I noticed that we got a line in on Al Capone the other day."

Sun-tanned from his recent Florida vacation, Mitchell said all government departments were co-operating in the work in Chicago. Federal activity has been co-ordinated there by a justice department agent acting under the United States attorney.

The attorney-general named particularly agents from the bureau of internal revenue of the treasury department, at work upon gangster income-tax returns, men from the bureau of investigation of the justice department, charged with looking into the entire list of federal law violations, and agents from the narcotic and immigration bureaus.

The attorney-general said work also was being done by federal agents in New York, but added there had not been the concentration there that Chicago had experienced.
From
THE EVENING STAR
July 13, 1932

CAPONE AIDE TO DIE

KALISZ, Poland, July 13 (AP)—Joseph Pacholek, said to have been a member of Scarface Al Capone's gang in Chicago, was sentenced to death here today upon his conviction on charges of murder and banditry.

He came back to Poland from Chicago several months ago. Two accomplices in the crimes of which he was convicted were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor.

CHICAGO, July 13 (AP)—Capt. John Alferes recalled today that a hoodlum named Joseph Pacholek was arrested with Ralph Capone in Colorado's restaurant here several years ago. He was carrying pistols.
CAPONE'S AIDE UP AGAINST IT

CHICAGO, July 3.—Teddy Newberry, left by Al Capone in charge of the North Side regions of Chicago gangdom while Al is serving 11 years in the Federal prison, may not be able to gratify his ambition to become a butternut and egg man, it was learned here today.

His ambitions may be thwarted by none other than his friends. They want to take care of Teddy.

They planned today to effect his release from jail, to which habitat he was taken Saturday when he stepped out of a plane at the municipal airport into the crowd that was awaiting the arrival of Governor Roosevelt.

Among those who took action in the case were Judge James J. Carey, of the Superior Court, who telephoned the detective bureau either to release the former North Side gangster or book him, and "Boat" John McLaughlin, once questioned in the Lingle slaying case, who called on detective headquarters and demanded Ted's release.
HEAD OF CHICAGO'S "SECRET SIX" TELLS OF THE WAR UPON GANGS

All the Arts of the Spy, Says Randolph, Are Used in the Effort to Trap and Convict the Criminals of the City's Underworld

Chicago is still working to stamp out its underworld gangs. Apparently George E. J. Johnson, United States District Attorney, told a Senate subcommittee of the difficulties encountered in convicting Al Capone and some of the other leaders. In the following article the founder and head of the famous "Secret Six" explains how that organisation of citizens operates in aiding the authorities.

By ROBERT SHAM RANDOLPH.

The "Secret Six" sounds like a romantic fiction, but it is the newspaper pseudonym for the Citizens' Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime, a special committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, organised in February, 1930, during my first term as president of that body. I appointed the committee to exercise the authority of the executive committee of the association, and because I refused to tell the newspaper men the names of the members of the committee one journalistic genius dubbed it "the Secret Six."

He served us better than he knew, because, quite unconsciously, he had given us the weapon of the psychology of fear and the rats of the underworld began to scurry because they didn't know where their mysterious forest was going to strike. The fear persisted today, and because some of the biggest and fattest rats have been trapped in the last two years the fear has grown and many of the rats have squealed and betrayed their brothers. It all came about in this way:

Under the corrosive influence of the most corrupt and degenerate municipal administration that ever cursed a city a political-criminal alliance had been formed between civil administration and the gun-governed underworld for the exploitation of the citizen, and the "syndicate" control was spread over all of Cook County. The "syndicate" had brains and guts. The civil administration lacked brains and courage. So the "syndicate" became the invisible government and levied its toll on life and property, on all business, and all classes of society.

Activities of the "Syndicate."

The law of the land was the law of the gun, and there was no appeal from its dictate. The "syndicate" control was so complete that speakeasies were not solicited for business, but had their assessment of beer and booze delivered to them whether they wanted it or not, and even had to take "syndicate" pretzels and potatomixes and use the "syndicate" being service. "Syndicate" strongmen took over labor unions, particularly in the service industries, and the citizen paid the "syndicate" price for much that he ate and drank and even for the crease in his trousers.

The citizen was not much concerned when rival bootleggers killed each other, even when they were shot down in batches of seven, as they were on St. Valentine's Day in 1929. The citizen did not care whether the Syndicate was caught in the cross-fire, and it was no affair of his. He liked his boozes with a kick in it and he didn't care whether it came from Bermuda or Canada or a bath tub in Maxwell Street as long as it looked, tasted, and acted like boozes.

We are a complacent people and this condition might have continued without much protest if the invisible government had not become complacent itself. Success made it contemptuous and organised crime made the mistakes of attacking organised business. A contractor's superintendent was shot. The contractor belonged to the Association of Commerce. He wanted to know what he paid dues for and what we were going to do about it. The answer was a conference between the executive committee of the association and the Attorney General. The question was what might be done to stop crimes of violence in Chicago.

The State's Attorney had a constructive suggestion. "I have a staff of investigators," he said, "whose duty it is to dig up evidence for
criminal prosecutions, but they are paid on a public roll which contains all names and addresses: The underworld knows who they are, where they live, and what their job is. Under such circumstances it is very difficult and dangerous for those men to get the kind of evidence we need to secure convictions in criminal cases. If you want to be helpful I suggest that you organise a real secret service, in which the operatives are not known to any one but the director, perhaps not even known to one another. If you can supply these men with money enough to run with the wolf pack and buy information from the jackals who trail the pack you can get the kind of evidence we need to secure convictions. With that kind of evidence and with money enough to protect witnesses any of the Assistant State's Attorney or my staff can secure convictions, and without it the best lawyer in the city can't.

We undertook the job, and the first problem was one of ways and means, men and money. Some of the conferences were not held on the plan.

"I don't think things are bad enough yet," said one of them.

"Every time we have a gang killing we have the collateral benefit of getting rid of an undesirable citizen or two. I think we ought to wait until they kill one of us."

I suggested that the alternative did not make a very strong appeal to me because I happened to be standing out in front, and he said he was not offering himself as a sacrifice either. The success of the plan was finally assured when one of our most influential and public-spirited citizens said: 'I think things are bad enough and I have very special means for knowing how bad they are. I think you are proceeding along the right line. I haven't time to stay here and talk about it, but you may be


The plan, as explained by the director of the Secret Service, is to get the money to get the information. The underworld knows who they are, where they live, and what their job is. Under such circumstances it is very difficult and dangerous for those men to get the kind of evidence we need to secure convictions in criminal cases. If you want to be helpful I suggest that you organise a real secret service, in which the operatives are not known to any one but the director, perhaps not even known to one another. If you can supply these men with money enough to run with the wolf pack and buy information from the jackals who trail the pack you can get the kind of evidence we need to secure convictions. With that kind of evidence and with money enough to protect witnesses any of the Assistant State's Attorneys or my staff can secure convictions, and without it the best lawyer in the city can't.

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the down for 20 per cent of the amount you want to raise."

With that kind of leadership upon we soon undertook a five-year program and began immediately to organise the service under the directorship of Alexander Jamieson, who had been the special agent of the Department of Justice for this district. The Department cooperated generously by giving him a leave of absence for this purpose and we were fortunate in securing him because of his ability, integrity and long experience in this kind of work. His best recommendation came from the underworld, which never speaks of him without its most vehement and most insidious epithets.

Plan of Organization.

Our plan of organization was the one suggested by the State's Attorney and we have never sought to usurp any of the functions of the legally constituted authorities. We have only furnished them with an extra weapon and we have had the finest kind of cooperation from the police and the prosecutors, State and national.

We use the services of the Scientific Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University. These aids are the comparison microscope for identifying fatal bullets from fatal bullets for use in forensic balistics; the violet ray for revealing secret writing and identifying blood and blood stains; photographic processes for revealing forgeries and aiding handwriting experts; moulage, or the art of making plastic molds for the reproduction of objects, perishable or otherwise, which it may be necessary to keep in the original form for purposes of evidence; microscopic examinations of various kinds; and chemical and bacteriological analyses, to say nothing of the lie detector, that uncanny machine that trips up the most accomplished liar.

Methods Used by Detectives.

All of these are extremely valuable aids, and they supplement the work of trained detectives in making objective deductions. There are some detectives whose experience and inclinations operating subjectively produce amazing results, but the Sherlock Holmes of fiction is very largely a fiction and the best detectives today are those who have the most and the best sources of information. Because this is a fact we resort to all sorts of dastardly and extra-legal methods of securing information. Dictaphones, telephones, deception, simulation, all the arts and devices of the spy are freely used. We are forced to fight fire with fire.

But our best source of information are underworld sources. The most malicious fiction I know in the
"there is honor among thieves." There isn't any such quality in the fraternity. There is fear which keeps lips, but there is nothing akin to loyalty in it. The criminals are all first cousins of Judah and there is not one of them who would not sell his own brother for a price if he thought he could do it without detection.

"Thirty pieces of silver" was the price of the Crucifixion. The current market price of betrayal ranges between a "C" note ($100) or a Grand ($1,000). We buy this kind of information at the market and pay it C. O. D. Sometimes we buy bad information, but we never buy a gold brick from the same man twice. If they want to continue to do business with us the information must prove up under our investigation.

Help Given to Authorities

In spite of the fact that Al Capone made public acknowledgment when he was convicted that the Secret Six had kicked him, we do not claim the credit for the long series of convictions of public enemies accomplished by the State's Attorney and the United States District Attorney. We have been helpful in apprehending criminals, in developing evidence, in the protection of witnesses and in doing many things for the prosecutors which they were not able to do for themselves, and they have been kind enough to make public acknowledgment of the value and effectiveness of the service.

We are not required to account for the money we spend except to a small auditing committee whose personnel changes monthly. This committee destroys all money records every month after it has given its certificate that it has examined the accounts. The purpose of this is obvious. The continued existence of the records might jeopardize many of the agents and operatives of the committee.

Many of the ringleaders of the "syndicate" are now in jail, but the biggest step in breaking up the political-criminal alliance that had become the invisible government was taken in the municipal election a year ago when the thieves were turned out of the temple and a new administration pledged to good government was elected by an overwhelming majority. The Secret Six doesn't claim the credit for this, but the Association of Commerce had a lot to do with it, and the same citizen group has been sitting with the new administration as councillors in the reorganisation of the municipal government.

"Praise for Mayor Cermak.

We could not have picked a man better qualified than Anton J. Cermak by training, experience and natural capabilities to reorganize the city government and bring order out of chaos. The first appointment he made as Mayor was that of Colonel A. A. Sprague to the post of Commissioner of Public Works. Colonel Sprague is a leading citizen of Chicago, a wholesale grocer, a director of banks and railroads, a man of courage, ability and integrity. He had served the city well in the same office under Mayor Dever, and there was no one better qualified for the post, which he accepted at great personal sacrifice. At the time of his appointment he was chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the Prevention and Punishment of Crime.

For Corporation Counsel, the Mayor appointed Francis X. Busch, a leading member of the bar and a lawyer of ability and integrity, who had held the post under the Dever Administration.

The Mayor also appointed a Civil Service Commission of outstanding ability and integrity and it has been busy weeding out the scum in the police and other city departments which had come to the top through bribery and corruption under the previous administration. To the post of City Sealer, who is the inspector of weights and measures, he appointed a merchant whose principal business is selling bottling supplies to the citizen who prefers wholesome home-brew to bad Capone beer.

Selection of Police Heads

As Commissioner of Police, Mayor Cermak chose an officer selected by the Citizens' Advisory Committee without regard to politics or other influence. In fact, the Mayor had not seen or spoken to Captain James P. Allman before he sent for him on the recommendation of the committee, and he made the appointment without any strings to it. Captain Allman is a police officer with thirty-one years' experience. He is extremely intelligent, is honest and courageous, and is admirably qualified for the difficult task of rebuilding a demoralized police department.

For Chief of Detectives, the Mayor appointed Captain William Shoe-maker, who knows the ways of the denizens of the underworld and handles them without gloves.

It has been well said that we get the kind of government we are entitled to, but we don't get good government unless we demand it. We have made the demand in Chicago and we are getting delivery on demand. We are not performers. We don't expect to make a spotless town out of a metropolis, but we do not propose to be exploited longer by a lot of rats who would not come out of their gutters except for the greed that brings them out en masse to get the easy money that the prohibition laws have tempted them with. The fatter of them have been trapped, but there is still a lean and hungry horde of others and we will have to continue to fight them until the pest is taken out of bear and boone.
SECRET '6' AIDS 55 PROBINGS OF CRIME

Major Gang Investigations in Chicago Opened by Group That Inspired Movie Feature

CHICAGO, Sept. 14 (I.N.S.). That "Secret Six," which suggests so much drama in crime fighting that it inspired a movie, was today pictured as a far-reaching, double-edged weapon against minions of the underworld.

Col. Robert I. Randolph, president of the Chicago Association of Commerce, issued a statement asserting the secret organisation "cleared the way" for all major gang prosecutions in the last year.

55 Investigations

Besides combating the monsters, the group has fought all types of crime that prey on legitimate business.

Al Capone's prosecution was aided by the "Secret Six," and the committee had a hand in 50 other prosecutions or convictions.

At present it is conducting 53 separate investigations, Colonel Randolph added.

It was indicated that the "Secret Six" serves the community chiefly by digging up cases of criminality and turning them over to the proper authorities for complete investigation.

Battling All Crimes

Colonel Randolph's statement read:

"Many of those who have been following our co-operation with the Federal authorities in the prosecution of the Capone crowd seem ignorant of the fact that we are interested in combating any crime that affects business."

NOT RECORDED

32-15941

32-15941-8X
This gang is said to include as many as 148 killers, located all over the Nation, and for a long time was
operated by Fred (Killer) Burke, recently sentenced to life imprisonment
in Michigan.

Col. Randolph disclosed that the
"Secret Six" has cleared the way for
the prosecution of 81 criminal groups, including the cases against Gangster
Al Capone, Ralph Capone and Mops
Volpe.

The colonel said his cohorts had 81
other investigations now in progress,
one including 170 defendants, a stage
assuring their early transfer to
the prosecutors, and that 54 newer
attacks on crime rings are progress-
ing sufficiently to make eventual victory
in the courts seem almost certain.

"In one instance," added Col. Rand-
olph, "an underworld figure in Chi-
icago was found to have balked just
by getting 23 continuances be-

tween last December and July. In-
vestigation of his status by the "Se-
cret Six" was followed by his imme-
diate conviction to Joliet Peniten-
tiary.

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lowing our cooperation with the Fed-
eral authorities in the prosecution of
the Capone crowd seem ignorant of the
fact that we are interested in
combating any crime that affects
business. So far we have been suc-
sessful in matching wits with for-
gers, robbers, business and labor racket-
ers, hi-jackers, pay roll bandits,
kidnappers, promoters of fake chart-
ties, short-weight merchants and a
host of other criminal specialists.

"Although we have kept our activi-
ties as quiet as possible, we do feel
that in digging up evidence, by pro-
tecting witnesses and by letting the
underworld know that it has no
political foe to contend with, we have
aided materially in driving out of
Chicago many undesirable..."
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I enclose a letter from [redacted] of Auburn, Washington, which is self-explanatory, for such attention as you deem proper to give to it.

I am

Very truly yours,

W. F. Barry
Secretary.
Federal Crime Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I hardly knew what to write to but I feel that the men behind the Crime Investigating Committee ought to know that Bug Moran and four others of the West Chicago Rackateers are in Seattle, having transferred their headquarters to Seattle lately.

A few days ago a young girl working in Seattle confided to me that a racketeer and bootlegger had approached her, seeing she liked beer etc. and wanted to use her as a lady and offered to marry her. She was interested and let him in and he told her lots of things about 32-15941-9.
the racketeers business. This makes his head quarters at Snoqualme and has protection from the Sheriff of King Co. He told the Feds that the Sheriffs were the only ones they had to fear as the Sheriff and police always work with them. These five gangsters call themselves the Big Five and are organizing in a systematic way right now to work Seattle like Chicago and other cities are being worked.

This girl has no idea I am writ and that I would tell, but I am an American born citizen and an ordained minister of the gospel, and I feel it is my duty to work against crime in every way I can.

You, Truly.

P.S. I am the head of a large Bootlegging ring in Seattle.
Miss Adams Gives View
On Chicago Gang Disorders
Nobel Prize Winner, Convalescing After Operation
At Hopkins, Traces Social And Political
Development Of Racketeering

Pressure On Patrolman

"The development of political corruption in connection with the control of liquor, and sale of illegal liquor, and the spread of the Industrial changes from the Democratic to the Republican party, has been the result of the political corruption which has been逐步 developed over the past several years. The pressure formerly brought to bear on Washington and upon State capitols has now been transferred to the simplest unit of government, the patrolman on the beat."

She told how racy bootleggers found it essential to control a given territory, how they gave the liquor dealers and distillers in their territories, police protection and selling advantages in return for half their output, and how this process developed vicious conflicts between rival gangs of sellers, not producers. She also told how these trends led to absolute dependence on "successful prosecution" of government and how the bootleggers came to "count upon immunity from the vipers who run the business it is to report them."

Describes Rum Running
Miss Adams described how residents of the Hull House neighborhood got used to seeing bootleggers transporting their wares openly in trucks, on which set guards with shotguns wrapped in newspapers on their knees.

The political protection produced great cynicism among the immigrants, who say, "You can do anything in America if you pay for it."

As to its effect on boys, she said: "Boys in bootlegging neighborhoods have many opportunities to participate and even collect unsavory money, or at least to help by guarding secrets as to location of bootlegging joints. They are quite often used as lookouts, and are expected to give alarm if a policeman or a hijacker appears to 'be wise' as to the location of the hidden activity."

Feels Blame Overestimated
Despite all this, Miss Adams said she feels that prohibition's responsibility for crime has been overestimated. She maintains that the public in narcotics and the gambling racket were only the result of a much police corruption at one time, and that an aroused public opinion checked them

-- Chicago Tribune, January 18, 1932

"The development of political corruption in connection with the control of liquor, and sale of illegal liquor, and the spread of the Industrial changes from the Democratic to the Republican party, has been the result of the political corruption which has been developed over the past several years. The pressure formerly brought to bear on Washington and upon State capitols has now been transferred to the simplest unit of government, the patrolman on the beat."

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Miss Adams described how residents of the Hull House neighborhood got used to seeing bootleggers transporting their wares openly in trucks, on which set guards with shotguns wrapped in newspapers on their knees.

The political protection produced great cynicism among the immigrants, who say, "You can do anything in America if you pay for it."

As to its effect on boys, she said: "Boys in bootlegging neighborhoods have many opportunities to participate and even collect unsavory money, or at least to help by guarding secrets as to location of bootlegging joints. They are quite often used as lookouts, and are expected to give alarm if a policeman or a hijacker appears to 'be wise' as to the location of the hidden activity."

Feels Blame Overestimated
Despite all this, Miss Adams said she feels that prohibition's responsibility for crime has been overestimated. She maintains that the public in narcotics and the gambling racket were only the result of a much police corruption at one time, and that an aroused public opinion checked them

-- Chicago Tribune, January 18, 1932
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PROHIBITION

There is enclosed herewith for the attention of your Bureau photostatic copy of a letter dated July 14, 1931 received from Mr. W. F. Barry, Secretary of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, together with photostatic copy of a letter addressed to the Federal Prohibition Commission by [redacted], Auburn, Washington, dated May 1, 1931, relative to a complaint that "Hugo" Moran and four other of the Chicago racketeers are in Seattle, Washington, and that one [redacted] is the head of a large bootlegging ring in Seattle.

Very truly yours,

For the Director,

Assistant Director.

Incl. #758419

Jul 24 1931

Bureau Files Division

Jul 22 1931
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Mr. GORDON L. HOSTETTER, Director of the Employees Association, Chicago, Illinois, has been in contact with United States Attorney Dwight H. Green, and this office, for the purpose of having the Federal Government initiate some activity against business racketeers in this city.

This matter was formally presented to U.S. Attorney Green recently, who called me into the conference. Thereafter I had a general discussion with Mr. Hostetter, at which time he agreed to submit his complaint in writing, in order that the matter could be forwarded to the Bureau for appropriate decision.

To date I have heard nothing from Mr. Hostetter, and I assume therefore that he has taken the matter up directly with Washington. At any rate I observe from the morning paper that he is now in the city of Washington, and recently delivered a speech there, concerning the cost of crime to the business people of this city.

During my conference with Mr. Hostetter he was unable to furnish any information whatever of a specific nature, but generalized along the lines that the criminal element was securing control of many of the labor unions in this city, principally the Cleaners and Dyers Union, the Teamsters Union, and the Electrical Workers Union. Through the operation of these Unions Mr. Hostetter feels that interstate commerce is being restrained and interfered with.
Of course the matter in question is in line with previous activity on the part of various people to have the Federal Government enter the local racketeering situation in this city. I gave Mr. Hostetter no encouragement whatever, although I did advise him that if he would provide me with detailed specific data concerning this matter, together with information to indicate an interstate angle, I would be pleased to transmit the matter to you for such action as you deemed appropriate in the premises.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. A. MORWAIN

Special Agent in Charge.

WAM: JMS
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

April 25, 1935

Chicago, Ill.

It is may as valuable to you to find out four of Chinese men.

Albert Young, owner of 411 S. Clark St. another two names are:

It is most criminal Chinese man of this country they collect revenue from each Chinese gamble house amount about $25 per week that is total about $500 weekly. They never pay any cent of government tax and you can find that out. He Chinese book they are showing how much revenue collect from each Chinese gamble house.

They had charge murder some of Chinese men in Chicago about three years ago. They oweing his attorney some money yet. Collect revenue from Chinese gamble house that money payment his attorney is one hundred dollar weekly. You can find them record of Criminal Court of Chicago, Ill. and also some one have no right stay in this country should be investigator and deport them back to China. This is confidentially the God Truth and I wish justice take this a matter up at once.

P.S.

If any information you wish you can ask of Filipino they work for Chinese capone gangster of Chicago, Ill.

You very truly,

[Signature]

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
Commissioner General of Immigration,
Department of Labor,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter dated April 23, 1933, directed to this office by [blurred], Chicago, Illinois, stating that certain persons are in this country in violation of the Immigration Laws.

This matter is being referred to you for whatever attention you deem appropriate, and the writers of the enclosed letter have been so advised.

Very truly yours,

Enc. #322358.

Director.

Apr. 29, 1933
April 29, 1933.

Dear Sir,

Receipt is acknowledged of the letter dated April 23, 1933, signed by you and regarding activities of four Chinese men.

You are advised that this matter would not seem to come within the jurisdiction of this Bureau and copies of your communication have been referred to the Commissioner General of Immigration and to the Intelligence Unit of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
April 29, 1933

Mr. Elmer E. Irey,
Chief, Intelligence Unit,
Bureau of Internal Revenue,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter dated April 22, 1933, received in this office from [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, in which it is alleged that certain named individuals have violated the Income Tax Laws.

This matter is being referred to you for appropriate attention and the writers thereof have been so advised.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enc. #932259.

[Date: APR 29 1933]
May 4, 1933.

Dear Mr. Fred Ludick,

Sheriff, Southport, Pennsylvania,

It is noted that you recently forwarded fingerprints to the United States Bureau of Investigation for the purpose of obtaining criminal records therein. I am greatly pleased to receive such prints and am taking the liberty of forwarding to you, under separate cover, a copy of this Bureau's pamphlet entitled "How To Take Fingerprints", which I hope will be of assistance to you in making records of such persons under arrest in your jurisdiction as you may deem necessary or desirable. I am also forwarding, under separate cover, two hundred fingerprint cards, fifty self-addressed franked envelopes and twenty-five disposition sheets which are for your use. The Bureau prefers that these forms be used if convenient and practicable to you. A copy of each fingerprint card should be mailed to this Bureau at once for identification. The disposition sheets should be mailed periodically to report dispositions in cases wherein fingerprints have been forwarded to the United States Bureau of Investigation. It is suggested that disposition sheets, when completed, be mailed with fingerprints in the 8 x 8 franked envelopes provided for that purpose.

The fingerprint files of the United States Bureau of Investigation are operated under the authority of an Act of Congress for the purpose of maintaining a central clearing house of data pertaining to criminals and furnishing free service to any legally constituted law enforcement official in the United States and foreign countries. Within thirty-six hours of the receipt of a fingerprint record a report thereon is in the mail. This cooperation will be extended to you gladly and I trust that you will make liberal use of the facilities of the Bureau. I shall be very glad to forward additional supplies whenever you desire them.

Very truly yours,

Director.
Mr. J. E. Hoover, Director,
U. S. Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of April 29, transmitting a copy of one, dated April 23, received from [redacted] of Chicago, Illinois. This matter will be forwarded to the Chicago Division of this Unit in order that inquiries may be made concerning the allegations contained in the letter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Elmer L. Irey,
Chief, Intelligence Unit
quite a bit of misunderstanding and.also mismanagement of
that union. Which cause
seven members to be
expelled but which was
so on call for. In a case
like this I would call it
selfish. So these seven
members took the case to
court to see if they could
fight it out, but it seem
impossible for these boys
to get anyways. They
have been fighting this case
for 8 months, but they can
get a judge to listen to it.
So my husband got tired
of being out of work and he
made up his mind to go up
saw or heard a case unfair. That Mr. O'He is walking the streets as a free man.

We have no justice if seems I do think a man like this should be looked into. I do think a poor widow to be left with funds to carry out her plans to care for her children. I have three children. But there are girls married. I am so glad. To hear there is somebody that is interesting in these crime cases. If I could speak to somebody in regard to my case I would.
be very glad to do so.

It is very serious.

Yours, Respectful

Mrs. Fred Osie

5221 Montana St.

Chicago

Illinois
August 3, 1933.

Mrs. Fred Osar,
5227 Montana Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Madam:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication of July 30, 1933, relative to crime conditions in Chicago, Illinois, and to the killing of your husband.

It does not appear from the information furnished that any Federal law is involved in the killing of your husband; however, the information furnished relative to crime conditions will be given appropriate consideration.

Very truly yours,

Director.
H. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

1900 Bankers Bldg,
Chicago, Illinois
August 9, 1933

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith a list of 157 Chicago public enemies. This list was prepared by Chief of Detectives Shoemaker for the confidential information of the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police. At my request, Mr. Shoemaker furnished me with a copy of this list, after which I also requested him to furnish me with photographs of each of the persons named in this list. Some of these public enemies are now deceased, and the list has not been revised. I am taking steps to have this done, and will inform you as soon as possible.

There are attached hereto group photographs and individual police photographs of these public enemies, which were furnished me by Mr. Shoemaker. In many instances, it will be found that we will have only a group photograph and will not have a regular police picture. Mr. Shoemaker informs me that unless charges are placed against persons arrested, no individual photograph is taken, but a group, or standing photograph is taken of all persons arrested by the police.

I am forwarding these as of interest to the Bureau, and I believe it advisable that the Bureau retain a copy of each of these photographs. I also believe it advisable that a copy of each be kept in the Chicago Office, and it is requested that the Bureau make a photographic copy of each and return same to me.

Undoubtedly it will be found that the Bureau will not have fingerprints of all of the individuals mentioned in this list, and individuals, whose pictures we have. It has been my belief that the Identification Division of the Chicago Police Department has not, in the past, forwarded copies of all fingerprints taken, and if these photographs cannot be identified by...
the numbers appearing thereon, with fingerprints in our files, it is suggested that I be advised, and I will make efforts to obtain fingerprints at once.

My present plan is to index all of these names and to place each photograph in a separate envelope, together with a memorandum showing all available information relative to the individual concerned. This, of course, will take some time, but I will have this done whenever it is possible.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis,
Special Agent in Charge

MHP/dr
Att.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence Mangano</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vito Rizzuto</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Adduci</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Emmett Ryan</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John J. Dwyer</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Russo</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus Leccey</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vincent Delmonico</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandy Levine</td>
<td>124</td>
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<tr>
<td>Donnano</td>
<td>130</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward Riedy</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Sullivan</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bert Delaney</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray Jones</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**From List of Chicago Public Enemies Furnished by Chicago Bureau Office**
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE,
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
1900 BANKERS' BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Dear Sir:

The Division is in receipt of your letter of August 9, 1933, and desires to thank you for the list of 157 Chicago Public Enemies included therein.

There are attached two sheets, one reporting the names of the Public Enemies and their numbers which could not be identified in the Division's Identification Unit and the other sheet listing those persons where there is some question relative to their identity. It is believed that in the cases of the individuals included on both of these sheets, copies of actual fingerprints should be procured, if possible, and referred to this Division for its assistance in the establishment of positive identity and in the event no previous records are located, for the proper entry in the archives of information with reference to each person listed.

It is observed that you have requested that photographic copies of the various photographs which accompanied your letter be prepared and submitted to your office. This will be done at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #301945.
September 2, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

SEP B - 1933

I called the Chicago office with reference to the article appearing in the Washington Star of September 2, page A-5, quoting an article in the Chicago Evening American of that date to the effect that an unmasked prisoner in the county jail had informed Federal Officers that Chicago gangsters had marked Elva Frank for death, and furnishing certain other information. Agent in Charge Furvis stated that he knew to what prisoner this referred; that as a matter of fact the Agents had been in contact with this prisoner who had furnished this information to them. He was absolutely at sea, however, as to how the Chicago Evening American obtained the information and stated that he would make immediate inquiries in that connection. He expressed the guess that inasmuch as this unmasked prisoner is being held on a Post Office charge and the Post Office Inspectors are interviewing him from time to time he may have furnished the Post Office Inspectors with the same information he had furnished our Agents. Furvis stated that he felt this prisoner was a source of good information, although of course, he was not placing complete reliance upon his statements. Incidentally Agent in Charge Furvis stated that Doc Stacey had waived removal and the Marshal was planning to remove him to Kansas City where he proceeded with other prisoners to Leavenworth during this week. Furvis stated that no unusual steps had been taken to transport Stacey but that he would be along with six other prisoners with the usual detail of Deputy Marshals. Furvis inquired as to whether we thought Agents should accompany them and I told him by all means I thought he should confer with the Marshal and arrange to have very careful thought and attention given to the transportation of Stacey and that he should send along at least two Agents properly equipped at the time of the removal.

I inquired of Furvis as to the information developed relative to his check of the records of the several gangsters whose criminal records had been sent to him about two weeks ago by the Director. He stated that he had not completed his inquiries; that he had developed some information but was continuing with the investigation. I suggested that he send a note letter to the Director furnishing the information he had already received in order that the Director would have that information in the morning. He stated he would do so.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Stamp: 39-1541-15]
September 11, 1933.

Mr. Aeenan asked that Mr. Hoover look this over. He thought it might be of interest.

hmg
September 11, 1933.

Mr. Keenan left the attached.

hmg
William Randolph Hearst is sailing in his plane around the mountain. He is watching men attempt in their effort to win our government. If he would be with a young around the base of the hill, I could show him in a hundred ways where the source of crime is gathering out on all sides.
The cause of crime does not come from the lower world as the term is used but from the educated who have become powerfully in the hands of God and they have made of those persons I am a farm helper in the Bible and the Church but it also needs to be known like reality. The Church where I have been a member for more than 30 years the oldest deacon in that church and some of us the most prominent member of the church and community deposed from my own name about 15 years ago and then put her out of church and this she has done some favors by that time. But once she did not submit to a right direction and they had become the center of the community to the people think I was serving God when they took such measure by my personal call it should have been ministered for to a certain thing leading that in politics saturated with power and what is it. Should have been great concern in him. Evidently it was decided by it appears that he is the employment of the United States and though I am a department of health the names of my children from family have been taken into the whole. After the children was going to work and with certification, very require to come up. He is the head of the Chicago Health board and what I am going to take in my family for a profession, institution for the people. Now after my marriage labor and worry to existence they are all good children 3 boys and a girl and by nature well some of the prominent family children by leading them to commit crime. When I was in a home I could not hold. I was married and the care of the State. My care should be immediate and Chicago. I will make a report of Chicago and the State.
Chicago 28th, 1933

Mr. Joseph P. Keenan, Crime Administrator
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Keenan: The U.S. Secretary of War.

Speaking under the auspices of the U.S. Flag Association made a statement saying that this is a "scarlet army of crime" that is invading the "enticements of our people, invading the security of our homes, and intimidating our property."

Karl Mundel, a former publisher in Chicago's old daily, published in his Chicago Daily a statement of four full columns in large type, saying George A. Nunn to this statement and said, "I do not know what he was talking about, and that does not constitute to tell me what he said"
The same trend for the last 25 to 30 years and can testify that the situation was not over drawn, and they had been everybody who had told Chicago is the principal administration as for all the terrible crimes and magnitudes in beyond human constitution. In fact and so Crime and indifference are the two outstanding words and cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is so frankly that he said, "If you at this time, Mr. Keenan, is that I have the power to use my influence and am bound by the State of Illinois today. If we are to the United States Senate at the present time, there will be an action of this House in politics and laws that we have taken place. It is a matter of those who have been against such a thing go, and they fought my battle and I and the last man by the enemy and that I am fighting in an institution for some time at Elgin. I think my case is important enough to be investigated by the U.S. government. From the fact that a crowd of them so close that it involves nearly half a million dollars in some by our mayor and at Elgin and thousands of citizens. They have their living day, such matters and the
September 19, 1933

Dear Sirs:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated September 5, 1933, advising of the alleged corruption in your city.

Please be advised that the facts as related by you fail to indicate a violation of any Federal law, and for that reason it will not be possible for this Division to undertake an investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
I.O. Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois,

Mrs. Dwight E. Owsen;
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois,

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter dated the 8th inst. with attached anonymous letter regarding the activities of Albert Capone and others in Chicago.

Please be advised that the information furnished will be handled appropriately.

Very truly yours,

D. C. Smith, Acting,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED
INDEXED
OCT 27, 1933

32-15-941-17

OCT 26, 1933
December 5, 1933.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

RE: JAMES BELCASTRO
Known as "King of the Bombers"

In order that the records of the Identification Unit at
Washington, D.C. may be complete, I am herewith setting out the descrip-
tion and criminal record of the above named individual, together with
a specimen of his handwriting, same having been secured from the Bureau
of Identification, Chicago Police Department:

Name: JAMES BELCASTRO
Age: 37 yrs.
Height: 5' 6"
Weight: 165 lbs.
Build: Stout
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Grey
Complexion: Light
Residence: 7726 S. Marshfield Ave. Chicago.
Nativity: Italy
Occupation: None
Marital Status: Married
Criminal Record:

As James Belcastro, Nov. 27, 1929, nolle prossed, asslt.
to kill and murder. Judge David.

71761-Vincenzo Belcastro, July 27, 1917, 1 yr. H of C &
$25 & costs. A. D. W. Judge Robinson. Off. Starkey,
27th Dist.

& Sq. 4A, B. D.

RECORDED & INDEXED
DEC 14 1933

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
DEC 7 1933 A.M.


C-26302 James Belcastro, Nov. 17, 1930, G. P. Off. McFadden & Sq. 4A, D. B.


On August 30, 1933, James Belcastro was interviewed at the Chicago Division Office by Special Agent Jay C. Newman and the following information was elicited from him:

James Belcastro gave his residence address as 7726 South Marshfield Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and advised that he was born in Italy, February 6, 1895, and when he was approximately fifteen years of age he came to the United States and secured his second papers and citizenship in Chicago in 1921; that in applying for his first papers he made a false statement to the effect that he was married and because of this false statement his citizenship papers were taken away from him in 1931. With further reference to his statement to the effect that he was married, Belcastro explained that at the time he made this statement he was living with a common law wife and consequently considered that he was married. He stated that he resided in Chicago practically all of his life and that since 1929 or 1930 he had been operating a meat market and grocery located at 268 W. 24th Street, Chicago, Illinois. He stated that he had not been out of the city aside from being in the surrounding suburbs during the past three years; that he is not connected nor has he ever been connected with any "mob"; that he knows Vincent Gebardi, alias "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, but is not acquainted with any members of the Touhy gang.

The records of the Municipal Court, Chicago, Illinois, disclose that James Belcastro was sentenced to serve six months in the House of Correction, Chicago, Illinois, on September 9, 1933, sentence imposed by Judge Dunn. Belcastro immediately appealed his case to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois and was released in the sum of ten thousand dollar bond. His case will be heard by the Supreme Court on December 11, 1933.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge.

JJK:CVT
1900 Bankers' Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
December 30, 1933

S. Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
All Liberty National Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sir:—

There is being forwarded hereewith a set of
wanted circulars, issued yesterday by the Chicago Police
Department, containing the photographs and descriptions of
public enemies, whose names appear on a recent list pub-
lished by the State's Attorney's office, Chicago, Illinois.

It will be noted that several of the persons
listed on these circulars are wanted in connection with
Division cases; namely, Basil Sangart (I.0./1005), Charles
C. Connors (I.0./1006), W. J. Baucher and others, who
are wanted at Chicago for the kidnapping and holding for
ransom of John Parker; John Cluttes (I.0./1176) and Edward
LeRay, who, as Eddie Bell, is a fugitive in a National Motor
Vehicle Theft's Act case, wherein Saint Louis is the office of
origin.

Very truly yours,

[signature]

S. M. F., Special Agent in Charge,

Note to Division: Copies of this circular, together with all
other circulars, have been sent to all Division offices.

Chicago Police

RECORDED

INDEXED

CHICAGO

JAN 17 1934

22-15941-19
January 15, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Illinois,

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to copy of your letter dated December 29, 1933, addressed to the Division office at Birmingham, transmitting wanted circulars issued by the Chicago Police Department containing photographs and descriptions of public enemies, whose names appear on a recent list published by the State's Attorney's Office at Chicago, Illinois.

The information appearing in these circulars has been posted to the fingerprint records of the individuals described, with the following exceptions, in which cases it has not been possible to identify the persons in the files of the Division:

Pearl Elliott
Mary Kindey
H. R. S. Humphreys.

It is suggested that, if possible, copies of the fingerprints of the above named be obtained and submitted to the Division, in order that the files may be complete.

Very truly yours,

Director,

[Handwritten notes and stamps on the page]
January 25, 1934

Director,
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of January 15, 1934, requesting that if possible fingerprint records be obtained for MARY KINDER, PEARL ELLIOTT and MURRAY HUMPHREYS.

With reference to the fingerprints of Murray Humphreys, the records of the Bureau of Identification, Chicago Police Department, reflect that copies of his fingerprints were forwarded to the Division on or about March 22, 1932, under Chicago Police number C-37257, classification 5 U or 14 19 W O

Inspector Emmett Evans of the Bureau of Identification advises that they have no fingerprints on Pearl Elliott or Mary Kinder.

Lieutenant Howe advised that the photographs of Pearl Elliott and Mary Kinder, which appeared in the Chicago Police circular, were obtained by Indiana State Policemen from a house of prostitution which was formerly operated by Pearl Elliott, near Kokomo, Indiana; that these photographs are not Police photographs, and so far as known no fingerprints were available for either of these persons.

Under date of January 9, 1934, Special Agent in Charge Warner Hanni of the St. Paul office advised that Pearl Elliott under the name of Marguerite Williams was thought to have operated a house of prostitution near Madison, Wisconsin, and we are therefore requesting the St. Paul office to ascertain whether fingerprints of this woman are available in that city.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis,
Special Agent in Charge
We are in receipt of a letter from the Division requesting that if possible copies of fingerprints of Pearl Elliott and Mary Kinder be obtained and transmitted to the Division.

We note from your letter dated January 1, 1934, that Sheriff Finn of Madison, Wisconsin is of the opinion that Pearl Elliott formerly operated a house of prostitution at or near Madison, Wisconsin under the alias of Margarette Williams. It is therefore requested that you make inquiry at Madison, Wisconsin, and if fingerprints are available transmit copies to the Division.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

[Division]

[Date]
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
1900 Bankers Building
Chicago Illinois

February 8, 1934

Director
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: FINGERPRINTS OF PEARL ELLIOTT
Chicago File 32-0

On the date of January 31, 1934 we were advised by the St. Paul Office that fingerprints of Pearl Elliott could not be obtained from the sheriff of Madison, Wisconsin, but that the latter advised that the Milwaukee Police Department might have this woman's fingerprints on file.

We are in receipt of advice from Special Agent V. W. Peterson that Mr. Joseph Kluchekay, Superintendent of the Bureau of Identification, Milwaukee, Wisconsin Police Department had made a thorough search of all available records, but that they were unable to find any fingerprints of Pearl Elliott in their files.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. A. SMITH
Acting Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED
& INDEXED

FEB 10 1934

FILE
1900 BANKERS BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

AIR MAIL

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Post Office Box 1829

Dear Sir:

In response to the request in your telegram of this date, here is enclosed a photograph of the 1900 panel after sunrise. O'Donnell will know Milwaukee immediately.

Very truly yours,

M. E. PURCELL
Special Agent in Charge

RECEIVED
INDIANAPOLIS
MAY 19 1934

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

[Unreadable Signature]
Los Angeles, Calif. APR. 16, 1934

M. B. Purvis
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1900 Bankers Bldg
Chicago, Illinois

PLEASE OBTAIN AND FORWARD AIRMAIL FOR USE LOCAL POLICE A PICTURE OF
SPIKE O’DONNELL WELL KNOWN CHICAGO MONSTER

RECORDED & INDEXED
APR 24 1934

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THE COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

1. To guard against mistakes or delays, the nature of a message should be repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for confirmation. For this reason, the message may be repeated at the sending station, without charge. Upon request, the Company will repeat the message from the originating office, at its expense.

2. The standard telegraphic rates are charged. The Company does not guarantee the delivery of messages or the transmission of telegrams but will use all reasonable care. In no event will the Company be liable for any loss, damage, or delay in delivery, whether caused by the Company's own fault or fault of any other party.

3. No responsibility is assumed by the Company for any message which is incomplete, or which is not accompanied by the requisite charges. In case of any difficulty, the Company reserves the right to request additional information or charges.

4. The Company reserves the right to charge for the transmission of any message which is not properly addressed or for which the charges are insufficient.

5. The Company reserves the right to refuse to transmit any message which it considers objectionable or likely to cause disturbance to other users of the service.

6. The Company is not responsible for the content of any message transmitted.

7. The Company reserves the right to vary the following:

TELEGRAMS
A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES
Accepted up to 2:30 A.M., at reduced rate in the evening and delivered not later than the morning of the next business day.

DAY LETTERS
A reduced day service at rates lower than the standard telegraphic rates for delivery at 11 A.M. and noon, and one half the standard letter rate for the high grades of service. In all cases, the Company reserves the right to decline to accept any letter, or to charge extra for special handling.

SPECIAL TIMES APPLICABLE TO DAY LETTERS:

NIGHT LETTERS
Accepted up to 7:00 P.M. for delivery the following morning.

FULL RATE CABLES
An extra rate service, Cable letters charged.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES
Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be written in plain language.

CABLE NIGHT LETTERS
An overnight service for plain language communications, at reduced rates.

SHIP RADIOGRAMS
A service to and from ships at sea, in parts of the world. Radio messages, in plain language.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

R. B. WHITE, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

NIGHT LETTERS
Accepted up to 7:00 P.M. for delivery the following morning.

FULL RATE CABLES
An extra rate service, cable letters charged.

DEFERRED HALF-RATE CABLES
Half-rate messages are subject to being deferred in favor of full rate messages for not exceeding 24 hours. Must be written in plain language.

CABLE NIGHT LETTERS
An overnight service for plain language communications, at reduced rates.

SHIP RADIOGRAMS
A service to and from ships at sea, in parts of the world. Radio messages, in plain language.
Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto an editorial appearing in the Chicago Daily News dated June 4, 1954 entitled "Capone in the Legislature."

For your information in connection with this matter, James Adducci, alias William Pion, who was listed as Chicago public enemy No. 16, has been elected to the Illinois Legislature from Chicago.

I am furnishing this to you as of interest to the Division. It is being noted that the Division has previously received a copy of Chicago Public Enemy List and on that list appears the name of James Adducci.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis
Special Agent in Charge.
CAPONE IN THE LEGISLATURE.

While the sworn guardians of popular government play poker politics, and citizens argue about the New Deal, the deputies of Al Capone, by terrorism, theft and defiance of all law, are laying siege to the people's legislature in Illinois. The gangsters aspire to five seats in the house and two in the senate. If the voters do not arouse themselves and their indifferent officials to the danger, Capone, now doing time in Atlanta, will be dictating orders to his representatives in the next general assembly at Springfield. That is the shockingly revealing and amazingly instructive story being told by Warren Phinney in The Daily News.

Night-prowling hoodlums thrust a gun in the ribs of a legislator and demanded his withdrawal from the primary race last April. When he nervously refused, they threatened to kidnap his daughter, and by that dastardly threat forced his surrender. James Adduci, hoodlum, got the nomination by 6,000 majority on the face of the returns. The nomination is equivalent to election. In the 27th district, hired hoodlums virtually ran the primary. Joseph N. DeGrazio, residence unknown, but for a few weeks before the voting a lodger in a cheap hotel in the district, was declared nominated by almost 1,000 majority. In three precincts, with four opponents, one of whom was Representative A. O. Galvin, the sitting member, DeGrazio got every vote on the poll lists and three more. Those are high spots in the story thus far.

Let citizens remember that such things do not happen by chance or in the lawful course of politics. There are laws which, faithfully enforced, would make them impossible. Gangland is running roughshod over the board of election commissioners and police. It is corruptly and by terrorism controlling election officials. It is even hoodwinking so eminently respectable a body as the state canvassing board, on which sit Gov. Horner, Secretary of State Hughes and State Auditor Barrett. That triumvirate, appealed to on the basis of DeGrazio's dubious residential status, stood on technicalities and declined to disallow his candidacy.

Mr. Galvin is contesting DeGrazio's nomination. The case comes to hearing before Judge Friend tomorrow. Mr. Phinney's story will continue. No citizen should neglect to follow it. His government, his liberty, his life are at stake.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

June 23, 1934.

Referring to the letter mailed to the Attorney General, entitled "Chicago Rocketeers and Gangsters", and signed "Disgusted", with reference to the Safe Movers Union in Chicago, I am forwarding this to the United States Attorney in Chicago since he is familiar with this situation, and will probably know whether the facts stated involve a violation of federal law.

JOSEPH B. KEENAN
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.
Government of the District of Columbia
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

October 17, 1934

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Forwarded herewith is a letter from
one who signs himself [obscured] of 67D
Chicago, Illinois.

This letter may be of some interest
to your Department.

Very truly yours,

Lewis I. H. Edwards,
Acting Major and Superintendent.
Crime Commission,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Gentleman:

This letter is from one who was with Mr. Derwallon in Paris,
France. Please accept this letter just as a suggestion and the
writer would be grateful to serve you in any capacity. Please let
this letter be a confidential one because anyone who is not
Italian, who resides in this neighborhood, holds his life in
jeopardy and if the writer of this letter was known I would
just disappear.

This city should have more policemen on the beat. Two on a beat
at same time—one on each side of the street at the same time.
They should be from 25 or 24 to 54 or 35 years old. Not too
heavy and agile. From 34 or 35 years old they can be placed in
squad cars—for after a man sits in an automobile for any length
of time his legs are cramped and how can he be expected to be
agile? The older the officer becomes, he should be given inside
or stationary work or service.

Because of my high family connections I was educated in France
and studied fencing with Mr. Hilschieler of Paris until
Then when I was to join Mr.
Bertillon I also took up jiu-jitsu. My work was among the apache;
Revolver practice is such that we do not stop to aim but our
aim is at sure that it usually hits the right spot.

I live in this terrible neighborhood because I have been unem-
ployed for several years and my dear wife must work. Her em-
ployer is the owner of this building, is a widow with two young
men sons and is afraid to live alone in this large four-seven
room building. She started business here about 20 years ago
when this neighborhood was considered the very best. At the
sudden death of a young man son she sold the business and leased
the entire building to owner of business and moved away. About
three years ago the owner of business filed petition in bank-
ruppty and the owner of building had to return to take care
of what was left of the building (for in the 14 or 16 years she
was gone the neighborhood changed to what it is now—the worst
settlement) and continues to operate the business here. We
needed work in the family, so my dear wife started to work
for this lady and this lady moved into the flat under us.
After the owner was here sometime and she found that business
did not warrant operating three stores (she has double building and
double stores but rented a third store from owner of next build-
ing who is Italian now) she asked for lower rent for third store
but that owner would not come down on rent so my wife's employer
moved and now operates her own double store. But short time
later the people who failed in business here wanted to buy the business back (it was not altogether legitimate bankruptcy) and they could not so they with Italian owner of next building got together and Italian woman is now engaged in same line-operating store and since that time owner of this business and building has been having lots of trouble. Her windows have been broken number of times-young fellow tried to get in thru her bedroom window-held up our store a couple of weeks ago broad daylight with number of clerks and customers in store and yesterday two of these 42 gangsters ran into my flat while I was alone-the back door being open-each with revolver in hand-when I asked them what they wanted, they asked for quick way out front door. I presume they just committed a job jumped over high barbed wire fence up back stairs thinking the flat was vacant changed their shirts in downtown hall, walked around block to their car in alley and left.

This is the most notorious locality (I think in the world) There are no police on the beat. Squad car drives once in awhile. The police probably know who the boys are but they have no warrants and folks are afraid to identify them. They should be picked up as vagrants and held in jail. Most of their families are on relief. This is the neighborhood which is soon to be raced but until that time - this neighborhood should get special protection, especially those who are not Italians.

At the time the store was held up-neighbors knew of it and were standing in front of the store but none would call police and as the owner came in the robbers started for door-she grabbed one of them and they dragged her on sidewalk while she held on-and threw her hard to ground-yet not one of them standing there would even help her up-she is neither young or very strong. But this is the neighborhood which has no police on the beat.
October 27, 1934

Honorable James P. Alline,
Commissioner of Police,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Commissioner:

There is forwarded herewith a copy of a communication received by the Division of Investigation from [redacted] dated October 23, 1934, which pertains to matters coming within your jurisdiction, and is referred to you for appropriate attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure #03469

1 copy
Dear Sir:

Your letter dated October 18, 1934, addressed to the Crime Commission has been referred to the Division of Investigation for attention.

Inasmuch as your letter pertains to matters which are under the jurisdiction of the Police Department of Chicago, I have forwarded a copy of your letter to that Department for appropriate attention.

You are advised that the investigative duties of the Division of Investigation are performed by Special Agents whose qualifications are reflected in the enclosed statement. If you are qualified for this position and are desirous of submitting an application, a blank form for that purpose will be forwarded to you upon request. However, at the present time there are no vacancies in this service.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure #803459
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 8, 1934.

Dear Mr. Edgar Hoover,

Head, Division of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

In view of the attention which the Chicago Examin.
nder of December 5, 1934, an editorial
William Randolph Hearst, under the caption
of "The 3 Government Must Conquer Crime.

From my standpoint it seems more sensible to
by law and our great cities experience,
and crimes should permit crimes and
crime to thrive right under their eyes.
Everyone knows that in Chicago it
half as any other crime, in fact,
we see.

There is no city in the world as
called as Chicago. Eng. 32-159+1-21

At the last decades have passed, and the
over two thousand and fifty

This is no one city in the world which
Chicago, but a place of

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
The law and Decline are controlling 90% of all the gambling in the South Side, which, with the exception of Policy, none over one hundred police details dare to touch, the enormous rate of gamblers on the South Side, and 80% of all Charitable relief given out is going into the hands of these gamblers.

The gambling and grafting element is controlling the elections in Chicago. The condition is turning out a new era of killing and deceiving every day. The election crisis is surrounding a fly or goes on to the end of the district. It is by no means, this is an economic good I can demonstrate.
Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of December 8, 1934, commenting on an editorial in the December 5, 1934, issue of the Chicago Examiner and also commenting on the fact that crime, graft, and corrupt politics are prevalent in the City of Chicago.

I wish to thank you for your letter and the comments which you have made. However, from the facts submitted there are no Federal violations within the investigative jurisdiction of this Division.

It is suggested that you may desire to refer the matter to the local law enforcement officials.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
The J. Edgar Hoover

Many people do not seem to know that several years ago, Miss Helen Gould issued an order to the Western Union T/L Co. not to transmit any race track wire. The pool rooms and hand books were out of business many months.

One of the few telegraphers is only working for smoke.

The afternoons are long to her and she goes to a bar. The afternoons are long to her and she goes to a quarter with some room and as she plays puts in a quarter with some one and they make a 50-50 bet and sometimes they win and sometimes they lose. There are so many men and women out of work and they get tired of sitting around the house and they spend the afternoon listening to the calling of the races.

She also told of going with a bunch of girls to a game place after supper where they have a game (and many other kinds) which the girls all play. During the first week some one of the bunch won a pot every night but sometimes they had to stay till one o'clock or later to do it.

Whenever Chicago gets a gambling joint closed up tight, and on other times, she usually gets a week or ten days and all she want for
J Edgar Hoover

Order to start

I took a census of the slot machines in Cook County outside of Chicago. I understood they were allowed to contribute to the campaign fund instead of being fined.

The policy game in my home precinct distributes business cards stating "We pay on you hit - no waiting. Opening hours 7 AM to Midnight."

A client is now getting his records ready so as to file his 1934 income tax return. Once deducted item will be the amount paid for protection for operating his race track pool room.

If Helen Gould could do this, if appointing a new Police Chief can do it, we all together might do something.

your very truly
December 20, 1934

Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 13, 1934 wherein you discuss gambling and slot machines.

Please be advised that this Division does not have jurisdiction over matters of this nature and, therefore, cannot take any action on the complaints made by you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Attorney General
Walter S. Cummings
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:

For the past eight years I've been studying the crime situation very deeply. My friend thinks I should talk to you. Mr. Cummings,

You have the power to do whatever I ask, provided you will. There are small crime going on around town that the police are the "hicks" will have time with just a change. I am sure I am going to try again the situation because it is impossible. I'll want you to do is to allow me some and interview with you at once. I want to catch the train as soon as I hear from you.

Fidelco
Chicago, Illinois  
January 30, 1935.

Attorney General  
Norman S. Cummings  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

For the past eight years I've been studying the crime situation very deeply. My friend thinks I'm half crack because I'm writing to you. Mr. Cummings you have the power to do whatever I ask, providing you will. There are many small crime going on around town that the police nor the "dukes" will every fine out, just a chance is all I want, I'm not going on trying to explain the situation, because it's impossible. All I want you to do is to allow me come and interview with you at once. I waiting to catch the train as soon as I hear from you.

F.S. Please allow me to come and interview with you at once.
February 19, 1935

Dear Bird

Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter dated January 30, 1935, addressed to the Attorney General, containing information regarding the criminal situation in the vicinity where you reside. Your letter has been referred to this Bureau for attention.

The contents of your letter have been carefully noted and nothing appears therein regarding the violation of Federal Statutes within the investigatory jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Please be advised that it will be unnecessary for you to proceed to Washington for conference with the Attorney General. In the event you have any information concerning the violation of a Federal Law over which this Bureau has investigatory jurisdiction, please communicate with Mr. E. N. Purvis, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 1900 Bankers' Building, Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Mr. Hoover, Dear Sir.

I read your speech yesterday in the Tribune, and agrees with you. Chicago is ruled by crooked Politicians and Gangsters. Our Judges are mostly poor Lawyers but good Politicians. The Jury system is bad indeed. In a criminal case when a man is selected on a jury, he is locked up and kept away from his family sometimes for 2 or 3 months, his name and address is published in all newspapers which is all wrong and when he help to convict a felon or a murderer he is waylaid or his home is bombed. A busines man can not afford to serve on such juries and naturally a poorer class is accepted which is a help to the criminal lawyer. The Judges should be taken out of Politic.

Respectfully yours

[Signature]
Mr. Hoover, Dear Sir,

I read your speech yesterday in the Tribune and agree with you. Chicago is ruled by crooked politicians and gangsters. Our judges are mostly poor lawyers but good politicians. The jury system is bad indeed. In a criminal case when a man is selected on a jury, he is locked up and kept away from his family sometimes for 1 or 3 months—his name and address published in all newspapers which is all right and when he helps to convict a felon or a murderer he is maylaid or his home is bugged. A business man can not afford to serve on such juries and naturally a poorer class is accepted which is a help to the criminal lawyer. The judges should be taken out of politics.

Respectfully yours,

JUL 24, 1935
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 21, 1955, the contents of which have been noted with interest.

It was gratifying to learn that you agree with the remarks made by me in the address which I delivered on July 9, 1955, before the Convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Hagan
Mr. Hecht
Mr. Job
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Cohn
Mr. Lengyel
Mr. Gross
Mr. Wil Carnival
Mr. Trench
Min. Co.
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Post Office Box 812
Chicago, Illinois
July 29, 1936

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As a matter of interest and for indexing purposes, I am enclosing herewith copies of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Jerome Doyle relative to all members of former and present day Chicago gangs.

It is believed that this information would be of interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

D. M. Ladd
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED INDEXED
G 13 1936
19 15941 32
FILE 19 57 1936 A. M.
POST OFFICE JUSTICE
AUG 23 1966
Chicago, Illinois
July 28, 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

On July 22, 1956, the following list was obtained from Lieutenant J. C. Wilamowsky, firearms identification expert for Cook County Coroner. The list includes the names of all members of former and present Chicago gangs and indicates by an asterisk those now dead.

This current data was compiled by Lieutenant Wilamowsky with the assistance of "Jiggs" Donahue, Chicago policeman attached to the Coroner's office and asserted to be more conversant with Chicago gangs and gangsters than any other one person in Chicago.

It might be noted that Hymie Levine is alleged to be the present leader of the Capone gang in the absence of Frank Nitti.

CAPONE GANG (South Side)

* Jack McGurn
Nick Perry
Louis ("Little New York") Campagna
Frank Diamond
"Mops" Volpe
* Frank Rio
* Albert Anselmi
* John Scalise
* Louis ("Diamond Louie") Cowan
Ralph ("Bottles") Capone
Tony Accardo alias Joe Batters
Danny Stanton
Charles Blakely
* Danny Vallo
Claude Maddox
* Tony Valcastro
Louis Clemente
* Joseph Quinta
Johnny Torrio

* Tony Lombardo
Joel Lolordo
* Pasquale Lolordo
Harry Guzik
Jake Guzik
Hymie Levine
Frank Nitti
Johnny Patton
Frankie Kelly
Mike Kelly
Chas Fischetti
* John Genaro
"Dago" Lawrence Mangano
Carlos Fontana
Ernest Fontana
Martin O'Leary
Mike Corrizzo
Sam Guzik
Jack Heinan
SALTIS GANG (Southwest Side)

Joe ("Polack Joe") Saitis
Paddy Sullivan
* John ("Dingbat") Oberta
* Willie Neimuth
* Frank ("Lefty") Koncil
Steve Saitis
Jack Gels
"Big Earl" Herbert
* Frank McLane
* George Kostenek, alias Geo. Darrow
* Charles ("Big Hayes") Hubacek
* George ("Big") Karl
* William Dickman
* Sam Malaga

MORAN GANG (North Side)

George ("Bugs") Moran
* Willy Darks
* William Skidmore
* Frankie Foster
* Leo Longoven
* Joe Aiello
* Tony Aiello
* Jack Zuta
* Frank Gusenberg
* Peter Gusenberg
* Rinehart Schwimmer
* John May
* James Clark
* Albert Weinshenker
* Adam Meyer
* Anthony ("Red") Kissane
* Ted Newberry
* Dean O'Brien
* Earl ("Hymie") Weiss
* Vincent ("Scheme"") Drucci
* "Red" McNamahlin
* Louis Alierce
* Harry Eisen
* Henry Finkelstein

O'DONNELL GANG (West Side)

* Klondyke O'Donnell
* Miles O'Donnell
* Bernard O'Donnell
* George ("Red") Barker
* William ("Three Fingred") White
* James Boherty
* Thomas ("Red") Duffy
* William ("Rags") McCue
* Harry Madigan
* "Mickey" Wendel
* "Mickey" Quirk

GHETTO GANG (West Side)

Sammy Kaplan
* Johnny Armando
* James Balcastro
* Abe ("Humpy") Klass
* Jules Portuguese
* Ben ("Paddy") Jacobson
* Harry Portuguese
* Teddy Stein
* Louis ("Big") Smith
* Sam ("Sammy the Greener") Jacobson
* Sam ("Samoots") Amatuna
* Sam Peller
* Rocco Fanelli
* Alex Portuguese

VINCI GANG (South Side)

Sam Vinci
* Jimmy Vinci
* Mike Vinci
* Joe Annoreno
* John Vinatti
* "Peppy" Genero
* Johnnie Genero
* Joe ("Machine Gun Joe") Granata
VALLEY GANG (West Side)

Terry Druggan
Frankie Lake
* Frank ("Red") Krueger
* John ("Paddy the Cub") Ryan
* "Paddy the Bear" Ryan
* "Rummy" Goldstein
* Walter Quinlan
* Harry ("The Schoolmaster") Schneider
* "Big Steve" Weisnewski

NAGEN COLTS GANG (South Side)

Ralph Sheldon
* Hugh ("Stubby") McGovern
* William ("Gunner") McPadden
* George Maloney
* Michael ("Babe") Quinlan
  Danny Stanton
* Charles Kelly
  Danny McFall

RED BOLTON GANG (West Side)

"Red" Bolton
* "Linky" Guan
* Frank Wilson
* Ryan

CIRCUS GANG (Northwest Side)

Claude Maddox
Tony ("Tough Tony") Capezio

NORTHWEST SIDE GANG

Marty Guilfoyle
* Matt Kolb
Ali Vinge
Jimmy Barry
Leonard Politz

NORTHWEST SIDE GANG (Continued)

Sam Thompson
Christ Madzen
Louis Stryker

Respectfully submitted,

JEROME DOYLE
Special Agent

JD:FC
September 29, 1936

33-1941-52
Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter of July 22, 1936, transmitting a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Jerome Doyle relative to all members of former and present day Chicago gangs.

It is suggested that additional information, such as arrest numbers or aliases be submitted for these individuals in order that a more accurate search may be made in an effort to positively identify these persons for possible entry in the Bureau's single fingerprint file.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Communications Section
MAILED
SEP 21 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
W.L. 13416216 0 31 31
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<td>Mr. Nicoll</td>
<td>Miss Maiello</td>
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<td>Mr. Peterson</td>
<td>Messenger</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Mr. Potter</td>
<td>Mr.</td>
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**DATE** 11-3 1936

**FILE**

See me
Please handle
Bring file
Answer
Make index cards

G. J. Enge
August 25, 1936

RE: EHG

Special Agent in Charge, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photocopies of an anonymous communication dated August 11, 1936, received by the Bureau in regard to the activities of certain individuals in Chicago, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan.

The facts in this communication do not appear to relate to a violation of any Federal law but are being forwarded to you for your information and as of possible future reference.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enc. /110168.

cc - Detroit.

Enclosure.
Dear Sir,

I am writing you this letter, which, I think, will give you information to you. I think it is about time that the Government should break up this gang known as the Hilli Capanagho, who is a convict, and DeCicca, Adducci, Paccelli, and Bertelli. They are running a gang more powerful than the Parmcase Mob, in the past year they have shot a present State Attorney of Cook Co., and have killed its representative. Not a single thing was done by the Mayor, or State Attorney or District Attorney. I think the are working with them, or afraid of them. This gang have a Cottage on U.S. Highway 12 on the outskirts of Benton Harbor Mich. They hold their meeting and plan their business, such as killing men, burglaries, muscling people, ...
The Movie A. G. Store. Young Jim is now one of their gang George Brown. They gave their men working as Movie Operators. They run all the bookie places in Chicago and the disorderly which is run by Dennis Cooney. They have muscled in on the Nation Wide Service which broadcasts the results of the races to the bookie places. They also muscle in on the book places in Chicago, just a few months ago. Vago Lawrence muscled in on two bookie places at Clark & Devon and Western & Devon. They also have their gang in the Clearwater & Young Monroe. Their gang have all the book place in Cicero and all suburbs of Cook County. When in Chicago the big shots met at the Biemark Hotel and at Fredmore Junk Yard near Cicero and his gang met in a Searles which he is the owner known as the Illinois Laundry located at 1529 N. Taylor. I know that you broke up the Barker & Karfis gang and you can break up this gang. I know that the gang fielded about that Cabaret owner from St. Paul who killed himself as his was one of their gang and you will investigate this.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 612,
Chicago, Illinois.

October 20, 1936

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the request contained in Bureau letter of September 19, 1936, file 32-15941, there are being transmitted herewith the original and two copies of a memorandum showing Chicago Police numbers, where obtainable, of all members of former and present day Chicago gangs.

The memorandum submitted with my letter of July 29, 1936 also included the names of deceased members of these gangs. No attempt was made to secure a Police number for the deceased members of these various gangs.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd,
Special Agent in Charge

AHJ:mwc
Envs.
62-1590

INDEXED & RECORDED
ENCL.
F 5 F 23 A 1936
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NOV 6 1935

32-15941-34

NOV 6 1935
**CAPONE GANG**  
(South Side)

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<th>GROUP NUMBER</th>
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<td>Louis &quot;Little New York&quot; Campagna</td>
<td>C-75173</td>
<td>772</td>
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<td>Frank Diamond</td>
<td>C-41067</td>
<td>4125</td>
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<td>&quot;Hops&quot; Volpe</td>
<td>C-59009</td>
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<td>C-91427</td>
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<td>Claude Meddock alias John Moore</td>
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<td>Frank Nitti (Nitto)</td>
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<td>Chas. Fischetti (Frischetti)</td>
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<td>&quot;Dago&quot; Lawrence Mangano</td>
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<td>Carlos Fontana alias Carl Fontana</td>
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<td>Martin O'Leary</td>
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<td>Ralph &quot;Bottles&quot; Capone</td>
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**SALTIS GANG**  
(Southwest Side)

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<td>Willie Neimoth</td>
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<td>Steve Saltis</td>
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<td>Jack Geis</td>
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<td>&quot;Big Earl&quot; Herbert</td>
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**COPY DESTROYED**  
PEW AUG 15 1988
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<td>Henry Finkelstein</td>
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<td>Abe &quot;Humpy&quot; Klass</td>
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<td>&quot;Red&quot; Bolton</td>
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<td>Tony Capezio alias &quot;Tough Tony&quot;</td>
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<td>Marty Guilfoyle</td>
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<td>Christ Madsen</td>
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<td>Louis Stryker</td>
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**RAGEN COLTS GANG**
(South Side)

**RED BOLTON GANG**
(West Side)

**CIRCUS GANG**
(Northwest Side)

**NORTHWEST SIDE GANG**
Edgar Hoover,
Chief of G-Men.
Dear Mr. Hoover:

We have repeatedly wrote you in regards to the all powerful Capone Gang of which the newspapers and our esteemed States attorney, Thomas P. Courning, seem to want the public in general to think that this gang is just a skeleton of its former self. For your information beg to state that this gang is bigger, more powerful than at any time in its history. As we stated previously this organisation is ruled with an iron hand by Frank Nitti, seconded by Louis Capuccio alias Little New York, and Frank Rossi. Their main stock in trade now is taking charge of all unions operating in Chicago and see be to any union official that would get out of line. Well you read the papers and you know what happened to Maley, Alterie and Galli net to mention of the others that have disappeared and probably were buried in lime. They have as their figurehead George Brown who is international President of the Stage Hands and the Motion Picture Operators, Mike Carrozze, national President of the street sweepers, and to make a long story short they are exacting tribute from every union in Chicago and making them like it. They are not satisfied that they control all gambling, breweries, the sale of whiskies, but now they are forcing into retirement operators of dyeing and cleaning establishment, laundries, and many other legitimate businesses. You say this is a local affair, well how can you go and report these things knowing that the next day when you are leaving your home you will be met by a volley of gunshot. It is a terrible state of affairs that exist in this city and from the States Attorney down to the mayor they even have to have a few squads to protect them. If it is as safe here, why do they each have from fifteen to twenty policemen detailed to protect their families and themselves. It is about time that the government took a hand and done something to wipe this gang out, the more they are given the bigger and more powerful they get. You can't raise your voice above a whisper unless you want to die. They run and operate like any big gang, have their murderers, business men, line men. They have offices in the Sherman Hotel, The Congress Hotel, 124 and directly across from the City Hall, on Clark Street, in Maki Carrozze Office. They are directly responsible for at least a thousand murders committed in Chicago, in the last five years. Why don't you really do something for mankind and wipe this gang of rats out. You would be doing the country at large a big favor and clean the name of this city from the way they have disgraced it.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 30th, 1936.
This came to a Cottage at Glencoe, which is near Paw Paw, they use it as a meeting Place.
I also forgot to tell you how they muscled in on the Tavern & Road houses in the Country town of Cook County.
Here is a list of those gang:
Frank Hitti
Phil Pandera, Cabone, Bogey
Cousin Campagani & Connelly
Bank Robbers
Louis Vesci
Jim Cleeney
Paul Callender - London 12%er
Mrs. Pancella, Alderman 30th Ward
Motel Mosby, etc.
And Mario Santolucito.
These two hiding places they leave in Michigan are loaded with guns and the police of Michigan are pressing them they also have connections with deputy Game Wardens to shoot Fowl out of season.
RECORDED 82-15941-35
December 10, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of an anonymous communication mailed from Chicago, Illinois dated November 30, 1936, which appears to relate to certain alleged conditions existing in Chicago.

I am forwarding herewith photostatic copies of this communication for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Dear Sir or Madam,

I am sending you this clipping from the Chicago Tribune of August 27, 1938. It is one of the big shot racketeers of this racket-tied town. He is interested in gambling, labor, and liquor, and uses the Do or else method, which is very dangerous to those concerned. It seems that now he is establishing a fort, from which to carry on. He has a powerful organization in and around Chicago and as far back as 1933.

When the Government during the first of the depression put several times, 2000 pick men to work on the streets, they had to pay him 800 a month for a permit to work. All of this he collected about 84,000.
J. Edgar Hoover,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed find clipping from the Chicago Tribune of Sept. 27th, 1938. I am sending you this thinking it might interest you, as the Party referred to in this item is one of the big shot racketeers of this racketeer ridden town, he is interested in gambling, labor and liquor, and uses the do or else method, which is very dangerous, to those concerned and it seems that now he is establishing a fort from which to carry on. He has a powerful organization in and around Chicago, and as far back as 1933 and 1934, when the Government during the first of the depression put several thousand Y service men to work on the streets they had to pay him $1.00 a month for a permit to work or else, out of this he collected about $15,000.
The Seflealth had been broken in the county jail after his release from Alcatraz penitentiary next year.

It is said that Capone’s friends, recalling the good fortune Dillinger enjoyed in Lake county, have long considered that district to be the safest possible haven for their leader in crime. Dillinger made his famous escape from the Lake county jail in Crown Point in 1924 to resume a life of outlawry.

Meanwhile, crews of workmen are renovating and fortifying Mr. Carrozzo’s country place, which he named Superior farms. Wherever Mike goes on his preserves he is within the sight of a number of hard-faced, shoveling little men. Some of them are beside him, others behind him and still others peer out from the shrubbery.

“My Secretaries,” He Explains.

“My secretaries,” Mr. Carrozzo explains to his neighbors. But from the many workmen on the farm, the neighbors have learned that each of the secretaries carries a large bore pistol on his hip. None speaks English.

Carrozzo’s appearance in the area was unheralded. He dropped in one day at the home of a farmer who was offering for $170,000 a 1,400 acre tract that had three residences and a number of barns. Mike laid down 145 $1,000 bills. It was a deal.

Then he bought four adjoining farms, bringing to 900 acres his total holdings. The empire is on U. S. highway No. 6 about fifty miles southeast of Chicago. Driving toward Superior Farms you roll along nearly a mile between the high fences—fences ordinarily seen only around penal institutions—before reaching the first group of buildings.

Barriers Block Gateway.

The gateway is blocked by heavy iron barriers. Behind them is a pretty white pillared farmhouse, roofed with green slate. About 200 yards to the south stands one of the largest barns in the central west—its length is about 300 feet. There are three enormous silos and many small buildings and sheds, all painted a dazzling white.

There are signs on the fence at regular intervals, warning against trespassing. But they haven’t had any trouble about trespassers since the folks heard about the secretaries, one native remarked.

Down the road is another pretty white house, with an oven higher from ground. You are struck by the absolute barrenness of the grounds. There are no trees behind which any one could take cover.

“They tell us,” remarked the guide, “that Mike can throw electrical current into the fence. That’s the Carrozzo residence, you know.”

Garage Roof Fenced Off.

There are two other buildings in the enclosure. One is a garage. Even over its roof extends the heavy barbed wire mesh made of heavy, unyielding wire.

Down the road a little farther is a fine new stable of tan tile with a slate roof. Beyond the stable is the half mile dirt track.

There are two other groups of buildings, round which carpenters and tile setters are still working.

“Mike has a lot of guests,” remarked the guide. “In their riding clothes, the men and women guests are pretty tricky. But they say Mike is hot hot. He fell off his horse the other day...”
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 63, 66 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

"32-15941-26"
October 25, 1938

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of an anonymous communication dated September 28, 1938, together with photostatic copies of newspaper clippings, relative to Michael Carrosse which have been received in the Bureau. These copies are being forwarded to you for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
1. An investigation should be made of the citizenship of the gangster "secretaries"; and if possible, deported.

2. The Internal Revenue Department should ascertain as to where Mike Carruzzo secured the money.

3. A place of this type could be used not only for Al. Capone, but other gangsters as a "hideout".
Fortress Rises
Among Quiet
Indiana Farms

It was last May when the residents of Hobart, Ind. (pop. 5,787) came to realize that there were strange doings in the countryside. Some one of great importance—certainly one of great wealth—had come among them.

Large farms were being swiftly bought up for cash—cash in $1,000 bills. A total of $300,000 had been paid for land and $100,000 was being spent in modernizing five beautiful farm residences; and in barn and outbuilding renovation and reconstruction.

Track Laid Out.

New barns the size of Zeppelin hangars were being built. A half mile dirt track had been laid out and there were special stables for blooded horses and cattle.

Six foot cyclone fences topped with barbed wire enclosed the tract. A fortified empire had been created in the heart of Lake county—John Dillinger's favorite stamping ground. The owner, the people learned, was a Mr. Carrozzi; a Mr. Michael Carrozzi, if you please.

It was something of a shock, however, when they found that their country gentleman was and is none other than the Carrozzi who has long been known as Dago Mike, Capone henchman and bar of the street laborers' council in Chicago. His name has been on many police blotters since 1916. Twice he was indicted for murder and often arrested for carrying concealed weapons, but he never was convicted on these charges.

Subject of Discussion.

Just why the king of the street sweepers chose the old Dillinger territory for his fortified estate—and it is fortified in the most modern manner—is a subject of much discussion both in Chicago and the Hobart countryside.

Carrozzi is wealthy, but those who know him doubt that he could have

Garage Roof Punched Out.

There are two other buildings in the enclosure. One is a garage, open over its roof extends the heavy barbed fence with much shade of heavy, unyielding wire.

Down the road a little farther is a fine new stable of tan tile with a slate roof. Beyond the stable is the half mile dirt track.

These are two other groups of buildings, around which carpenters and tinsmiths are still working. "Mike has a lot of guests," remarked the guide. "In their riding clothes, the men and women guests are plenty tricky. But they say Mike is not so hot. He fell off his horse the other day."
Three aerial view of group of buildings and point of intercity acre farm purchased by Michael Carano, head of the Street Labor council in Chicago.
Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  

Re: No Case.

Dear Sir:

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

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<td>67c</td>
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Very truly yours,

[Signature]
D. M. LADD  
Special Agent in Charge.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 12, 66 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ___________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ___________________________

☑ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 32-15941-38
Chicago, Illinois

January 11, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Glavill, who was interviewed at the Chicago Bureau Office by Special Agent N. M. McFarlin on January 5, 1939, at which time he stated he has sold 2 for the homes of William Johnson and William Behmehr, prominent members of Chicago's gambling syndicate.

He stated at one time while at the Club Non-Air, which is allegedly run by William Johnson, he saw Captain [redacted] of the Chicago Police Department, receive a large roll of bills from William Johnson.

This information is being forwarded to be placed in appropriate Bureau file.

Very truly yours,

D. H. Land,
Special Agent in Charge

MEMORANDUM

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED
JAN 13 1939
March 31, 1939.


Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chief:

Enclosed is the first sheet of a letter which I received from one of my employees at the Congress Hotel and may or may not be of some value to you. When it has served its purpose, please return it to me, care of the Hotel New Yorker, where I will be all next week, leaving for Dallas on Easter Sunday.

The initials in the letter refer to the Congress Hotel. As you know, this is one of the hotels we operate but it is in receivership at the present time.

I will return to the Congress on April 17th and, if at that time I can co-operate with anyone from your Department, I will be very glad to do so regarding this matter.

With kindest personal regards,

Cordially,

[Name]
Dear [Name],

I believe that I have stumbled across the reason why [Redacted] is wound around the little finger of every hoodlum in Chicago. Natch, who controls the gambling syndicate lives in X-32 at under the alias of Gary. Natch is in charge of the syndicate during the absence of Al Capone, and is reputed to have contributed five million dollars to Mayor Kelly's campaign. Just as himself, he runs no place for income tax evasion. His headquarters is next door to [Redacted]'s, but he carries on much of his business in the hotel. Messengers come and go to his room, and every morning he carries a little black bag out of the hotel accompanied by two bodyguards. Primary day, he brought in a suitcase full of money and distributed it to the hotel staff and of the first word.

This morning, I overheard a conversation between two men who appeared to be members of the mob, and from their conversation I gathered that [Redacted] is on Natch's payroll. This information came in perfectly with other things I have observed but did not attach much significance to at the time. Several times when I was on the desk, I received an order from [Redacted] to deliver a large manila envelope to [Redacted]. Each time, I was given particular instructions to place the envelope in his hands. Once, he opened the envelope while I paused to talk to [Redacted] and I observed it was filled with one hundred dollar bills. Each time he received the envelope, he would immediately place it in his vault behind the cashier's cage.

[Redacted]'s name was also mentioned several times during the conversation, and it lead me to believe that [Redacted] might also be on [Redacted]'s payroll. [Redacted] is to the ill-famed houses the same as Natch is to the gambling syndicate. This might explain why the hotel was operated on a wide-open basis until recently. [Redacted] operates the [Redacted] as a front, and makes his headquarters in the same building. Up to the last year, he was a very frequent visitor at the hotel. He still pays the expenses of his girl friends who lives in X-32 under the name of Mrs. [Redacted].

If there is a pay-off, it is almost certain that [Redacted] is the go-between. She bought a large farm in Wisconsin where she is raising turkeys on a fairly large scale, and she plays the horses heavily. She once told me that she had tried several times to retire.

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25 AUG 15, 1939
but asked her to stay on because she was valuable to the department. On the other hand, tried to let her go several times because she was old and made many mistakes, but was prevented from doing so by

The evidence is strictly circumstantial, and the man might have been discussing another man by the same name. However, the pieces of evidence fit together so perfectly that I am inclined to believe that we have found the reason why three large bookies operate on a large scale in the hotel, why the hotel is handed to the bookies on a silver platter, and why the place is operated loosely in general. I imagine the evidence to prove or disprove the payoff lies in the hotel.
April 14, 1939

32-15941-40

[Address redacted]

Dear [Name redacted],

I appreciate your courtesy in transmitting to me the first sheet of a letter you received from one of the employees of the Congress Hotel with your letter of March 31, 1939, which was brought to my attention immediately upon my return to Washington. Pursuant to your request, I am returning herewith the original sheet which you transmitted to me and I want you to know that appropriate consideration will be given to all of the facts which you have furnished to me.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Communications Section
Mailed
☆ APR 14 1939 ☆
P. M.

Federal Bu dget Office, Washington, D. C.
U. S. Department of Justice
April 24, 1939

Dear Girl,

I am transmitting herewith copies of the first page of a letter addressed to National Hotel Management Company, Inc., Hotel New Yorker, New York, New York, under date of March 25, 1939, by an employee of the Congress Hotel, in which several references are made to persons generally associated with racketeering activities in the Chicago area. These data are being transmitted to you for your information only at this time.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures
810 South Spring Building  
Los Angeles, California  
June 2, 1939

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

On June 1, 1939 one [redacted] who would not leave his address or telephone number, telephoned the office that he had good information that one [redacted] who runs cigar store in Chicago, Illinois, and resides at [redacted] Street, Chicago, has made a lot of money as a bookie through the cigar store; that he is a well-known racketeer and that his name might be of interest to this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
R. E. EDDO,  
Special Agent in Charge.
subject  Capone, Alphonse
file number  62-32480
section number
serials  
total pages  3
pages released  3
pages withheld  0
exemption(s) used  0
August 2nd, 1934.

Director,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1001 Vermont Avenue, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

There is attached herewith a copy of an unsigned statement entitled "Capone Crowd Capture Union," which purports to be from a member of the Stage Hands Union.

This is transmitted merely for your information.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.
intimidation. The greater number of delegates are from the centers of population and from anti-Semites. It is evident the craft syndicates were called upon to get the wrecking crew out to intimidate the delegates and line them up for Brown.

About two years ago a man named William Berg alias Bioff muscled his way in the Stage Bands Union and he has been there ever since. He is the representative of the gang and the real leader of the international and also makes the bands' demands. He is a hard and efficient organizer and in a word his mission has been to control and manipulate the union.
Request for Bioff Return
Signed by Gov. Horner

By the Associated Press

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 12—

Gov. Henry Horner signed and mailed to Gov. Culbert L. Olson last night a request that William Bioff, Hollywood labor leader, be returned to Illinois to complete a 1922 jail sentence for pandering.

Before he signed the requisition for Bioff’s extradition, the Illinois Governor issued a statement suggesting that the defendant “be given an opportunity to relate before a grand jury how he has been able to evade for 17 years the serving of his sentence.”

Bioff is Hollywood representative of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators.

At Chicago Assistant State’s Attorney Wilbert P. Crowley said he would telegraph Los Angeles police asking Bioff’s arrest on a fugitive warrant. He was taken into custody there in November but was released during hearings here.

Bioff surrendered to Federal authorities in California yesterday on an income tax evasion indictment returned Wednesday.
subject  Capone, Alphonse  
file number  62-33259  
section number  
serials  1-9  
total pages  42  
pages released  42  
pages withheld  0  
exemption(s) used  17c
Special Agent In Charge,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sirs,

There are transmitted herewith copies of two messages telegrams received by the Department on April 3, 1933, concerning alleged disturbances by members of the Ku Klux Klan organizations.

These copies are being transmitted for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

93 Cincinnati

Enclosure (3 pages).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO Whom</th>
<th>From Whom</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Attorney General</td>
<td>Assistant Attorney General Keenan</td>
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<td>The Solicitor General</td>
<td>Assistant Attorney General Keenan</td>
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<td>Mr. McGarity</td>
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<td>Mr. J. H. Smith</td>
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<td>Miss Brooklyn</td>
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<tr>
<td>Miss Brownehead</td>
<td>Assistant Attorney General Keenan</td>
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**MEMORANDUM**

**OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK**

**DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION**

APR 8 - 1935

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

INDEXED

APR 13 - 1935
The Bureau received a
similar copy. Copy of
it have been sent to
Detroit, Cincinnati & Chicago.

Supervisor.
April 5, 1935.

The Honorable
The Attorney General.

My dear Mr. Attorney General:

Attention Division of Investigation.

There is transmitted herewith an unsigned telegram sent to the Postmaster General from Dayton, Ohio, under date of April 2, 1935, stating that German-American citizens living in the western part of Ohio are being badly disturbed by long distance telephone calls from members of the Al Capone gang.

Very truly yours,

For the Postmaster General,

K. P. Aldrich
Chief Inspector.

Inclosure.
Western Union

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

CA355 48 NL=DAYTON OHIO 2

POSTMASTER GENERAL FARLEY=
POST OFFICE DEPT BLDG WASHINGTON

THE AL CAPONE REMNANT ARE BADLY DISTURBING GERMAN AMERICANS CITIZENS ON PHONES WITH ABDUCTED CALLERS AROUND WESTERN OHIO CALLING LONG DISTANCE FROM PRIVATE RESIDENCE IN LARG IOWA CITY ON MISSISSIPPI RIVER WITH TWO OR MORE DIAL PHON IN RESIDENCE WHICH CAN BE TRACED TO LOCAL IOWA TELEPHONE COMPANY=

NO SIG.

62-35259-2

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

POSTMASTER GENERAL
Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted herewith photostatic copies of an anonymous communication dated April 3, 1934, at Dayton, Ohio pertaining to alleged activities of the Al Capone gang.

These data are submitted for your information.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Rel. 426/93

CC: Cincinnati

Detinals

Enc. (photostatic copy of anonymous letter, dated 4/3/34 to both chiefs)

FILED 9/8/34 A. A. J.
From  
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL KEENAN

To

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

<table>
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<th>The Attorney General</th>
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<td>Miss Broomhead</td>
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RECORDED APR 23 1935

63-35259-3

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

APR 20 1935

FILE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Correspondence from Anonymous
Dayton, Ohio

dated April 2, 1935.

relating to wants Department of Justice to get after Al Capone gang.

is herewith referred for your consideration.

The writer has been informed of this action.

/\ Frances Perkins
\ Secretary of Labor

RECORDED
APR 20 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
MEMORANDUM FOR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Gentlemen:

There are enclosed for attention and disposition letters of recent date received at this office. These letters have not been acknowledged.

Very truly yours,

/\ J. D. LeCrois
J. D. LeCrois
Assistant to the Secretary

Inclosures

RECORDED 62-35259-9
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 23 1935
APR 20 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
Note:
This same letter was sent to Secretary Wallace, of Agriculture, on April 2, 1935 by the sender. No photostatic copy was made as it is identical with one attached.
graceful men of the oldest before syndicate confidence gang and telephoning long distance to Dayton and other localities in Ohio threatening liberal citizens with murder, and warning that they will assassinate the person himself if their secret is not kept from liberal, honest persons at once. It seems that they are stationed around the Mississippi river in Cincinnati, Missouri, at Alexandria, Iowa, where they are in connection with the 270,000 dollars taken by the bank of the 27th. There they are some family people.
Thin phones are a costly fashion. They have been sold several times, and we will also forced to phone for all their labor, in
Dulce. The song man and the forced hired phones have to
disclose hub at the other at any
down, in the right, in their
feet, and in a place. We believe
the department to notice can
find sufficient cause to put
off their action, and act in
that the world be glad for
your individual cooperation
and concern about this matter
in Washington, D.C., as it
is only a fancy, the administra-
tion.

Sincerely yours,
Citizens of Dayton, Ohio
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The attached telegram from Paul Miller, Fort Wayne, Indiana, is referred to you for such action as you deem advisable.

Sanford Bates
Director.
MEMORANDUM

The attached telegram refers to a subject in which you are interested and is, therefore, referred for your information.
CB33 67 NL 6 EXTRA
VANWERT OHIO 26
SENATOR VIC DONAHNEY OF OHIO
SENATE BLDG WASHN DC
THE AL CAPONE SYNDICATE REMNANT WITH THREE ILLEGAL SCANDINAVIAN SAILORS AND TWO OTHER ABducted PHONE CALLERS ARE VIOLENTLY DISTURBING PEACEFUL CITIZENS IN OHIO HOMES LONG DISTANCE FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER VICINITY BETWEEN OMAHA NEBRASKAS AND KANSASCITY USING A PRIVATE RESIDENT WITH TWO OR MORE DIAL PHONES IN OPERATION WHICH NUMBERS CAN BE TRAILED TO LOCAL TELEPHONE COMPANY PLEASE INTEREST JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

LOUIS BARTHOFF 726 EAST MAIN ST.

May 27, 1935

Chicopee, Mass.

60-352 59-59 35-823
CB131 62 NL
FTWAYNE IND 28
DIRECTOR OF INVESTIGATION EDGAR HOOVER
DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHN DC
DEAR SECRETARY ABOUT SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE AL CAPONE SYNDICATE ARE
CAUSING VIOLENT DISTURBANCE CALLS ON PHONES LONG DISTANCE DAY AND
NIGHT IN INDIANA THEY ARE USING FOUR ABducted PHONERS THREE ARE
ALIEN SCANDINAVIAN SAILORS THEY EMPLOY TWO OR MORE DIAL PHONES
THEIR PRIVATE QUARTERS WHICH CAN BE TRAILED TO TELEPHONE COMPANY
IN SOME MISSOURI RIVER CITY BETWEEN KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA
PAUL MILLER.
MAY 15 1935

St. Chicago, Ill.  Chicago, Ill.  Chicago, Ill.
5/15/35 ADB
CB128 50 NL

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

DEAR SECRETARY,

USE YOUR INFLUENCE ON THE SYNDICATE TO FORBID THE USE OF LONG DISTANCE PHONE CALLS FROM THE ADJUDICATED PHONERS. USE OF BASE LANGUAGE ON HOME PHONES THREATENS THE BAILORS' PHONES WHICH WILL BE TRACED TO THE PHONE COMPANY ON THE MISSOURI RIVER.

PAUL MILLER

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 20, 1935

No reply necessary to date.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH

CIRCA 60

POSTMASTER FAX

DEAR SECRETARY ABOUT SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE AL CAPONE SYNDICATE ARE CAUSING VIOLENT DISTURBANCE CALLS ON PHONES LONG DISTANCE DAY AND NIGHT IN INDIANA THEY ARE USING YOUR ABANDONED PHONES WHICH ARE ALIEN SCANDINAVIAN SAILORS THEY EMPLOY TWO OR MORE PHONES IN THEIR PRIVATE LIVING QUARTERS WHICH CAN BE TRAILED TO TELEPHONE COMPANY IN SOME MISSOURI RIVER CITY BETWEEN KANSAS CITY AND OMAHA

PAUL MILLER

RECORDED

JUN 10 1935

COPY
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<td>The Attorney General</td>
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<td>Mr. J. H. Smith</td>
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<td>Miss Brookley</td>
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Federal Bureau of Investigation

JUN 1 1935

U. S. Department of Justice

12-33257-5X

JUN 10 1935

[Signature]
April 20, 1935

Hon. Homer S. Cummings
Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Homer:

I am attaching hereto a telegram which I have received from Paul Miller, Fort Wayne, Indiana, for whatever consideration you feel it merits.

Sincerely,

JAF/dp

97-0-
| The Attorney General                  | Mr. Hoover, Director, Division of Investigation |
| The Solicitor General                | Mr. Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons         |
| Assistant to Attorney General Stanley| Mr. Stewart                                    |
| Assistant Attorney General Widener  | Mr. Proctor                                    |
| Assistant Attorney General Stephen   | Mr.展览会                                      |
| Assistant Attorney General Sweeney   | Mr. Ridgely                                    |
| Assistant Solicitor General MacLean  | Mr. KiJ.                                       |
| Assistant Attorney General Blair     | Mr. Ramsey                                     |
| Mr. Finch, Pardon Attorney           | Mr. Fisher                                     |
| Mr. Parrot                         | Mr. Butler                                     |
| Mr. Richardson                   | Mr. Preston                                    |
| Mr. Fort                           | Mr. Jones                                      |
| Mr. Jones                          | Mr. Deon                                       |
| Mr. Gittings                    | Mr. Conditions                                 |
| Mr. Wells                          | MR. McGee                                     |
| Mr. Smith                         | Mr. J. H. Smith                                 |
| Miss Broomfield                   | Miss Broomfield                                |
|                                  |                                              |

MAY 23 1935

62-35259-7

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAY 20, 1935

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
time indicated would have been received by the Entry Tower at the Railroad depot as the office was closed at eight time.

Continuing, Miss St. Atteck stated that had not noticed the address sender had given and as she lived in that vicinity, she had looked over in view of the fact that the wording of the telegram and the man's actions had frightened her and as she was just getting ready to go home she was curious to know who he was. Miss Atteck stated that she had never seen the man before, had seen nor did she hear an automobile stop at the time the man entered and left. Miss Atteck stated that she left her home immediately after the man left but did not see him anywhere.

A tracing of the man's signature and of Senator F. Donahue's name as written by the sender was made by Agent and same was being retained in the files of this office.

29

The write contacted each of police in that territory and he advised that he had never heard of this man. The telegraph was a telegraph to this office of a similar type which had been sent to this office that evening.

ROBERT STICKNEY

806 East Main St.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Color of hair</th>
<th>Color of eyes</th>
<th>Complexion</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walter Collins</td>
<td>725 East Main St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O. A. DeVoe</td>
<td>300 East Main St.</td>
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</table>

Note: There is no such number as 725 on East Main Street.

The following description of Louis Barthori was obtained from Wollie Atak, Bell telephone operator, and the person who accepted the telegram.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Build</th>
<th>Height</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Louis Barthori</td>
<td>725 East Main St.</td>
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</table>

- 3 -
June 15th, 1935

Post Office Box #212
Chicago, Illinois

Special Agent in Charge
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Sir:

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; PAUL MILLER; LOUIS BARTHOLO; MISCELLANEOUS.
ASCERTAIN IDENTITY: SENDER OF TELEGRAMS BE ALLEGED LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALLS BY AL CAPONE GANG.

In view of the reallocation of territory the entire file in the above entitled case is being transmitted herewith for appropriate attention in your district.

The Indianapolis Office should be considered as the Office of Origin and this matter is being considered referred upon completion at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
Special Agent in Charge

[Redacted]

[Date]

[Redacted]

[Date]

[Redacted]
Special Agent in Charge,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Dear Sir:

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; PAUL MILLER;
LOUIS BARTHOFF; MISCELLANEOUS -
ASCERTAIN IDENTITY SENDER OF
TELEGRAMS OR ALLEGED LONG DISTANCE
TELEPHONE CALLS BY AL CAPONE GANG

There are being transmitted herewith two copies of
report made by Special Agent J.W. Frans, Omaha, Nebraska,
dated June 10, 1935, for inclusion in the file recently
transferred to your office due to reallocation of terri-
tory.

Very truly yours,

M.R. FUNKIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Bureau
cc Omaha

62-35259
F.B.I.
JUN 17, 1935
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 62-1047

REPORT MADE AT:

OMAHA, NEBRASKA

DATE WHEN MADE:

5/19/35

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:

5/20-30/35

SPEAKER MADE BY:

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECTS:

PAUL MILLER

LOUIS BARTKET

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No complaints registered with telephone companies, sheriffs' offices, Chiefs of Police, at Burlington, Muscatine, Davenport and Clinton, Iowa. No did telephones in any community bordering Mississippi River. Members of Capone gang at Davenport, Iowa.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter of April 10, 1935; Bureau letter to Chicago Office, dated May 9, 1935.

DETAILS:

The following individuals were interviewed relative to any complaints they may have received from persons who had been forced to make telephone calls, as suggested in the photostatic copy of communication attached to the Bureau letter of April 10, 1935. None of these individuals have received any such complaints:

At Burlington, Iowa - Mr. R. W. Knight, Manager of the local telephone office; Chief of Police Fred W. Whipple; Harry W. Grant, Sheriff;

At Muscatine, Iowa - Mr. W. H. Mathews, Manager of the local telephone office; Chief of Police W. H. Liddenguth; F. A. Hooper, Sheriff;

At Davenport, Iowa - Mr. E. W. Peterson, Manager of the Telephone Office; Chief of Police Sam Kelly; Sheriff Frank Harris.

APPROVED AND FORWARD

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

UNITED STATES

RECORDS AND INCEIVED

JUN 14 1935

CHECKED OFF

JUN 17 1935

MEMORANDUM

FILE

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

COPY OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

2-Bureau

2-Chicago

1-Detroit

2-OMAHA

COPIES DESTROYED

D O SEP 29 1944

UNITED STATES

INVESTIGATION

1-39; 9-39

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
The police manager was also informed that several of the cities in Iowa, along the Mississippi River, have dial telephones, that the only cities in Eastern Iowa having dial telephones are Cedar Rapids, Iowa City and Des Moines, Iowa. They stated that if this was a matter of particular importance, a formal complaint should be filed with the local office of the Bell Telephone Company at Des Moines, Iowa. Mr. E. G. Conger is the general manager in charge at Des Moines, Iowa.

Sheriff Frank Martin, Davenport, Iowa, informed Agent there is a remnant of the old Al Capone Gang now residing at Davenport, Iowa. Mr. John X. Hall, who was formerly connected with the old Al Capone Gang, is now operating the Caisanova Night Club in Davenport, and very recently, he also took out a lease on the Montrose Hotel at Davenport, Iowa. Sheriff Martin added he had received no complaints on the operation of either the night club or the hotel, but he had been informed that various members of the old Al Capone Gang have stopped over at the Montrose Hotel on various occasions.

As Agent found no information of value relative to the anonymous telephone calls, this case is being referred to the office of origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN.
To: Director of Investigation Edgar Hoover  
Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Dear Secretary:

About seven members of the Al Capone syndicate are causing violent disturbances across the country, day and night. They are using four abductors and 10,000 dollars in 10,000 dollar bills. They are using four abductors and 10,000 dollars in 10,000 dollar bills. They are using four abductors and 10,000 dollars in 10,000 dollar bills.

Paul Miller
35 West 42nd Street
New York, N.Y.

1628 Wells St.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT   DATE WHEN MADE   PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE   REPORT MADE BY
Indianapolis, Indiana   9/14/36   9/8/20, 9/26/36   C. G. O'Connell

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Four telegrams sent through Postal Telegraph Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., 4/21/36, addressed to Director of Investigation Edgar Hoover, Dept. of Justice; Secretary of Commerce Henry; Postmaster Farley; and Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau, all detailing the same information concerning long distance calls received in Indiana from Al Capone gang in Missouri River city. Messages signed Paul Miller, 1656 Wells St., Franklin L. Ricefoot residing at that address for five years, known as Paul Miller, or anything concerning anonymous telephone calls. No complaints registered with Home Tel. & Tel. Co., nor with Ft. Wayne Police Department.

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated 8/9/36 to Chicago Bureau Office.

DETAILS:

R. G. Hall, Manager, Fort Wayne, Indiana, office, Postal Telegraph Company, upon request of Agent reviewed all outgoing messages for April 16, 1936, looking for the original of the message addressed "Director of Investigation Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.", and with the original of the message so addressed he displayed three other messages, all signed Paul Miller, and the address 1656 Wells St. appearing on each message. All four messages are set out below:

COPIES DESTROYED

40 SEP 29 1944

APPROVED FORWARDED

A. H. Rawson

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-35259 9 JUL 18 1935

COPY OF THIS REPORT

1 Bureau (1 copy)

2 Cleveland (Info.; 1 copy)

1 Indianapolis

JUL 18 A.M.

JUL 22 1935
Director of Investigation J Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary:

About seven members of the Al Capone syndicate are causing violent disturbances on long distance telephone lines day and night in Indiana. They are using four abducted phoners; three are alien Scandinavian callers. They employ two or more dial phones in their private quarters. These calls can be traced to telephone company in some Missouri river city between Kansas City and Omaha.

Paul Miller
1636 Wells St.

Postmaster Farley
Post Office Department Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary:

About seven members of the Al Capone syndicate are causing violent disturbances on long distance telephone lines day and night in Indiana. They are using four abducted phoners; three are alien Scandinavian callers. They employ two or more dial phones in their private quarters. These calls can be traced to telephone company in some Missouri river city between Kansas City and Omaha.

Paul Miller
1636 Wells St.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover
Department of Commerce Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary:

Kindly use your influence in terminating Al Capone syndicate long distance telephone calls. They use four abducted phoners to use base language on home phones three being alien callers. They use two or more dial phones in private house which can be traced to telephone company in Missouri river.

Paul Miller
1636 Wells St.

Secretary of Treasury Morgenthau
Treasury Department Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary:

Kindly use your influence in terminating Al Capone syndicate long distance telephone calls. They use four abducted phoners to use base language on home phones three being alien callers. They use two or more dial phones in private house which can be traced to telephone company in Missouri river.

Paul Miller
1636 Wells St.
The originals of the above messages show they were left at the local office at 8:00 P.M., April 20, 1935, all to go "night letter" and were received by Michael Biskoff, whose home is at Hammond, Ohio, and the terminated his employment with the Western Telegraph Co. on June 20, 1935. As the time these messages were inspected, Biskoff was on duty alone.

Mr. Hall allowed Agent to examine the Fort Wayne city directory for 1934, which is the latest published, which has the address given by the sender of the above-described messages listed "Franklin L. Biskoff (Alice F.)-1230 Walls Blvd., Hammond.

The following is a listing of the Paul Miller's in the directory:
Paul E. Miller, 1994 Oakesdale Drive-Anti Dorax Compound Co.
Rev. Paul E. Miller-Paster, Mt. Fezul Lutheran Church.
Paul H. Miller, 1039 Oakesdale Drive, salesman-O. H. Mikes Inc. Co.
Paul H. Miller, 1202 Autumn Hi, ship clerk-W. Wayne Drug Co.
Pual S. Miller, 106 Greenwood Ave., Electrician.
Pual Miller, 2805 Bowser Ave., Rittiman-Miller Radio Service.

Inasmuch as the message sent to Senator Vic Danahay, from Van Wert, Ohio, on April 26, 1935 was signed Louis Bartoff, Agent requested that the Fort Wayne Postal Office review their files for messages delivered to, or sent by, Paul Miller, Louis Bartoff, and Franklin L. Biskoff between April 26, 1935 and May 1, 1935, which was done with negative results, no other messages being found in any of the three names between those dates than the four previously sent out.

Photostatic copies of the message addressed "Director of Investigation Edgar Hoover" were obtained for such value as may be contained in having photostats of the sender's handwriting. One photostat is accompanying copies of this report to the Bureau, and one is being sent to the Cleveland Office, in which file there is contained tracing of the signature "Louis Bartoff". One copy is being retained in the Indianapolis Office file.

H. J. Ford, Supervisor of Collections, Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, 305 E. Berry Street, stated that no complaints of the nature complained of in the telegrams had come to his attention, and after he had contacted other executives of the Company, stated that nothing pertaining to such messages being received in Fort Wayne or elsewhere was known to the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Dan W. Hints, Captain of Detectives, Fort Wayne Police Department, stated that he knew nothing of telephone calls of the nature complained of. Asked about Franklin L. Biskoff, he said there was no criminal record on Biskoff, and that he knew both Biskoff and his father.
Continuing, Captain Kints said that he knew of no Miller residing with Bischoff, and that he believed the latter works as an engine helper with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Sergeant E. G. Frankfather, Bureau of Identification, Buffalo Police Department, after a review of the file, stated there were no criminal records in the names of Franklin L. Bischoff or Louis Bischoff. Sergeant Frankfather gave the following records on persons arrested under the name of Paul Miller:

9/12/26. Paul Miller /3678, alias Paul Edward Miller

9/15/26. Paul B. Miller /3370, alias Paul Edward Miller

C. A. Taylor, Chief Clerk, Pennsylvania Railroad, Fort Wayne Division, 1401 South Clinton St., stated that Franklin L. Bischoff had the following employment record with the Company:

Started 11/26/24 as a laborer; dropped 12/20/26. Re-employed 10/10/27 as engine helper; resigned 1/9/28 for better himself; 10/28/28 hired as a helper helper; 10/2/31 changed to depot laborer; 6/1/33 furloughed. Re-employed 7/18/33 as helper helper; employment continuous to present time.

The duties of a helper helper according to Mr. Taylor, are to fire engines coming from the engine house to the passenger depot. He further obtained the following information as to Bischoff's work record on April 26, 27, and 28, 1933:

4/26/33. 12 M. to 6 P. M., helper helper.
4/27/33. 12 M. to 6 P. M., helper helper.
4/28/33. Off duty on account of 11 being his relief day.

On working days, Mr. Taylor stated that Bischoff would not be out of the terminal during his working hours.

There was no application on file in the name of Bischoff, but the office record indicated that he was born October 17, 1906 at Ft. Wayne, Ind.

After several unsuccessful attempts were made to contact Bischoff at his home, he was contacted by telephone and came to the Anthony Hotel where he was interviewed by agent. He stated that he has resided at 1628 Wells Street for five years with his wife and children, and that during this period no other persons have resided at the above address. He said
that he knew no Paul Miller or Louis Barthoff and could not identify anyone from the description of the sender of the messages from Van Wert, Ohio, as set out in report of Special Agent L. C. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio, dated May 22, 1926.

Questioned further, Franklin Bischoff could give no information concerning telephone calls of the nature reported to in the telegrams previously set out, and stated emphatically that he had not the sender of the messages from Fort Wayne and that he had not been in Van Wert except to pass through while writing for a period of a week.

From Agent's dictation, Mr. Bischoff wrote the following in lead pencil, since the original telegrams were prepared in pencil, and his handwriting did not seem to compare with the handwriting in the original messages on file with the Postal Telegraph Company. This specimen of his handwriting is being retained in the Indianapolis office file:

Handwriting specimen: Quote: "Paul Miller; Louis Bischoff. Sec. of Commerce Rep., Sec. of Treasury Morgenthau. Director of investigation Edgar Hoover. Dear Secretary."

The following description obtained through observation and questioning of Bischoff is set out:

Name: Franklin L. Bischoff
Address: 1689 Wells Street, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Age: 31 (Should be 30; born 10/17/94)
Height: 5 feet 11 inches
Weight: 175 pounds
Build: Medium
Hair: Brown
Eyes: Brown
Complexion: Fair
Features: Small moustache.

It will be noted that the description of Bischoff does not compare with that set out of the sender of the message from Van Wert, Ohio, on April 26, and it is further noted that Bischoff was employed on April 25 until 6 P.M., which is Central Standard Time, while the sender of the message at Van Wert, Ohio, called to deposit his message at 6:30 P.M., Eastern Standard Time.

Reference letter stated that no detailed investigation should be made, and since fictitious addresses were used in sending the messages from both places, it is assumed that the names, too, are fictitious. Accordingly, the Paul Miller's listed in the Fort Wayne city directory were not contacted, nor any leads being set out to continue this investigation, it being left to the discretion of the Bureau if this matter should be further developed.

CLOSED

- 5 -
subject Capone, Alphonse
FILE NUMBER 62-39128
SECTION NUMBER 1
SERIALS 1-40
TOTAL PAGES 351
PAGES RELEASED 348
PAGES WITHHELD 3
EXEMPTION(S) USED 67C, 67P
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5745
Washington, D. C.

May 25, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Penn. Ave. at 9th. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith an article from
Flynn's Detective Fiction Weekly of May 14, 1935,
entitled "The 'X' Men".

It is thought that this article may be of
interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
Special Agent in Charge.

DML: DSS
FEAR has seized hold of the underworld—stark, maddening fear. Their houses of graft, crime, and bribery have crashed down about their ears. For the first time since Al Capone put crime into the class of big business, the underworld has learned that their tainted dollars cannot buy them immunity.

Bribery, perjury, and machine-guns are now of no avail. There is a new force flung against them by the Federal Government which they cannot understand. It at least has put the fear of God into their hearts.

The underworld is faced by an organization which they have dubbed the "G-men"—the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice. The G-men are incorruptible. The G-men place honor and service to country above price. They are men who have shown that they are not afraid to die in carrying the war into the camp of crime.

In the years immediately following the start of Prohibition, when that law placed unlimited capital at the disposal of the underworld, the leaders were
able to buy advance information of raids. Their connections, in some instances, reached right into official Washington. These warnings enabled them to run to cover before the Federal men closed down upon them.

But now it is different.

Out of a clear sky, on March fifteenth of this year, the G-men struck. About three thousand big-shots, counterfeiters, gangsters, narcotics peddlers, punks and hangers-on were landed in the net.

This raid caught them all flatfooted in the midst of their activities. There was no friendly warning this time. No tip-off to get into clear. There was just a sudden, demoralizing blow that has given the underworld its worst jolt in years.

It taught them that their boasted protection is a fallacy. It has left them desperate, groping for a way to combat this new enemy. What are they going to do?

Never before has it been possible for a Federal Government to muster hundreds of its agents for a concerted drive against the underworld without some one of their connections getting wise to it and flashing the tip-off to get in out of the way. This time, however, not an inkling of what was coming reached the leaders.

What is the underworld going to do?

SMUG in their fancied security, fortified by their millions of ill-gotten gains, backed by their machine-gun squads, they thought themselves greater than the United States Government. They failed to read the signs when their lord and master, Al Capone, was sent away for eleven years.

It was merely an unfortunate break in luck, they told themselves. It was this willingness to become the victim in order to stop public clamor that prevented him from completing his deal for a sentence of two years, they argued.

The deaths of Pretty Boy Floyd, Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson; the conviction of the various mobs of kidnappers; the running down of the assassins of the Kansas City massacre, left the underworld cold. These criminals were outside the pale, anyway. To the underworld this was all stage-play. To enable the Federal authorities to force a larger appropriation from Congress.

"It was just a Federal racket," they assured themselves. Today, these same criminals—those of them who were lucky enough to escape the dragnet—are cursing themselves for their short-sightedness. Cringing with fear, hiding in their rat-holes, they are afraid of the heavy hand of the Federal Government is reaching for them. They now realize that the recent threats against them were not idle boasts for the benefit of the public but stern realities.

The newspapers carrying the accounts of the March fifteenth raid have both aided and hurt in this war against the underworld. Their accounts of the widespread arrests helped. But their stories about the men working in the underworld hurt. These stories related how the G-men worked their way into the inner councils of gangdom; how these same Federal men won the confidence and friendship of the big-shots; how they shared gangdom's wine, women and song until they were all set to strike.

"What kind of a man is he who has the guts to join us? To dupe us, and then turn around and put the finger on
us?" the underworld ask. "What has happened to the protection paid for so lavishly?"

These questions are flying around the underworld today.

This fear has taken such a hold upon them that in a panic they have resorted to wholesale murders in an endeavor to purge their ranks of the suspected rats. Even close pals, friends of years' standing, are under suspicion. The big-shots do not know where to go nor whom to trust.

So now the underworld has run to cover, panic-stricken. Word has gone out that no matter what happens, expense is to be disregarded; no matter who is sacrificed, these G-men must be stopped. (It is reported that Dutch Schultz has been thrown to the Federals as a sop—Ed.) The very life of the underworld is at stake. Their rackets are giving them millions of dollars every day. That flow of millions is in danger of being dried up.

II

What is the answer of the underworld going to be? This is what it's going to be, and this magazine has it on good authority.

Taking a leaf out of J. Edgar Hoover's notebook, the head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, the leaders of the underworld are trying frantically to save themselves by forming a secret organization of their own.

The underworld is going to attempt to defend its million-dollar rackets by an organization of secret agents who will not be drawn from the ranks of criminals. They will be presumably honest, patriotic young men who will be hired to join the Department of Justice and every other police force where the underworld can get them in.

The answer to the Government men—the G-men—will be the underworld spies—the "X-men." They will not be crooks themselves, but they will be paid by the crooks. They will be hired to tip off the underworld on raids, and the identity of the Federal underworld men who join the underworld to collect the evidence that destroys it.

The underworld will put their spies in strategic positions, just as the Federal government put their spies in strategic positions before the March 15th raid. In war it is called counter-espionage. This is a war between crime and society.

Afraid that even the man they select from within their own ranks to head such an organization might be a G-man, they dare not trust such an important task to one of their own ilk.

At a meeting held in a Mid-western city recently and attended by several of the more important leaders of the underworld, this plan was thoroughly discussed. For three days the arguments went on; before the big-shots came, agree that the only way to fight this was with fire.

This decided, their next step was to select the man to head the bureau. They finally settled on a man from Chicago. This man had formerly run a bureau of his own, and in times past had locked horns with some of the denizens of the underworld. He has since retired. The underworld knew of his personal integrity and professional reputation. He was just the man for the job, even if he did not belong to the underworld. Not doubting he would accept, they brought him to the conference.

"Your job," they told him, "is to form a counter espionage service for us. You are to ferret out the rats who are working among us. You will fur-
nish us with the names—we will attend to the rest."

It required little imagination to understand that by "the rest" was meant a blast from a machine gun and another martyr among the Federal undercover agents.

"You can name your own price," the spokesman went on. "Even ten grand a week is okay by us if we get results. We are wise, too, that you will need some time to get started. But work fast, hurry. It's a matter of life or death to us. The force will be under your jurisdiction and no one—and this goes for us guys, too—will be allowed to interfere in the running of your mob."

No doubt, from their point of view this was an attractive proposition and one that no man would turn down. "Ten grand a week!" Anxious to get all the details, the man from Chicago held his tongue and let them go on.

"It's our idea that the guys for your men will not be recruited from the gangs of the underworld. These G-men are college graduates, trained in the law. In ordinary times those kind of guys are grabbed by business, but the depression has thrown them into the taps of the Feds.

"You must get your guys from the same sources. Get guys with guts, guys who can qualify as G-men and can grab themselves jobs among the Federals. The bankroll behind you will be big enough to let you buy all of them you need. Then, when you get them trained, send them to Washington to join the G-men, get them into police departments. They can put the finger on the Federal spies among us, and tip us off to what the Feds are going to do."

THE Chicagoan told them that he appreciated their trust in him but he was too old to tackle such a job and suggested that they get a younger man. Their warped minds could not grasp the fact that a man who had spent the best years of his life in the pursuit of criminals, working secretly among the mobs as did the G-men, taking the same chances of being bumped off as they were taking, could not bring himself to put the finger of death on such men. The Chicagoan got away; and, returning home, immediately surrounded himself with a heavy bodyguard.

There can be no question about it: the underworld is desperate when they resort to ratting. They are afraid of their own shadows, afraid that their best pal may be a G-man.

But not every man they approach will turn them down. They are offering ten thousand dollars a week! They have more millions at their disposal than J. Edgar Hoover and the Department of Justice have thousands.

Every police force in the country is going to be approached by these "X-men." It is time to be double and triply careful of the antecedents of every man joining the police, in whatever capacity.

With the millions behind them the criminal big shots may succeed in undermining the now incorruptible Department of Justice itself. That is their plan. Their life is at stake and they are desperate.
The BRAND of

By Tracy French

CHAPTER I
The Devil's Go-Between

The room was a library partly walled with books set in recessed niches and interspaced with panels of rich English walnut. The house stood two hundred feet from the street at the loop of a winding driveway, deep in its wide acre of lawn dotted with trees, shrubs and fancy flower pots. The town was Royalton, an exclusive suburb of Chicago.

The hour was the hour of dusk. The occupants of the library were three men, of strikingly different types and appearance.

The first man, tall and thirty-five, dressed in gray tweeds, strode up and down in front of the fireplace like an animal in a cage. His face was worn with worry until it looked years older than his body. The second man, big rather than tall, sat stiff and erect in a leather arm chair, his civilian sergeant outlining his powerful frame with all the authority of a military uniform.

The third man, thin and dark in dusty clericals, who occupied a seat of least dignity, was an individual known to Chicago's church-wise press and public as the Reverend Reuben Acton, meek director of an obscure mission in the slums. More simply and salitly acknowledged as "The Parson" by his...
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Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL

May 14, 1935

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", along with various newspaper clippings, photographs of purported inmates of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, scenes of that institution, considerable correspondence and what are purported to be official records of the United States Penitentiary in Atlanta.

All of these enclosures were delivered to Special Agent W. G. Banister of this office today by Mr. R. W. Mickam, Executive Editor, Real Detective Stories, 32nd Floor, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City. These papers were obtained after Mr. Mickam had telephoned to the New York office advising that the manuscript and papers had been left at his office and that after he had studied them he was of the opinion that some of the papers were official records of the United States Penitentiary, for which reason he telephoned the New York office.

When interviewed Mr. Mickam stated confidentially that the enclosures had been left with him recently by a Mr. P. Barrett, 323 N. Fulton Street, Baltimore, Maryland, who had called to sell the manuscript. Since the papers were left with him Mr. Mickam stated that Mr. Barrett personally had not called back at his office but that he had telephoned to him on several occasions, using the long distance telephone, which fact Mr. Mickam had detected by hearing the operator request the party calling to place the necessary coins in the toll box and that on these occasions Mickam had informed Barrett that he had not as yet had an opportunity to read the manuscript because of its length.

RECORDED
INDEXED
62-39128-2
JUL 3 1935

TAMM 35
SCHLOEY 45
These enclosures are being forwarded to you for your information and no further action is being taken by the New York office until further instructions are received. Mr. Mickam, however, is being advised that in the event Mr. Barrett makes further inquiry concerning these papers, he should again be informed that no opportunity has been had to study the manuscript but that it is expected this opportunity will present itself in the immediate future. In the meantime it would be appreciated if the Bureau would advise if these papers will be returned to the New York office so they can be returned to Mr. Mickam for delivery to Barrett should he insist on getting the papers back.

It is possible that the Bureau will desire to have an investigation made of these enclosures in connection with the case that is now pending in the Atlanta office pertaining to irregularities in the penitentiary there during the time that Capone was a prisoner at that institution and when it was alleged favors had been extended to him by one of the prison physicians, namely, Dr. Seall.

Because of the large number of enclosures they are not being itemized by the New York office nor have photostatic copies been made of any of these papers.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures.

Registered
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 14, 1935, with which you transmitted a manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary". Together with various newspaper clippings, photographs of purported inmates of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, scenes of that institution, considerable correspondence, and records which are purported to be official records of that Penitentiary. This material is being forwarded by registered mail under separate cover for examination by Mr. McKee in the event the return of which is desired.

Please be advised that photocopies of the above have been made and transmitted to the Department for its consideration. You will be advised if an investigation of this matter is desired.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John J. Murphy

Assistant Director

U.S. Department of Justice
Division of Investigation
May 24, 1935
The New York City office of this Bureau has recently received from Mr. W. E. Miller, Executive Editor, Real Detective Magazine, 501 Madison Avenue, New York City, various manuscript clippings, a manuscript entitled "The Biographer or a Picture of Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", and photographs of purported inmates of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. There were also included in the material received scenes of the Atlanta Penitentiary, considerable correspondence, and records which were purported to be official records of that Penitentiary. This material was obtained after Mr. Miller had telephoned to the New York City office, advising that the manuscript and papers had been left at his office by a confidential informant.

There is being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of each of the inclosures which were forwarded by the New York City office, together with one copy each of the photographs of the purported inmates of the Atlanta Penitentiary. This material is being transmitted for your consideration.

Please be advised that no investigation of this matter will be made by the Bureau in the absence of a specific request.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Insomere No. 519422

MAY 20 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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☐ For your information:

________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-39/28-3
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER:

I note with interest the report of your Birmingham office, file no. 62-756-JAS, dated March 25, 1955, with reference to one Patterson, formerly confined at the Atlanta Penitentiary, alleging the receipt of certain money while he was an inmate.

We shall be eager to hear whether any confirmation of this story is received and will rely upon your office to advise us as to any action that we may be called upon to take to further the investigation.

Sanford Bates
Director.
June 15, 1935,

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

[Redacted]

This is to advise that [Redacted], subject of file 62-93933-50, [Redacted]

[Redacted] Forwarded manuscript entitled "The Biograph of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary," which had been offered to him for publication in Real Detective Stories magazine of which he is the Executive Editor.

Respectfully,

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
June 29, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Capone, with others, et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

On May 14, 1935, Mr. R. Dickson, Executive Editor,
Real Detective Stories, 122 North Fulton Street,
Baltimore, Md., who had called to sell the manuscript,
Mr. Dickson advised confidentially that these data had been told
in New York City.

On May 14, 1935, a Mr. F. Barrett, 122 North Fulton Street,
Baltimore, Md., who had called to sell the manuscript,
Mr. Barrett, was referring the writer to the Bureau
of the reason for his belief that some of the papers
were records of the United States Penitentiary.

Photostatic copies of the manuscript and the
photostatic copy of the applicant were submitted to the
Department of Justice, and
it has been received from the Assistant to the Attorney
Mr. Stanley, that this material be considered in connection
in the investigation being conducted by the Bureau
in the Kelly case. Mr. Stanley has also requested
regarding the identity of the author of the
recorded & indexed

62-39

In-9

reportedly, it is requested that your office initiate and discreet investigations regarding the
the associations of Barrett. Three copies of any
copies would be furnished the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John J. Dunn

Assistant Director
June 24, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER

Several days ago you sent me a photostatic copy of a story entitled "Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", which had been turned over to our Special Agent in our New York Office.

In this connection, I understand that your Bureau has made some investigation during the past two years as to Al Capone's conduct while at Leavenworth, in an attempt to ascertain whether or not he had been able to bribe any of the officers.

I think it would be a good idea for someone in your Bureau to check the manuscript carefully to see whether or not there are any leads therein, which would fit into the investigation which you have been making.

Have you any idea as to the identity of the writer of the story?

William Stanley
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5745
Washington, D.C.


Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto the original of an
magazine article entitled "The X Men". The New
York Office has been requested to interview the
Editor of the DETECTIVE FICTION WEEKLY, in which
this article appeared, for the purpose of ascer-
taining the source of his information relative to
the meeting alleged to have taken place at Kansas
City, Missouri, during which meeting a plan was
discussed to counteract the activities of the
Bureau through an espionage system.

It will be noted that on the reverse side
of page one of the original article is a Publisher's
Statement which reflects that the Detective Fiction
Weekly is published by the Frank A. Munsey Company,
New York, E. B. Ward being the Business Manager.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith

Special Agent in Charge.
The "X" Men

E A R has seized hold of the underworld—stark, maddening fear. Their houses of graft, crime, and bribery have crashed down about their ears. For the first time since Al Capone put crime into the class of big business, the underworld has learned that their tainted dollars cannot buy them immunity.

Bribery, perjury, and machine-guns are now of no avail. There is a new force flung against them by the Federal Government which they cannot understand. It at least has put the fear of God into their hearts.

The underworld is faced by an organization which they have dubbed the "G-men"—the agents of the U. S. Department of Justice. The G-men are incorruptible. The G-men place honor and service to country above price. They are men who have shown that they are not afraid to die in carrying the war into the camp of crime.

In the years immediately following the start of Prohibition, when that law placed unlimited capital at the disposal of the underworld, the leaders were...
ADVERTISING SECTION

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Get ready for Prosperity. Be ready for Big Pay. I will train you at home by mail on Practical Drafting until you are ready to be prepared for the job you want. All high class tools with Drawing Board furnished by us. I'll train you. No M. E. C. CHARGE. Write for my free book—My First-Bedding Plan.

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After training I will help you to get a job without charging extra for this service. Employers know that Dobe Training Men make good as they have learned drafting by actually doing the work, in a practical way. Ages or of Education So Important. Every Navy job is not necessary. You do not need to be a college or a high school graduate. In fact, there is practically all industries for Draftsmen.

DRAFTSMEN NEEDED—navies, shipbuilding, electricity, machinery, building, ships and many other industries now calling for draftsmen. More new draftsmen will be needed as industries expand. Higher wages than ever before. You should get every penny you have. If your training does not satisfy you, I will refund every penny, or if you are not satisfied, I will refund every penny.

FREE BOOK

ENGINEER DOBE, Div. 23-34 Libertyville, Ill.

MELT AWAY THAT WAISTLINE LIKE MAGIC

The Lewis Reducing Belt takes inches off your waist...lives off your atoms...eats your appetite and puts your waistline in shape. The amazing belt is the result of a new re-invented weight-loss treatment, and is being advertised by the Lewis Reducing Belt Co. in this newspaper.

LEWIS REDUCING BELT CO.

FREE TRIAL OFFER

NEW WAY TO SMOKE

The new way to smoke is now in the hands of every man. The Magic Case is the new way to smoke. The Magic Case is a complete smoking system, and includes all the necessary smoke-free accessories. It is easy to use, and a lighted cigarette can be kept burning for hours. The Magic Case is the only way to smoke.
able to buy advance information of raids. Their connections, in some instances, reached right into official Washington. These warnings enabled them to run to cover before the Federal men closed down upon them.

But now it is different.

Out of a clear sky, on March fifteenth of this year, the G-men struck about three thousand big-shots, counterfeeters, gangsters, n a v r a c i c peddlers, punks and hangers-on were landed in the act.

This raid caught them all flat-footed in the midst of their activities. There was no friendly warning this time. No tip-off to get into cover. There was just a sudden, demoralizing blow that has given the underworld its worst jolt in years.

It taught them that their boasted protection is a mockery. It has left them desperate, groping for a way to combat this new enemy. What are they going to do?

Never before has it been possible for the Federal Government to muster hundreds of its agents for a concerted drive against the underworld without some one of their connections getting wise to it and flashing the tip-off to get in out of the way. This time, however, not an inkling of what was coming reached the heads.

What is the underworld going to do?

SMUG in their fancied security, fortified by their millions of ill-gotten gains, backed by their machine-gun squads, they thought themselves greater than the United States Government. They failed to read the sign when their lord and master, Al Capone, was sent away for eleven years.

It was merely an unfortunate break in luck, they told themselves. It was his willingness to become the victim in order to stop public clamor that prevented him from completing his deal for a sentence of two years, they argued.

The deaths of Pretty Boy Floyd, Dillinger, Baby Face Nelson; the conviction of the various moles of the papers; the running down of the assassins of the Kansas City massacre, left the underworld cold. These criminals were outside the pale, anyway. In the underworld this was all stage play to enable the Federal authorities to force a larger appropriation from Congress.

"It was just a Federal racket," they assured themselves. Today, these same criminals—those of whom were lucky enough to escape the dragnet—are cursing themselves for their short-sightedness. "Cringing with fear, hiding in their rat-holes, they are afraid the heavy hand of the Federal Government is reaching for them. They now realize that the recent threats against them were not idle boasts for the benefit of the public but stern realities.

The newspapers carrying the accounts of the March fifteenth raid have both aided and hurt in this war against the underworld. Their accounts of the widespread arrests helped. But the stories about the short-working of the underworld have. These exaggerated how the G-men worked their way into the inner councils of gangdom, how these same Federal men won the confidence and friendship of the big-shots; how they shared gangdom's wine, women and song until they were all set to strike.

"What kind of a man is he who has the guts to join us? To dope us and then turn around and put the finger on..."
us?" the underworld ask. "What has happened to the protection paid for so lavishly?"

These questions are flying around the underworld today.

This fear has taken such a hold upon them that in a panic they have resorted to wholesale murders in an endeavor to purge their ranks of the suspected rats. Even close pals, friends of years' standing, are under suspicion. The big-shots do not know where to go nor whom to trust.

So now the underworld has run to cover, panic-stricken. Word has gone out that no matter what happens, expense is to be disregarded; no matter who is sacrificed, these G-men must be stopped. (It is reported that Dutch Schultz has been thrown to the Federales as a sop—Ed.) The very life of the underworld is at stake. Their rackets are giving them millions of dollars every day. That flow of millions is in danger of being dried up.

WHAT is the answer of the underworld going to be? This is what it's going to be, and this magazine has it on good authority.

Taking a leaf out of J. Edgar Hoover's notebook, the head of the bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, the leaders of the underworld are trying frantically to save themselves by forming a secret organization of their own.

The underworld is going to attempt to defend its million-dollar rackets by an organization of secret agents who will not be drawn from the ranks of criminals. They will be presumably honest, patriotic young men who will be hired to join the Department of Justice and every other police force where the underworld can get them in.

The answer to the Government men—the G-men—will be the underworld spies—the "X-men." They will not be crooks themselves, but they will be paid by the crooks. They will be hired to tip off the underworld on raids, and the identity of the Federal undercover men who join the underworld to collect the evidence that destroys it.

The underworld will put their spies in strategic positions, just as the Federal government put their spies in strategic positions before the March 15th raid. In war it is called counter-espionage. This is a war between crime and society.

Afraid that even the man they select from within their own ranks to head such an organization might be a G-man, they dare not trust such an important task to one of their own ilk.

At a meeting held in a Mid-western city recently and attended by several of the more important leaders of the underworld, this plan was thoroughly discussed. For two days the arguments went on before the big-shots; could agree that the only way to fight fire was with fire.

This decided, their next step was to select the man to head the bureau. They finally settled on a man from Chicago. This man had formerly run a bureau of his own, and in times past had locked horns with some of the denizens of the underworld. He has since retired. The underworld knew of his personal integrity and professional reputation. He was just the man for the job, even if he did not belong to the underworld. Not doubting he would accept, they brought him to the conference.

"Your job," they told him, "is to form a counter espionage service for us. You are to ferret out the rats who are working among us. You will fur-
nish us with the names—we will attend to the rest.

It required little imagination to understand that by "the rest" was meant a blast from a machine gun and another martyr among the Federal undercover agents.

"You can name your own price," the spokesman went on. "Even ten grand a week is okay by us if we get results. We are wise, too, that you will need some time to get started. But work fast, hurry. It's a matter of life or death to us. The force will be under your jurisdiction and no one—and this goes for us guys, too—will be allowed to interfere in the running of your mob."

No doubt from their point of view this was an attractive proposition and one that no man would turn down. "Ten grand a week!" Anxious to get all the details, the man from Chicago held his tongue and let them go on...

"It's our idea that the guys for your mob will not be recruited from the gangs of the underworld. These G-men are college graduates, trained in the law. In ordinary times those kind of guys are grabbed by business, but the depression has thrown them into the laps of the Feds.

"You must get your guys from the same sources. Get guys with guts, guys who can qualify as G-men and can grab themselves jobs among the Federals. The bankroll behind you will be big enough to let you buy all of them you need. Then, when you get them trained, send them to Washington to join the G-men, get them into police departments. They can put the finger on the Federal spies among us, and tip us off to what the Feds are going to do."

THE Chicagoan told them that he appreciated their trust in him but he was too old to tackle such a job and suggested that they get a younger man. Their warped minds could not grasp the fact that a man who had spent the best years of his life in the pursuit of criminals, working secretly among the mobs as did the G-men, taking the same chances of being bumped off as they were taking, could not bring himself to put the finger of death on such men. The Chicagoan got away; and, returning home, immediately surrounded himself with a heavy bodyguard.

There can be no question about it: the underworld is desperate when they resort to ratting. They are afraid of their own shadows, afraid that their best pal may be a G-man.

But not every man they approach will turn them down. They are offering ten thousand dollars a week! They have more millions at their disposal than J. Edgar Hoover and the Department of Justice have thousands.

Every police force in the country is going to be approached by these 'X-men.' It is time to be double and triply careful of the antecedents of every man joining the police, in whatever capacity.

With the millions behind them the criminal big shots may succeed in undermining the now incorruptible Department of Justice itself. That is their plan. Their life is at stake and they are desperate.
The BRAND of

By Tracy French

CHAPTER I

The Devil's Go-Betweens

THE room was a library partly walled with books set in recessed niches and interspersed with panels of rich English walnut. The house stood two hundred feet from the street at the loop of a winding driveway, deep in its wide acre of lawn dotted with trees, shrubs and fancy flower pots. The town was Royalton, an exclusive suburb of Chicago.

The hour was the hour of dusk. The occupants of the library were three men, of strikingly different types and appearance.

The first man, tall and thirty-five, dressed in gray tweeds, strode up and down in front of the fireplace like an animal in a cage. His face was worn with worry until it looked years older than his body. The second man, big rather than tall, sat stiff and erect in a leather arm chair, his civilian serge outlining his powerful frame with all the authority of a military uniform.

The third man, thin and dark in rusty clericals, who occupied a seat of less dignity, was an individual known to Chicago's church-wise press and public as the Reverend Reuben Axton, meek director of an obscure mission in the slums. More simply and satirically acknowledged as "The Parson" by his
July 27, 1935

RECORD
62-3962-87

Special Agent in Charge
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

There are attached herewith original and photostatic copies of a magazine article relating to

The Bureau desires that the identity of the informer be established and the field office concern the place of the publication be instructed to interview the witness for the purpose of ascertaining the source of his information relative to the meeting alleged to have taken place at Kansas City, Missouri, during which a plan was discussed to counteract the activities of the Bureau through an espionage system.

This matter should receive immediate attention.

The original pages transmitted herewith should be returned when they have served their purpose.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

[Inclusive File No.]

FILE SECTION
P.M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JUL 27 1935

[Signature]

[Handwritten notes]
July 23, 1935.

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Confirming telephonic conversation of July 22, 1935, between Mr. Beene, of your office, and Mr. Sheehan, of the Bureau, kindly conduct an immediate investigation regarding Mr. F. Barrett, of 303 North Calles Street, Baltimore, Maryland, in accordance with request contained in Bureau letter dated June 29, 1935.

It is desired that a report be submitted in this matter to reach the Bureau not later than 9 P.M., Wednesday, July 24, 1935.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director.

[RECORDED]

[Signature]
Federal Bureau of Investigation

A. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Rm. 5745,
Washington, D. D.

July 29, 1935.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases,
et al. - Conspiracy to Receive
and Send Contraband Out of the
United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Kindly furnish the known criminal record of the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name (inc. aliases)</th>
<th>City, Police Arrest, or Other Number</th>
<th>Approximate date Fingerprints forwarded Federal Bureau of Investigation</th>
<th>Fingerprint Classification</th>
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FINGERPRINTS ATTACHED.

RECORDED & INDEXED
PLEASE RETURN FINGERPRINTS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

JUL 30 1935 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

AUG 5 1935

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
Special Agent in Charge.
Washington Field Office, Room 5745
Washington, D.C.
July 27, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto photostatic copy of a magazine article entitled "The X Men.

It is desired that the editor of the DETECTIVE FICTION WEEKLY magazine be interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining the sources of his information relative to the meeting alleged to have taken place at Kansas City, Missouri, during which meeting a plan was discussed to counteract the activities of the Bureau through an espionage system.

For your information the Publisher's Statement of Circulation, on the reverse side of the original of page one of this article, discloses that the DETECTIVE FICTION WEEKLY is published by the Frank A. Munsey Company, New York, H. B. Ward being the Business Manager.

This matter should receive your immediate attention.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Smith,
Special Agent in Charge.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- [x] Deleted under exemption(s) 636 with no segregable material available for release to you.

- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

- [ ] Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

- [ ] Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ______________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ______________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

- [ ] For your information: ______________________________

- [x] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 2-39128-9
The following is a transcript of the record, including the most recently reported data, as shown in the files of the Division of Investigation concerning our number.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Doe, Md.</td>
<td>123 Main St, Baltimore, MD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Caption: All above figures, with all notes, are notations of a conspiracy to receive and send contributions of the V. S. P., Atlanta, Ga.

*Represents notations unsupported by fingerprints

For completion of our records, please supply dispositions to this division in any of the foregoing cases where they do not appear.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases; ET AL;
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contraband Out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

At 12:40 P.M. on July 24, 1935, the writer received a telephonic call from Agent Rosen, who is acting in charge of the Washington Field Office, regarding Bureau letter of July 23, 1935, which requested that a report in the matter be submitted by the Field Office to reach the Bureau not later than 5:00 P.M., Wednesday, July 24, 1935.

Mr. Rosen advised that Agent Traub, who is conducting the instant investigation at Baltimore, Maryland, has encountered some difficulty in locating Mr. F. Barrett, the subject of the instant inquiry, at 323 North Fulton Street, and that under the circumstances it would not be possible to submit a final report to reach the Bureau by the required time.

The writer advised Mr. Rosen to expedite the investigation and to get the report in as soon as it is possible to do so.

Respectfully,

R. J. Abbaticchio, Jr.
Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5745

Washington, D. C.


Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Penn. Ave. at 9th. St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES
PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Dear Sir:

This is to advise that Agent M. D. Traub, at Baltimore, Maryland, has telephonically informed this office that he has secured information in connection with Mr. F. Barrett, involved in the above case, and that he is sending a report by special delivery, which will be received at this office on Monday morning. Immediately on receipt of this report, you will be advised as to the results of the inquiry of Agent Traub.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH

Special Agent in Charge.

AR:DSS
62-2696

RECORDED & INDEXED 62.39128-11

AUG 2 1935

JUL 30 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT: Washington, D.C.
DATE WHEN MADE: 8/5/35
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/5/35
REPORT MADE BY: Royal J. Wetherbee

CHARACTER OF CASE:
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Criminal record of [redacted] F.B.I. "F.P.


Details: The following criminal record of [redacted] F.B.I. was received from the Identification Unit of the Bureau:

Contributor of Fingerprints  Name & Number  Arrested  Charge
Police Department, Baltimore, Maryland.  [redacted]  Murder and robbery

67c PENDING

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]

COPIES OF THIS REPORT:
3 Bureau
2 New York
2 Washington Field

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

AUG 6 - 1935
AUG 7 - 1935

62 39128 12
Room 1405
370 Lexington Avenue
New York City

August 9, 1935

Dear Sir:

This office is in receipt of the report of Special Agent H. D. Turk of your office in the above matter, dated July 25, 1935, in which a lead is set out for the New York Bureau office to exhibit photograph of [redacted] to Mr. H. W. Hickam, Executive Editor, Real Detective Stories, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, to ascertain whether or not he can identify this picture as that of P. Barrett.

Since this is the first report which has been received by this office in connection with the above matter and there is no indication in the body of the report as to what connection Mr. Hickam has with this case or why he is considered to have any information concerning [redacted] or P. Barrett, you are requested to furnish further information and copies of any previous reports which may have some bearing on Mr. Hickam or throw some light on what information may be expected from him.

Pending the receipt of such information, the lead in the report referred to will be held in abeyance by this office.

Yours truly yours,

[Signature]
Washington Field Office, Room 3745,  
Washington, D.C.  

August 5, 1935.  

Special Agent in Charge,  
New York City, N.Y.  

Dear Sir:  

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, WITH ALIASES,  
et al. CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE  
AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE  
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  

Referring to your letter of August 5, 1935, request-  
ing additional information as to the connection of Mr. R. W.  
Mickam, Executive Editor of the Real Detective Stories, 444  
Madison Avenue, New York City, with this case, there is attached  
hereto a copy of a letter from the Bureau dated June 29, 1935,  
upon which the investigation made by Special Agent N. D. Town  
of this office, at Baltimore, Maryland, in report dated July  
29, 1935, was predicated.  

This copy contains all the information concerning  
Mr. Mickam that is contained in the Washington Field Office file.  

Very truly yours,  

J. M. KEITH,  
Special Agent in Charge.  

RJU:2JJ  
CC Bureau  
62-2696  

F. D. I. E. A. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
AUG 9 1935 A.M.  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT:
Washington, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT:
Washington, D. C.

DATE WHEN MADE:
7/29/35

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
7/22-27/35

REPORT MADE BY:
M. B. Trumb

CHARACTER OF CASE:
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED
STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Discreet investigation at 323 North Fulton
Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland reveals no person
named F. Barrett resides or is known at this
address. No record of F. Barrett at Baltimore
Police Department, Post Office, mercantile
agencies nor is he listed in city directories.

Photograph and fingerprints of
former tenant at this address obtained,
photograph being transmitted to New York Office
to be exhibited to Mr. Mickam.


DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

Agent searched the old and recent directories, but
was unable to find the name of F. Barrett listed as residing at
323 North Fulton Avenue (not Street) Baltimore, Maryland. Agent interviewed
who was unable to find the name of F. Barrett
listed. Similar inquiry was made at the Gas &
Electric Company and the files at the Police Department at Baltimore
were searched but the name of F. Barrett could not be found.

Discreet inquiries were made in the neighborhood and vicinity
of 323 North Fulton Avenue by Agent, and it was learned that this address

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SIGNATURE:

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

1. Bureau
2. New York
3. Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED
98 001-0089

62-39128-13

AUG 8 1935

AUG 8 P.M.

AUG 13 1935
is a rooming house and that a number of people have been coming and going to this house in the past several months. It was learned from neighbors that this house was operated by Mrs. Lillie Guinan, a widow who rents out furnished rooms and small apartments. The neighbors interviewed by Agent advised that they knew very little concerning Mrs. Guinan and the other tenants in the house, inasmuch as people came and go from this address at frequent intervals.

Agent at the Southwestern Police Station conferred with Lieutenant William E. Jones and Sergeant George Schlipper, who advised they had no information concerning the F. Barrett, nor did they have any information relating to the occupants of 323 Fulton Avenue. He states he knows that Mrs. Lillie Guinan lives at this address with her two children, Frank and Alfred, that he knows of nothing derogatory concerning Mrs. Guinan, but to the best of his recollection he believes that Frank Guinan is an ex-convict. He states he understood that Frank Guinan was in trouble in Florida and was sentenced from the Federal Court to the Atlanta or Leavenworth Penitentiary, the details of which he did not know. States that he does not recall who gave him this information. Agent made arrangements with the Atlanta Police Department to make guarded inquiries concerning F. Barrett and when again interviewed by Agent stated he was unable to ascertain whether there was such a person residing at this address.

Agent without revealing his identity interviewed Mrs. Lillie Guinan, 323 North Fulton Avenue, who resides in the basement of this house. She states she is a widow and occupies the basement at this address. She states she never had anyone named F. Barrett living at her house, and that she never heard of this person. Mrs. Guinan states her son Frank Guinan did not know of any such person. When questioned as to whether her son Frank was ever arrested, she stated to her knowledge he had never been in any trouble other than being involved in some minor trouble over an automobile somewhere in Florida about two years ago. She denied that her son Frank had ever served any time in any institution. She admitted, however, that he does not work steady and that he is at present unemployed and is now living at 1706 Fulton Avenue, and that he has been living with a man named Carl Crawford at this address. She states the last position held by her son Frank was a
During the investigation, it was also noted that the person had lived in the area previously.

Mrs. Guinan recalled that a family named ___ resided at her house in May, 1938. She stated that he was a cab driver and was living with his wife and baby at her house, and that he moved out in June. She states she believes his name is ___ but she knows nothing concerning ___ of the persons who visited him.

She was again interviewed but had no information concerning ___ that reside in each person resided at 223 N. Fulton Avenue.

Agent made discreet inquiries of ___ and ___ and ascertained ___ and his wife were living at this address and that he was a cab driver.

Agent interviewed Lieutenant William P. Burns, Identification Division, Baltimore Police Department, who was unable to find a criminal record on ___ or Frank Guinan. Similar inquiries were made by Agent at the Federal Juvenile Police Department, but nothing could be found on these persons.

Interviewed ___ records, showed that ___ was a regular visitor at the address and that his last known address is ___. Agent advised that of the information as obtained from the Baltimore Police Department is as follows:

Age
Height
Weight
Eyes
Agent was advised by the police that the fingerprints of are non-criminal and the number relates to The fingerprints were searched with the criminal fingerprints on file at Baltimore, but no record was found in the local police department's file.

Conferred with Captain John H. Mintaic, Detective Bureau, Baltimore Police Department who agreed to allow Agent to borrow the original fingerprints of also the photograph of this person, in order that the photograph may be exhibited in New York, and that a search may be made of the fingerprint records of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ascertain whether has a criminal record.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE NEW YORK OFFICE AT NEW YORK CITY

will exhibit photograph of to Mr. R. W. Mickam, Executive Editor, Real Detective Stories, 444 Madison Avenue, to ascertain whether he can identify this picture as F. Barrett. If not, obtain a description of F. Barrett from Mr. Mickam. (The Bureau requests three copies of reports in this matter).

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

upon receipt of information from the New York Office will endeavor to ascertain whether is F. Barrett; if necessary conduct similar inquiry as to Frank Guinan and Carl Crawford, 1706 Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md.
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith, Washington Field Office, dated July 27, 1935, in the matter of an article entitled "The 'X' Men" which appeared in the Detective Fiction Weekly magazine published by the Frank A. Munsey Company of New York City in the issue of May 4, 1935.

Special Agent George J. Starr of this office called at the office of Frank A. Munsey Company, 250 Broadway, New York City, and in the absence of William T. Dewart, president, talked with Albert J. Gibney, an associate publisher of the Frank A. Munsey Company. Mr. Gibney stated that before disclosing the identity of the writer of the article he would want to discuss the matter with the lawyers for the company. He stated, however, that the article was written by a man formerly in the Government service and now residing in New Jersey. Mr. Gibney stated that he had no knowledge of the authenticity of the article and that the statements contained therein might be true or untrue. He personally had no knowledge of the extent to which they could be relied upon.

Mr. Gibney subsequently telephoned to Agent Starr and stated that he had been in communication with the author of the article and the latter promised to be in Gibney's office on Thursday or Friday of this week, at which time he would talk with Agent Starr whom he claimed to know. On Thursday of this week, in the absence of Agent Starr, a telephone call was received from Mr. Gibney's office, which was handled by Special Agent F. X. O'Donnell of this office, and the

COPIES DESTROYED
9 8 001_6 1964

RECORDED & INDEXED
62-39128-14

SEP 6 - 1935

Mr. Starr get details.

1. 2. 3.
person calling stated that he was Mr. Gibney, that the person to be interviewed was then in his office, and that he had informed Gibney that he was well acquainted with Agent Starr and preferred to talk personally with that agent. The person calling then stated that the man in his office told him he lived out of town and would be in town again on Monday when he would telephone this office before calling to see Agent Starr.

Yesterday a man whom I believe you know of, namely, Major Charles E. Russell, called at this office and was interviewed by Agent Starr. Major Russell stated to Agent Starr that he was the author of the magazine article, that he was the man who talked with Agent O'Donnell from Mr. Gibney's office, and that his reason for being so cautious was that he did not want to be "put on the spot" by discussing the matter indiscriminately with some agent whom he did not know. Major Russell stated that the statements contained in the article which was published in Detective Fiction Weekly are absolutely correct as to facts, that whatever embellishments appear therein were merely added to make a better story, but that the substance is absolutely correct. The meeting referred to occurred, however, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and not in a mid-western city, and the man to whom the $10,000.00 a week offer was made is Major Russell himself.

Major Russell stated that the headquarters of the Al Capone syndicate have been shifted from Chicago to Brooklyn, and that the entire racket syndicate field, including vice, gambling, liquor and various other lines, is now controlled and directed by a man named Vito and two men named Totto of Brooklyn. They have associated with them many notorious racketeers, including "Dutch" Schultz, and the three men named are the heads of the syndicate. At their headquarters they have a group of young men, none of whom appear to be over twenty-four years of age, who are professional killers and whose activities are limited to performing that function for the syndicate. They have numerous henchmen, including young lawyers, doctors, and various other men of the professional type, as well as the usual gangster type. They receive a "cut" from all the racketeer operations from Chicago to the east coast and from Boston to below Philadelphia. Some time, possibly in April, they had Russell come to their meeting place and there in the presence of from twelve to fifteen men, including Vito, one of the Tottos, "Dutch" Schultz and others, made to him the proposition which is set out in the magazine article. Major Russell stated that
Director

August 3, 1935.

they are absolutely desperate, that they are fighting their battles to the wall, and that they feel something has to be done to curb the activities of the Department of Justice agents.

Agent Starr states that he has known Major Russell for a number of years and there has always been some doubt as to him. Russell claims to have been one of the more important men in charge of Military Intelligence operations in France and elsewhere in Europe during the World War. He has written magazine articles and possibly books about his various almost unbelievable exploits. In many instances it seems to be impossible to determine whether he is dealing with fact or fiction in his articles and talks. In addition to his writings he has frequently talked over the air and at various gatherings, and on such occasions he manages to create the impression that he actually directed the investigations whereof he speaks and that they are true happenings.

When Colonel Peter Traub was stationed at Governors Island, New York, he and Russell were very friendly and at that time Russell gave a series of lectures considered to be of a confidential nature on espionage and counter-espionage. These lectures were given in the Army Building and were attended by reserve and regular Army officers. Agent Starr attended practically all of the lectures and he states that so far as he could determine the instructions given were valuable and apparently based on a good knowledge of the subject or were the result of considerable reading. These lectures were illustrated by occasional stories of episodes occurring overseas, but as to the authenticity of these stories Agent Starr has no knowledge.

The officers of the Military Intelligence Division stationed on Governors Island, New York, have on many occasions been doubtful of Major Russell's background and have seriously questioned his right to insinuate that he occupied a position of responsibility in the Military Intelligence overseas during the World War. The Intelligence office here and in the War Department at Washington should have considerable information as to Major Russell.

Major Russell stated to Agent Starr that he knows you quite well, having become acquainted with you when "Billy Burns", as he called him, was the Director of the Bureau.
Agent Starr states that he is unable to form a definite opinion as to whether or not Russell has anything tangible to offer. In spite of his emphatic restatement of what appears in the magazine article and his claim of close contact with these underworld characters developed as a result of favors which he has been able to do for them from time to time, it appears that he, according to his own statement, attempted to expose them on the radio. It is somewhat difficult to reconcile these two attitudes. In addition to his verbal corroboration of the magazine article, he stated further to Agent Starr that the inside story of Al Capone, which was published in the newspapers some time ago, was written by him at Capone's request and with material furnished by Capone; that the purpose of writing the series of articles was to clear up to the satisfaction of the underworld the stories which were floating around regarding the so-called "mark of the rat" - the scar which appears on Capone's cheek. Russell stated that a man was sent here from Chicago to deliver to him an envelope which presumably contained money to reimburse him for having written these articles but that he declined to accept this envelope, stating that he had already been paid by the newspaper syndicate which published the articles. Russell further stated that the inside story of Frankie Yale, alias Frankie Yale, also was written by him with material furnished through underworld sources.

Russell was very emphatic in his statement that the underworld desires to "plant", if not possibly already successful in so doing, men in the Federal Bureau of Investigation or, as he terms it, the Department of Justice, and he stated that he was told by these underworld characters that they have available men who can meet all the requirements for appointment to a position in the Department.

The above are statements made as statements of fact by Russell. As against this, however, Agent Starr notes that there are times when there seems to be a lack of sincerity in Russell's statements. Occasionally he slightly changes the information which he furnishes.

Russell indicated that he is anxious to cooperate with the Bureau, that he would expect to make no money out of it, and that he sees a serious menace in the situation. He further indicated that if the Bureau will pay his expenses he will be perfectly willing to proceed to Washington to discuss this matter with you personally;
Director,

August 3, 1935.

otherwise, he will be glad to discuss it further with Agent Starr. The matter was left open to future contact inasmuch as Agent Starr informed Russell that this information would be transmitted direct to you and that thereafter Agent Starr would communicate with him.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Washington Field office for Special Agent in Charge J. M. Keith, marked "Personal and Confidential".

No further action will be taken in this matter pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC-Washington Field
RATANK
62-39128-14 August 25, 1935
RECORDED
PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. R. Whitley,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1402,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your personal and confidential letter of August 3, 1935 relating to the interview had by Special Agent George J. Starr with Major Charles E. Russell concerning the publication in the Detective Fiction Weekly magazine of May 6, 1935 of an article entitled "The 'X' Man", and to your letter of August 24, 1935 in the case entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is desired that you arrange immediately to have Special Agent Starr conduct a further interview with Major Russell for the purpose of obtaining all information in his possession concerning both of these matters. I do not consider it necessary at the present time for Major Russell to proceed to Washington and discuss this matter with me.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.
Washington Field Office, New York
Washington, D.C.

Special Agent in Charge,
New York, N. Y.

Mr. ALFRED G. CAPONE, with alias, et al;
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contuband out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

In connection with the above entitled investigation, attention is directed to the report submitted by Special Agent M. D. Traub, of this office, dated July 29, 1935. This office was advised today by the Nashville, Tennessee, office that the Sheriff at Kingsport, Tennessee, is holding Frank Guinan, parolee, 323 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Appropriate action has been taken by the Department whereby a parole warrant is being forwarded to the United States Marshal at Kingsport, Tennessee, so that Guinan may be taken into custody.

Guinan was convicted for forging a money order and sentenced to serve three years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. It is possible that Guinan is the individual who delivered to Mr. R. W. Mickas, Executive Editor, Real Detective Stories, 144 Madison Avenue, New York City, a manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in the United States Penitentiary", together with various newspaper clippings, photographs of purported inmates of the Atlanta Penitentiary, scenes of that institution, considerable correspondence and what are purported to be official records of that institution.

I am attaching hereeto a photograph of Frank Guinan, Atlanta Penitentiary 442307, which you are kindly requested to exhibit to Mr. Mickas in an effort to establish the identity of the individual who left the above described data with him.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Special Agent in Charge.
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: NASHVILLE

FRANK J. GUIMAN PAROLE VIOLATOR DEPARTMENT FURNISHING PAROLE VIOLATOR TO APPROPRIATE US MARSHAL COVERING KINGSTON, TENNESSEE ALSO NOTIFY SERVANT TO HOLD US WANTED AS PAROLE VIOLATOR FOR LEAVING BALTIMORE, MARYLAND WITHOUT PERMISSION WAS CONVICTED FOR FRAUDULENT POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDER AND RECEIVED SENTENCE OF THREE YEARS AT FEDERAL PENITENCIARY IS SUSPECTED AS BEING WANTED IN CONNECTION WITH CASE ENTITLED ALPHONSE GAPONE VS. REAL CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE US PENITENCIARY AT ATLANTA GEORGIA ORIGIN HERE AS FURNISHING PHOTOGRAPHS TO NEW YORK OFFICE IN END EICAR MAKE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL THOUGHT TO BE GUIMAN AND AUTHOR OF A MANUSCRIPT ENTITLED THE BIOGRAPHY OF AL CAPONE'S LIFE IN THE PENITENCIARY WHICH CONTAINS PHOTOGRAPHS OF PURPORTED ENSLAVES OF THE US PENITENCIARY AT ATLANTA SCENES OF THAT INSTITUTION AND WHAT ARE PURPORTED TO BE OFFICIAL RECORDS OF THE PENITENCIARY THESE DATA LEFT WITH R. E. NIGGEG EXECUTIVE EDITOR REAL DETECTIVE STORIES FOUR FOUR FOUR MALISON AVENUE NEW YORK CITY BY F. RAMBERT THREE TWO THREE NORTH FULTON AVENUE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND AT WHICH PLACE INVESTIGATION DISCLOSED NO ONE BY THAT NAME AS EVER RESIDING THERE BUT AS THE RESIDENCE OF GUIMAN SUGGEST IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW WITH GUIMAN CONCERNING HIS CONNECTIONS WITH ABOVE

KEITH FISH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DC 12-202616
RECEIVED AUG 19 1935
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED AUG 27 1935
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-39/28/16
Washington Field Office, Room 3132
Washington, D.C.

August 30, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. ALFRED BARONE, with alias,
Mr. J. R. HAWKINS, STURGIS W. OAKES
Conspiracy to Receive and Sell
Contraband out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

For your further information, in conducting investigation with
reference to one Frank O'Kane, who is being held by the Sheriff at Kingsport,
Tennessee, as a parole violator, on June 29, 1935, the Bureau notified the
Washington Field Office that on May 14, 1935, Mr. A. F. Nickens, Executive
Editor, Real Detective Stories, 144 Madison Avenue, New York City, delivered
to the New York Bureau office a manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al
Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", together with various newspaper
clippings, photographs of purported inmates of the United States Penitentiary
at Atlanta, scenes of that institution, considerable correspondence, and
what are purported to be official records of the penitentiary. Mr. Nickens
advised confidentially that these data had been left with him by a Mr. F.
Barrett, of 323 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, who had called to
sell the manuscript, and that he, Mr. Nickens, was referring the matter to
the Bureau for the reason that he believed that some of the papers were
official records of the United States Penitentiary.

Photostatic copies of the manuscript and the accompanying data
were submitted to the Department of Justice and a request has been received
from the Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. Stanley, that this material
be considered in connection with the investigation being conducted by the
Bureau in the above entitled case. Mr. Stanley has also requested information
regarding the identity of the author of the manuscript.

Accordingly, it is requested that your office institute an
immediate and discreet investigation regarding the antecedents and connections
of Barrett. Three copies of reports in this matter should be furnished the
Bureau.

RECORDED & INDEXED

AUG 27 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
AUG 21 1935 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
For your further information, investigation conducted by Special Agent M. L. Traub at Baltimore, Maryland, failed to locate anyone by the name of T. Barrett known or residing at 323 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. This address was a tracing made conducted by Mrs. Lillie Guinan, a widow and the mother of two children, Robert and Arthur. Investigation disclosed that Frank Guinan is an ex-convict having served a term in the Atlanta Penitentiary.举止里 interviewed, Mrs. Guinan stated that she never had anyone by the name of T. Barrett living at her house and that she had never heard of this person. She stated that her son, Frank Guinan did not know of any such person. No further information of value was obtained.

As indicated in my telegram to you of yesterday a photograph of Frank Guinan, Atlanta #42507, has been transmitted to the New York Office to be exhibited to Mr. Michael in an effort to ascertain whether or not Guinan is the individual who delivered the manuscript to Mr. Michael.

The file of the Washington Field Office does not reflect any other information which would be of value to you in conducting the investigation requested by telegram on August 19, 1935. Therefore, it is desired that you have an Agent interview Frank Guinan in an effort to establish whether or not he delivered the above described documents to Mr. Michael,

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.

FM: D38
62-2696
cc Bureau
New York
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

August 24, 1935

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to my personal and confidential letter to you dated August 3, 1935, relative to the investigative activity conducted by Special Agent George J. Starr of this office concerning article entitled "The 'I' Men" which appeared in the Detective Fiction Weekly Magazine published by the Frank A. Munsey Company of New York City, in the issue of May 4, 1935, in New York File No. 62-5552.

A review of this file and the above entitled matter indicates the possibility of Major Charles E. Russell having some knowledge concerning the U. S. Penitentiary matter. The letter of reference indicates that in addition to the article mentioned above, Major Russell has written a number of magazine articles and possibly books, relative to matters criminal and stated to Agent Starr that he had written the "inside story" of Al Capone at Capone's request, and from material furnished by Capone himself.

In view of Major Russell's interest in criminal activities, and alleged previous connection with Alphonse Capone, the Bureau is now being requested to consider the advisability of having Agent Starr again interview Major Russell for the purpose of determining whether he has any knowledge of the manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary" which was submitted to Mr. R. W. Dickman, Executive Editor, "Real Detective Stories", New York City, together with various newspaper clippings.
photographs of purported inmates of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, scenes of that institution, considerable correspondence, and what are purported to be official records of the Penitentiary. In the event Major Russell is questioned upon these points, it should also be determined whether he has any connection with [redacted], F. Barrett, and Frank Guinan, these three individuals having been mentioned in the above entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc - Washington Field

cc - N.Y. File No. 62-5556
Mr. E. Chitty,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
770 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,  
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your personal and confidential letter of August 3, 1935 relating to the
interview had by Special Agent George J. Jolly with  
Major Charles E. Russell concerning the publication in  
the Detective Fiction Weekly magazine of May 4, 1935  
of an article entitled "The "X" Men", and to your letter  
of August 24, 1935 in the case entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE  
with aliases, et al, Conspiracy to Receive and Send  
Contraband out of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

It is desired that you arrange immediately  
to have Special Agent Starr conduct a further interview  
with Major Russell for the purpose of obtaining all informa-
tion in his possession concerning both of these matters.  
I do not consider it necessary at the present time for  
Major Russell to proceed to Washington and discuss this  
matter with me.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

AUGUST 18, 1935

J. M. KEITH
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
933 W 20TH ST. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON D. C.

SHERIFF KINGSPO PROBATE COURT SHERIFF JUDGE ELIZABETH M. PAROLES 933 W 20TH ST.

AVENUE BALTIMORE MARYLAND AGENTAIN TO WANTED BY PROBATION OFFICER BALTIMORE

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

CHARGE: GOV'T.

506 MEDICAL ARTS BLDG.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

FO BUREAU

RECORDED

INDEXED

AUG 21 1935

AUG 27 1935

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Guinan arrested by Deputy Sheriff, Kingsport, Tennessee, on August 16, 1935, charged with drunkenness. Guinan said he left Baltimore, Maryland, without permission of the parole officer; he denies having written a biography of Al Capone's life while in the Federal Penitentiary, or being involved in a conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. Guinan was arrested driving a 1934 four-door Plymouth sedan, color green, metal plate 297, New Jersey License, property of Atlantic City, New Jersey, but he had letters proving that he had permission to drive the car any place he so desired. Guinan being held for the United States Marshal.

RUC

REFERENCE Letter from Washington Field dated August 20, 1935,

DETAILS Deputy Sheriff, George Pierce, Kingsport, Tennessee, advised that on August 16, 1935, he arrested Guinan on a charge of drunkenness and he later arrested his partner, Carl Crawford, on a similar charge; that Crawford was a known parole violator and was held for the United States Marshal and that he questioned Guinan about his criminal record. Guinan admitted he was sentenced to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1923, for three years for violation of the postal laws.

Pierce stated that Guinan called his girl friend, telephone number , residence .
Atlantic City, New Jersey, and that he also called his brother, name and telephone number unknown, at Baltimore, Maryland.

Pierce also advised he learned during the telephone call to Atlantic City that Guinan had permission from his girl friend to drive her four-year 1954 model Plymouth Sedan, color, green, serial number

New Jersey License

Frank J. Guinan, who gave his address as 303 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, advised that during January of 1935, he was sentenced by the Federal Judge at Manches, Virginia, to serve three years in the Federal Penitentiary for forgery of Post Office money orders; that in July of 1934 he received a parole and was instructed to report on the first of each month to the parole officer, Mr. Richard Edy, Baltimore, Maryland. Guinan advised he reported to the parole officer as required, on August 1, 1935, and a few days later went to Atlantic City, New Jersey, to see his girl friend, [redacted], that he visited her for a few days and proceeded to Buffalo, New York to seek employment at some steel mill which he heard was being constructed; that he remained in Buffalo for two nights and that on the second night he met Carl Crawford, another parolee, and that they decided to go to Kingsport, Tennessee, and from there he was going to Tampa, Florida, and arrange for his girl friend to open a beauty parlor there.

Guinan stated that he and his girl friend were planning to get married and he had permission to drive her Plymouth Sedan and he had letters in his possession establishing the fact that he had permission to drive the car, and he also had his girl friend's auto registration card.

Guinan stated he was formerly married to [redacted] but that when he was sent to the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia, his wife divorced him and the last he heard of her she was living at [redacted]; Baltimore, Maryland, but since obtaining the divorce, she has moved to either Kansas City or Chicago, and he has not heard from her since the time she moved.

Guinan related that a short time after he arrived at the Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, he was assigned to duty in the office of the record clerk and his duties were to take dictation and write forms letters for the signature of the record clerk and other officials at the penitentiary. A man by the name of Merriman was assigned to the record clerk's office and was assigned to take care of the files.

Guinan advised that while he was in the penitentiary, he wrote a small book, entitled "Rembrandt Man" which consisted of about 150 pages, but that he was refused permission to have it printed until his sentence had been served. Guinan said his book contained no photographs or any reference to official records, because all this would be cut out when the
book was censored by the officials at the penitentiary. According to Guinan's statement, no one is permitted to have a book or camera while they are in the penitentiary and no one is permitted to print anything about the official records and the officials make periodical inspections of all prisoners' books and personal effects.

Guinan denied writing anything about Al Capone or being a party to a conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, and he further stated that all prisoners who had any connections with Capone while he was in the Penitentiary, either lost their good time or were placed in that part of the Penitentiary known as "the hole." Guinan said that the only thing he heard of Capone's having smuggled into the penitentiary was silk underwear and money.

After Guinan received his parole during July of 1934, he was employed by his brother, Raymond Guinan, who operates a printing and stationary establishment at 217 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, until March of 1935.

Guinan stated he has been in New York City, New York, several times but that he has not been there since 1933. He denies knowing R. E. Michan, executive editor of the Real Detective Stories, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, New York, or F. Barrett, 355 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Guinan advised he has stayed at a rooming house on 37th Street, near Ninth Street, and at a rooming house on 191st Street near St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City, New York, but that he does not remember the names of the rooming houses nor the names of the persons in charge of them.

For the benefit of the Nashville Office, a description of Guinan is included in this report, which was furnished by Guinan and taken from observations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Frank J. Guinan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>35 years (Born Dec. 19, 1900, at Baltimore)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'9&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>125 pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Dark Brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Gray, or light blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Blem, apparently he never wears a hat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustache or beard</td>
<td>Clean shaved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teeth</td>
<td>Regular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scars</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peculiarities</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyeglasses</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>353 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Occupation</td>
<td>Private Secretary &amp; clerical work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital Status</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race</td>
<td>White</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Citizenship and nationality: American

Fingerprints: Fingerprinted at Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, 1935, by WJ Kingsport, Texas on August 19, 1935

49507 Atlanta Penitentiary

Photographed at Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

Relatives

Father: dead
Mother: Mrs. Lillie Guinan, Mother, 335 E.
Fulton Ave., Baltimore, Md.

Brothers: Edward Guinan, 5200 Oakford Ave.
Baltimore, Maryland

Raymond Guinan, 456 East 32nd St.
Baltimore, Maryland

Leo Guinan, 1032 Waltham Ave.,
Baltimore, Md.

Albert Guinan, probably 328 North Fulton Ave, Baltimore, Md.

Friends

Mount Carmel, Pennsylvania

Claremont, California

Tampa, Florida

Stovall Building, Tampa, Florida.

Education: 2 years high school, Business college

Criminal Record: Sentenced January, 1935, by Federal Judge Roanoke, Virginia, to Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, for 5 years, for forgery of Post Office Money Orders. Received a parole July, 1936.

Guinan claims that the property of 328 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, is the property of his mother, Lillie Guinan, and that it is an apartment house.

Guinan is being held by the Sheriff of Sullivan County at Kingsport, Tennessee, for the United States Marshal.
GJSEL
62-5552

September 10, 1935

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, NW,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES
PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the letter from this office
to the Bureau, dated August 24, 1935, and the reply thereto which
was contained in personal and confidential letter from the Director
dated August 29, 1935.

In accordance with the instructions contained
in the Bureau letter, Special Agent George J. Starr of this office
interviewed Major Charles E. Russell regarding the above matter.
Major Russell stated that he was not the author of the article
which was submitted to Real Detective Stories entitled "The
Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary," sup-
posed to have been written by F. W. Barrett, Baltimore, Md. The name
of Barrett was mentioned, but brought no response or reaction from
Major Russell, who apparently was not at all familiar with the
name. He could offer no information as to who might write an ar-
ticle of that nature, but expressed the belief that it might be
an article more or less concocted by someone having some super-
fi cial knowledge of the general situation.

Very truly yours,

R. W. Whitley
Assistant Director

cc: Washington Field
Nashville

SEP 13 1935 Special Agent in Charge.
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Dear Sirs:

Friday noon, April 29th, 1935, I called on Mr. Mickam with a manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", and being advised Mr. Mickam was not in the city, and you were not expected back before an hour, I took the liberty to place the manuscript and records and photographs, etc., with the young lady with whom I conversed regarding the possibility of the story's acceptance by Real Detective Story Magazine. At the time I informed her it was compulsory I return to Chicago before the following day, in order that I may delve my purple report in person and for that reason could not remain, since I was depending primarily on free transportation home.

In order that you may better comprehend the story I give you a brief outline of its origin. While incarcerated in Atlanta I was secretary to the Record Clerk. In such position I had access to all correspondence and records, and was cognizant of every incident that occurred within the walls, not alone concerning Capone, but confidential matters between the prison and the Department of Justice in Washington. Recognizing my position Capone bid for and obtained my services as his prison secretary, even purchasing and giving to me a typewriter to use in the evenings with which to do his correspondence. Naturally, I was aware of every thought and
In the daily mail, the report of any significant occurrence has been overlooked, since I made it my duty to note all incidents and write them out to a place where I could obtain them upon my release. Knowing as I did that I would not return to Al's prison as far as reckoning was concerned... Any question you desire answered I would be glad to answer. Of course, I am still on parole and as a parolee forbidden to write of the institution, its inmates or officials. To wait until my parole expires may be too late to be of interest to the public since Al is due to go before the Parole Board in September. The article by Hearst (Saturter Column) dealt with you is a paid article and a gross fabrication, which the manuscript proves false. The desire to sell this information arises from the fact that imprisonment is part of the question. If it is worth anything to you — I shall be glad to discuss it either personally or by mail.

Very truly yours,

565 W. Fulton Avenue

May 10, 1935

Mr. R. W. McKinlay,
Editor, New Magazine,
464 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. McKinlay:

I trust you have had an opportunity to read the
am about to ask you to do me a favor in a private capacity, and taking into consideration the fact that a new application for you personally is now pending addressed for you by Mr. H. A. T. I think a better opportunity as far as public interest is concerned will arise. It was necessary to telephone in order that I might make arrangements regarding an appointment in New York which is essential, of course, in the disposal of the only of the story. I have every confidence in your discretion, and sincerely believe that it would be to the financial advantage of any publisher to run the story as it is. This, of course, is entirely up to the publisher, he may alter or revise it as he sees fit, excepting, of course, falsifying facts. Such revision of facts would naturally tend to weigh the authenticity of the biography, and it now is absolutely and entirely true.

So in conclusion I would suggest you inform me as early as you conveniently can just what your decision is concerning the matter. The question of its being obtained should be a concern of mine, and being a paralysed and not desirous of inflicting unnecessary punishment, I do not fear the consequence of its publication even if there is no proof as to how it was conveyed from the Institution in Atlanta.

Please be kind enough to write me the early part of the week so that we may go on. I shall thank you very sincerely.

322 N. Fulton Avenue

Yours,

-5-
In my last letter I assured you of my willingness to avoid unnecessary delay in disposing of my manuscript left with you. (Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlantic Penitentiary). I would greatly appreciate an assurance from you before June 1st, 1949, that you have made any request for the same, because I have two prospective publishers and I have my work that I still have the manuscript and records in their hands about June 15th. As I fail to sell it to either:

Any remarks will be timely, and since the manuscript and records have been in your possession more than a month, I feel you must have reached a conclusion concerning your desire in the matter.

Please write me by May 15th the date mentioned just what course I must take in the event you do not find the article suitable for your publication.

Yours,

Mr. Fulton, Jr.

Mr. Miculek was reluctant to part with these letters, but it is believed that he will furnish the originals to this office to be photostated in any event. The Bureau requests the same.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE.

At Baltimore, Md., will contact the express agency to ascertain the facts of the receipt by F. Barrett, 325 North Fulton Avenue, of the manuscript which was forwarded to him via
Reference is made to letter from this office dated August 3, 1935, and Bureau reply thereto contained in personal and confidential letter from the Director dated August 29, 1935. Major Charles E. Russell was interviewed by Special Agent George J. Starr of this office, and furnished to Agent Starr information to the effect that the present headquarters of the so-called "Capone Syndicate", controlling racketeering in the Middle West and East, is located in Brooklyn, N.Y., near the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

He made a rough diagram showing the Lane Democratic Club on York Street, and stated that this is a hangout for some of the minor members of the organization; that two of the so-called "big shots" live on York Street; one of whom, known to him as "Mike", lives on the same side of the street as the Lane Democratic Club is located and a block or so south, while another one, known to him as "Charlie", lives on the opposite side of the street some distance north of the location of the Lane Democratic Club. The Lane Democratic Club is located at about the middle of the block, and according to Major Russell, the actual headquarters of the Syndicate is located in the premises occupied by an ice cream parlor on either one of the two streets between which the Lane Democratic Club is located and at the corner of the street east of Sands Street and parallel thereto. He stated that this location would be identified by the fact that diagonally across the street, in the middle of the block, would be found an Italian restaurant run by an individual who is supposed to be a Count. Major Russell also stated that a favorite hangout for these people is in a grill or cafe, the name of which is the "Seashell" or some similar name.
Director
62-5556
9-10-35

Special Agents Starr and Bryan Farrell of this office drove through the territory included in Major Russell's description for the purpose of checking whether or not there is any indication of the accuracy of the addresses furnished. The agents found that the Lane Democratic Club is located at 200 York Street, telephone, Cumberland 6-9576, and it is situated between Gold and Charles Streets. The agents then drove along Gold Street, and at the corner of Gold and Nassau Streets found the Nassau Ice Cream Parlor. Nassau Street continues on into the Bridge Plaza, and located next to the ice cream parlor are some very well-built garages. Both of these facts corroborate what was mentioned by Major Russell in endeavoring to designate the exact location to Agent Starr. The Italian restaurant, however, which was supposed to be located diagonally across the street, was not observed by the agents. Following the street around the Navy Yard wall, agents found that the Sea Grill was located in approximately the location described by Major Russell, at the corner of North Elliott Street and Flushing Avenue.

As to the operations of these people, Major Russell stated that as far as he knows, these men do not themselves participate in any activities such as handling "hot" bonds or jewelry or operating any vice or gambling establishments. They do, however, completely control the so-called 'protection' racket. They have divided the entire Middle West and East into districts, and the City of New York is also divided into districts, and the people operating in the various criminal activities in these districts do so with the permission of the Syndicate and in accordance with the dictates of the Syndicate. Disputes between various operators of illegal activities in the districts, or disputes between contiguous districts are settled by this Syndicate, and practically daily meetings are held by the heads of the Syndicate in the premises in which the above-mentioned ice cream parlor is located. It is impossible to operate any of the profitable rackets without the sanction of this Syndicate, and the revenue of the Syndicate is derived from the cut which it takes on all revenue from such activities.

Major Russell states that the members of the Syndicate have no trouble getting things which they want. For example, he mentioned in confidence that when he expressed a desire to obtain a nice fox neck piece for his daughter, he obtained one through one of the members of this Syndicate for an amount far below its actual value. More recently, he states, he was approached by a certain Sheriff of New Jersey, whose name he did not disclose, but
who is about sixty-five years of age and is shortly to be married, who desired to obtain a diamond bracelet for his intended bride, stating that he would like to get something worth about $10,000 and would pay therefor about $2,500. Major Russell states that he spoke to one of the members of the Syndicate, possibly either Mike or Charlie, and was told that the word would be sent out that such an article was wanted, and that as soon as it was available, it would be delivered to Major Russell. The latter states, however, that he informed them that he had no desire to handle the article and that when the article was obtained, if they notified him, he would bring their representative to the prospective purchaser or vice versa.

Agent inquired further of Major Russell whether or not he had any information to indicate that this Syndicate actually handled any "hot" bonds or securities at the premises where they have their headquarters, and he stated that they did not. Continuing along this line of conversation, however, he stated that somewhere on in New York City is located a detective agency operated by a man named who claims to have some very good contacts and supposedly does some work for the Standard Oil and Vacuum Oil Companies. One of his employees or associates is a man named , commonly known as . This , according to Major Russell, has approached him on three different occasions regarding the possibility of disposing of some "hot" bonds or securities. However, Major Russell states he never went into any details of the matter, has absolutely no knowledge of the nature of the securities of which this man was trying to dispose, and does not know whether all three conversations pertained to the same lot of securities or whether these were three different transactions.

With reference to the financial activities of the Syndicate, Major Russell stated that the Syndicate is at the present time financing the construction of a large, glass-enclosed club or cafe, which is to be located on the bottom of the ocean somewhere near Miami, Fla., where the guests will be surrounded by marine life visible through the glass walls while they partake of refreshment, amusement and entertainment inside the glass-enclosed night club.

Agent Starr noted two discrepancies in the information furnished by Major Russell. He stated that there were
Director
62-5556
9-10-35

unlisted telephones in the premises occupied by the ice cream parlor, which premises served as headquarters for the Syndicate. This is not substantiated by the Brooklyn Address Telephone Directory.

During the previous interview, Major Russell stated to Agent Starr that after he had written the life of Capone, upon the latter's instructions, for the purpose of clearing up in the minds of the underworld and Capone's friends and enemies the reason for the scar on Capone's face, Capone sent to him by one of his henchmen an envelope which presumably, according to Major Russell, contained money to compensate him for having written the article. He stated, however, that he declined to accept this envelope, as he had been adequately compensated when he sold the story to the press.

During the course of the more recent interview, passing reference was made to this incident, and on this occasion Major Russell stated that the envelope contained, as he termed it, "ten grand", meaning, of course, $10,000. In connection with the above discrepancy, Agent Starr states that during the previous interview, it was made very clear by Major Russell that he had not seen the contents of the letter; therefore, could only presume that it contained money.

Major Russell promised to get in touch with Agent Starr at a future date in the event that he picked up any further information. The agent states that Major Russell appeared to be slightly disappointed that he had not been invited to Washington to be interviewed there or possibly here by the Director, although he stated to the agent that he was quite willing to discuss these matters with the agent, for the reason that he has known the agent for a number of years.

It is Major Russell's opinion that it will take a very clever agent to work in with these people, but that possibly it could be done by someone who looked the part and who could hang around the Sea Grill. He also suggested the possibility of taps on the telephones located in the premises where the ice cream parlor is.

No further investigation is being undertaken with reference to the activities of the Syndicate described by Major Russell, pending receipt of instructions from the Bureau.

A copy of this letter is being forwarded to the Washington Field Office for the attention of Special Agent in Charge J. E. Keith, marked Personal and Confidential.

Very truly yours,

cc: Washington Field

R. Whitley, Special Agent in Charge
Room 1403,
570 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

October 25, 1939

SIR: O. C.
LS-6068

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHEXSE CAPOER, P. H., et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED
STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent F. E. Wright dated at New York City, September 23, 1939, in the above entitled matter, relative to the correspondence received from F. Barrett by R. E. Nickum, Editor, "Real Detective Story Magazine", 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

There are forwarded herewith photostatic copies of the three original pieces of correspondence received by Mr. Nickum from F. Barrett, copies of which are being retained in the New York file of this case.

Very truly yours,

F. E. WRIGHT
Special Agent in Charge

3 Enclosures

62-28993

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 15 1935 A. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ______________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): Bureau of ______ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-39/28-24
Director,

I have the report of Agent F.E. Flight relative to the contraband out of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. I hope the manuscript positive to be the story of Al Capone's life in the United States Penitentiary. I propose to live in the manuscript to be the story of Al Capone's life in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

I hope you will be able to see the authors of the manuscript.

Mr. T.S. Smith

October 19, 1935.

Washington
Bureau of Prisons
Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
December 18, 1935.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMB

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al; Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband out of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

During a telephonic conversation with Mr. Hickey, Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Washington Field Office, in connection with another matter, I inquired of him as to the progress that was being made in the above-entitled case and as to whether Agent Traub, who is working on the case in Baltimore, Maryland, has been successful in locating the author of the manuscript concerning Alphonse Capone's life in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

Mr. Hickey stated he had received no report from Agent Traub on this case recently but that he believes Traub is still endeavoring to locate the author. I informed him that the Bureau is anxious to complete this investigation at an early date. Mr. Hickey stated that he would make a notation thereof and would instruct Agent Traub to give same early attention.

Respectfully,

E. F. Emerich
E. F. Emerich.

John Edgar Hoover
Director
It is not felt that this case has received the attention it should receive. There are leads outstanding in the reports of 7/30/35 and 9/22/35, which have not been covered or reported on. Your attention is directed to Bureau letter dated November 18th, asking that you give this case expeditious attention.

This case will be followed up by Agent Trumb, and he will be instructed to give it prefered attention.

Washington Field Office,
Inspector J. S. Ragan.
December 30, 1935.

INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 7 1936
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT No. 1

At WASHINGTON, D. C.

REPORT MADE AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE WHEN SLAIN

1/4/35

PERIOD FOR WHICH AWARD IS AUTHORIZED

11/16-12/26/35

AMOUNT AWARD

$50

CAPTURED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ALPHABET CAPONE, with alias(es), et al;

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Railway Express Agency unable to locate record of shipment for F. Barrett, 383 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Md., about June 26, 1935. U. S. Probation Officer interviewed advises Frank J. Guinan, a prisoner in the Atlanta Penitentiary, wrote story, "Remember Me," and furnishes specimen of Guinan's handwriting which is quite similar to writing of F. Barrett. Guinan's residence is 383 N. Fulton Avenue also. F. Barrett thought to be alias of Frank J. Guinan.

REFERENCE:


DETAILS:

AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND:

A thorough search of the records of the Railway Express Agency, Baltimore, Maryland was made by Mr. J. B. McLaughlin, Chief Clerk, but no record could be found of an express shipment or parcel on or about June 26, 1935 from Carl Brant in New York City to F. Barrett, 383 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. McLaughlin stated that no accurate record is kept by his office of incoming shipments and that it is quite possible that a shipment may come through without a record of the same being kept at his office.

Agent interviewed Mr. Richard Eddy, U. S. Probation Officer at Baltimore, who personally knows Frank J. Guinan, who is a prisoner in the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. Mr. Eddy states Guinan has informed him of

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED

JAN 7 - A.M.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

JAN 10, '36

JAN 7 - A.M.

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

2 - Bureau
2 - Atlanta
2 - New York
2 - Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED

62 39 123 - 26

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1936

62 39 123 - 26

JAN 7 - A.M.

JAN 10, '36
writing a story "Remember Me", and that while Guinan was a prisoner in the Atlanta Penitentiary (prior to his parole) was a stenographer or secretary to the record clerk of the institution, handling most of the prison correspondence. He states Guinan was paroled and came to Baltimore for a while and lived with his mother, Mrs. Lillie Guinan, 533 E. Fulton Avenue. Guinan was associating with one Carl Crawford, also an ex-parolee and probable parole violator from another district. He states that when Frank J. Guinan and Carl Crawford were arrested at Kingsport, Tennessee, they were both held for the U. S. Marshal, and that both Guinan and Crawford were returned to the Penitentiary. He states that Guinan went to the Atlanta Penitentiary, but that he is not certain what prison Crawford was sent to, and that he is not sure that Crawford was the prisoner's correct name. Guinan wrote Mr. Eddy from the Kingsport City Jail on several occasions, blaming Carl Crawford in being instrumental with causing his arrest.

Mr. Eddy was of the opinion that F. Barrett was an alias of Frank J. Guinan, since the duties of "F. Barrett" as described in his letter to the Real Detective Story Magazine, dated April 29, 1935 stating in part:

"In order that you may better comprehend the story I give you a brief outline of its origin. While incarcerated in Atlanta I was secretary to the Record Clerk. In such position I had access to all correspondence and records and was cognizant of every incident that occurred within the walls, not alone concerning Capone, but confidential matters between the prison and the Department of Justice in Washington.

Mr. Eddy states that the duties of Frank J. Guinan when in the Atlanta Penitentiary were reported to be stenographer or secretary to the Record Clerk; that Frank J. Guinan made his home after his release at 533 E. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, where his mother still resides.

Mr. Eddy furnished Agent with six pages of a letter written by Frank J. Guinan to him from the Kingsport City Jail, Kingsport, Tennessee and the writing of Guinan is quite similar to the letter written by "F. Barrett" on May 27, 1935. A photostatic copy of this and other letters written by "F. Barrett" were forwarded to the Washington Field Office by the New York Office on 10/14/35. The letters with the exception of the one written on May 27, 1935 were forwarded.

The Washington Field Office is requesting the Laboratory to make an examination of the letter written by F. Barrett on May 27, 1935 to the Real Detective Story Magazine in New York, and the letter of Frank J. Guinan to U. S. Probation Officer Eddy at Baltimore be examined for the purpose of ascertaining whether Guinan wrote the letter signed F. Barrett. Since the writing of Guinan and Barrett look quite similar, and both of these persons
are reported to have lived at the same address in Baltimore, and both persons are reported to have written stories and occupied similar positions in the Atlanta Penitentiary in the Record Office, this examination appears necessary.

For the information of the Atlanta Office, not receiving previous reports in this matter: Sometime in May, 1935, one "F. Barrett" called at the Real Detective Story Magazine, 666 Madison Avenue, New York City, offering to sell a manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", supporting the same with newspaper clippings, photographs of inmates of the penitentiary, sketches of the institution, correspondence, and what appeared to be official records of the penitentiary. "F. Barrett" gave his address as 328 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and wrote letters supposedly from the Baltimore address to the publishers in New York. The manuscript was returned to "F. Barrett" supposedly by the express company. Investigation at the Fulton Street address in Baltimore was made, and this was found to be the residence of Frank J. Guinan, now in the Atlanta Penitentiary. No "F. Barrett" could be found to have ever lived here. Guinan, who was on parole from the Atlanta Penitentiary, was later arrested at Kingsport, Tennessee, with one Carl Crawford. Both were held for the U. S. Marshal. Guinan was returned to the Atlanta Penitentiary. Crawford's place of confinement is also thought to be the Atlanta Penitentiary.

A comparison of the description of F. Barrett, set forth in report of Special Agent F. E. Wright of the New York Office dated 9/23/35, and with the description of Frank J. Guinan in report of Agent Truett E. Rowe, Nashville, Tennessee, dated 8/27/35 appears close. They are as follows:

**F. Barrett**

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<th>Age</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Straight, brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Unknown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Boyish, weak-looking face</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>328 N. Fulton Ave, Balto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Frank J. Guinan**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5'7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Dark brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes</td>
<td>Gray or light blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
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<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Baldy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Features</td>
<td>Clean shaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence</td>
<td>328 N. Fulton Ave., Balto.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Efforts will be made to obtain a recent photograph of Guinan from the Atlanta Penitentiary, also a photograph of Carl Crawford, in order that the same may be submitted to the Real Detective Story Magazine by the New York Office to learn whether Guinan was the person who presented the manuscript, or whether he sent Carl Crawford into the offices of the editor of the publication.
Agent conducted further discreet inquiry in the vicinity of 285 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland which is the address of Mrs. Lillie Guinan, mother of Frank J. Guinan, but no information could be ascertained as to "F. Barrett."

**UNDEVELOPED LEADS:**

**Atlanta Office:**

Will interview Frank J. Guinan at the Atlanta Penitentiary. (Investigation should be held in abeyance until laboratory report is received.) In any event, Guinan should be questioned as to the identity of "F. Barrett" who received mail at his Baltimore residence. Should Guinan admit he is Barrett, ascertain disposition of manuscript and documents referred to above. Question Guinan as to the identity of Carl Crawford, and whether Crawford roomed with him at the Fulton Street address in Baltimore. Obtain recent photograph of Guinan, and also of Crawford, if available, sending same to New York Office.

**New York Office:**

Upon receipt of photographs from the Atlanta Office of Frank J. Guinan and Carl Crawford will exhibit the same to the proper persons at the Real Detective Story Magazine, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

- PENDING -
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

January 7, 1936.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, etc. CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

There is enclosed herewith a six page letter written by one Frank J. Guinan, a Federal prisoner, to Mr. Richardiddy, U. S. Probation Officer at Baltimore, Maryland. A photostatic copy of another letter, written by one F. Barrett to a Mr. Hixman of the Real Detective Story Magazine, dated May 27, 1935 is also enclosed. It is requested that an examination be made of these letters for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were written by the same person.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
Special Agent in Charge.
Laboratory Report

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.

Case: CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND

Number: 60-0128-27

OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Specimens:

60-0128-27-A One photostatic copy of a letter to a Mr. Mickman beginning,

"Having heard nothing from you since my . . . ."

B One six page letter to Mr. Eddy from a Frank J. Quinlan

beginning, "I do not yet feel quite well enough to make . . . ."

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office, Washington, D. C.

Date received: Sep 1-9-56 1:25 P.M.

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination: Identical

Examination by: Major (2)

Barrett

Know - dear make I not rem $k

Know - dear make I at remin

Know - script ere a before BB

Know - the read and man Ca

Know - my thing

Know -
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Specimens:
62-39128-27-A One photostatic copy of a letter to Mr. Nickman beginning, "Having heard nothing from you since my ...
   B One six page letter to Mr. Eddy from Frank J. Guinan beginning, "I do not yet feel quite well enough to make ...

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office, Washington, D. C.
Date received: 1-9-36 1:25 P.M.
Examination requested: Document
Result of examination: [Handwritten: 1]
Examination by: Pickering (1)

A婕您 advise 你^

B是 I suppress ... yours...
Identical
Laboratory Report

CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

Specimens:
62-39128-27 A One photostatic copy of a letter to a Mr. Michman beginning
"Having heard nothing from you since my ***.
"
62-39128-27 B One six page letter to Mr. Eddy from a Frank J. Guinan
beginning, "I do not yet feel quite well enough to make***.

Examination requested by: Washington Field Off.
Date received: 1-9-36 1:25 PM cph
Examination requested: Document
Result of examination: 1/13

Examination by: Blackburn
Identical
January 14, 1936

RECORDED
62-39186-92

Special Agent in Charge, Washington, D.C.


Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above entitled matter and received in the Bureau January 9, 1936.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure: #875974

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

JAN 15 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Laboratory Report

January 14, 1936

Conspiracy to receive and send Contraband out of the United States Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia.

Specimens: 62-39128-26:
A. One photostatic copy of a letter to a Mr. Nickman, beginning "Having heard nothing from you since my---".
B. One six page letter to Mr. Eddy from a Frank J. Guinan beginning "I do not yet feel quite well enough to make---".

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office, Washington, D. C.

Date received: 1-9-36

Examination requested: Document

Result of examination: Examination by: Pickering

It is the opinion of the examiner, from a comparison of the photostatic copy of a letter to Mr. Nickman and the six page letter to Mr. Eddy, that these two letters were written by the same person.
January 20, 1956

Special Agent in Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, VITO ALANIZ, ET AL.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA,
GEORGIA.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent M.D.
Treub dated at Washington, D. C. January 4, 1956, setting out an
undeveloped lead for your Office to interview Frank J. Quinan,
at the Atlanta Penitentiary. You were requested to hold this
lead in abeyance until a laboratory report was received.

There is being transmitted herewith a copy of the
laboratory report, mentioned in the report of Special Agent
M. D. Treub.

It is requested that the necessary investigation
be conducted by your Office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Special Agent In Charge.

[Stamp] 62-39128
Federal Bureau of Investigation
JAI 21 1956
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This Case Originated At
ATLANTA

REPORT MADE AT
Atlanta

DATE WHEN MADE
2-6-36

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE
2-6-36

REPORT MADE BY
W. M. BOYD

CHARACTER OF CASE
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Frank Joseph Guinan, No. 22507, U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., advised that he knows nothing of instant manuscript or of anyone by the name of P. Barrett. Guinan advised that Carl Crawford served a sentence in the United States Industrial Reformatory, Chillicothe, Ohio, but that the present whereabouts of Crawford are unknown. Photograph of Guinan secured.

- P -

REFERENCE:

DETAILS:

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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2-Bureau
2-Washington Field
2-New York
2-Cincinnati
2-Atlanta

COPIES DESTROYED

62 59128-29

FEB 10 1936

FEB 12 1936

8:10 A.M.
Agent interviewed Frank Joseph Guinan, U. S. P. 42507, who stated that he knows absolutely nothing concerning the preparation or attempted sale of any manuscript dealing with the prison activities of Alphonse Capone; that informant has never furnished any information regarding Capone to anyone else; that informant knows of no one by the name of F. Barrett and has never used this alias himself.

Continuing, Guinan stated that 323 N. Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, is the address of his mother, with whom he resided during his period of parole, but that he is unable to explain the use of this address in connection with instant matters. Informant stated that if he had attempted to sell any manuscript that he would have been smart enough not to have used his mother's address.
Guinan stated that he knew all about the nature of this Agent's inquiry, because on August 18, 1935, an "agent of the Department of Justice" had interviewed informant in the City Jail at Kingsport, Tennessee, regarding informant's connection with a manuscript dealing with Capone's confinement in the Atlanta Penitentiary, and that informant had advised this particular agent that he (Guinan) knew nothing of the manuscript in question.

Guinan further stated that he had not been treated fairly by the Government on the matter of violating his parole and that consequently he did not intend to talk about anything.

Regarding Carl Crawford, informant stated that Crawford was returned as a parole violator to the U. S. Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, last September and was released from that institution in December, 1935; that informant knows nothing concerning the present whereabouts of Crawford, who has never served time in the Atlanta Penitentiary; that Crawford is illiterate and can hardly write, and that Crawford never resided at 323 North Fulton Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland.

A photograph of Frank Joseph Guinan was secured from the Prison Records and is being forwarded to the New York City Office with copies of instant report.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

The NEW YORK CITY OFFICE is requested to display the photograph of Frank Joseph Guinan to the editors of the Real Detective Story Magazine to determine whether Guinan is the person who presented instant manuscript to the editors for publication.

The CINCINNATI OFFICE will secure a photograph of Carl Crawford from the Record Office of the U. S. Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, and forward said photograph to the New York City Office in order that the picture of Crawford may also be displayed to the editors of the Real Detective Story Magazine. For the information of the Cincinnati Office, Crawford was sentenced in the U. S. District Court at Roanoke, Virginia, and it appears probable that he was sentenced on or about January 4, 1935.
F. O. Box 766
Cincinnati, Ohio

February 11, 1936

Mr. Joseph V. Sanford, Superintendent,
U. S. Industrial Reformatory,
Chillicothe, Ohio.

Dear Mr. Sanford:

In connection with an investigation presently being conducted by this office, we desire to secure the photograph of one CARY CRAIFORD. We have received information indicating that he was sentenced in the U. S. District Court at Roanoke, Va., to your institution. The date of this sentence is not definitely known, but it was probably about January 4, 1933. We are further informed that he was paroled from the Reformatory and was returned as a Parole Violator about September, 1935 and released about December, 1935.

From the above information will you please endeavor to identify the inmate in question and if he can be identified, will you please furnish me with a picture of this individual together with the correct information as to his sentence at the Reformatory.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CONNELLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-39/22-30
Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.
FEB 13, 1936
F. O. Box #766  
Cincinnati, Ohio

February 15, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,  
New York, N.Y.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, et al.,  
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND  
OUT OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent  
W. K. Bott dated at Atlanta, Ga., 2-6-36 in the above entitled  
case.

In accordance with the lead in this report, there  
have been secured from the United States Industrial Reformatory  
at Chillicothe, Ohio, a photograph of one CARL CRAWFORD, which  
is transmitted to your office herewith, in order that it may be  
displayed to the Editors of the Real Detective story magazine.

For your further information the records of the  
Reformatory indicate that Crawford was received there January 6, 1934  
from Roanoke, Va., to serve a term of 18 months for counterfeiting  
postal money orders. He had been sentenced on January 2, 1934.  
Crawford was released conditionally on 5-15-35; re-committed as  
a conditional release violator 8-31-35 and was discharged 10-15-35  
by expiration of sentence.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

CC Bureau  
Atlanta  
Washington, D.C.
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: Alphonse Capone, w.a., et al
Conspiracy to receive and
send contraband out of the
U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga.

February 18, 1936

Dear Sir:

Incident to an investigation conducted by
Special Agent F. J. McArdle of this office, in an endeavor to
identify photographs of criminals with a person who, in May of
1935, endeavored to sell a manuscript to Robert W. Mickam,
editor-in-chief of the Real Detective Story Magazine, 444
Madison Avenue, New York City, Agent McArdle learned of Mr. Mickam's
great interest in the work of the Bureau.

Mr. Mickam for whom Agent McArdle, at one time,
wrote, and who is presently friendly with author friends of
Agent McArdle, was particularly interested in the F.B.I. Law
Enforcement Bulletin, and the possibility of obtaining photographs
of fugitives sought by the Bureau, apparently, with the idea in mind
of publishing a Rogue's Gallery of Fugitives in the Real Detective
Story Magazine.

Special Agent McArdle advises that he
explained to Mr. Mickam the nature of the F.B.I. Law Enforcement
Bulletin, something of its purpose and its achievements, and made
known to Mr. Mickam that it is a publication printed for the
circularization among law enforcement agencies throughout the country.
Mr. Mickam expressed the intention of communicating with the
Director, having as his objective being placed upon the Bureau's
mailing list to receive the F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin.

Agent McArdle advised Mr. Mickam that that
was the procedure to be followed and agreed to allow Mr. Mickam to
mention in the latter's intended communication to the Director
the fact that Special Agent McArdle had explained something of the
nature and purpose of the F.B.I. Law Enforcement Bulletin.
Letter to Bureau
February 18, 1936

This agent informs me that his conversation with Mr. Mickam, in addition to that pertaining to the above mentioned investigation, was limited entirely to an explanation of the purpose of the F. B. I. Law Enforcement Bulletin and the material that makes up its contents. Other than to advise Mr. Mickam that the Bulletin was a law enforcement publication, Special Agent McArdle advises that he did not discuss the Bureau's policy regarding this or other publications.

Very truly yours,

R. WHITNEY
Special Agent in Charge
FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

REPORT MADE AT:
NEW YORK CITY

DATE WHEN MADE: 1/19/36
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/19/36
REPORT MADE BY: W. J. McAndrew

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

On 1/19/36, Special Agent F. E.炙, of the Atlanta, Ga. District, furnished
photographs of Frank Joseph Quimby and Carl Crawford; failed to identify
pictures with individual names. In May 1936, offered for publication
manuscript entitled "Biography of Gage's Life in Atlanta Backwoods".

AT NEW YORK

On February 15, 1936, we visited the offices of
ROBERT W. MICKAM, Editor, Real Detective Story Magazine, 404 Madison
Avenue, New York City, and displayed the photographs of FRANK QUIMBY
and Carl Crawford in an effort to have Mr. MICKAM, Miss Ruth Williams,
and Mrs. Abrams, who were shown also, identify the persons.

REFERENCE:

Reports of Special Agents F. E. Bosty,
Atlanta, Ga., 2/6/36; M. L. B. Dunn,
Washington, D.C., 1/4/36 and Letter to
Special Agent in Charge, J. T. Connclley, Cincinnati, O., 1/20/36.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO:

Bureau
Cincinnati (information)
2 Wash. Field
1 Atlanta
2 N.York

RECORDED AND INDEXED
FEB 21 1936
FEB 20 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ROUTES TO:

FILE 65-5652 afoe

JACKETED:
FEB 28 1936

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
shown in the photograph with the individual was in May of 1935 and endeavor to sell to the Real Detective Story Magazine a manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in Atlanta Penitentiary". MR. MICKAM admitted that his recollection of the "would-be author" was very hazy and MISS SILVERMAN and MISS POLLACK also admitted that their recollections were vague. The persons mentioned above were inclined to the belief that the photograph of CARL CRAWFORD does not resemble the "would-be author" sought in the current investigation. Their opinion concerning the possibility that FRANK GUINAM might have been the one who attempted to sell the above mentioned manuscript was less positive than that it was CRAWFORD, however, they were inclined to the belief that GUINAM is not the individual sought.

The three persons interviewed by the writer while not positive that the pictures shown them are not of the individual sought in the current investigation, they are inclined to the belief that the picture of CRAWFORD, and that of GUINAM are not pictures of the person who visited the Real Detective Story Magazine office in May of 1935, and left there the manuscript mentioned above.

There being no further investigative action to be conducted by the New York office, this report is

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN
April 21, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. ED

Ref: JOHN PATTON

NOTE

In connection with the investigation conducted by Mr. Somerville while at Miami, Florida, it was originally ascertained that the Karpie contact in Florida was a former Mayor of Harvard, Illinois whose name was not known. Subsequent to that first information which was received on March 3, 1936, investigation was conducted by the Chicago, Illinois office which disclosed that John Patton was the former Mayor of Harvard, Illinois and had been for approximately twenty-five years. He was originally termed "The Boy Mayor." Information was further obtained which indicated that Patton has for many years been an influential member of the Capone syndicate of Chicago, and is reputed to be the wealthiest member of the syndicate.

During the course of the investigation conducted in Florida it was ascertained that he was either the owner of or had an interest in the Miami Beach Kennel Club and the dog track at Tampa, Florida.

Previous investigation at Hammond, Indiana and Calumet City, Illinois concerning William J. Harrison resulted in information that Robert McCullough was frequently in the company of John Patton and was considered as one of his bodyguards.

It further appears that John Patton has two sons attending and a daughter who is married to a man named  who is reported as being employed by some department of the Federal Government as . The indications are that is presently living with her father and

RECORDED & INDEXED
APR 27 1936
Memo for Mr. zespo 4-24-36

mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Patton at the Rolling Park, Miami, Florida.

From the information furnished relative to the description of John Patton, it does not appear that the criminal record furnished by the Identification Division on March 16, 1936, bearing 7702149938 is identical with the John Patton referred to herein.

Inasmuch as one Jack Guilk, John Patton and Robert McCallough were supposed to be in the company of one another, criminal records of the three were requested; however, the only two criminal records furnished by the Identification Division were those pertaining to Jack Guilk and John Patton. Guilk's criminal record is attached hereto.

In compliance with your request, I have directed a letter to the Jacksonville Office to determine the present location of John Patton and a request has been made of the Washington Field Office for the purpose of determining the particular branch of the Federal Government in which he is presently employed, if he is now in the Government employ.

Respectfully,

A. Bosua

Enclosure
Post Office Box 612
Chicago, Illinois

May 2nd, 1936

Mr. T. G. Cooke,
Finger Print and Identification Magazine
1920 Sunnyside Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Cooke:

In reply to your letter of May 1st, 1936 inquiring concerning the fingerprints of Al Capone, I would suggest that you communicate with the Internal Revenue Bureau who prosecuted Capone for income tax evasion. They will undoubtedly have prints of this individual.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd
Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]

D. A. Ladd
Federal Bureau of Investigation
6 1936 A.M.
Dear Sir:

A review of the file has been made in the above entitled case which reflects that all logical leads in this investigation have been exhausted. It is requested that the Bureau grant authority to close the file in this case.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
Special Agent in Charge.
May 15, 1936

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al
Conspiracy to Receive and Send
Contraband Out of the United States
Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated March 26, 1925, regarding the manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary".

The copy of this manuscript was loaned by this office to [redacted].

C. C. 
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
501 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia
in view of the fact that all the investigation which has been requested by the Bureau in instant matter has been completed without developing any evidence that Capone or others received or sent contraband out of the Atlanta Penitentiary, this case is being closed by the Atlanta Office.

The photostatic copy of the abovementioned manuscript is being returned to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
Special Agent in Charge

Encl.
powerful sections of diamond, his robust appearance all the more imposing. Captain Israel, not quite five feet tall, reads the commitment signed by the judge before him. The scene brings to mind a scene in holding a hand at bay... Goliath before the court of David.

"Alphonse Gabriel Capone?" Captain Read asks.

"Right!" demands Capone.

"Yes, sir!" reporting.

"Yes, sir!" Capone hastily repeats, nodding his head.

"You will be known as Number Twenty Thousand, Right?" Captain Read signals to the deputies his confirmation that the prisoner is Alphonse Gabriel Capone. He nods to a waiting guard who then leads Capone through a barred gate to the further interior of the prison. The handcuffs upon which Capone was delivered, is taken to the Record Office by an incoming guard and approved by the Record Clerk as sufficient for incarceration of the prisoner. A receipt is issued and returned to the Chief Deputy Ward.

And Capone becomes Convict Number 40,000.
Let us follow Capone and the guard accompanying him. They enter the bath room, situated in the basement. It is approximately 300 feet long and 60 feet wide. On both sides are whitewashed brick stalls similar to those in which horses and cows are sheltered. There are two showers in each stall, running down the center of the room in a line of wooden benches. The guard orders Capone to place everything contained in his clothes on a bench, disrobe, and then place his clothes beside the articles.

The first time Capone's hand emerges from his pants pockets it carries a huge roll of yellow-back bills, from a short distance they look to us as if they were $10,000 bills. They may be $1,000,000 ones; we have seen neither for so long it is difficult for us to determine.

The last pocket excavation brings forth a wallet. From its stuffed appearance we conclude it contains bills of larger denominations. Before the observer looks change, his wrist watch, diamond rings and a platinum fur-lined coat collar—a present from Joe Mihler. The guard calls out each article as it emerges and each is held for the instant until it is placed on a bench like a museum. The house door calls back each article as the guard puts it back in a clip of paper.

"Well enough!" utters the guard with his club over the showers. "I must be putting up back, you understand?"

Quickly, the door opens. He does not like the look of the guard's collar. The guard looks past at the brutish beautiful physique before him, ... a red, round face, long black, goatee-like beard. The door stands half open. He goes in, and comes through the pit or Fortune, ... the job, he had been so eager to do.

In the stall between two stalls towards the showers and 

A roll, the pocket of the old gray, cotton shirt. He strokes thoroughly, and 

The result of this entire ablution is intensified by an intense, deep yellow glow of 

The physician: "Mr. Capone's face is freely applied to Capone's body and the bath water, which is bath in the assembled, and with a minute 

"Good!"
Looking up and towards the entrance Capone observes Captain Frey, Captain Head and Mr. Bishop - a guard next in command to Captain Head. Capone's smile becomes a frown. He cannot understand that even though he is in prison he must be watched more closely than any ten men there, for there have been incidents where moneyed inmates have bought untold pleasures behind the walls of the Atlanta Institution. And Capone is immensely wealthy! 'Money with money!' the convicts later agree.

With the rations that one lifts, a contaminated or vermin infested cloth, Capone lifts the regulation army underwear supplied all inmates. After slipping into it he exclaims:

"Hey, can't I have my own underwear? he asks the guard.

We look at each other in amazement! We had no idea Capone's voice was a deep, resonant one. Gruff and commanding. Instead, it was a nasal, soprano thing.

"Against regulations," the guard replies.

"But the damned stuff stinks!" Capone protests.

"Put it on! It's the order. (The guard does make a favor able impression on his observing superiors.)

Capone obey's, gritting and muttering some unintelligible curse.

"Tell the man, now!" the guard warns.

He leads Capone into the dressing-room at the end of the bath room. The room is approximately 20 ft. 30 ft. long, the walls are white, loaded with blue denim pants and blue work shirts, socks, undergarments, shoes and canvas belts. Not one of the shelves seem to be in order, either. The convict between the counter and the shelves appears; looks out there or "correct" sizes are. Picking in blindly he produces a pair of pants - whoa! They are too small. He produces a larger size. (They are too large.)

Caponebestows them but the guard signals the inmate that he will put the shirt, socks and all-fitting shoes and bowler cap. He watches as Capone stands up and tightens the canvas belt around his potting belly. We notice him several times in an effort to bring the cost of the pants from the guard's leg.
"I can't wear these shoes," he declares, extending his right foot and glancing contemptuously down at the shoe. From its worn appearance one can still detect it has been more than frequently worn. His protest is ignored as the guard points to and exits door. The superior officers have withdrawn and are now in conference.

Capone, followed by the guard, ascends the marble steps leading to the ground floor of the administration building. Passing twenty-two and then, at right turn of the stairwell.

"Capone!" their eyes see, to say.

We pass through a door over which is a sign: SENIOR MARSHAL'S OFFICE. It is better known as the Marshal Office, or, Welfare Department.

I know unerringly and sarcastically refer to it as the "Detective Bureau".

That is truth. It is equivalent to.

However, as we pass through this office, on both sides of which are rows of typewriters and typewriters, we are aware it is noisy. It is a little of a factory office, but a terrible silence descends upon it as they stop the view. Typewriter noises cease. Flaps are pulled from the ears of the typing men operators. The door of Seabourn passes through. We continue to listen for a few minutes to hear what the boys have to say, for there are a couple confidential matters about the situation. A few wordy words, jocular remarks, silly sayings and they are again pecking at the typewriters.

We proceed with passage way. It is like the fringe of silence.

...that is enclosed within the prison and rooms, as we look to the right and . . . . it be a part of passage for the guards in the event of disturbances. To the right in a" tall house: to the left, "B". Then upon tier of cell; it is thrilling to glance at them as we pass over the "bridge". But where are we going? One sort of office, we conclude, as we see steel filing cabinets in the distance.

"To the left!" commands the guard. Capone turns to the left.

He, invisible behind him, sees on an other door, in gilt letters: RECORD OFFICE.

The Chief of Seattle:

"Get down," orders the guard, his tone less brusque than when before his superiors. He points his club at the bench along the marble wall.
We are standing in a hall six feet in width. To Capone's right, we are aware, are several men in white. They evidently work in one of the offices at the other end of the hall, for as Capone raises his head to gaze at them they correctionally vanish -- like children caught spying on their elders.

The crowd enters the Record Office, leaving Capone in his reflections. The inmates in the Record Office, seeing Capone sitting outside, naturally assume he has arrived and they have been impatient to see him. In the chill, whisper and murmur among themselves. One, then, we fancy, has passed himself. "Interviewer," slips out into the hall, says "In the Lobby," and returns with a cohort, Capone refuses ... he does not wish of another.

The door is ajar, allowing the further conversation to all ears of the not Capone. Instead of at the head of halls -- the heads of halls -- in this office are kept all the valuable papers of the firm. A collection by all means under which the principal in question, either to a desk and office the principal in question, from a desk and office of the principal in question, the principal in question, and from a desk and office of the principal in question. The principal in question.

We enter the private office of Mr. Capone, which is a little on the floor of one and a half stories above the Record Office and is covered by a small broad floor. The desk, instead being at least a few stories above, is covered by a desk and office of the principal in question, which is covered by a desk and office of the principal in question.

Mr. Capone is a man of medium height with a narrow face and black hair. He is dressed in a dark, tailored suit and a dark tie. His hands are on the desk, his eyes are on the paper in front of him. He is a man of medium height with a narrow face and black hair. The desk, instead being at least a few stories above, is covered by a desk and office of the principal in question,
Mr. Bates is an excellent actor. He displays an emotion whatever the situation. Mr. Capone is unshaved in. Leaning across his desk he whispers to his subordinate, Mr. Barnes:

"How the days to step out until I call them in again."

Mr. Bates obeys, and the clerical force of inmates leaves the Record Office to linger daily in the corridor and toilet.

Mr. Bates rises from his chair. In his hand are three copies of a declaration. It has been partially filled in by the inmate. Receiving Clerk, the one who accepts the statement from the Receiving Captain. He looks over Mr. Bates shoulder as he sits before a typewriter. Capone sits on his desk. The hand whispers to Mr. Barnes.

"What is your name?" asks Mr. Bates. (The name is plainly written at the top of the declaration, yet, for the purpose of verification)

"Capone."

"What is your call name?"

"Mr. Capone."

"Do you have any other moves?"

"No."

"That's all."

"But you ever use the name Robert Del Costa?"

"No."

"What are your past accomplishments?"

"None."

"How are you going?"

"Not a lot."

"If you break or violate the Income Tax Laws, do..."
"You received a sentence of five years, to run concurrently with two consecutive sentences of five years each, and were fined $10,000.00 and costs of $7,617.61. Now...

"Wait a minute!" protests Capone. "I got only ten years!"

"Well, that's right. The two five year sentences are consecutive, one following the other. The one five year sentence is to run concurrently with the first of the two five year sentences."

"That's all Greek to me. All I know is I got ten years to do, and the fine and costs to pay."

"That's correct," smiles Mr. Bates. "Now, you earn ten days a month good time, for good behavior. On your sentence, therefore, you will be entitled to 1830 days good time. You forfeit this, of course, at the discretion of the warden, for violation of certain rules. Now, let's see -- you were sentenced October 24, 1931. Your sentence commences on May 6, 1932. You appealed your case, of course, and naturally, your sentence doesn't run until you are received here. Your full time expires May 3, 1942, but with allowances for good conduct, by earning the 1830 days good time, you may be released January 18, 1939.

"You are eligible for parole September 3, 1935.

"Now, Mr. Capone, what is your occupation?"

"Well -- I -- er -- ah...

"What kind of work have you done mostly?"

"Well, I never did do much work, you know."

"You don't quite understand. What I want to know is, have you ever learned a trade, or anything like that?"

"Well, I've done a lot of gambling." Capone's broad smile brightens his features. Mr. Bates reflects the smile.

"Professional gambler?"

"Sure!"

(Mr. Bates types the answer as Capone gives them.)

"That's your regular occupation?"

"That's right."

"Not unemployed, of course?"

Capone smiles his answer. Mr. Bates types: Note.

"Now, how far did you go in school?"
"Oh, about the sixth grade."

"What age were you when you left school?"

Capone stutters. "Let's see... I guess about 12 or 13."

"What age were you when you left home to work for yourself?"

"I never left home."

"Well, what age were you when you first went away from home?"

You didn't live home all the time, did you?"

"Oh, I see. Well, I guess about 18."

"Where were you born?"

"New York."

"Where was your mother born?"

"Italy."

"Your father?"

"Italy."

"Are they living?"

"Mother is."

"You are married?"

"Sure."

"Any children?"

"One."

"Boy or girl?"

"Boy."

"How many dependents?"

"Three."

"With your mother?"

"Yes." (Mr. Bates types: Yes)."

"Do you own any property?"

"Yes."

Opposite "Economical status" Mr. Bates types: "Marginal."

"Have you ever been in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps?"

"No."

You make your home, where is your residence. That is, the place where
"Chicago."

Opposite 'Nearest Railroad Station' Mr. Bates types: 'Name?'

Withdrawing the declarations from the machine Mr. Bates turns

then face down on the desk, places the carbons on the reverse sides and re-

inserts them in the machine.

"Now give me the names and ages and address of your living

relatives, mother, wife, brothers, children... in that order."

Capone calls off the names, ages and addresses.

"Do you want notified in case of serious illness or

death?"

Capone's breath catches in his throat. He cannot answer the

unexpected question as readily as he wishes to. His attitude of wretchedness

descends him.

"Well, he answers, 'My wife, of course."

"Now, Mr. Capone, how many times have you been arrested before?"

"Well, I can't remember that."

"Well, about how many times?"

"I haven't any idea, to tell you the truth."

"Five... ten... fifteen?"

"I don't honestly don't know."

"Well, maybe we can get it this way... When was the first

time you were arrested?"

"Let me see, now. Must be 'bout fifteen years ago... 1910...

I think."

"Where?"

"New York."

"What for?"

"Disorderly conduct."

"And what disposition was made of the case?"

"Dismissed."

Mr. Bates then goes on with his cross-examination questionnaire.

concerning Capone's record, eliciting from him, in a remarkably shrewd manner,

the admissions shown on the accompanying conduct record.
(When a prisoner, on questioning, does not admit any - or only a part - of his criminal record, the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., furnishes whatever information it has upon receipt and filling of the prisoner's fingerprint card.)

"This is authority for the warden to open and examine any mail directed to you. Now sign here." Mr. Bates removes the declaration, indicates a dotted line below a paragraph wherein the prisoner agrees to permit the warden to open and examine his mail, and directs him to notify a designated party in the event of serious illness or death.

Capone, pen in mid-air, his dark eyes scanning the printed paragraph, the livid scar grotesquely prominent on his left cheek, the fingers of his left hand holding the declaration steady, scribbles his famous autograph - an autograph worth more than a king's or president's.

Having signed the three copies he places the pen on the desk, relaxes and watches Mr. Bates, as he, as Record Clerk affixes his signature, attesting that he has read to Capone the paragraph referred to.

"If you'll step out here, now, I'll take your photograph," invites Mr. Bates, rising and preceding Capone through the deserted office towards the Photograph Room. He closes the door leading from the corridor to the Record Office, having observed that some of the clerks were lounging near the door on the bench lately occupied by Capone. It is thought, too, that he feels a greater measure of safety, since the guard assigned to accompany Capone through the "hall" is still engaged in conversation with Mr. Barnes instead of being within two feet of his charge.

Mr. Barnes, of course, makes a mental note of that . . .

"Put on this coat," Mr. Bates hands Capone a prison coat. Capone dons it. Mr. Bates buttons it high and attaches five numbers - 4 0 8 8 6 - in a tin holder fastened to the coat beneath Capone's chin.

Drawing a large reflector from the corner, and placing it against a wooden stationery cabinet, then a chair in front of the reflector, he bids Capone be seated. Mr. Bates throws on the switch. The sudden glare of klieg lights causes Capone to close his eyes and blink. His head is lowered as he calmly watches Mr. Bates adjust the camera, poke his head under a black
cloth and peer through at him.

"Raise your head just a little... Look straight toward the camera. Don't smile! (The smile broadens...Capone is on the verge of laughter). That's it! All right." He drops the red bulb.

Mr. Bates then walks over to the posed subject, removes the rubber holder, pounces back the lapels of the priest coat, and gently turns Capone around so that he may obtain a profile.

The smile falters, the Gulf of again pressed and Capone's profile has been photographed.

Capone's smiling visage to lighten the moroseness can feel gaging upon the grim, insolent, rebellious and hateful libeleries of those his photographs joined in the larger Gallery.

Mr. Bates next fingerprints him, weighs him, takes his measurements and identifying marks.

"That's all," Capone is content. He rises and walks awkwardly in the center of the room. He does not know what is next. His eyes move futilely about the room. He is agrest limpid. And ten years stretch ahead of him in a toiling, decadent world of contacts and intrigue... violence and conspiracy... Murder, even.

All thoughts now center on but one thing: Freedom! It is the natural thought predominating the mind of one who has ruthlessly decreed passion-
Silently we follow Capone to a small cell in which are two
bunks. There is no other occupant. The cell is located on the fourth range -
that is, three tiers of cells above the floor. The range-man pulls a lever at
the far end of the line of cells, and we hear the scraping of iron doors and
shriil grating of locks. Capone is now really a captive. All the machine guns
in Chicago, he reflects, could not effect his release.

Seemingly lost and apparently ill, he drops dejectedly on the
ever-stuffed straw mattress. It is ten inches thick, hard and uncomfortable.
He leans his head back against the cold sheet of iron separating him from the
adjacent cell. His eyes close as his fingers prayerfully clasp in his lap.

What next? he wonders.

He makes a futile attempt to sleep, but the unusual treatment
he has experienced has completely disturbed his system. He believes, though
without concentration, a hypodermic might produce relief.

He has hardly resigned himself to his position when the range-man
comes along and places a cell on the cell door. Capone rises up, casually
examine it, and read that he, No. 63056, is to report immediately after break-
fast on the morning at "H" cell house.

Some more red tape, he meditates, indifferently placing the
cell in the pocket of his new, stiff blue work shirt.

The day drags weary by. With the exception of a small booklet
titled "Rules and regulations," there is nothing to read. He turns the pages
idioly, becomes interested, and is soon buried deep in the contents of the booklet.

Sleep eventually overtakes him. He is aroused from his nap by
the clanking of a cell somewhere in the huge cell house. There is a muttered
and excited. A "break," he wonders. Doors are loudly slammed as the range-
man, eldest son of the cell house, sets down on the lever releasing the locks and open-
ing the very barred doors. His door, too, opens. He sees the passing by. Some
man with arm around a bully's shoulder. Others file by singly, or run to
meet up with a friend. Many times it at the next arrival.

Here, man by the prison has long since learned he has arrived.
The prison system is a remarkable one, it taking almost to the
barracks for a message to be sent from one of the main cell houses
to the far end of the Rock Mill, a distance of three city squares, interspersed
with at least fifteen watchful guards at various points between, and the
distance including several buildings through which the message must pass. In
other words, a grapevine message originating in the forward depths of the S. S.
Leviathan - supposing it were a prison - would reach the party intended for on
the after-deck, after it had passed through the depths all, midships, then to
the bow, and back to the stern - using neither pencil, paper nor telephone.

A better idea of the effectiveness and reliability of the
grapevine can be obtained by observing the left wing of the Administration
Building (in the left background of the aerial photograph) and the baseball
diamond in the right foreground. Such a distance would require three to
five minutes.

With this in mind one can better comprehend the situations
that develop with the progress of the narrative.

"Come on, buddy," someone calls to Captain as he looks out at
the passing convicts. "Chow!"

He realizes, with a stabbing pain in the stomach, that he
is hungry! Strange, he reflects, that he hadn't given a thought! He
steps out into the passing line, his broad smile exhibiting two rows of
perfectly white teeth. His thin lower lip thinned by the radiance of his smile.

Knowing not which way to turn, except to follow the others,
he finds himself, in single file, entering the Dining Hall. It is an immense
room, broad and high. Tall columns, painted battleship gray, reach up to the
ceiling above. There are rows after rows of what seem small white enamel
counters. A line of men, entering on his right, have been seated in rows of
eight; then, in the next section, rows of six. They seem to file in endlessly.
Four, four, six hundred, twelve hundred, ten thousand, one thousand.
The place is not large enough to hold all. It is necessary to have three breakfasts,
three dinners, three suppers each day in order to feed all the inmates. The Dining Hall seats approximately sixteen hundred.
There are more than twenty-five hundred inmates in the institution.

Captain, sandwiched between a "hill-billy" and a car thief,
though practically starved, barely tastes the kidney bean and slew for which
he has passed his plate. One elbow rests on the counter-like table; his chin
is cupped in his hand. His stomach cries for food, but his "delicate system
will not stand this!"
"Is this all we get?" he asks the car thief.

"Stewed prunes there," answers the car thief, pointing to an aluminum bucket of canned "maggots" as he shoves into his mouth a fork laden with kidney beans. "Black coffee, too. I'll have what ya get used to it."

Cagno slumbered. His stomach somersaulted. The posed fork dropped to the place of kidney beans.

"Boy, listen," offers the attendant, "now when I shuck one

real I can join eat much, because I was sorta gross inside, you know. Anyhow, I

take out on that there occasion. That's just, just "sake, brother."

Cagno follows the informant's gaze to the aluminum bucket

and glides at the car beyond the wall between where he is marooned.

You seem to be following, boys and women. Well, when a kid is hungry, he

likes it, I reckon. Perhaps it might satisfy now. Yes, that does the

world, the time at the time is enough to question him another, and

still another. He shrugs now. The car is alive, a noise without sound or speech;

An old man has awakened, and at the agency desk, with certainty.

Before the car quite noted his presence a bell is rung by an

attendant, shuddering a platform desk, the prison's. The signal is received

from the master bell guard, who immediately takes up and down the signal box

as a motion to search the compound. Cagno, who carries to the next light

must have a door for the prisoners. The bell to enter the sliding

car he at last is leave. Thus 1949. But, without sufficient time to eat,

the car, arrived eating automatically the live milk. And it didn't. Testing

sent latches of prisoners requires six to eight minutes. Thus, those reaching

the bottom half eight minutes after the car left, have the opportunity while the

river and leaving to do what they will. All, however, do not arrive. Finally

the little ones, our families or individuals, they must leave as their time

has run out.

As new becomes impatient to see what a pipe shall he with his

pipe. It is now 5:30 P.M. He is again looking in his well. He have seized

other tolls, as well, running and looking. "Sedating is forbidden.

Six P.M. A bell chimes! What can that be, he wonders?"
Immediately, as though each had been patiently waiting the signal to start, the music and racket of mandolins, trombones, saxophones, guitars, etc., fills the cell house. Such hill-billy sings a plaintive mountain song. — He's heard that before, Capone recalls. Yes, it's "When They Cut Down the Old Pine Tree". A faraway look comes into his eyes. His arms are folded across his chest. His sleeves of his shirt rolled up, exposing his strong, hairy arms.

Capone, apparently, is lost in reverie brought on by the words and music of the mountain song.

There goes that bugle again! Someone attempting to learn to play the trombone. The harsh, long-drawn-out sound grates on Capone's nerves.

He turns, forgetting there is an upper bunk, and slump his head on it. He looks angry. ... angrily.

"What matter? Don't you like our serenade?"

Capone, turning, again would sound silly. Ignores the remark from the bugler still. The caller, however, passes the word so that Capone notices the information. The prison's serenade is reached in the three other cell houses. — HUM (the latter being negated).

And so the love story...

... first time in a disturbing manner in "C". It increases to all three, ... back, voice to plaint. ... Yells, individual and collective.

Still. As well as a hollow, bell-like sound, approximately 2000 prisoners give the sign of "all over together". A half dozen, here, there, start singing, "Far-away"; then a prolonged, unqualified "reson" gives the correct melody and content for Capone and his cronies. At least 200 men, and virtually cursed the musicians and their instrument.

They are left to, and stand in deafening silence. On each other's backs, a group, are carefully staring at the tempting windows beyond... their friends to the right. To the left! Each cell house is in a state ofarchy. The stench, too, filled, with the smell of rot, the walls, the air.

(As the cell block at this time, many non-inmate even the occasional outside member can usually see the cell house, and the windows, and the inmates are usually fitting the window...)

In each cell house with the Captain of the evening...
Batch, who shouts for silence. His commands are met with derision and "raspberries". Unable to do anything with the men, he decides to let them tire themselves out. "They usually do", he soliloquizes.

He look astonished at the wreckage. The concrete floor is strewn with broken chair legs, chair backs, chair seats, cushions, mirrors, pillows, blankets, feathers, mattresses, cigar boxes, burning newspapers, and filth. The yellow tile walls are disfigured and shocking.

At 9:00 P.M., the radio is turned on. The men put on their earphones and the radio subsides.

One hour of demonstration! One hour in Capone's life that he would give millions to have never lived through. For frankly, he had no thought but that his affability would win him many friends immediately. But, in prison, first impressions generally remain. Neither the nor operation can induce a man to forget the attitude of another inmate when he first becomes one of the...

And Capone, of all men, received the most disagreeable and unwelcome reception accorded a prisoner in the history of the Atlanta institution!
The winter sun was up, and everything was already going to plan. After the first bell at 6:55 AM, the sound of the bell was heard throughout the school. The bell was rung, and the students selected their breakfast before heading to their classes. The bell rang at 7:00 AM, and students began to gather outside the classrooms, waiting for the roll call to be taken. At 7:15 AM, the bell was rung again, and the students returned to their classrooms for the first class of the day. Students were sent to their classes, and the school day began.
call. Mr. Brown, the Captain's Clerk, enters. He weighs about 110 pounds, is
thin-faced, black-eyed and reminds one of a forrest. There are ten to fifteen
guards on hand, one of whom accompanies each batch of "rookies" to the various
places calling them. Mr. Brown sing out the numbers. The man called
must answer "Here!" He then steps out from the middle and moves into line, where
with others, he waits until all the men on that particular call are accounted
for. A guard then leads them to their destination.

So near "Forty Thousand Eight Eighty-eight!"

"Lads!" Capone responds.

As the men, six or eight others. They stand in line, two aside, like runners, ready to return to the school room after recess.

Capone turns a move those near him. A few more are called and the batch
is sent to the next. We follow Capone, of course, since we are interested in
his ideas.

We are led to the hospital. There are numerous other newspaper
children, some two, others earlier and some later than Capone, on the preceding
day. They, too, are both... So terribly helpless... forlorn. An assigned
personality is given into an inmate intern who asks a number of ridiculous, mean-
ful questions to which he writes the answers before they are given. We
not hear the answers without asking for them.

You ask questions as "Did your grandfather ever have
"Fear-om". the graduation assignment?" are shot at the bewildered news-
children. Your medical history is then ascertained -- according to the intern, a
long time later, or your foot or should have died long ago

We are led into the J. O. (Stomach Primary) Clinic. A
13. name? he... It is pufidal. Our blood pressure is taken. It, too.

so... An intern to him is the test. We partially diagnose and are further

discharged. Except for in such matters... so cursory

"We are led to the De. D. L. A. (Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat)
Clinic. For... are finished. We are pleased. The inmate assistant tells us
at "Saxony" a must ant (The physician in charge is guided by his decision)
not to return any medicine and pronounced C. K. The inmate assistant looks
up our nostrils. Fortunately, we have no head cold. Then, placing a wooden
spatula on our tongues, he peers down our throat. We feel like vomiting.
He remarks that we are suffering from tonsillitis or sore throat... one guess
is as good as another.

We watch Capone subject himself to these examinations. Yes,
the inmate is more thoughtful of this patient. He is a famous character. He
is a millionaire! And one cannot insult or injure the feelings of a million-
aire, even though he is a convict in the penitentiary.

A cheery word speeds Capone out with us and to the chest and
lung examination. We again disrobe. This time the upper garments are removed.
We step upon a scale. We step off. Take a deep breath... Now blow out.
All right, another! That's it! The physician bidding us inhale and exhale mysteriously taps our chest. It seems like a lodge initiation. We
are passed through as the doctor in charge calls off to an inmate the assort-
ment of ailments the various men suffer.

Capone is next. He steps upon the scale. The doctor looks
approvingly at the muscular figure with the overlapping belly. Hmph, he
hums, he'll not have that long on the feed he'll get here. Capone is ex-
amined to see if he has tuberculosis, affected lungs and what not. No, he
hasn't even appendixitis, nor any indication of getting it. He is ahead of
us as we enter the Dental Clinic.

Aw, hell! Gotta give your name and number again, seems as
though having it on your underwear, shirt and pants would be enough. But we're
forever being asked what it is. We tell the Interns. He writes it on a chart
showing a set of upper and lower teeth. He looks at our teeth and calls out:

"Filling" "Capping" "Crown" "False" "Missing" or whatever the
dentists disclose to his experienced eyes. Another Intern "at's" the different
symbols representing the foregoing definitions. And we are through here!

"I guess that's about all," Capone ventures to remark.

"Well, not" reports a fourth Intern. "Wait.

Shots for what?" we demand.

"It's a secret."
"In your area! Boy, do they hurt!"

"This way!" someone calls. And, like cattle, we follow.

We are next subjected to a psychiatric examination, then a psychological test.

"What's the Queeck keeping Capone in there so long for?"

someone asks.

"Good and gooney."

"Must be. He's been in there forty-five minutes. We didn't stay over too.""Who's got him?"

"Dr. Wells, the nut examiner."

"Psychiatrist?"

"Si, and."

"Pipe down, buddy. Psychiatrist, I said."

"I don't want none of your lip, either, brother. I said he's a nut examiner, and I still say he's a nut examiner. Si ki! Si ---- I" he spits, eyes flashing.

Capone slides out and joins us again. Sniffles wreath his

"scent. He murmurs something to a fellow prisoner who has been hanging
close to him since we entered the hospital. A friend, perhaps, in the making.

"How for the shots, the old-timer reminds us. We wonder

what the "shots" are. However, we are on our way to get them.

And get them we do."

We line up, ahead of us stand several interns, a female

nurse, and a table littered with syringes, hypodermic needles and similar
Even Capone, the Mighty, was deathly sick from his "shot".
(This result is not unusual.)

And now we are led back to our cells. Hey, do we appreciate the cells! That old, hard mattress is swells' down to us as we flop, completely fatigued, upon it, and lose ourselves in sleep, reflection or letter writing.

Capone! The rangerman's told the guard Capone wants a doctor.

Say, that guy can't take it, can he? Yeah, the doctor's coming now. He's in there with him... alone! Gee, I always thought a guard had to always stand by! Well, the doctor's a civilian, isn't he? Don't you think the guard trusts him? I wonder what he's giving Capone? Sounds like they're whispering.

Yes, that's just what they're doing! Ah, well, we'll know tomorrow, I guess...

We see out that Capone's long talk while confiding with Dr. 

Mental had some significance. Of course, we didn't dream that Capone would become ill (I) from the "shot" of typhoid vaccine. Most men do, it is true, but he seems so big, strong and powerful. One would think he could fight the nausea, feeling that follows the injection.

Around we men are yelling and talking to one another. It strikes us strange that this is permitted, but then, the guard is situated on a platform down in the corner of the immense, tile and steel cell house.

It is quite apparent he does not hear everything going on.

And likewise apparent that he does not see everything going on.

At infrequent intervals he insertion the 1st step and walks along the range. More frequently he peaks in the alcove, between the long line of cells, and through a small hole in the steel wall, peeps at the occupants or occupants. Why he should do this in preference to looking directly in through the steel gazing in the door, I'll not pretend to comprehend. They knew, as we did, that an inmate is more likely to avoid trouble when being observed.

In order to do this Capone was quite valiantly tampered.

Once does not, of course, select the cell to please. In a cell this is quite possible. But not in the Atlanta Penitentiary.
Yet, this very thing is attempted by Capone, later. The
conflagration it creates is worthy of comment. For Capone, at this very time,
he plans a conquest that has never been dreamed of by any inmate of
any penitentiary.
It is the morning of May 6th. Capone responds to another
and "B" cell house call. As we follow him we turn to the right and climb
stairs. These stairs seem familiar. Yes, they're the stairs we ascended
to reach the Record Office. But we do not go that far. We are halted out-
side the door to the Morale Office. We, like the others, sit on the bench or
the floor, or lean indolently against the wall. Capone, we observe, the
expression of all eyes, walks over to a far corner where he can feel the security
of no one behind him. The smile lingers. It is a peculiar smile. It is a
permanent smile, we conclude.

The men are now being called in individually. There goes
Capone! Come, let's trail behind.
"GOSH!" asks Mr. Grover, Senior Warden's assistant.
"Yes."
"How are you?" affably.
"Oh, so-so!"

Mr. Grover then delves into Capone's past, insofar as his
mores are concerned, and the questions that Mr. Grover asks are indeed
personal. However, evading and grunting answers drop restlessly from
Capone's lips. After all, Grover doesn't have to have truthful answers. But
he does want to know to whom you are related. . .. his information in this
respect including aunts, nephews, cousins, aunts, uncles and in-laws; whereas
Mr. Bates was content with the names of the immediate family. Thus, of course,
Capone's inability to be analytical prevents his realizing it, is to prevent
some friend or ex-convict later writing as Pauline Faye or Uncle Paul. Once you
have given the names of your relatives, including all the branches and twigs on
the family tree, you cannot address nor receive a letter from one whose name
does not appear on the list of names given.

Well, Mr. Grover goes on. He wants to know how Capone's wife
is... if she is able to support herself. Also, if the son is being supported
by someone since his dad is now in the "pen". If (it is ashamed to think of it)
Capone is penniless -- like many others there -- he might be assigned work
in the Dock Mill, where he could earn 30c a day making pants.
We are amused by the questions Mr. Grover asks Capone, and his like Capone, reluctant to leave the little private office. However, there are other men waiting. Mr. Grover is a busy man... sometimes! And, with a tinge of regret we jump from our perch on the partition to the floor below, and march out beside Capone. Not one pair of eyes are directed anywhere except at his smiling countenance, as, like a gladiator of the ring who has defeated his opponent, he resumes his corner.

Soon this is all over. We follow Capone back to his cell. He sits on the wall-attached bunk. He lifts his pillow to beat a soft place in it. A package has been hidden beneath it. Well, what can that be? we ask, our eyes wide in curiosity. It certainly wasn't there when he made his bed this morning!

Capone feels the bundle. He is skeptical. It might be a bomb! It might be — — Well, it might be anything, he thinks, and surely it is something! He cautiously unwraps it, holds it at arms' length and is as surprised as we are — — For enclosed in the paper wrapping is the half of a baked chicken!

Chicken! How our mouths water! as Capone sinks his teeth into the end that went over the fence last!
There goes the stockade bell! Dinner over, we return unseen and unserved to Capone's cell. We are now impatient to see how he acts on stockade. The little gift--the morsel of chicken before dinner--seems to have begot its spirit. If he can have chicken delivered to him, then why can't he have other things, he reasons? Perhaps while on stockade he will be accepted by the Good Samaritan or Santa Claus who was so thoughtful. Regardless of how he feels about going out--his qualms and fears, and the reception he is likely to receive--perhaps a visible repetition of last night's reception and demonstration--he must go. After all, there are guards here. In foolishness, he realizes, that he kept his men out of the "pen". At a time like this, they would have proved indeed encouraging.

He turns on to his shoulders as he lumbers down the incline to the stockade. It is an immense yard, reached after we have passed the Laundry and Shoe Shop, the Deputy Ward's Office and Isolation Building, the Fire House, Tortuary, Tailor Shop, and Spinning and Weaving Mills (Rock Hills) opposite each other. Down we go to the dirt and cinder compound. And for the first time we are aware that there is a towering wall rising ahead. On it are posted--at about 500-foot intervals--little crosses, in which are armed sentinels. We learn they are actually looked in after they enter the door at the foot of the spiral stairway outside the wall, and there they remain until relieved--eight hours later.

As we follow Capone's glance towards the inside we hear a blend of voices greeting him. He is the center of a welcoming group or delegation. Among them we see the famous Drury Colbeck, leader of Ryan's St. Louis Band. Drury is doing 25 years for mail robbery. Then, close beside him is Hugo Marquis, the firebug, doing 10 years for setting fire to government property. And look who's approaching! Joe Tramela, the man who is doing fifty years for mail robbery, and who, with five other convicts, covered the entire personnel of officers into submission in an attempted escape. The most daring in the history of the Atlanta institution! The hero of the institution--Joe Tramela.

He certainly gets a warm greeting. Even those standing bynder, representing the country's invertebrate dope peddlers, car thieves, liquor runners, big-time bootleggers, post office robbers, mail robbers, ship smoothers, white
slave traffickers, bank embezzlers, lawyers, judges, postal law offenders, murderers and ad infinitum, go on with varying sanctions at the most notorious man in the world — Al Capone.

To think, they reflect, they have seen him in the flesh! And can touch him! But . . . dare not write him about him. What cruel censorship!

"There's the tennis court!" asks Capone.

"Up here. Come on," suggests one of his admirers.

He follows his informer, in turn being followed by a motley horde of others, all anxious to be among the first to make an impression on him and have his friendship during his incarceration.

"Pretty good courts," he approves.

"Yes, they are, Al," recommends an unknown. "We've got two hell diamonds, too. One over there at the end of the yard, and this one here. Then there's a handball court down the other end, and a place for basketball. And that over there, you know, is the prize fight ring. We have bouts on holidays, you know, and movies on Saturdays and Sundays, too. One day two cell houses can go, or go to the yard. And the next day the other two, and the dormitories and basement crowd — the politicians."

"Politicians?" Al repeats.

"Yes, they are the white shirt guys. You've seen 'em in the dining hall. . . . all eat together. They've got the soft jobs, you know. So they stay in the basement, where they can take showers any time, and can walk around like in a college. We gotta stay in the cells, you see? Well, they don't be confined like that. So we call them politicians."

Capone's mind is suddenly filled with desire for the basement.

It must be a swell place! And he'd be in with intelligent, educated — and perhaps influential men. Influential indeed as "knowing men in Washington" is concerned.

"How do you get in the basement?"

"You gotta be assigned there by headquarters."

"Assign?" "questioning.

"The way."

"Gall" understandingly.

"Well, you ought to make it, Al. If anybody can, you can.
Write him an interview slip and ask him."

"Well, maybe later," Al muses.

"See that old guy playing tennis over there? Well, he's the best tennis player here. Old Man Penfield. Been twenty years for nothing, widows and orphans. He's about sixty now, and ain't been here so long."

"Aw, hell. I could beat him playing." Capone's remark is tinged with derision. "He's the little fellow playing with him? He's good."

"That's Chip Reuben. He's Dinky Dolbeer's lieutenant. Hey, can he see a machine gun? He's doing 25, too. Hoshthal, down in the Officer's Mess - he's doing 25 on the same row. So is Albertson, his brother-in-law. He's in the kitchen. They all came together. You know them?"

"Yes. I know Dinky and Chippy. But I don't know the other two."

"Look, see that fat blonde guy standing about twenty feet behind us, looking at us? Don't turn around, he's looking. Well, that's Hoshthal. He's the bird you want to get next to. He's in charge of the Officer's Mess, under Petters, the civilian. Hoshthal can get you anything you want to eat... providing you pay, of course. You'll learn that anything you get done in here, which is against rules and regulations, is gotta be paid for. But it's worth it."

"Look! See those pants? See the threads in them! Well, ONE CANTON A METER! That's what I pay to have them pressed by a "jig" (nigger) in the laundry. You gotta be careful, though. For you can't pay anything to a guy in front of a guard. Being it on the yard, and give it to someone to give to whoever it is for. That's the best way."

"Say, Al," examining the extra large shirt and tight pants again. "You oughta get some decent rags. That stuff's belongin'! Wait a minute... I'll get a guy who'll fix you up. Aw, Hell... there's Methodist. Captain Head... I'm gonna sneak. See you later?"

The talkative, willing abettor walks off and is lost in the group watching the ball game. His eyes search out and find Captain Head still standing at the spot where he last saw him. Maybe, he reasons, he wasn't.

"Hell, after all. Well, better not take a chance. He was going to the
"Hello Al," greets Basketball.

"Hello," Capone answers the unknown greeter.

"You're ya makin' it!"

"Not so bad."

"Ja got the chicken?"

"Did you seed it?" surprisingly.

"Thought you might want something decent. The shoe on the main line's fierce. You'll never make it on that."

"No, I don't think I can. But how in hell can I -- if?"

"Let me worry about that. If you want it your worries are over. I'll do the rest."

Capone extends his hand and Basketball claps it warmly.

"Sure appreciate it, Buddy." Capone smiles.


"What's Dinty do here?" Capone asks.

"They got him on the radio... in the control room. Morse operator, too. Also, in the Catholic Chaplain's office."

"Pretty busy, I'd think, all that."

"Yeah, keeps him busy, all right."

"What do ya think you'll be assigned to?"

"Don't know, tell the truth. There aint a damned thing I know how to do."

"Maybe they want put you to work. Every man has something to do, though. In about three weeks you'll know. You first got to go the rounds... the Record Office, Morse Office, Chaplain's Office, Educational Department and so on. Then, when you're about played out, they assign you to some job."

"Well, I'll worry about that when the time comes. I'll tell you right now, though, and this in between you and me, I don't intend to do nothing that's hard. I'm here on a free rap, and I'll be damned if they're going to burn me up while I'm here."

"Aw, hell, Al, the Dep'd not put you on anything hard. Say, I'll bet you get the basement and one of the soft jobs. Maybe they
might let you help Dinky. He could use some help. He could get you on, too. Dink's got pull here."

"Do has? What do ya think he could do for me?"

"Well," reflecting that turning him over to Dinky might be unsuccessful so far as his own gain is concerned, "I'd better talk to him. You know him, of course. But you see, Al, you're in the 'pen' now. Things are handled differently here than outside. Leave it to me. Meanwhile, it's C. I. to send."

"You bet! Anytime and anything... except that kitchen grub."

"I getcha!"

Hackethal walks off. Captain Head watches him as his countenance brightens with satisfaction.

Captain is enclosed by a circle of would-be-friends and prospective "connections". The rumor, spread by the Dressing-in Clerk, that he ran "lousy" with hundred dollar bills, which are now on deposit in the Chief Clerk's Office, has created an end of desire for part of it.

"Getting it from him? No, that's easy! The difficult part, the reason, is getting to him before someone else sells him your article."

20.
Captain Head, Captain of the Day Watch, though not over forty years old (and formerly a guard on the Georgia Chain Gang), has a most productive system of "pigeons". These "pigeons", so called because they trade "squaws" on other convicts to avoid the "hole" for a violation of the rules, are too numerous to identify. Needless to say they are not selected from the ranks of former hoodlums nor the clerical force, but chiefly from the list of dope addicts. "Snowbirds" as "finger-men" are most satisfactory to Captain Head, since he directs most of his inquiries to them. Drugs, in varying large quantities, find their way into the institution. A "shot" sells for as low as a carbon of cigarettes. (Cigarettes, incidentally, is the medium of exchange.)

Captain Head, of course, is aware that Racketball has "propositioned" Capone...that he has offered or agreed to feed him---closely, of course. It is now up to Captain Head to contact one of the "C" cell house inmates—one who has been "kept" from the hole by Captain Head for just such purposes: Squeaking.

With a confident feeling of success in the proposed investigation, Captain Head amateurs over the stockade, creating in the minds of many inmates the wonder that someone of the many violent and desperate characters within the walls does not retaliate for punishments inflicted through Captain Head's arrests. Captain Head himself does not recommend nor inflict the punishment—the Deputy Warden (familiarly known as "Nehosble because of his long and prominent nose") does so, after the offender has been brought before him and given a "trial" or hearing. The squawler, of course, is never present at these "trials", and, unless the convict has been caught in the very act of which he stands accused, he has no chance whatsoever of avoiding isolation or the hole.

Isolation, it may be well to explain, is removal from the cell house in which a man is confined with his fellow prisoners, enjoying all the liberties the other prisoners are entitled to—storing stockade, movies, radio and so on—to a restricted portion of the Deputy Warden's Building above the "hole". In isolation, of course, a man finds himself alone and confronted by two blank walls, a wall with an inaccessible window.
and a wall in which are the double doors through which he has entered. There is also a bopper and serrated bolt. He is not permitted to lay upon that bolt during the daytime. Should he, the guard, through a small grating in the door - orders to remove himself. In the event he does not, after two warnings, he is taken below to the "hole," where there is impenetrable darkness and no light.

The "hole" is a much smaller, windowless, cold and dreary cell. The confined in the "höl" receive only bread and water twice a day. On every fifth day, one full (3) meal is served. The full meal is equivalent to the regular meal served in the Dining Hall at noon. Stew, perhaps including rice, and vegetables, and a meat dish. Even if a man has been in the "hole" for ten days, twelve is the average, upon leaving it the ravishes of torture and misery are written on his countenance. His face is dirty and unsightly, his eyes are lost to the depths of deep, purple circles surround- ing them. His weight has decreased anywhere from five to fifteen pounds - depending on the size of the man, of course - and his stomach has concluded his throat has been cut, for he is starved. Men have been known to almost strangle themselves when eating their first meal after leaving the "hole," so painfully hungry are they!

There is another punishment more drastic than either isolation or the hole, yet, not as severe in its suffering. It is known as "segregation." A man is segregated when he has committed an unusually brutal act... an assault on a guard... an attempt to escape... or a murder- er, although an aiding or abetting prisoner. These violations are frequent, but the offenders are not always subjected to this punishment.

In addition, when in segregation, has no contact with other prisoners. He forfeits hope of being released when six, eight or twelve has elapsed. He forfeits all of the rights that other prisoners receive, such as eating and drinking, recreation hours during his impris- onment. He is as completely segregated as though he were a leper. His meals are brought to him three times during the day, and he is permitted one bath a week. Once a day he is taken from his confinement cell to an
Inclusion behind the Deputy Marshal's Office (used by isolation prisoners for a daily walk) and under heavy guard permitted to walk the stiffness from his joints. After forty-five minutes he is returned to his cell and there remains until the day of his release.

It is quite important all this be fully explained since it will clarify in the mind of the reader the powerful influence Capone exerted and his participation in the punishment inflicted.

It is also appropriate at this point to mention the most dreaded punishments: Loss of Good Time. When a man has lost a year and a day to do, and is given 75 days Good Time, he is on parole to protect that 75 days as if in the same 25 year-or-five years to do, with 3300 days Good Time.

As before figured out time according to the short time rate (unless he makes parole). To be punished by loss of "Good Time", therefore, makes each day, when he Good Time note, each year. Only those who have suffered it really know its severity. The 25 days can be

However, one suffers loss of "Good Time" for violation of those rules, below: Accurately a guardian, attempting or intending to escape, or escape, or, in just pocket of the layers are comprised of these violations, the non-compliance every, both parties suffering less of Good Time. In fact, they have lower when he is the lesser part, as stated above.

In order to protect the 72 days, of Good Time. When he, after forty-five minutes, he will enjoy the Good Time.

This policy is a good one, but never for the principle.

If a person, say, in a cell, takes an object if anyone has to pass through it, he will not be allowed to do so. It is said that such an object will not be passed through. A person then under the influence of drugs, will
Could you guess? BET! You chip the pie, Mr. McGettigan, and are just about to slice our eyes in ecstacy, and are just about to slice, when from the corner, beneath his pillow, he carefully selects about half a pound of cheese, places it in the pie and actually devours it in three bites! He and I stood up never to return.
It is June 6, 1899. Capone, in our increasing wonder, is rapidly making progress. His ill-fitting denim blue shirt he had been in last year, now dressed in pastel blue, a bit more and quite becoming laurel. The blue denim pants that hung too much to pinches, now been cast aside and replaced by a lighter and better-fitting pair. The waist in them appears as sharp as a knife.

To test it run his finger along them will put out to it.

Is he at his shoes? Wonder of wonders! We is wearing a pair with new pair of Florences! The sole are hardly soiled yet. We stand on, appraisingly. We notice then, the silver belt buckle where before has been out of sight. The silver, black, wide belt now encircling - little round is but new.

And for the first time we observe he is wearing a neat, knitted sock. It is tied in a superior knot just below his second shin.

Well, we conclude, he has certainly been Tharston in producing such contrasted articles behind the prison walls! We knew Tharston had a "bag of tricks" and any concealed pockets. But Capone's "bag of money" is more mystifying than Tharston's bag of tricks.

As he stands before the assembled, god-worshiping, hero-worshipping, lachrymose and paroxysmal throng that surround him on the stage, he is placing belt for the rights to be fought on the Fourth of July. Ten carrots here. Twenty three . . . Twenty here . . . Five there . . . an so on. "Are, sure, the money's good. Well, I wouldn't tell you it was if it wasn't. Would it?"

A good speech. He knows what to say, or ignore the problem. He turns his back away. Better let well enough alone. But we have heard sufficient to stir his greed. Money! Who can't use it? And if no one else Capone wouldn't expect him to pay. Besides, he may be able to do for Capone what apparently some other guards are doing. For certain, that tie, the shoes and belt did not walk into the "bag" for us it dropped from a place. Sure could use $50.00 right now. Oh, the wife's been cropping for two months for that beaver suit. Just enough to pay down . . . the rest will be easy. Gee, wouldn't she be tickled, now, getting that . . . if we win! Hail! Gotta win. I gotta, that's all!
And Roy, when I tell her I won it from Capone won't her eyes just pop out of her head! What she Hell's the difference! Some other nigger got it from him if I don't, and I know from Capone's experience there's nothing in writing.

(Capone, former warder, was imprisoned for two years for accepting bribes. The official records in the institution disclose that he had earned $24,000.00 - that the Government learned of - and no one else knows how much else. North two years when it can be done in nineteen months... or ten, if parole is granted!) 

The days pass. The penitent stops outside Capone's cell.

"Get your things together, Capone. Have you to talk."

"I've had the ideal, Capone."

"Sign, they're armed you to work," is the reply.

"Sure... but seriously."

"There, screw, you're got something to do here... even the old and infirm."

I wonder that it is. Capone is extremely pale. He visions himself twitching with hundreds of others, to the Jack Hill. He visions himself being burned over by a lamp, a lamp after making full of a... and... in between himself or construction... - sighing. Well, I'm to do, to be... I'm put in there! And a damn thing else I been love to do... that I can learn to do... a... at all. Then you've got to do... do... in the... scattered bodies.

"Tell your children... our wife... our other stuff, and put it in our cell... the... that... you. That's get point," the warder, wearing his white coat, smoked a cigarette and snorted.

The warder, Capone, making the packed pillows, put the child's picture and held it up over the entrance to the
He stands uncertainly just inside the door. The ‘A’ cell house
ward observes him, comes down from his platform, and graciously examines
the slip.

"3-7?" he says to the Clerk who handles all details of this
nature. The clerk, already standing beside Capone, Capone’s hulking
figure over his shoulder, leads him up to the second tier and to 3-7.

"Say, this is a big cell," says Capone. "How many in it?"

"Right now there’s Dinky Colbeck, Doug Marquis, Carter,
Rookie, Joe McGee and one other guy—nobody. Hill-billy, you know.
Dirty’s been trying to get him out, but hasn’t been able to do it yet."

"Who’s name?"

"Counterfeiter from New York, leave it to Dirty."

"Which is my bunk?" asks Capone, dropping on the nearest one.

"Hers!" points the clerk.

"I’m supposed to go to work, ain’t I?" Capone asks.

"Yes. But not today. You can lay off today. You go to work
tomorrow. Shoe Shop."

"Shoe Shop?" Capone echoes. "What the hell am I going to do
there?"

"Sure if I knew. All I know the transfer sheet shows you’re
assigned to the Shoe Shop, that’s over in the Laundry Building, you know.
Where the dormitory is upstairs."

"Oh, oh. Ross, I guess. Of Depression."

"Are there’s not many in the Shoe Shop. About ten, that’s
all."

"Well, tomorrow I’ll tell. Suppose if I do any shoe shining,
Buddy? Take it from me."

"Say do that. They get a regular shoe cleaning plan up there. Windex, polishers and all that. They don’t take shoes, you know.
The shoes we wear here and in the other jobs are made in Lawrence. All they do here is mend them. Guards and convicts, you know.

"Nah, I know about making shoes," spits Capone.

"Have to get done now or the score’ll get wise," excuses the
Clerk. "Not too bad, but like the others, he’s gotta wait out. Somehow,"
"See you later, Ali," Capone calls as the Clark leaves.
"O.K., Ali!"

Capone looks around. The walls are decorated with pictures of movie actresses. There's Jean Harlow's picture six times. There seem to be a demand for the platinum hair enchantress. He stares at each picture with a fascination that borders on hypnosis. A photograph disclosing her identity seems to hold him spellbound. He puts his hands on his hips as he examines the picture more closely. Turning his head slightly he looks into the eyes of the enigmatic girlie. Good picture, he muses. One woman I've always wanted to meet. Gardner----No, not from here, I couldn't write. She's pretty cute about her, too.

At, there he is! Paul Muni! The guy who played Scarface. How's he look? I hear. Should have paid me my price and I'd shown them some action. Just like the damned magazines----want a lot for nothing. Fifty cents for my life story. Hmph!

Uh-uh! Even got Norma Shearer, got Janet Gaynor. Pretty little kid, here.

He looks behind a waist-high screen and discovers a hopper. Hardly a washbowl, baring upward he sees four elaborate, hand-batoned, tiffany-lampshades concealing electric light bulbs. One, more gaudy than the others, proudly swings its fringe in the slight breeze that blows in through the high windows fifteen feet away.

"Just the Hell kind of place am I in?" he mumbles.

Simultaneous with his notion of sitting on the bunk he hears the slamming of levers and the door sliding open. He jumps, the thought flashing through his brain that someone's playing a joke on him. As he is about to lift the mattress to examine, men stream by, feverish voices are heard calling one to another, and he is suddenly aware that five staring eyes have entered the cell.
"Hello All!" greets Colbeck. "Welcome to our little home!"

"Hello, Dirty!" warmly responds Capone. "Yes, it's a pity!"

"Hello All," greets Dago, a broad grin spreading across his features. "You know Rockefeller, don't you? This is Rockefeller, our office boy."

Al looks down. A little fellow, not quite five feet tall, looks up into the eyes. Hands extend and sleep.

"Glad to know you," mumbles Rockefeller.

"Tall kid," beams Al, realizing that friends, no matter who and what they were beyond the walls, are valuable within them.

"Boy from the hills... Then that good old Tennessee hills!" Colbeck nods towards the uninterested and uninteresting mountaineer.

"Ned!" Al grins, extending his large hand. An expressionless face is turned upon him. Heard of him, sure! But he means nothing to the mountaineer. I'm more interested in "then that somewhere popping up the secret trails to the still back home, and ketchup Sarah."

"And Joe McCann," interjects Dirty. Al shakes the outstretched hand of Rockefeller.

"Golly, Dirty. still the politician smiles, "bolder than that."

You said it! Boy, even a body has to back up to turn in one of these cells!"

Dago, Dage and Rockefeller laugh at Capone's vitriol. It is forest laughter, for they have heard the pun innumerable times, and had a day-end had the "crack" it would have been told to put back in its legs years.

Colonel always changes to one side. They sit on Rockefeller's bunk. It is a "bunk," and are four bears, and four apes. Capone, though a man critical in the fall, is, even a bear - Rockefeller.

"What you had in mind?" whispers Rockefeller.

Pretty look,etc. That's always of getting up food is here!" said Capone, a sudden alarm on slightest and immediate worry,
"Easy!" Colbeck informs him, the information accompanied by a gesture of the hand, signifying how simple it can be done.

"Getting yours?"

"Getting mine." repeats Colbeck, louder than the conversation warrants. "Say, that son-of-a---- wouldn't give me yesterday's paper!"

"You mean Frank?"

"Ooohmm! right!"

"I thought --- -"

"Yeah, everybody thinks so. Tell, if it wasn't for him we wouldn't be here. Anyhow, don't worry about me, I make out all right...

Aint missing nothin'!

"You mean you got connections?"

"Flack. I don't need anything from that bird!"

"Well, you're welcome to anything I get. Say, why can't you pile something on the tray for you. You know how I get it, huh?"

"With the crew's (guard's) pay!"

"Well, why can't be just add a little? I'm paying him well enough. I understand he's gotta pay off, too. But what's the difference!

"Fermer?"

"That's the guy in charge of the mess?"

"Yeah," says Colbeck.

"None of my business, all, but just how much is he cooking you?"

"Two grand each in case he gets caught, and $250.00 a month."

Casually,

"Jeezamrach. Hey, that's stiff!"

"Not bad at all, Dink, considering what I get. I order, men."

"That dirty bastard told me he was only getting $100.00 a month. Can you feature that? Supposed to be my pal. Supposed to be get me? I'll-- a son of a sue cool!"

"But Dink," placates Capone, "he's gotta pay Fermer. He doesn't get the money direct, you know. It goes to his sister. She takes care of Fermer. Now I understand the guard'll have to get a slice of it."
He didn't tell me that before. But when I told him yesterday that this
month's two fifty was paid, he mentioned something about the guard down
there -- in the cell house, you know -- getting his. He's supposed to
know it's hidden in his box when he gets his mail. The clerk knows it,
too, see? And I've been slipping him some smokes. He just told me yest-
eryday he's got a sick wife, and wants to know if I'll have some money sent
to her so she can go to the hospital. Of course, Jim, I don't give a damn
what it costs. I want it, see?

Disty, by the broad smile wreathing his lips, acknowledges he
"pays." Capone's smile has been replaced by a troubled frown. True, the
money part doesn't worry him. But the thought that Disty and Basketball are
not what basketball convinced Al they were -- the best of friends -- disturbs
Capone.

"Tell you what, Al. Take it easy. I don't meddle with anyone's
business. I got 20 years to do, you know. I shot going to lose no good time
if I can help it, and a guy never knows what these connections wind up in.
If he sends anything for me, O.K. If not, O.K. too!"

"That I get you can share," offers Capone.

"Right, Al. Get to go now. Start the radio for these Corrette.
They can't eat at noon without music, O.K. you see?"

With a wave of the hand Colbeck pulls open the iron door (which
on this particular cell is never locked because of his coming and going at
all hours of the day), strides down the range, and out of sight.

"How are you doing it? Settled?"

Capone, taken by surprise as he whispers to Bage, looks up and
sees the cell house guard in the doorway. He smiles in a friendly way. Bage
gives approval and Capone comprehends the guard is "on the make".

"Final Final. Come in!"

"Only got a minute. Just wanted to see if you got settled,
that's all."

"Everything dandy!" says Capone.

The guard walks away. The ice has been broken.
"Capone's in the Shoe Shop?" "Hey, Whitby, they assigned Capone to the Shoe Shop." "Say, did you hear? Al's working in the Shoe Shop! Yeah, Capone! In the Shoe Shop!

Thus, the news of Capone's "soft" assignment raced through the prison. And, of course, we are not amused at the consternation this assignment causes. Others, however, determined to investigate the authenticity of the rumor. And curious as we have proved we are, we decide to tag along.

Of course, we can't walk in the Shoe Shop just for the purpose of seeing if Capone works there. We must have some excuse. Well, what better excuse than to have rubber heels put on our shoes? The very thing!

Deliberately and with satisfaction of curiosity aforesaid, we seek rubber one of our rubber heels. There! Now we have a valid and plausible excuse for asking for and being granted permission to visit the Shoe Shop...and see Capone at work!?

As we enter the building and climb the stairs leading to the first floor, we see to our left many men lying "whites", ... pillows, sheets - and as we look closer, items belonging to the criminals and guards employed in the institution. We are not so interested in the just now: we came to see Capone work. We turn to the right, and there, sitting in a large Morris chair, is Capone, a magazine in his right hand, a cigar in the left. He does not look up as one of the inmates approaches us and we explain our difficulty. We remove our shoes, hand them to the inmate, and he attaches new rubber heels. Our eyes, meanwhile, are glued on Capone. We wonder why the guard, standing nearby, does not reprimand him. Now purpose he seems sitting there motionless dressed in his regulation blue shirt, black tie, creased and bleached deerskin pants, dark socks and Florencia. The guard must have observed us whispering. He stares at us. He becomes frightened.

Then, to our sheer amazement, he walks over to Capone!

"What about washing these windows?" he asks, no trace of condescension in his voice.

"One wash, what windows?" growls Capone, rolling the magazine

a clublike resemblance.
"Each man's got it to do once a week. You're the new man here, and it's the custom for a new man to do it his first week."

"You're telling me! Yeah? Well, this new man don't wash no windows, Hoo!" inquisitively.

"That's how you feel about it?" The guard is uncertain how to proceed with this rebellious celebrity.

"Darn' right! And what you going' to do about it?"

Incurable, the guard reflects. But dare he do anything about it? It might be easier for one of the ignorant mountaineers to wash the windows, and thus save himself probable embarrassment by a reprimand from his superiors.

"Say, you!' he calls to a 300 pound mountain of flesh hesitatingly engaged sweeping the floor. "Drop that broom and get to those windows. They got to be washed."

The mountaineer, who had heard Capone refusing to do the work, strikes over to the guard. They are both less than five feet from His Majesty as he sits ostentatiously in his comfortable Morris chair.

"I washed them two windows last time, Mister. It ain't my turn now," he addresses the guard humbly.

"Well, I'm giving you orders. You'll wash them or ---"

"Say, that guy ain't no better'n me," The mountaineer's ire has been aroused and he is unconscious that he is pointing the broom at Capone. "If he's too damn' good to wash them windows, then, by God, go an' let nobody goin' put nothin' on me. I been yer too long for that, Mister. I'm just a ignorant mountainer, maybe, and I got five years yer for makin' a gallon corn liquor, but I ain't no killer and no robber, like that guy!" (He shakes the broom at Capone).

"And you all! Aint no man yet can yer thataint do somethin'. Maybe you all are a big shot outside, but in yer ye're just another convict like me and everybody else. And ---"

Capone rises from his chair, throws the magazine into the hollow of the cushion he leaves behind,ubi his fist and swings at the mountaineer. His fist lands on the mountaineer's jaw. The mountaineer arises his broom above his head and brings its swing down on Capone's
Capone becomes furious. His convicts rush the mountaineer. He seems to us like a huge, angry, snarling hell being brought in for slaughter. The room is most absurd and he grabs the first thing his crossed eyes fall upon—a chair. He raises it above his head, twirls it once and tosses it at Capone, now standing next to what he feels is a safe place.

The chair, flying through the air, barely grazes Capone's head, crashes through the window and hangs on the iron bars.

The guard shouts for order. His shouts are ignored as Capone rushes towards and clinches with the mountaineer. The club in the guard's hand cannot be used unless he is attacked. His muscles ache to ignore this order, he wants to bring the club down on someone's head, but does not, without justification. The entire floor is in an uproar. Capone is uncertain just how great is his strength compared to that of the mountaineer's, after all, is he to realize, the mountaineer has been in prison longer than he, and has many friends of whom he (Capone) is ignorant. It might be best... 

"Wait a minute!" Capone shouts, his hand upheld, his head thrown back. "Just the hell's a matter wit' you guys? This is my scrap. How listen, you?" He points a shaking finger at the mountaineer. "You're afraid to get in the hole. If you don't want wash the windows, O.K. Somebody else will. But you're going to get yourself in a jam if you try to tell me what to do. Get on!"

"I'll wash 'em, Al," an insatiate offers. "I don't mind washin' 'em."

The guard orders them to their respective duties, seeing in this offer a solution to his difficulties, but oddly he moves, he's got to make a report. Well, that's that!

"Capone's on the spot! Capone's on the spot!" "Capone was clien' in the Hole long! Hell, get written up!"

The report spread. Sometimes they are exaggerated conceptions of the Peckish again, dissected anew. The prisoners are on edge. They've been waiting for that! Been expecting it. It just had to happen sooner or later, and now... I
It is the 1:00 P.M. stackhouse hour. The prisoners employed in
the Dock Mill Industries (comprising the majority of inmates) are permitted
stackhouse between 11:30 and 1:00 P.M. They then return to their duties. At
1:00 P.M., the clerical force, kitchen and hospital workers, and a few others,
are permitted stackhouse for an hour. From 1:00 to 2:00 P.M., another group
have their stackhouse period. The Shoe Shop and Tailor Shop details are per-
mitted stackhouse from 1:00 until 4:15 P.M.

We follow Capone to the Deputy Wardan's Office, accompanied
by Captain Fry, Captain Head and the guard assigned to the Shoe Shop.

"Well, Capone," begins the Deputy Wardan, "you're getting
called with a good start. What's the trouble?"

Aint no trouble," answers Capone.

The Deputy looks at the guard's written report.

"Mr., Yates seems to think there was. He reports you refused
to obey his order to wash the windows. You must remember, you're in the
pool--"

"I ain't washing no windows, see?" Capone snaps, "I didn't
come here to wash windows. I come here--"

Just a minute! Just a minute!" The Deputy jumps to his feet,
sweat and rage squirming him. "This is a penal institution. You are ex-
pected to obey the rules and regulations. Every man here has work assigned
him. Your duties in the Shop Shop demand repair shoes. If there are
other duties -- whatever the guard assigns you to do -- you are to perform
them. Now, you have my orders. You'll do what you're told to do!"

"I'll go to the hole first!" Capone spits.

"Then you'll go to the hole!" repeats the exasperated Deputy
Warden. "Captain --":

Capone raises a restraining hand. "Do you don't. Deputy.
Hold on there a minute, you!" He points his finger at the Deputy Wardan.
They are less than ten feet apart, facing each other belligerently. Captain
Fry, Captain Head and the guard, Mr. Yates, block the door. "Before you
put me in the hole I want to talk to my lawyer. You got no right to put
me in the hole! Hands at all, get me!"
The right to inflict whatever punishment I feel you or anyone else six show rebellion, deserves. Now you're not going to see your leader. As if you're not going to tell me not to run this institution! Understand this, Capone. I'm Deputy Warder here. Not you. You'll either obey orders or suffer the consequences for refusing to obey them.'

The situation is a dramatic one. Capone's threats are being taken. His face is livid with rage. He is being stripped of his armament and inactivity. In a menacing attitude he slams his hands on his hips and stands at the Deputy Warder, Captain Fry and Captain head look on.

The Deputy has opened the Deputy, a wise man, and capable of judging the telling of a man in such a crisis, returns his seat.

"Capone," he says. "Are you telling me what you're going to do?"

"No, Pig head. You telling you what I ain't gonna do. Take it or leave it?"

The Deputy Harter's mind is busy weighing a decision that will avoid trouble. Yet, one that will impress upon Capone that he's not going to get by with his attitude.

"Capone, I'm going to dismiss you this time. But bear in mind, the next time you come before me on a report by a guard, I'm going to be less lenient."

As Capone turns and makes his exit the Deputy Warder, Captain Fry, Captain Head and Mr. Raft go into conference. Capone returns to the Shoe Shop.
"That fool and all" someone asks.

"That fellow and all. Remember to get me in the hotel. I'll get that fellow into trouble if he don't know who he's fooling with."""
46.

... is Ill. Mrs. John, his wife
Darwin, and their children, are seated across from
Elizabeth. They are at the regular
and, in a large, spacious room, contains a long,
which is lined with bookshelves. It adjoins
the room, and Mrs. John is at lunch to the visit.

The convicts are not allowed to pass any article to an inmate they
are not allowed to pass any article to either be handled during the
inmates. The ones in writing or printing are
of the other. The conversation is carefully
and only to those who are concerned to the institution.

In the back of the room, Dacyone, the hands
are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.

... is seated at a table in the corner of the room, and his hands
are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.

... is seated at a table in the corner of the room, and his hands
are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.

... is seated at a table in the corner of the room, and his hands
are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.

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are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.

... is seated at a table in the corner of the room, and his hands
are playing, a boy at his sides - a boy of fourteen.
removes it from the thing that fastens it there. He is about to withdraw it when Mr. Hughes rises and speaks.

"Here of that! Cut it! What you got there?"

Capone jumps to his feet, the child in his arms frightened and fearful. The movement enables him to conceal the small parcel on his person. The ominous excitement caused by the women rising to their feet, their chattering, and Capone's words, frighten the guard.

"Put the kid down," Mr. Hughes gruffly orders.

"Who the Hell you talking to?" demands John Capone, rushing towards Mr. Hughes. "That's my brother, get out! I'll break your damned neck if you talk to him like that!"

"I got the right to love the kid, ain't I?" asks Capone, his voice apologetic.

"Maybe you have. But you're not supposed to be slipped something," argues Mr. Hughes.

"Who was slipped something?" begs Capone.

"You! I see it!" answers Mr. Hughes.

"Listen, you!" John Capone speaks. "When we came visit here we don't come slip at something, and we don't want no scene. I'll report you to the warden for this, unless you apologize to my brother now. You must seen anything, and there's nothing been done wrong. " John's voice has become more persuasive as his hand withdraws a wallet from his coat pocket.

"You're not supposed to touch the child again until she leaves," Mr. Hughes informs Capone.

"All right," Mr. answers calmly, walking at John. "Here, Mom, you take her." He hands the child to his mother. The visit ends as a grand stage in and signifies the hour is up.

After affectionate goodbyes and the promise to return on the morrow, they file out, and are escorted to the front. Capone is then permitted to return to the Shoe Shop. It is the twenty-fourth of the month, and he will receive another visit on the twenty-fifth; and another on the twenty-sixth. Three days! Very much can be accomplished in three days..."
he'll have to arrange for another guard. "Hughes was quite nasty," he som-
plies to an inmate. "Dangerous. Gotta be more careful next time. Might've
searched me and found it. Where the hell did I put it. Yes, here it is.

Well, boys, you're going to get your snow. It'll keep you quiet for another
month, anyhow. Have to find another way to get this stuff in. Shouldn't
better with it. Want to get caught red-handed and the boy get on my tail
again. Supposed to———"

Deane places his neatly leathered feet on the hopper of the
Shoe Shop lavatory, withdraws the small parcel from his shirt bosom, and
slips it in a slit cut in the cuff of his pants. Safe there, anyhow.

He returns to his Morris chair and reclines. Almost time to
gulp-down. And still deny a damn thing today, mind you. Sure in ciphers. 

Sitting in cell a few minutes later he changes his, hurriedly
leaving the little parcel in those rows. Five are rolled into a bundle and
slipped into the channel blue shifts and two linens, in a pillow-case, for laun-
drying. The last place they'd look for anything, if there's a "shakedown," is
shakedown is a thorough search of a man's personal effects. Sometimes there
are individual "shakedowns" - when an inmate "fingers" another inmate, and
sometimes a general "shakedown" - when it is believed sufficient contraband
artefacts are in the institution to warrant the "shakedown."

The next morning, as Eapone leaves for breakfast, the pillow-
slip with its precious parcel of drugs is thrust into a large cotton basket
over the cell house door. Other inmates throw in theirs, too, then the
basket is filled it is hauled to the laundry. Each article of clothing and
then torn, the inmate's number. Each basket bears the cell house designation
from which it came. The unloader, on the lookout for laundry from his cell
house, opens the compartment. The laundry is to be separated -- sheets and
pillows slip in one pile, "Shades" in another.

“4056! 4056! 4056!” The man mechanically repeats it-
self in the depths of his mind as an anxious glance at the numbered piles
is swept for 4056.
"Ah!" he sighs. Hastening in his mechanical disarming of other bundles. He raises his eyes to see how close a guard may be. "If I were not O.K. . . . I" He assorts the pieces behind a pile of dirty linens. Feels the cuffs of the pants. A beaming light gleams from his sunken eyes. It's there! Nervous fingers push it through the almost invisible slit. . . . The parcel drops into his itching palm, is quickly slipped to his pocket and his walk ends — for the time being.

Glancing furtively about to ensure that he has not been observed by other incisors or a guard, he walks out of the building and towards the hospital. He takes his way to Doc, the irascible chiroptist. Nor is awaiting, the doc is a frail, dark individual. He wears tortoise shell glasses. Large brown eyes are sunk in dark-rimmed eye sockets in his typically emaciated face. Thick, plastered iron-gray hair give him a dignified appearance, yet, does not rob all of the consumptive maladies he has suffered from repeated medical terms.

He has heard through the private grasperine operated by Capone, that he is "off" yet in . . . Jenkins enters Doc's office and closes the door behind him. The parcel is delivered. Doc opens it, slips Jenkins his money, then hastily removes his false teeth. The small, valuable package of drugs is emptied into a contraceptive. The contraceptive is flattened, wrapped in brown paper, and the contraceptive then sealed with glue and carefully placed amongst Doc's papers. The false teeth are replaced. Jenkins, also at his flattened by now, departs. Doc destroys the remaining evidence — to be taken in a mill and drug arrived, and is ready to return to 'A' base-

Not a word is uttered during the entire exchange of possession.

Lights are placed at strategic points throughout the institution, and the incisors are ignited in the sublique office. Exactly where he has been a while in Paris. Too wise for them, the lead, he colloquizes. Hump! Lap! Lap . . . He has a lot of stuff from Florida to Washington State a.

In short, I know it in the best parts in the country. Disregarded. Just as well use them in a deaf and dumb school as around me!

Just let in follow Doc as he tidies up his little place and

Cover for the 'em crews, where boll will remain until the dinner go, various

In lots at the original stove, he enjoys an excellent diet. He is nervous
not apprehensive. Note "not", if you ask me. Not in the sense that
anyone ever tells to him is later questioned by Captain Henn. Not in
the sense that he has cloaked himself with a "record" that is the very
of some desperate characters who find prison a lucrative place to abide,
and his "status," tells of him a hero unto himself. A braggart. A
booster. "Loaded" with drugs he is no humor to hold a conversation
with anyone. And dead might stop him on route to "A" basement — which
he frequently does — and "shake him down." Hammed shrimp! Always
pulling me in that room and making me remove my clothes. Examining me
there. Huh? Well, I'm the smart for him. . . . No matter where he looks
he's not getting wise to me! Yet!

He strikes an innocent air as he literally prances through
the corridor. There's Henn — waiting at door! Well, we'll see, you
little co-ed, co-ed! Humph! Let me by! Thought sure he'd nab me this
time. Boy, I got to get rid of this Henn!

Lee reaches the practically deserted basement. The clerical
force doesn't start getting in until after 3 a.m. In ten minutes to "plant
it", he walks boldly into his stall, unlocks his locker and produces a
packet of Camel cigarettes. The table at which he sits is concealed behind
a sheet draped on wires. One could not know he were in there unless he
walked in and saw him. And no one dare walk in Doc's stall — unannounced
or invited!

Each package of cigarettes is carefully opened and the drug,
in small quantities, wrapped in tissue paper, inserted where cigarette
pipe tobacco has been removed. The package of cigarettes is re-sealed, and it
is returned to the carton from which it came. The carton is not re-sealed.

An inmate cannot buy more than two cartons of cigarettes at
one time. He is not supposed to have more than two cartons in his possession,
at any one time, regardless of how he came into possession of them. Realising
the danger of having any excess, he does not risk retaining more than the
allotment. However, he has more grains of heroin and morphine than he is
to distribute to any one person and friends. It must be planted! Would
never do to lose it! Too damn' much trouble getting more. And it means
the hole, if caught.
he steps out of his stall, No. 39, and walks around to No. 9 on the North Side. No. 9 is occupied by Berg, a Dane, serving six years for counterfeiting. Dot and Berg were inmates at St. Quentin several years ago. Berg is assigned as Photographer. We are aware that Berg and Dot are "pretty thin". We never knew why. Berg is sitting on his bunk, reading. We can't see the face of the book, but we feel that he is expecting Dot. For without any apparent interest in the book he raises, and both stay back behind the drooping sheet in Berg's stall. We cannot hear their conversation as clearly as we would like to, but we do hear Dot's voice in a whisper. Berg talks with a broken accent.

"... and keep it "hushy" until I ask for it. It's safer of there, you never get caught down in the back rooms."

"Yes, I got you. I hide it, Dot."

"Let for Darin's sake, don't lose it! And don't forget where you start the line, you don't fall off. I just told you I hide it. That's it, you won't forget?"

"Tell me over of you. You'll get your money before you leave the point."

Berg clacks out and goes to his stall. A sense of relief seems to have come over the position. From a few minutes later to join a little group at the banquet with, making the signal to dinner. He is silent, except when he talks a little faster back in line. Berg is silent, a stooped figure as usual.

"I think you are four pairs of sovereigns, that is as well as the amount of the past due which we, together, are to make up. In fact, there may be more. I am not at all surprised, he would stand on the same terms as a saloon. He wouldn't stand on any sort of terms at all, and he is not doing it."

"He wouldn't stand on any sort of terms at all."

"I tell you he is not doing it one bit."

"I don't think so."

"I don't think so."

"I think they have a smaller lot of stock, or less."
Simple, isn't it! That's his consolation as he remembers the other two are to be delivered up in the ward. Well, Tuggle can take care of that, if I can't get up.

And they are handed to Tuggle, as she drops in on Ben to have her feet examined, two hours later.

Thus are Capone's dangerous enemies and needed friends brought
Another month passes. We were unable to learn how the two succeeding visits of Capone's passed, but we do learn that Mr. Bishop, next in command to Lieutenant Oliver, was the guard assigned to them. And this seems all the more interesting because Mr. Bishop spends the greater part of the day in the radio control room, with Colbeck. Naturally, we are curious to know why he is again on this month's (July's) visit by Capone's relatives. Odd, we think, that he should be selected. Mr. Bishop, we have since learned, is a very congenial sort. In fact, as well liked by the inmates as is Captain Madden, whereas they'd not any of the other officers in comparison.

Capone's wife sits beside him in the Guards' Room. Our uncorrelated statement threatens to divulge our presence. However, we respectfully offer a gasp of astonishment as they sit there in a food store. He clearly loves his wife --- there's no question about it. Her gold-rimmed teacup has a his very own. She is faithful, one can see. And she'll wait for him... if it's a hundred years! Yes, she's telling him so. But he answers that it won't be a hundred, that it'll be only until the first year is ended.

"But Al, how can you do it?" she feebly remonstrates.

"Listen, I needn't tell you I can have anything done. I didn't even have to think, honey, and I'm getting anything I want. Money, honey, honey! It beats even Wall Street!"

"But Al, dear, who in the world can do anything for you besides the attorney general? That is, so far as your freedom is concerned!"

"Honey, I'm not telling you anything but that this time next year you and I'll be together --- outside! Honest, I'm not kidding. I mean it, honey. You think I'd tell you that if it wasn't so!"

"Oh, if I could only believe it!" her jeweled red-tipped fingers press his arm. "You don't know, dear, how I've cried night after night... in and out... since you've been here. It's maddening! Cruel! Sometimes I fear I'll lose my reason. I can't help it, darling. I can't!"
"You try to make me feel content with the thought that it is
better and safer for you here than if you hadn't come. Honey, they'd never
have done anything to you back home. You know very well they dared not!
Not with the power you had for revenge. But if you feel that it was a God-
send, you must know. Everything happens for the best, Sweetheart, and I
suppose God knows what He's doing when He takes you away from me and lets
them put you here." Mrs. Capone is torn between her desire for Al and
the knowledge that he has not had his fears materialized by the lead
slug from an enemy's machine gun.

"Mr. Bishop'll tell you. Honey, I want for nothing. Not a
thing! Nay, nor, since I lookin' would be playin' tennis and getting
some of that fat off. Get a sitter every morning, a woman who drivers three
times a week, three rub downs a week, and the best food money can buy. It's
like a hotel here --- except I can't leave when I want to. Now, what
come could a convict desire?"

Capone laughs as he refers to himself as a "convict." The
family join the laughter, but it is a restrained laughter on their part.

Mr. K. displays a broad, encouraging smile.

"The damn fool, I'll str]ck the little!" Capone opens his shirt
and dismisses to show an exorcistic pink silk undershirt. "Drawers, too,"
he adds, "not just at that!" To call their attention to the stitches,
he lifts his tailored suit shirt. "See to your pants, pants, tool
me. I'll be warm. You'll have to stand by
my side. I'm not used to anything but a
coat."

He adds hastily:

"We're not here to amuse, Al. You put the list of names
of those down! Al Capone is a mobster!

"The whole of the rest of that will be all.

"Yes," the man who are to get paid and the such.

Mr. K. "Capone produces a slip of paper from his shirt
pocket. He hands such a slip to each of the men as he
approaches him.

"These are the names of the men set against this name.

"This is your job. You'll have to keep a record of that.

"And, Al, I don't want you to think of it like a job."

There's silence as everybody looks at the slips of paper.

"That's all. We'll get another batch of names tomorrow.

"Do you get that?"

"That's all."

"I can't play cards for a hit and then to it as well from.

"You'll have to keep it up for a hit and then to it as well from."
the Officers' Mess get to me there. Had to quit eating in the cell for a while. Something blew up... Head got wise, and before I got caught Doc ordered it sent to his place. Bishop there keeps me posted so that keeps me from getting nabbed right-handed. They knew it's been getting to me, but they can't match me with it.

"But you get $100.00 a month until further orders," complains John.

"That's right. It's worth it. Besides, his kids are sick and they need it. His wife's an invalid."

"Was this...?" -- Fantes: $100.00"

"That's the guy who has charge of the Officers' Mess. All you got to do is get the correct names and addresses from Mr. Bishop when he meets you in town at whatever place he says. You gotta be careful you don't get seen. I just got the notations. The rest'll work out between you two."

"May I mean down here...?" -- Auburn

"O.K., yes. An Auburn car. Fantes is planning on getting a car, and I understood from Fantes -- say, as I got him down for $100.00 a month? -- he wants an Auburn. Sort of surprise, you know. You listen, John, and I'm trying to think I'm being held up, for I'm still outside now. I gotta pay for what I get. Everyone here who wants anything's got to pay for it, anyway, and that's dirt cheap!"

"But do you realize how much this amounts to a month?"

"I never figure anything. I get it, and I'm spending it. For food, pretty. You and you got all you need. That's my family. I'd spend or gambol it aside, wouldn't I? Well, that's the different end."

"Just sit, John, and you keep on doing that way. It's tubing about the thing. You want me take pursuing, don't you? According to this you're taking 20,000 in worth of risk a month. Can't you realize a...?"

"The hell with the risk. They won't -- they will make... to me."

"I think of these other men. Suppose it is four men..."

"They got perfect alibis. Leave that to them."

""
"Mr. Bishop, I suppose you understand just --- 

He need to explain to me, John, I see Al every day. I keep my eyes and ears open. He's right. You can't get anything done for you here unless you pay for it. If a fellow types a letter for another, he gets a corner of cigarettes for his trouble. If he types court papers, he gets five cents. Some of them have their wives send money to other fellows' wives, mothers, sisters and so on. It's done every day and a hundred times a day," explains Mr. Bishop.

"I understand," agrees John, still dissatisfied with Al's generosity, but feeling that Al is being "taken for a run". "I don't want anything happen that would jeopardize his parole."

"He's got nothing to worry about. Your Senator assures him he'll be out here in a year. He ought to know. He's been in conference with Roosevelt, what he?" Bishop is not quite sure Al's information regarding this is on the up and up. He takes this opportunity to verify it. After all, Al's cute him some pretty steep promises. He's tired of being a punch. Sure as his sleeves don't keep his wife satisfied. Money, Lopez, what the wife wants and needs. Travel, maybe. Lots of it. Others on the same stripe... why can't he?"

"Yes," speaks Al's mother. "I was with him when he said he would do that he could for Al. Senator Lexis is sincere. He took us direct to the President and I heard every word he said. But you know how politicians are. Al always said that, and that's why we hesitate to believe everything that is promised."

"Yes, Lex, quit sin' in the blues," laughs Al. "I tell you I'm getting out soon, if I don't a year. The public would do as a helter skelter it too, turned us out sooner. Besides, the lawyers are working on an appeal. If I can't make it one way, I'll make it the other. See? Why worry about it? Sure I want to get out! The damned place is killing me. And I never knew one day to the next what's going to happen. Now wait a minute... do need to get upset. See, there you go! When I try to tell you something what's on my mind you all get worked up and scared. Every damned time it's the same thing!"
Capone is peevish and suddenly turns away from his wife, who is visibly upset by his inference. She begs him to calm himself, and argues him she is not upset. He can't help how his mother feels. ... "Well, what I'm trying to quiet her," she protests. "My God, Al, I can't stop her from getting excited if you're going to be telling her you're in danger all the time. You make me mad!"

Mrs. Alphonse Capone is now angry. John holds his tongue, a forlorn, exasperated look upon his features. These seemed how he detests them. Mother's always so easily upset. Al had no business saying that... should have had more sense. ... All I'll hear now till next month is: "I wonder if anything happened to Al. I dreamed last night..."

"Well!" exclaims John, unable to control his emotion. He drops a half burned cigarette to the floor, decisively steps on and crushes it, and as if giving vent to his feeling, grinds it under his heel.

Al's mother audibly weeps.

There is a knock at the door. All recover their dignity. ... Mrs. Alphonse Capone rushes back to the other side of the table, and when Mr. Bishop answers "All right!" a guard walks in, announces the hour is up, and the visitors prepare to leave.

Fond farewells... Embraces... Kisses... and tears.

And once again the promise to return on the morrow.
Talking with a friend the other day... 

"You can't imagine how excited I was when I heard the news. It's been a long time coming, and the thought of having that kind of freedom is exhilarating." 

"I know what you mean. It's like being born again." 

"I'm not sure I'd go that far, but it's definitely a step in the right direction. It's not just about the money, though. It's about the freedom and the ability to pursue our passions." 

"Absolutely. I've always been drawn to photography, but I never had the time or the resources to pursue it. Now, I can finally make it a reality." 

"That's great! What kind of locations do you plan on visiting?" 

"I'm thinking of starting with some smaller trips, like the coast or the mountains. But, I know there's a lot more to explore." 

"I take it you've already started making plans?" 

"Yes, I've been doing some research and gathering advice from other photographers. It's been really helpful." 

"That's good. You'll need to be prepared for any situation. Have you thought about any challenges you might face on your travels?" 

"I'm worried about language barriers and finding inspiration in unfamiliar places. But, I'm confident I can overcome those challenges." 

"You've got this. Just remember to stay open-minded and embrace the unexpected. It's all part of the adventure." 

"That's true. I'm looking forward to every moment."
'How much, for instance?'

'How much what?' asks Al.

'How much do you want in!'

'Couple thousand, anyhow. See, some of the 'scopes' want have it sent to their wives. That's their business, of course. Wives are dangerous, they say. I gotta get it to them without any in-between party.'

'I'll handle your cash. I'm here on a four year stretch. I'll do about three years, if I miss parole. I can't make it, I know. I made it last time I was here because I had Dr. Wilson fix up a letter that I wouldn't live. Just says more. That was in '38. I got out on parole on that letter. And I got a record, you know that! And damned if I didn't get in stir again.'

'You got a pretty bad 'rep' around here, Doc. It's like to do business with you, but some of the old timers tell me you 'ratt's.'"

'Who rats?' Doc is offended. His dark brown eyes flash. 'Why the hell should I have been jealous of me since I been here. Look! (Doc picks up a small piece of thread and wraps it around his finger) That's how I can handle these scopes here. I know plenty, see? I give you my word! Give go a chance. You know, though, it costs!'

'Yeah!' with a disdainful turn of the head Capone acknowledges it known. 'I know! But all right. So what you can do. I want $5000.00 brought in. Don't bother me with details, understand? I want a list made out to the guys what's supposed to get it, and how much. You're to take care of that end, and deliver. Got me? If you come across O.K. -

Doc. You'll get yours.'

Doc is deeply grateful and affected. His enormousness descends him and leaves him breathless, as Capone, satisfied with himself and his new conquest, takes his exit.

'Come Grand!' whispers Doc. 'Three Grand! Jesus, more than five ever seen them go! Let me get my hands on that! Jesus, see, now - - if I lose it - - or if I tell his head bumped off with it, how in Hell will he feel about it? Hey, that's a stint!'

Doc loses himself in dreams of splendour. He visions himself sailing away from the penitentiary in an elegant motor car. 'All dolled up', he prides outfit for him. He says: 'We'll have a made-to-order suit sent in.'
You tell! And that dear idea. Up in Alderson. One doing time for bootlegging. Oh, wait she be glad to see the bank roll! Pretty nice kid, her. Don't know what she sees in me. Guess she believed everything I told her in jail. Dr. Sussman. He had said he fall for that big! And trusted it. Two kids to take care of. Aw, hell! What's the difference? If she's stringing me just to have somebody to write to, I'm stringing her. Those days here—thinking she's my wife. Well, that's the only way I can write to her. Those rules about writing to other joints. She oughta make parole, on account of the kids, anyhow. I wonder if she's got some like writing for her? Hell, we'll see... She'll stack them when she sees me roll up to the bungalow in my shoe. That's great, huh? But I and every damned time I steal one I get a stretch. Now... Kin, son, Old Man, you're gone to treat yourself to one all your own. I got that a chauffeur, too. Must look better. Hey, what I got to speak? All my life in prison, and can't I attend to make wheel? It's some place out St. The he's never had played before. I'll show all the other pictures that I got a head on. Well, it is, but not my part. Well, I wouldn't work for the President.

The cards on the ceiling, talking of absence, he builds a wall of the rifles. Contact, that's what it's called. One of the big boys, he is. I'm pretty sure they would come to the sight of him. That's what I said. That 'doo paletef' was only a small thing. It's power, that. Herm, look how much it's do anything. Haunt if he can't. In that little town, just like that... They don't want to know about anything. If they need one of the things that I can't do... There's a difference proposition. And I would be able to go or stay and I can't, but—

...the other side of the street, plane called black and red. A digital's fingers, but the sound is slow. Even the fingers, that red and blue. It's the only way it can be over the conversation and Captain and all. But that's nothing, he bares it is something of importance...
"I know, sir. I have used every effort to trace the source, but an up against a stone wall. No. No, sir, it is not being dropped from air plains. I have given the tower guards particular instructions regarding observing them. ... What? He's a guard here! ... Is that so? What makes you think ---? All right, I'll work on it from that angle."

As he replaces the French telephone he sighs, "Well, I'm a ---!

"What's that?" asks Mr. Wren, his clerk.

Captain Head ignores the query. He is lost in a maze of unbelief. One of his trusted men bringing in drugs! Unbelievable! Increditable! Preposterous! But then, would his informant have mentioned the name if there wasn't some foundation for his suspicion? One never knows ... in a penitentiary!

Well, he thinks as he rises with difficulty and lack of energy, smoking like taking a trip. Tips sometimes prove fruitful. And other times a will-of-the-wisp. But this one . . .

"I got it!" Captain Head exclaims, forgetting Mr. Wren is closely observing his features. "Smith is guard in the Dark Hall. He gets regular treatments from Dunlap, the chiropractor. So does Capone! I know that Dunlap worked on Capone's feet as a bluff. I got it! Call the hospital and have them send Dunlap over. I want to see him at once!

"He . . . wait a minute! I'll go over there. He's to bust in on him unexpectedly. It's going to the hospital, if anyone wants me."

Captain Head, his short steps unusually fast, hastens to the hospital.
Knowing Doc as we do, we realise the fruitlessness of following
Captain Head to listen to the cross-examination. We look at each other and
smile wryly. We are confident Doc will have a perfect alibi. He won't be
frightened into believing Head's got the goods on him, so far as delivering
"jope" is concerned. Head catch me? Say, it's take a helava lot smarter
for, you Bet to get anything on me. I've been in more joints than Head can
count. Like to take a rock at him sometime! Just my size, too! Love Good
Char, though. And I can't do that. But now, anyhow. As on the road to
plenty.

Yet, to satisfy our curiosity we eavesdrop on the conversation.

"But I tell you, Captain, I've not even seen any, least of all
handled it. You got no proof. You're surmising, that's all. Well you're
casting long. 'Facts,' Captain, if you think I'm handling it. That's straight from
the shoulder."

"And you deny that Cayson doesn't buy it for the men here?"

"I don't know what Cayson buys. I don't fool with him. He's
'hot', and I know it. All I got to do with him is ' tend his feet. That's
my duty. I do it for any convict. I don't mean a damn thing to me,
but I don't have a damn thing to do with him. That's my word!"

"Your word!" exclaims Captain Head. "That is your word against
the word of five others?"

"Five others!" gasps Doc. "For it is exactly five to whom he
had delivered drugs. Five what?" he demands, recovering his poise.

"Do you do know something!" exclaims Captain Head. "Well,
out with it...!"

"I don't see anything, and I told you you can't prove anything."

Doc retaliates, realizing now that Head was hellbent on a confession.
"You can put me in the hole from now till my short time date, but I still
don't know anything!"

"Pretty smart, aren't you?" Head is sarcastic. "But I'm
going to get you yet, Doc. I'm not warning you, mind! I'm telling you!"

With these parting words Head makes an exit. Doc climbs into the patient's
chair - similar to a barber's chair -- and smiles a smile of victory as
he leans back on the cushioned head-rest and exhaled cigarette smoke.
"'Pretty smart!' he murmured. "Bet she's smart, Captain. Too damned smart for you, anyhow. If you were so smart you wouldn't put me wise. Ha ha! What they need here is a bunch of 'sens'. They'd know how to find things out. Dope: Say, Shrimp, I wouldn't touch dope in here again if it meant my freedom. . . Not after you let me know you're not on my tail for it, and us with the chance I got now to get rich!" He emphasized his mental resolve by beating his small clenched fist on the arm rest.

A creaking laugh escapes Doc's throat. He's won the tilt and is in a position now to put Capone or his guard. That's the kind of work we'll do for the Big Boy. . . Keep him posted on the bigger things. . . On boys busting. . . Shakedown. He'll make himself so valuable to the Big Boy it'll be just too bad for anyone who tries to "cut-in" on him. The Big Boy's his man, and he's going to get it!"
"Now listen. I've told you before, and this is the last time --
Don't speak up on me or the yard! Don't come near me. I can't be seen
talking with everyone. You'll have me so damned dumb I won't be able to get
a breath of air any more. If you get business, handle it with Doc, or some-
body he tells you to handle it with. I ain't got nothing to do with the
money. I told you you'd get it. He'll give it to you, or you can do what
I suggested in the beginning -- let me have it sent to you."

Capone is angry. The inmate accosting him is rare because he
was promised a "teeny" ($100.00), and it has not been forthcoming. Three
weeks have passed since Capone's visit, and the inmate feels that he should
have had the money by now. He, like many others, believe it is handled by
Capone personally, after being handed to him in the visiting room. All do
not know of the arrangements, connections and conspiracies.

"And don't come out when I'm out. He don't have stock
but once or twice a week. And don't when I say 'Hi de Doug's with you. I can't
get near 'im," complains the inmate.

"All right, you'll get it. For sugar?" But to take it
out in the Consistory, I'll get someone by you can help worth of stuff."

"No, no. I'll have them fix it for you."

"All right. Make up the list of what you want and give it to
Doc, on the tennis court. You know D. C. C. Be there the square of the court."

"Larry, then! Let's talk. All right. "Man, pal."

The inmate starts off and is seemed to relate to a bull most
expressed between himself and Capone.

"I'll do what you tell me. Let it be. I'm ready to
a cool one, give him $1000 to retrieve. I'm ready to
not. I'm not going to go on it, either. It's a dirty thing, but let's
I'm going to tell you, buddy. I'll give him business and
else..."

"Sure, pal."

"I'll do it in a 'flash', Snitch. What do hell do I care if
Capone says? I ain't gonna do no more business with him. We'll sit out. 
to get the ten he offered for it. He gives every guy double what day spend, but it looks like I can’t even get my five back. If he thinks he’s gonna give me a run-around, he’s got another thought coming. I ain’t afraid of him or any of his bodyguards, neither. I got a gang, too! And they don’t like ‘im a got damn bit. Let’s why I’m quitting buying for the no good maker!”

“Did you know he got three grand in last week?”

“I’ve heard!” gasps the packed inmate.

“Um-hum!”

“I heard it from a guy in the hospital. A guy in the nut ward. Wasn’t supposed to be better. Maybe he is, I don’t pass on that. Anyway, he was down in the electric therapy room, where Capone gets two hours treatment every day — baths, rub-downs and hot box — and while the guy there was giving all his rub-downs, this guy was supposed to be taking a sitz bath, but he left the water running and came over to the door, and the guy what gives the rub-downs, Thorpe, was with his back to the door. So the nut just stood up and beard Capone telling Thorpe that if. Seals was taking care of his meals, and bringing him underwear and stuff, he couldn’t get inside here. And that he just got three grand to pay off, and if Thorpe wanted him, he could have it cash or have it sent to his mother. So the nut walks away, ‘cause he didn’t want them see him listening.’

‘Ya a level?’ asks his astonished listener, eyes wide in amazement.

‘Ya fact!’

‘Well, I’m a lowdown what-one-way-call it! And here I gotta pull doin’ nothin’ set to get my ten!’

‘Ya, you won’t be the first one to get gyped. He’s gyped plenty. Else, whoever handles the dough has. I don’t know who does, but I heard complaints.’

‘She handles it. Duncan, you know. I’m no good rat! I wonder if he told Capone he gave it to me? Ya see, Capone don’t know who gets it. She’s supposed to get it, he tells Doc. But leaves him out. Doc douz does the balance.”
"In other words, Buddy, you're just five bucks short!"

"Oh yeah? Well, we'll see 'bout dat."

"Say, by the way. How much does Capone pay his bodyguard?

Let's take a walk up to the tennis courts and see how many's up there."

They proceed towards the slope overlooking the tennis courts.

There are seven courts, one for negroes. Capone has the best kept court... one that has taken extra pains with, daily rolling it to a smooth, finished even surface, and lining it more meticulously than the others.

"Don't look Marley... And Joe... Joe... Capone's playing with

Havana and Old Mr. Fredfield. Dat odder guy works in the kitchen. I don't

know what sort, but supposed to be a good player here."

"Just figures, Hambi. I don't want to play with Joe."

"For the right to play tennis. Have a Hippo, Capone. Jesus, Lord! I've

been playing for God knows how long."

"Got his racket and a tennis ball, but not an 'tennis' in the sense of a full set."

"Then, why the devil can't you do all that racket?"

"Well, you'll see the other day. I'm like to put it on. Once I

took the racket over in the barn, but the snow piled it up till all the

snow was out of it. Then he hit it up, got sand up in the racket and

he said, "If I was to hit it, I'd break the racket..."

"Well, you've got a good racket for it, and you'd just ruin your racket."

"That's fine. But, in the end, it's my racket, and I

won't do it, but you're going to take calling."

"Just don't want to have to go through the thing."

"But you don't like to have to take calling."

"But Joe doesn't like to have to take calling."

"That's right, Joe... you're going to have to take calling."

"Well, I don't care for it."

"I don't like to have to take calling..."

"Well, I don't care for it."

"I don't like to have to take calling..."

"But Capone doesn't like to have to take calling..."
Days... weeks... months pass. Daily, men charged with violations of the rules are arraigned before the Deputy Marshal. Offenses arising out of the web of intrigue and conspiracy at the head of which sits Capone, self-satisfied, content, indifferent. He continues to count for the glad tidings that his appeal will effect his freedom, or Senator Lewis will be successful in his endeavor to induce the President of the United States to use his prestige as a key to open the gates of the Atlanta Penitentiary for Capone's release. There are conferences too and three times a week -- lawyers from Washington, lawyers from Chicago, lawyers from Atlanta. Interposed with these business visits are social visits from "Bugs" Moran, "Fur" Sammons and "Gus" Winkler --- under aliases.

Needless to say the best legal minds in the country assemble in the Guards' Room and discuss various and sundry loopholes, all of which, to Capone's unintelligent mind, seem certain and definite grounds for his release. Yes, they tell him, from the United States District Court they will go to the Circuit Court of Appeals. That failing, to the Supreme Court of the United States. They'll go the limit!

Capone MUST be freed. That's the conclusion of his splendid and expensive array of lawyers and lieutenants.

But, Capone stays on. The claws of his power-hungry hands continue to drag in almost poverty stricken guards and innocent civilians and outsiders. Money! Money! Money! Everyone is getting it! Anyone can have it --- for services rendered.

Steadily, and with an eye to insuring his incorporation shall be as pleasant --- and safe --- as money can make it, with a shrewd and cunning brain, he builds a ladder of victory and conquest. As he calmly and methodically ascends rung by rung he climbs beneath his feet, in a quickened pollution, everyone of his employees from the lowest inmate on his payroll to Lieutenant Oliver; guards, civilians, physicians, Captain's assistants.

He is striking secretly and with determination to conquer the last rung of the ladder --- the top rung that seems higher and more impossible to reach than all the others --- Captain Bond andarden; A. C. Abernold; A. C. Abernold: We'll get a lot yet! Certain was bought.
Other weapons were bought! Why not A. C. W. E.

"A.M. Brother," he tells his confederate, "ever a man
must choose between money and duty, he chooses money.

"I can't buy Captain Hadd!" he boasts. "One want to get I
mustn't!" The challenge is directed at Mr. Bishop.

"It's hard to do all. He's got his eye on bigger things than
dollars. Heads of the old school, the school of loyalty," Mr. Bishop
defensively argues.

"Listen, Bishop. I've fought bigger men than Captain Hadd.
I've fought and I've told. Nothing stands up well. Look at that. If
I'm left to be here... It's my official post, and they ought to Court-martial,
touch down, they watcho. Hadd set!"

"A.M. I know Captain Hadd. I've been working with him more
years. I tell you it can't be done, I don't like about... Or will... he a mystery to me. But I'll warn you must get these in... no, the list;
positions."

"I'll tell you best. Captain is an admirable specimen. He'll
be on anything.

"He isn't got a hell of a lot, A. He's like some who've
been through purgatory, and worn a coat, yet. He's worn a coat
for. Oh, many a few hands!... It's to the man. Hadd's one of the
people to set a definite date. And that is, get a manly check, still get that
on your pay roll.

"How much does you get in total?

"Yourself?

"Yes!

"You just figure it out, and then, I'll look at the list of the
little order book. But you, now, we have two books in the town.
I mean, I haven't a lot of this. We always have, kind of a... kind
of a lot left, and if you can get enough off the table, this isn't,
be!"

"I tell you before, Chris, if we just, or free... don't you
your life, if ever you get in a jam further. I got the idea. I am a man.
not a woman, I am living the man of my own in the town..."
Chicago. I got money in a dozen banking houses. I own stock in department stores, buildings, building and loan associations. I'm just what the boys say -- funny with money. So you got no cause to be worried about a job with me if it comes to a showdown.

Now, talking about the bet. You know I don't like to be bluffed. I'll give you on 20,000 to a thousand that I have head on the pay roll before Easter.

"Fair enough, Al. By word good for it?"

"Sure thing." They seal the wager with a hand shake.

"Stipa get the Christmas gift O.K."

"That's sure swell of you, Al. The wife's nuts about it.

"I'm just giving a man like that a long time."

"I appreciate it."

"You better get the check now. Head might come back and say, you got you better. Oh, yeah, about those letters. . . You sure no need for it?"

"Don't you, only Dubby, of course. See, I send them to headquarters and I tell them in an envelope. He plants them for me. Even if I couldn't take a chance, you know, you getta take a chance."

"You can't say I don't, Al. I don't want you to get nabbed. And if I didn't want you to get nabbed, why, Al, I'd feel about it. Particularly since we're two like they do."

"That's our trouble. The wife was the other night the dream..."

"The wife was the other night the dream."

"Well, the wife dream are just her dream, dream, dream, dream..."

"Well, the wife dream are just her dream, dream, dream, dream..."

"It's at the end of the day, and, stepping into the corridor, there's the wife, little dream, dream, dream; the dreamers. Bishop related his personal experience ofStatistics Carmen should heed.

"A whole new roll he is confronted with hundreds of them running in a pack. There are so many parcels that it is

"A whole new roll he is confronted with hundreds of them running in a pack. There are so many parcels that it is

"A whole new roll he is confronted with hundreds of them running in a pack. There are so many parcels that it is
...assortment that would make the department handling
such an exhibit in the Marshall Field Department Store in Chicago sickeningly
so bent.

There are fruitless varieties from Italy. Glazed fruits from
an earlier date, cultivated in California. Fruits grown in the South Seas.

To eliminate conformation to please the most exacting gourmet's

"Let me see!" Capone shouts. "Who wants 'em? Come get 'em!"

"Yes, you gonna give 'em away, Al?" says one of his fellows.

"Don't think I can eat them, do ya?" is the hating response.

"Good-awry! Boy!" yells the one addressed. "Lay off that!
and you can that for the beggarly!" The article cradling the one-

"Take it, for Christ's sake! Don't ask me for it," Capone

"Hey, with a minute, I be orders. 'Some of this is gotta go
now the bakers. Don't go to go to the hospital. You there -- Rockie,

that's good stuff for Ron. Don't be sure for Ron, same for Miss Tuggle,

and that for Mr. Vore. You know who. I'm just take 'em over. They

"Tell me, Rockie, you know what I meant to do to me
this? I tried to carry out these requests for you, for

"If you tell anybody, better get 'em to bring staff in -- but nothing out. I

"Either you take 'em or leave 'em. Which is it?" Capone

,...resting, in a glass chair from which he had angrily removed an

...hundreds, deliberately upsetting their contents on the con-

...told you guys keep things outta this chair!"
"I'll get the jugs. We'll take 'em in the laundry basket.

"I don't want to know anything more about 'em. Throw 'em down the toilet if you want. I don't want 'em around!"

Capone, we later learn, dares not even smell a thing sent to him for Christmas. He is in constant dread of being poisoned, and fears it might be done in an of many ways. His meals, according to his explicit and oft-repeated instructions, are handled by well paid, trusted inmates. He can refuse meals within five feet of them. For this reason -- trepidation for the licentious fruits, sweetmeats and delicacies -- he is thrown into a violent fit of anger because he cannot appease his enormous appetite. . . . . Not even daring to eat them after someone else has tasted them, thinking it could be his ill luck to select the one, or part of one, in ten, that may have been purposely poisoned.

"Enough for every man in the jail," smiles Capone as he enters the cell.

"Help yourself, Harry." All apparent.

"Thanks, all." Gargantuan (subsequent phrases and ellipses) almost his bones.

"Let's eat more. Here's plenty!"

"Let's eat, all. That'll last me a while."

"I'll help."

"Yo, get out."

"And this a very Christmas," Capone sighs.

"Eat up, a fellow. Got none to me. You get used to it.

"I see what you mean," shouts Capone. "By Christ, I'll learn.

"Eat up, and don't chug those jugs. You'll do this one... Eat me some of them, Harry.

"You know what I mean."

"I don't know what I mean. But it's all that I have."

"The jail's a mess," (Irish brogue), Capone's Atlanta

"We'll all be here. Love for this and money for
that. I don't mind the money, but they ain't done a damn thing!"

"Give 'em time. Took time to get you here; it's going to
take time to get you out. Personally, Al, I can say it's more nerve-
wracking. I been through it."

"I'll give you every God-damned cent I got to the world if I could
get out! I mean that, Dinty. I started broke, and I can start broke again!"

"You're talking through your hat now," admonishes Dinty.

"But hell! I'm talking from my heart. What the hell good's
the dough when you're cooped up in this lousy joint! What the hell's any-
thing if you can't enjoy it? Money...I wish I never had a red penny.
Dinty. I'd never been here if I hadn't."

He begins biting his finger-nails --- a habit he has when
excited and irritable or nervous. "What gets me in my mother. She always
says it's my punishment for being rotten and having those mugs wiped out.
I had to do it. You know how it is, Dinty. You been through the same thing
yourself. It's then or me. Same as it was them or you. Punishment! God-
dammed if I didn't go through enough of it since I come here!

That first night Jesus, I'd not go through that again. I'm
hanging myself first! Would you believe that, Dinty? Well, that's right.
Like a murderer... I got it. The sweat-pacca, for my soul's sake, I'll
give anything if I could erase that from my mind. Go straight forward!
but I can't! I can't! Don't think I'm in the dustbin of the nick... I
can feel the whole town here scrambling me. It's awful... I see
the faces of these guys that's wiped off... oh, their faces! He's
madman on a worst night at night. I see their mothers behind the... crying.
hell out of... I see their wives and their, the... I'm flying, I'm... I'm
screaming, my friends and people. I lay helpless while all this goes on.
I don't cry and nor I'm afraid it would turn blue with my yellow.
Yes, I want to yell, but that's why I don't. It's ill. I can't do it
well enough. I'll yell. That's what it is. And I'd never go through it
if it hadn't been for this first sight demonstration. Not yet it may
be... That's right or them nightmares... That's why I went to the
CTU! Out, Sir!' CTU! Sent down if I want out!"
concrete floor three tiers below.

"Hey, what the hell's goin' on up there?" someone yells.

"Aw, go to hell, you!" retorts Capone.

"Is your little Al out yaat?" taunts the annoyance, disguising the voice.

"Give the Dago a rock in the jaw!" another yells from the right of 3-7.

"Give 'im a rope!" yells still another.

"Say, this is Christmas," someone attempts, pacifyingly.

"He should love one another. Come, dear, kiss and be still!"

Capone pants. He rips the shirt from his back and tears it in clods,古着, and screaming. Diesty site calmly by, a faint smile playing at the corners of his lips. He understands Capone must give vent to his bouts temper. These exhibitions are not unusual. The louder Capone curses, the more recent becomes the taunting laughter of the other inmates. One is reminded of a caged tiger being annoyed by a crowd of headlines.

Finally, exhausted, Capone sinks back to his Club chair.

"You need a drink, Al. A good stiff whisky," Diesty suggests.

"Where the hell is it?" he asks.

"Tell Whitley. He'll get it for you."

"The Laundry guy? Greg?"

"Yeah."


"Right, Al."

Dainty, a gang chief in his own right, neither bows to nor serves Capone. Consequently, his interest in Capone means are but casual.

Dainty, born hastily, "What's up?" he asks.

"No, about a shot of gin?" Al demands.

"No gin. Give you some good Sherwood."

"Bring it on. Presto, too!"

Dainty departs, returning in five minutes with a hip flask.

He hands it to Capone. Capone takes a lusty swallow, coughs and gags.

"I don't like the stuff. Never did," he apologizes.
"How'd you get it?" he asks when able to speak clearly.

"Have any difference?" perries Whitney, reluctant to divulge the transaction, feigning if he can peddle it to Al he'll make more than if Al can get it direct.

"Oh, E. Sorry!" answers Capone with a wave of the hand.

"Any time you want it, sing out," Whitney offers.

"Leave it here. Tell Doc how much I owe you for it."

Whitney places the flask under Capone's pillow, waves a hand at putting it away, and makes his way to Doc, in 'A' basement. Whitney, assistant to the civilian in charge of the laundry, is permitted freedom of the institution in its duties of collecting and distributing laundry towels, he is not questioned as he enters and leaves the various cell houses, dormitories and basements. Naturally, when he walks boldly into 'A' basement, and white Doc, it is noticed by those who observe him, that it is something for Capone. Since Doc, everyone now knows, represents Capone in the position of paramour.

"I'll say give me twenty-five!

Doc hesitates, though he knows Whitney is on Al's pay roll.

Just as he removes the elongated cigarette holder from his mouth and lights a cigarette, a shot from the air.

"He gone for what it's worth!" says Whitney. His dislike for Capone evident.

"He got his money, doc. Just like to know what kind of trouble Al lands if Al said yes. Now... here it is!" He hands Whitney a twenty and a five dollar bill extracted from his pants pocket.

"Is it your connection now?" asks Doc, always on the alert to warn the connection, with the view of米兰 at eventual; being in a position to be able to move through with Capone and be able to obtain contracts.

"He'll personal, what supposed to tell!"

"Not I know," teases Doc, an inmate tersely urging him.

"Got twenty you don't?" Whitney retorts.

"Not," agrees Doc, placing a twenty dollar bill on the bed.
"Right!"

"Well, man!" "Well, man!" "Well, man!"

"Well, man!" Whitey laughs.

"Whoa, then?" Doc asks.

"Lynn!" Whitey whispers nearlly.

"Dr. Lyn!" gasps Doc, his eyes narrowing.

"Not his brother!" Whitey, walking away as he pockets the forty-five dollars.

"And to think I been talking to him every day!" Doc chides himself. "I thought he was acting kinda nervous lately. Well, that'll be a good one for the big boy!"

The dinner gong rings. Christmas dinner! He's been waiting for it for months! Turkey! Turkey for dinner! Oh, boy! Lots of turkey!

And what did Doc have for Christmas dinner? Turkey --- at a cost of $25.00 for two! Because he dared not eat the turkey in the Dining Hall or on the diet at the hospital, and because he demanded it be prepared exactly as he relished it, and he had turkey every day for two weeks!
Cayone's repeated shirrishes on the tennis courts resulted in rumors of Lane's devotion to assistant, and the promotion of Riddell – garbage truck driver – to the position. Riddell had been an intern in the hospital, but because of an unglefated and murderous assault on an inmate, which necessitated the surgery using seventeen stitches to close the inmate's wound, Riddell was doubly punished by being confined in the hospital and assigned to the disagreeable task of removing garbage. Now, however, because of the intimacy and frequent unusual conversations between Riddell and Guard Claude Helson – the Steeple Guard – Riddell is assigned to the tennis courts. Contrary to the protests of Guard Simpson, the Stadium Guard.

These assignments, it must be borne in mind, are not made at the request of the inmates. Inmates frequently submit a request for a particular assignment, only on the recommendation of a guard, civilian or influential inmate, are their requests granted. In this instance, it will be observed, Guard Simpson's objections were overruled by the Deputy Warder, and Guard Helson's request granted.

Simpson was an habitual cigar smoker. Lane was never without cigars, keeping a full box on the courts at all times. Simpson naturally had access to these. Hatred existed between Nelson and Cayone. It had its inception when Cayone was ordered to step a little faster (about a month after his arrival), since he was delaying other men (his bodyguards) reaching their cells and being counted. Nelson, it was known, "stood in" with Captain Fred. Simpson and Lane frequently discussed these phases of the existing affair.

"Then, it seems, none of the reservations on the courts..."

In lieu of the conspiracies and connivances... He knew of --- since he saw it --- the exchange of tennis balls over the wall! A perfectly new tennis ball, bearing the number 40-60-6 (numbered with an indelible pencil to prevent identification by others, of course), would be hit as hard by Cayone that it would go over the insurmountable wall. Directly, and
while the game continued, a used ball would come back over the wall, and
bounces on the tennis court... generally, the one assigned Capone by Lane,
and for which he arranged reservation.

"40-8807" Lane, or whoever reached the ball before he did,
would yell. The ball, of course, would be placed on the side for Capone.
This avoided conflict between others whose balls occasionally were knocked
over the wall.

"What is in those halls?" was the question troubling Nelson,
hiding in the Rock Mill and peering through the frosted windows, knowing
as he did that the ball returned was not the one knocked over. "And who
is reading them over?"

These questions so annoyed him, after he had witnessed the
knowing, addicts gladdened countenances as they sat on the slope overlooking
the tennis courts and were helpless to control their excitement when the
balls came back, that he confided his suspicions to the Deputy Warden.

This, as we have seen, resulted in Riddell's assignment to the
tennis courts --- apparently, as Lane's helper.

Upon being assigned to the Stadium Detail, Riddell, at the
same time, was assigned sleeping quarters in 'A' basement. The Clock in
'J' basement, "Larry", took him to bed 36, on the "flats". The Clocks are
in such a sense the beds are arranged in dormitory style, each one opposite
a wooden stall; an inmate is not entitled to a stall and its privacy,
until he has reached his seniority and a stall is vacated by an outgoing or
new prisoner. He then, if he so desires, moves in.

It must be borne in mind that Riddell's bed is situated in
a corner, separated for others, layers, prisoners and men of decided
civil standing in the outside world. Lane, on the same day, moves in
beside Riddell. Riddell's bed is separated the usual three feet from Lane
and the inmate at the next bed, Short Cummings.

Short Cummings, serving three years for receiving a money order
stolen outside, because of this being his first offence has been assigned
as caregiver to the Record Clerk -- the most responsible and confidential
assignment an inmate can hold. The fact that he is an experienced astro-
nomer with a real responsible position outside, makes him eligible

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for this assignment.

In the immediate vicinity of beds 35, 36, 37 (Riddell), and 38 (Short Shaving), is Lane, the warden's runner. Both Lane and Riddell have unsavory prison records, having served in other institutions. Riddell has eight more months to serve... Lane, slightly over a year.

It is not natural that Riddell and Short Shaving become friends, though each is the extreme opposite of the other. Riddell being a typical criminal... hardened, obnoxious, ruthless, loud-mouthed, and arrogant. His contempt for those in the vicinity surrounding him is an outspoken one, risible and sarcastic falling from his lips at every opportunity. With Short Shaving alone is he decent and friendly, and the unusual friendship is one that creates endless comment, since Short Shaving is gentlemanly, quiet and unobtrusive with everyone, and immensely popular with the bankers, lawyers and others because he does their personal letter writing and typing (though the rules forbid it). It is only natural, under circumstances, that Riddell, through Short Shaving, is induced to be less disagreeable with his fellow inmates.

It is the month of April, 1912. Riddell takes charge of the tennis courts. Lane, "burned up" over the loss of his connection, is no longer in a position to earn the fifty dollars a month from Lane, and spread the rumor that Riddell went last.

Capo, as his daily habit, goes to the courts system of the chance in positions between Lane and Riddell. Every court is occupied. He looks for Lane, and seeing him, performs a mental task, beckons him over to inquire why his court isn't reserved.

"I ain't got nothing to do with 'em no more, all. All I do is sprinkle 'em now, and tell 'em..."

"I'm paying you for reserving a court for me, and starting up the thing for two, twenty-two!" Lane replies. "As you take along, and tell me you ain't got anything to do with the, any more!"

"No, you're right, I can't make that over. Riddell's come here for some purpose besides work. Nobody tells him no limit. He and I haven't like that!" (Lane holds out the fingers, precisely right, to "him").
Capone approaches Riddell. "Hey, you!" he calls.

Riddell, noting in a nanosecond both the time the players enter the court that he may inform him when the allotted time is up, to permit others an opportunity to play before the eclode period ends, looks up. He gives no indication that he will move towards Capone.

Capone strides over to Riddell, rage and annoyance that Riddell would dare to come to him visibly shaking him.

"Hey, wasn't a court held open for me?" he demands.

Riddell gives him a straight-from-the-shoulder stare.

"Yes, my wasn't it?" Riddell answers.

"I been having a court reserved since I been playing here. You got to stop it!" threatens Capone, concluding the best way to handle Riddell would be through frightening him instead of cajoling him. "I get that I want around here. You know that, I suppose?"

"No, you're just another convict to me," belligerently replies Riddell. "There are to be no more reservations. That's orders!"

"O, there aint, hah?" Capone sarcastically replies. "And what about me!"

"Hey!" interposes Riddell, continuing to write in the notebook.

"Well, get this, Smart Guy!" warns Capone, ignoring the signal Riddell gave to the players and are standing nearby, but issuing that his bodyguards are within hearing distance. "You'll hold a court open for me, or else!"

"Hello!" defiantly asks Riddell, his eyebrows arching. And although the matter was closed he calls to the players on No. 4 that their period has ended, and only notes it in the notebook, completely ignoring Capone and his threats.

This indifference "fed" Capone. He turns away from Riddell, as if it were reflected momentarily, and his head thrust forward. His lips are just thin, the series from Riddell's ears as he threatened. "I'll cut your trial if you ---- with me. Get that!"

"Oh you!" called the fearless Riddell.
Capone stalks off the court, his bodyguards dropping in behind him. He is joined by Dunlap.

"Cutoff the list," he orders. His tone is severe.

"What about the other guy -- Cowboy?" asks Dunlap. (Biddle is known as Cowboy).

"He comes across in a week or takes the consequences," Capone answers.

"He's a rotten son-of-a-bitch!" Dunlap informs Capone.

"I'll get him. He made me feel cheap in front of that gang of cheap convicts. That hurts me up -- no good like that giving me lip!"

"Don't work yourself up, J.J. Leave it to me. I think I can handle him."

"For a ya-ment," asks the interested Capone. To him, tennis is the order of life, and he wants it without trouble. If he can't get it at any cost, well, enough about him. About the entire thing, he'll get it at any cost.

"Never heard of short Shawings?"

"Short Shawings? No, don't think I have."

"He's the Record Clerk's secretary. Well, him and Biddle's brother. They were the ones who tried to tell him too close to them and killed him."

"They went!" asks Capone."

"They continue to walk the slender track, a generation which was not reared to such intimacies without the fear of losing them, and listening. Shawings never walk the track."

"I want to tell you how to walk the track. Every man who could get away up into the Carnegie Hall. If you didn't get it, you didn't get it."

"I'd rather you would tell me so. If we can't handle it with that guy Short Shawings, or whoever you call him, then by me. If you can't -- Biddle's done it!"

Capone delivers the ultimatum. He has no intention of forsaking his tennis privileges. Particularly since he has just had
Adventurously leave it on the courts, but did accept the $100.00 bill (under
the coffee pot on his dinner tray) for the racket.

That same evening Lane confides to Short Shavings that Riddell
was put himself on the spot.

"What do you mean?" asks Short Shaving.

"Did you hear what Capone told him?" whispers Lane, knowing
that Shavings had heard.

"No, what?"

"He said if Cowboy gave him any lip he'd cut his throat. He
swung at him," Lane looks around to see that no one is listening.

"That for!" asks the disinterested Shavings, having heard
that Lane was a tale-bearer and trouble-maker.

"Get one because Cowboy went reserve a court for him. You
know, Shavings, I been taking care of Al since he's been here. And he's been
taking care of me. Cowboy, is the one got in a notice against me to saloon.
I knew Nelson used to sit up in the Park Hill and after the sports, well,
Cowboy's gonna have his hands full now, for Capone'll knock the Hell out
of him.

"My, that's here, anyway, I don't give a damn what goes on
on the courts. I don't play tennis, and don't expect to." With this parting
shot Shavings walks off, leaving Lane puzzled. Lane feels that Shavings
would rather not have heard the warning. Perhaps he will repeat it to Cow-
boy. Perhaps...

It is thirty minutes before luncheon. Cowboy and Lane are
enjoying hot chocolate and sandwiches. Lane, attracted and gazing because
of words to Shaving's did not bring on a discussion of the leading player bet
Shavings and Riddell, walks off toemplace his way to the next side.

"Just the bellman with Mr. Senerly will. It'll be
find it around all day. Like I said on with the head out or"

"Suppose he's worried about you. Chave's gone.

"Why about me?" gasps Shaving.

"I didn't say trouble, don't there know?

"Got a run-in with the boys. But the bell can go do
about it! Said he's cut my throat! You'll well, now that, he's told

"Come, let him know where he is!"
"What happened?" Shawlings is surprised, for since Kidell admits it, he believes.

"A man on parole. Said he'll pay me, like he did last, but that's what I'm down there for... to stop that extortion and connection business. Too many complaints from the other guys."

"Aren't you afraid of him? Afraid of his gang?"

"Say, that bunch of snakes he's got following him around could run if anybody jumped him. I know a gang is here -- and I know 'em well, Shawlings, for I done time with some of them -- who's just as soon bust him off as smoke a cigarette. They don't like him because of his damn attitude towards the other 'boys', and the way he gives them the go-by to feed around playing tennis with them bankers and judges."

"Say, can you keep a secret?"

"What do you think I'm working for Bates for? See any microphone around my neck?"

"Say, this is on the level, see! You make my word... Capone's gonna to get it! There's too many birds in here who got it in for him."

"Since he come here everything tightened up. He's bought all the guards he could, and paid them well. The little guy can't get notice now. They get plenty against him, and if ever there's a riot in the Dinking Room, goodbye Capone! Nobody'll ever know who did it!"

"Sort of optimistic, aren't you, Frank?" asks Shawlings, addressing Kidell by his given name.

"Sort of," replies Kidell, "take my advice and lay off Capone. If he wants you do or get anything for him, refuse! Now I know what I'm talking about. He had Stewart, who used to be Bates' secretary, on his pa, real, before you came. Stewart's gone now. Anyhow, Capone's hot as a firecracker, and you've got three years to make parole, Buddy! Don't forget you'll want to make it."

"Thanks for the tip, Frank. But Capone'll not say me on his pa, real. I'm not interested in him. In fact, I barely know he's here, except it instances when some confidential report reaches the office. And then that's as far as it goes, for I know how crooks are. The ones you
think you can trust are the ones you can't. You know that.

"Yes, you're right. But I'm warning you for this reason.

Lana's told Capone that you and I are thick. But and through you he might work on you. You know I'd do anything for you. And if he knows that, then you're going to get messed up in something. It'll be hard to unmake yourself from. I been in joints before -- a couple of them. I worked like Hell on the Florida Chain Gang. It was Hell. But I'd rather do it any day than put up with orders from Capone. When he's done with you --

-but you happen to know too much about him -- he's got men out there who 'get' you."

"Aw, quit talking nonsense, Frank. What good would that do him?" protests the doubtful Shaving.

"You want proof?" argues Riddell. "I'll give you plenty!"

"Your word's sufficient. But it certainly sounds like a far-fetched yarn to me. Friend gossip, you know."

"Well, it ain't," Riddell assures Shaving. "That's one of the reasons I'm steering clear of him. We might become very good friends, him and me. Like him and Lana was. But then, after I leave here, what!"

"Got insurance?" laughs Shaving, dipping a cookie into the hot chocolate and sticking a cigarette between his lips.

Riddell places his aluminum cup on the chair, takes Shaving's cup from his hand and puts it beside him, then wrestles with him. There is much shouting and laughing as they playfully wrestle, and Riddell places his knee on Shaving's back. With one hand he holds both of Shaving's wrists, with the other he reaches for the needle and thread at the head of the bed, so laughingly does Shaving pant to the bed, and having completed a job he achieves lasting, he releases Shaving's wrists. Then, joining those who have gathered around, he laughs heartily at Shaving's efforts to 'unsee' himself from the bed.

This, incidentally, is not an unusual illustration of the friendship Riddell and Shaving enjoy. To the end, naturally, that the remarkable friendship is one Capone takes advantage of eventually.
Hiddell's encounter with Capone tends to serve as a divide between himself and Lane. Lane feeling that Hiddell had him downed and Capone is taking no steps to rectify the injustice. Lane is determined that Hiddell's promotor shall not go unretaliated. He therefore sets about to gathering his version of Capone's threat to Hiddell. Knowing he is unpopular, it anger Hiddell that Lane tactics and makes him appear 'taken down a peg'. It is in truth, a vain and self-centered individual, and beneath the surface of his apparently hardened exterior is a sensitive pride.

A tense situation develops. It exists for days. Hiddell considers daily to reason. Per accidents occur in the courts, or in the institution, which are not discussed between them. Hiddell are fairly conjectures Capone is seeking him frequently, finding a man of Capone's purpose or a box of cigars or 'chart'.

During this tells Hiddell that he had approached all the previous evening regarding information Capone wanted about her court.

"What all you say with Hiddell."

"Like the personal relations I am, I expect to keep, I told him I believe his good intentions to rectify the problems of the clique associated with Capone and the theft that we still enjoy. We still enjoy the ever held a conversation with him. I also last, but together in the common mistake.

We must possibly and tell me, that I am a selfish man."

"That is a statement that is true."

"I do not think I will (...)"

"I do not think so."

"I shall not do."

"I shall do nothing. If I have the opportunity."

"I am a selfish man."

"I will write letter for you and you will (...)"

"I will write letter for you and your name will (...)"
'By the way...Do you know anything about drawing up a will? Here, have a

I helped myself to a cigarette, and removed the radio ear-
phones from my head, admitting while I did so that I was familiar with
preparing wills.

If you can draw me up a will, the regular kind, you know,
I'll sure like you to do it. I don't think I'll ever have it here. Kinds
getting me --- my lungs, you know. Sigh all night. Weigh only 80 now.
And that damned ranch in Arizona's going to cause a hell of a stink of
trouble if I don't make some proper disposition of it.

What kind of ranch have you? I ask, just to be wheeled
into satisfying Bo's innate desire for flattery. I had heard before, of
course, that Doc delights in panoply dreams of grandeur.

Covers about 2500 acres. I got twenty-one men working on
it. I own several lots and buildings in downtown Los Angeles. And got
safety deposit boxes loaded with jewelry and cash all through the West.
If you want to pull along with me --- That is, if you do my private cor-
respondence --- I'll see that you get well paid. But if you work for me you
can't do work for these other sons. They'd be always plying into my affairs,
and I don't want that.

You know, of course, I represent Al. I used to attend to
his men back in East St. Louis when they'd get shot. Damned many a one
I pulled a bullet from, and saved his life and kept him under cover while
the bullies were looking for him. That's why Al is grateful to me now. I've
known him, you know, for about twenty years. Him and me's old cronies.
Everybody in here don't know that, for I do lots of favors for Al, and if
it get around it'd be just too bad for him and me too.'

Doc rested on, and I wheeled the true from the false statements
as they tumbled from his mouth. You see, Ford, I'm a slick city feller. One
of these kind who keeps it behind his ears. Deep water kind, you know.

It had often been remarked that Knowles, had he an inclination
to pursue a criminal career, would stack up dollars as Foss did. That truly
arouses no interest in him was his indifference to his surroundings. His
attitude towards confinement was puzzling, his frequent jovial, and some-
times sour responses to "How're you making it?"(the prison 'hello'), having
Ridell, when apprised of Doc's proposition, urges Shawlins to pass it up, and, not inclined to have anything to do with Dunlap anyhow, Shawlins contends he will do as Ridell suggests.

Ridell, meanwhile -- unknown to Shawlins -- is becoming 'well-equipped'. His position with Capone having taken on a decidedly favorable aspect, his looker being well-stocked at all times.

Capone, nonetheless, is paving the way for a showdown. He has never forgotten Ridell for the insult that 'burned him up'. Being a man who cannot keep a secret -- not even one concerning his wife and family -- Capone confides to Rackelshall his desire to retaliate for Ridell's affront.

Rackelshall, it will be remembered, is the twenty-five year mail robber, whose duties as inmate in charge of the Officers' Mess permit him to feed Capone ... to the tune of $400.00 a month. Rackelshall, seizing the opportunity to earn a few hundred, assures Capone he will handle Ridell. Rackelshall and Ridell have never had anything in common; hardly bidding each other the time of day. Nonetheless, Rackelshall -- as is his method when attempting to win someone's friendship for his own benefit -- begins feeding Ridell oranges, pork, cake and other delicacies through Shawlins.

Shawlins himself is not inlinate with Rackelshall but is with Jack Lilly, for ass' Director in Charge of the Prohibition Unit in West Virginia, and one of the famous West Virginia Lilly's. Lilly, using Shawlins for his convenience in writing letters to women, to compose letters to the wife, who had run away to Atlanta through her deception -- and whom he still loves -- occupied the stall next to Rackelshall's. This completes the picture of the four, and illustrates how Rackelshall proceeds with his scheme to oblige Capone.

He'll leave the basement now, and take a walk to the tennis courts. It is morning -- between 9 and 10 A.M. Ridell, on his extracurricular hour, is lounging in the basement. Jack is on the courts, whispering to Lilly, an assistant. They stand close together at the far end of the courts, no one able to 'squeeze' oneself into the room. Jack is using in order to hear the conversation. We cannot understand it, but from what we do hear it appears that Jack is begging Lilly to accept five cartons of cigarettes from Capone. Lilly is objecting for the reason that he doesn't smoke, nor does he get to get into trouble because of Capone. He hear Jack assure Lilly
accepts. Miller agrees under that condition.

At this time Riddell approaches, his hour of rest ended. Miller calls to him, as Lane suggests, and propositions him. Riddell staunchly refuses. He has had word that Capone's wise to him, having been told by Guard Simpson that Capone's favors had been accepted, and that besides being paid for removing the courts daily for Capone, Riddell is now tasked with the care of Capone's shoes, sweat shirt and racket. This, of course, angers Riddell, because he doesn't want to get into trouble through any actions set within; for Capone, having only a few months left before his release to short time.

Lane, from a short distance, pretends to be engaged in selling the courts, Miller walks to him, tells him Riddell refused and, as expected, he was right. Lane ridicules Miller for being a "sacred cat", and for the time being, forgets the attempt to "plant" Riddell.

Offering ... milk and Singer's ... hot chocolate, mandarins, ... fruits and candies.

Lane is accompanied with a burning hatred for Riddell. He deludes himself, explaining, "I'll only be a minute". He then relates to Shavers his version of the incidents of the day. Shavers, in turn, gets both Lane and all others for Riddell makes it a habit to discuss the happenings in the courts, to the nursing staff and nurses, while Shavers holds up his part of the conversation, in giving Riddell the "broaden" on inmates writing-up for Riddell's care, their punish out, and so on. In addition, betraying his confidence to the superior and the institution head, by relaying that nothing more and not received, concerning various inmates, the "broaden", the list on, and other pertinent and confidential information.

It is our practice to get as close as possible to the ears of those in wish to learn things about, and as we hop behind Lane's ears and press at Shaving's opposite him, we are astonished to hear Lane say:

"I know what I'm talking about, Shaving. Capone's got Cowboy in a spot where he can make him do anything. Old Cowboy, tell you he was before the Boy about taking care of Capone's things, I'll bet he didn't. No, he went off and. He denied it. Now, Capone threatened to tell the Boy personally that Cowboy does take care of his stuff, instead of Capone carrying it in and out like he's supposed to do. Nothing belong to Capone is allowed..."
In the moment for occasions fits of temperament, when his voice becomes a usual sequel, he lines severely exact and satisfied with his prime world so far as accomplishments are concerned. One standing invisibly near him is capable of reading his mind, is amazed at the perfect and astonishing mechanisms that his brain controls. One can see, as if drawn on a chart, a centrifugal and directing control leading to numerous points, each designated by a flashing star. As the star flashes it carries a reminder to the control, reminding him that there is an unfinished job—a task to be performed or completed. The star designating Maddall and his proposed removal from the courts, flashes intermittently. The star indicating Hacketal, nearby, reflects the flash. The star designating Doe does likewise. An unfinished job—a job, that when completed, will lessen the reminders and thus grant relief, for there are many flashing stars on the brain chart.

And, as if by a decree of the gods, an event occurs which necessitates immediate action. It is May 26, 1955. It is visiting day for Capone. Three hours association with his family...the 24th, 25th and 26th.

The Capone family enters the front gate, receiving an unusually cordial greeting from Mr. Wesley, the front gate guard. They are as is customary, required to give their names to the inmate warden's runner, Lee Hageman, No. 42000. A word of friendliness is uttered by Lee. Being in an ill humor this morning, Mrs. Capone directs a contemptible glance at Lee for his greeting. It grates on her nerves. She reports it to her estranged husband. All raves because a convict dared to speak to his wife! It is the spark which sets the wheels of retaliation in motion!

Hacketal is informed Lee must be "jumped off". And, the adict lesl Maddall must do it! Thus, Capone, in one sweeping order, has his vanity ended.

Hacketal reluctantly consents. He assures Capone that Maddall will do it. In turn informing Maddall that he (Hacketal) disdains Lee because he has a habit of coming down to the Officers' Mess and boldly eating a piece of pie and sloppily eating it, his action preventing that...
danger to someone else who was promised
renunciation at some future time.
He is too cautious to think being caught
for the reason that the usual guard gets an occasional day off, and the sub-
stitute guard — Mr. Rood — never fails to spot an inmate leaving the
Officers' Mess loaded down with concealed food. Capone's delinquencies were
occasionally undelivered for this reason, though the inmate whom caught,
could not deny that the name written on the concealed parcel was anything
but CAPONE. He (Capone) however, was seldom mentioned when the inmate
was written up for the violation.

An assault, when unaggravated, is a serious thing. It means
forfeiture of Good Time. A aggravated assault, on the other hand, may
result in only ten or twelve days confinement in the hole, and reduction
to Third Grade. A Third Grade prisoner, of course, is denied all privileges.
It, therefore, is agreed that the assault must be an aggravated one, as
Riddell had 280 days Good Time at stake. He is assured $600.00 if he makes
a successful job of the assault.

"I'll kill him faster than Bell!" he assures Baskethal, who is
now in a position where he must comply with Capone's decrees.

"All right. But keep your mouth shut when you get over the
Dep't. I'll see that you don't get much punishment. Take my word for
that." Baskethal advises.

"I know. Leave it to me. I don't like that guy Lee, anyhow."

Baskethal, it happens, was awaiting a decision of the United
States Board of Paroles. He had served on third of his twenty-five years,
and been duly heard, and his case continued to Washington. He could not
rise from his broken bed to be heard about to be performed, but it stands to
reason, he argues with himself, his refusal to obey Capone might result
in his being considered yellow. He must not, on the other hand — if he
can prevent it — place himself in jeopardy. Thus, Riddell is urged to
pick a quarrel with Lee . . . one loud and serious enough to cause the other
inmates in "A" basement to consider it was a private quarrel between Lee.
Returning to his bed at 9:30 P.M. — thirty minutes before the lights were extinguished — Riddell appears to have been subjected to a "shot" of dope. He is strangely subdued, Lane is frightened, and cannot understand why Riddell is so talkative and friendly with him tonight, because since his denunciation Lane has been practically ignored by Riddell.

"Hey," he tells Lane, "a bag's going to burst tomorrow, and you don't want to be under it."

"What do you mean?" asks the frightened Lane.

"Wait and see!" laughs the tormenting Riddell.

The conversation — comprised of Lane's despairing questions and Riddell's gloating, torturing bits of warning — goes on until after midnight.

Riddell asks Lane if he still anxious Capone's things. Lane replies in the negative. Riddell laughs, remarking:

"Capone, the big farmer, looked right at them today and pretended he didn't see them. Even he's afraid of Capone. Some guard!

"Lane is unable to sleep that night. Riddell, after a restless night, rises at 5:30 A.M. Lane rises shortly thereafter. Immediately after Riddell has left the vicinity, Lane seeks Shaving's advice. Shaving confesses he heard part of the conversation, but is at a loss to understand, or even conjecture, what Riddell meant by a "bag bursting."

Riddell's unusual quiet creates comment among the other inmates. His rising is usually accompanied by loud, boisterous talking and sneers. Curved license is suspended in the air. One feels impending events are now about to reach a climax. Riddell stops at Lee. In his stall, are brought with associate and hatred. Lee, ignorant of Riddell's intention, does not notice him.

It is now 6:15 A.M. Riddell stalks to the front of the basement, where the breakfast line forms at 7:00 A.M. He returns five minutes later, and proceeds up a road before Lane's stall. He covers a distance of about two blocks and temperatures his anger and moves interchanging. He sees the faintest idea what is disturbing him.

Lane and Shaving apprehensively watch him.

"What the hell's a-Roll?" asks Patton, a jovial 300 pound ex-pot-smoker. Riddell ignores the remark. Patton's stall adjoins Lee's.

... a passer by the trodden time lane, in a slurring manner...
remains to Lee about the "lonely officer on the tennis courts," referring, of
course, to Riddell. Riddell does not hear the whispered slight. Lee makes
some hasty response, as so one or two others in the vicinity. The inmates
ready for breakfast, are gradually proceeding towards the front. Lee and
a few others dally and tarry behind. Riddell, meanwhile, exhibits a
fawning, murderous look each time his eyes rest on Lee.

The time has come! Riddell cannot longer delay the execution
of Capone's sentence. Lee must not leave the basement this morning.

He must die! He must pay; with his life, because Capone's
vanity was offended by Riddell. A price indeed for so worthless an article.

Little does Lee dream, as he laughs and talks with other inmates
and makes arrangements to play ball with them that afternoon, that
Tragedy is stalking him and reaching out the hand to grasp him.

Little does he dream that the cruel, brutal, offensive Riddell has given him less than
ten minutes to live.

The signal to leave for breakfast is sounded! All are in line,
prepared to march to the Dining Hall. Mr. Cook, 'A' basement guard, is up
at the head of the line --- now out of sight. The line stretches back two
hundred men in length. They stand there, laughing, talking... joking... discussing the morning paper's headlines.

"Lee's go!" someone says as the line begins to advance.

Lane, Shamby, Dee, Lolly and three or four others sit on a
table facing the diminishing line. They are quiet and apprehensive, for
they, more than the others, are concerned with Riddell's movements.

Riddell takes his place at the extreme end of the line. Lane, and those
sitting on the table a few minutes since, fall in about twenty-five men
ahead of Riddell.

Then, before anyone can utter a word, screen a warning, or
make any effort to halt him, Riddell acts. He snatches up a piece of lumber
20 x 1 x 6", and brings it resoundingly down on Lee's head. There is a
stifling crunching of bone... . . . blood spurs out near the inmate's starting
ear.

Before it dawns on anyone what is happening Riddell rains another
blow upon Lee's skull, then raps the contempt--he has left behind. The second
blow releases off Lee's shoulder. He falls to the concrete floor. Riddell
cuts the piece of lumber from him and races up to the head of the line.

The anticipated inmates draw away from the prone figure on the concrete floor. Mr. Seid, noting the commotion, walks back. He sees the victim of the murderous assault stretched out on the floor. His eyes travel to the silent inmates. Unless, he knows, to question anyone now. He'll get nothing from them. Not now, . . . Later, when he gets one of them alone, . . .

Lee is rushed to the hospital. Riddell goes on into the Dining Hall with the others.

"Shocking!" "Murderous!" are the comments of eyewitnesses.

The whispers reach Riddell as he eats his breakfast. The news rapidly travels throughout the Dining Hall. Inmates plan to get a glance at the assailant. Riddell does not heed them.

Behind him, in a voice sufficiently loud enough to arouse his anger, someone remarks:

"It was yellow!" This remark causes Riddell to turn his head.

In a loud, threatening voice Riddell warns the speaker that he'll get the same thing if he doesn't keep his mouth shut.

And Capone? Capone, when he hears that it necessitated seventeen stitches to close his wound, expands his permanent smile and murmurs:

'Ve got what was coming to him. A couple more get that and the 'I knew who was Bell's rumble' thing'll start!'

Then, his exact words, brought on most of his evening troubles.
There is an investigation to determine what instigated the assault on Lee. Nightly refused to tell the Deputy Ward of her commitment to the assault. This refusal costs him loss of grade, the log by Logan ordering his confinement in the cell until he gives a promise of obedience, his transfer from the Tennis Court Detail to the Tailor Shop, and reduction to Third Grade, thus depriving him for four months of stockings, movies, mail and other privileges.

It is whispered, as things usually are, that anyone who has such a statement and such a statement. The thing to do, the official says, is put their "stocking" to work. The "stockings" moved to and out among the inmates. One never knows who is and who isn't a "stocking," and one is in a position to know, far the statements of "stockings" pass through the male before they are filed. But it is dangerous to point the finger of scorn at a plan that the penitentiary, and so on, to have penalize one. It is easier to hit, and confusing to point at anyone.

The investigation, as it proceeds, follows a similar, somewhat
least course. Assigned to the Officers' Mess is Sam's, a Chicago, Germany
graduate of Stanford University, who is serving three years for violating the
Drug Act. He has been and, with the exception of daily visits, he is not
allowed from a realistic house facility. He is to be resigned for violation
of his term.

Thurman, Lee, and some others caught on the red hand, and
Ferguson an enormous amount of property. The plan of the work is to be
carefully and patiently prepared. We tell all about it. It is all said in
spells. Secreted with the rail line and the phone service. But I have
learned that he was reading books in the prison, and telling me, he says, that what he read is true, and will find in the future.

Mr. Brazil and Mr. Jones think that the Book of Proverbs
and found that they were all true. The book of Proverbs, they say,
the book of Proverbs, they say that it is all true. They say that it is all true. He would bring them money for all they read to me as true. He
(punctuation) would be transferred to another institution, and Mr. McDo, promoted to his position. But he is too ambitious. There seems, at this time, no satisfactory solution to the troublesome problem of keeping Mr. McDo.

He is called before the warden as a result of rumors to the effect that he is "sneaky" to divulge some information regarding Capone. The warden promises to hasten Mr. McDo's departure if he will talk. Mr. McDo, a gentleman, refuses to do so. The warden tells Mr. McDo (the warden) knows of Capone's influence, and how he successfully manipulates the strings on which hang Fornes, Dedos, and a dozen others. Mr. McDo says, here's the key, as

It is told.

"No, do no speak," protests Mr. McDo.

"Is it worth something to you to get back to your wife and children in Miami?" tempts the warden.

"Too bad, maybe not. I no rat, Mr. McDo."

"Do you know that Capone is paying money for his food? Don't tell me when does he pay? That's all I'm asking you. I'm not asking you tell me take the food to him, or who prepared it for him. I know that.

"No, askin' who get the money? Who brings it in? You've seen some of it, and smelled its havent you?"

"He no plenty thing. He no touch money, no talk."

"Do you want, plenty things?"

"He no talk. Mr. McDo. For danger talk."

"Do you been threatened, Mr. McDo?"

A rather silent, faraway look in his eyes. He reflects.

"The other night, the time we were at the train station ... that he was not been permit to travel, he remembers the incident in the kitchen of the Pabst Blue Ribbon Factory. How one of Capone's henchmen threatened him with a .38, the fact that the guard put his hand on Capone's food. How he protested, and they swore a Jennifer, he swear a Jennifer!"

"Tell me, Mr. McDo, that a Jennifer, he swear a Jennifer!"

"I no talk. I no touch money, no talk. Mr. McDo. For danger talk."

"You, he no sound in his inquiries, the warden dissuades

"I can't decide to call him at a future date."
is to do so, reaching Peuters and Hackethal, causes them great strain. And
when Capune learns of it, new threats reach Wu. However, Peuters and Hackethal,
after much deliberation, prevail upon Capune to have $500,00 waiting in San
Francisco for Wu, to be delivered to him before he sails. This money was
delivered to Wu at the Anka in exchange for a threatened written statement
to the warden -- the sword of Damocles that Wu held over the heads of Peuters,
Hackethal and Capune.
It is June 2, 1933. The Director of Prisons has arrived.

On the 7th a conference, attended by the Director, Warden and Recorder Clerk, in lieu of the topic in Capitol and the minutes reached Washington through the building hall "switch box", that he is "running Atlanta". It becomes necessary for instructions to be issued to all discharged prisoners that anyone talking or writing about the institution, or Capone, subjects himself to return to the institution to serve the full term and perhaps prosecution. 

The Director of Prisons, in order to get all the cases, visited the various institutions and met a select audience. Where they failed to get the files, they visited the inmate, who reported, at the request of the Warden to fill the matter with the Warden. The inmate was then given the inmate file for the case.

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be getting something for it! We shall see!

And what is this? A request from Capone for an interview!

Well, he had intended seeing him anyway. But him to!

In short, the fact that Lane had "squashed his head off",

and with the determined purpose of "having" the Director, Capone, wearing

to his cabinet, his shirt, freshly laundered, pressed trousers, Fleischm

and blue half-tie, faces the Director of Prisons.

Unfortunately, we could not listen to the conversation that took

place, and we rely on Capone's repetition as authentic. He contends that

the Director is an absolute. In prison parlance, the Director can be bought.

As a result, Capone believes in it. In fact, in Capone a fool for believing

... and a little the least of what he is talking, and admits that when the

Director declared to him the knowledge of Dr. Beals' being on the pay roll, and

of course, he is on the pay roll, he RUIN ALL BEALS! And instead of giving

it with the knowledge. For his liberty, he indicated that he, too,

in all hope, of course, is taking things for granted.

In our, reluctant proof Capone it is a trap. Capone disavows

the idea, and Capone KNOWS!

The top thing is, says Capone, when he tells me he knows Beals

would throw in the towel, could sell him a lie. I had to know that

C:

and I asked him to me, and I'm willing to pay for what I

said. This isn't an instance of this point! He was that way. You watch ---

and by the law of the gun, I said Capone!

You didn't say you like this any? Ask him if you ever see
The following day an investigation to determine Capone's position in the institution is conducted. The tray sent to him at the hospital, daily, is "stashed" off. The news reached Hackethal immediately. He rushes to Capone's cell in order that they can prepare an aid to withstand dismissances. The times for the tray being placed on the shoulders of the "jig" delivering it. He, Hackethal outlines to Capone, should receive $100.00 to compensate him for the punishment that will be meted out to him by the Deputy Warder, when he confesses he stole the stuff while Hackethal's back was turned.

It is then agreed that the food will be sent to the laundry guard, concealed in the proper place in the box. Reaching there it can be delivered and eaten in the Shoe Shop.

Learning of the interference, and with a desire for increasing his allowance from Capone, Mr. Lyon suggests the food be sent to his box. (Such guard or civilian, not desiring to eat in the Dining Room of the Officers', may have his meals delivered in a box or on a tray).

To avoid being deprived of it at any future time, Capone orders that with each meal delivered a can of fruit, vegetables, soup, ground coffee and other edibles in cans, be sent along. These, he outlines, can be "stashed" until an occasion demands they be brought forth. But, he insists, can safely "stash" them.

Lyon, Hackethal argues, is a "rat" placing both ends. No good! Capone, with a wave of the hand, alludes Hackethal.

"But I don't want him to get anything on me. He squares to Head. I know no less. Haven't the guard told me I come in contact with them every day. All, he's going to get you is a few weeks or less! Hackethal's every one of us either.

"Let's put in only a few weeks here. I've paid him well, and he's not going to be a rat yet. You do what I say. Let him take care of the rest." Lyon, confident of himself and Capone, overrules Hackethal's objections.
"I wouldn't let him know anything about me. But if you say so,
O.K. Remember, I get a lot to lose. So do you. He's only doing four years."

The fact that Doc, an exceptionally clever and shrewd crook,
has so successfully gained Capone's confidence, and obtained all his hospital
connections for him, convinces Capone that he is worthy of trust. This,
coupled with the fact that he does not associate with other inmates (because
they dislike him, of course), makes it doubly convincing to Capone that he is
safe. Capone, in Doc's hands, is now like the piece of string Doc wrapped
around his finger when he told Capone how he could handle the "quarant".

As this time Riddell is released from solitary confinement.

During his two innocent interludes, Riddell managed to smuggle in several meals.

his first concern is the promised $250.00. Where is it?

"You know she's going to say it, don't you?" asks Riddell.

"Yes, I suppose," replies Riddell.

"You did it. For all you said!" Riddell interjects.

Doc, still in the unassuming Riddell.

"Sure!"

"You will not say anything?" Riddell asks.

"I'll take that for now. I guess we'll see it when you
get out."

"Oh! That makes sense," explains Riddell. "Well, let
us see. If I don't get it, I'll--"

The situation is left ambiguous. Riddell puts Riddell on
a short leash and assures Riddell that Capone will come across. Riddell has his doubts.

For Capone, 100% Riddell. 100%-of.

"I guess it's the way to go. Even with Capone's wife, Mrs. Doc Capone wanted to
let a lot of it be that I keep a job and go back against her!

I can... I can't even think about it."

"Don't worry, we'll get through this." Riddell consoles.

"Get it!" says Riddell contemptuously. More than one of that
kind of stuff!"

"Well, for Christ's sake, don't you trust him?" asks Riddell.
"Only as far as I trust any other inmate here. He's the biggest liar in here. Always promising. You know as well as I do what we say in here and how he takes him at his word. They want their money...and promises!"

Riddell very well knows this to be true. Capone has paid too many. Unintentionally, he apologizes when reminded, since his agents in the institution are responsible for the dispensation of the money.

However, Riddell feels Capone could insure that his be paid.

Art Capone replied, ... if he intended it be paid!

Then Riddell discovers he can't even "bump" a can of tobacco, he calls on Savings and Patton. Savings produces it, his regard and friendship for Riddell having never ceased throughout all the unpleasantnesses.

She, released from the hospital, requests an interview with the warder. It is granted. She informs the warder he has determined to have Riddell charged with attempted murder, and incidentally name Capone accessory before the fact!

The warder, having since learned in detail who instigated the plot, and to be less hasty, particularly at this time. Leo, deeply taken with the nature, insists.

After his dismissal from the warder's office he writes a letter to Mr. Paton,讲述了 the incident. The letter is not permitted to leave the institution, but he mailed before the warder and forbidden to write of the until.

"All right," he concluded. "I'll get the message there just as well.

This was through an inmate who is leaving the institution. As each inmate leaves of his own danger, and how Capone

who is about to have his degree executed, he communicates with Leo, who is left at the end. He disclosed to Capone's activities

the people and the (material) removal immediately. He is helpless to

the whole thing, though the promise to Leo that he would aid him in making

of which, Leo was still to drop the proposed charge.

But this promise the warder tells the deputy as he maps his brow,

of a constitutional dividend about the Atlanta institution.

[Note: Practically, our denoted parade]
June 16th. . . . Capone is holding sway on the courts. His game is exceptionally good today. He has had a long conference with Ombudsmen, and it is understood between them that any man Capone desires assigned to the Officers’ Mess will be assigned at a cost of from $2.00 to $3.00, depending on whether he is a dishwasher, waiter or baker. The list of new prisoners is issued daily, their financial position outside determined through locates in the Morale Office, and a contact man interviews them. Prospects are propositioned diplomatically. They are offered the cream of jobs in the institution. . . assignment to the Officers’ Mess, with its advantages—better food, opportunity to form connections (if desirable), and afternoons idle.

At one time, when the bigger bootleggers of the country were being sent to Atlanta, jobs in the Officers’ Mess sold for as little as $6.00 and as much as $100.00. Stalls, in the basement, were sold by Mr. Pike (now in charge of the Fire Department) for from $50.00 to $100.00, depending on how much the inmate had.

Anything could be bought—except freedom.

Capone, now smacking the ball lightly and easy, feels a sense of security that he has succeeded in placing most reliable men in the Officers’ Mess. He removes his undershirt and stands stripped to the waist. Men are permitted to remove top shirts when playing tennis—never their undershirts. If playing basketball or baseball, top shirts may be removed. But a car not enjoying some recreation is forbidden to remove his shirt.

Someone calls Capone’s attention to Captain Head standing on the slope behind. Capone casually looks over his shoulder and resumes his playing, remarking:

“The Hell with that stripes. He won’t tell me to put my shirt on!”

Head, undecided what to do, walks away. Capone is right... Head went tell him!
June 30, 1913. Tennis rackets are being destroyed by Cayone at the rate of three a week. Those selling their rackets are unable to secure more. Hardly a decent racket remains. Fifty dollars for one is the average price he pays now.

Mr. Lynch, learning of the situation, decides to take up tennis.

He buys a moderately priced racket. The racket, next day, is owned by Capone, having been to the insignificant sum of $100.00. On the following, Sunday, it is completely destroyed by Capone because the ball he aimed at apparently went through it. He has the most difficult time convincing his friends that it will be missed actually, pass through the quarter inch holes in the racket, fall into the water, andussy up. When be plays on the court, racket, ball, and racket and ball fall onto the mountainside near the lake.

"Come on, let's hit the tennis square," Mr. Lynch.

"Just little man breaking his racket again?" From over ear.

"Take off your racket, Mr. Lynch.

Mr. Lynch, though he knows, he is not a cop, says at the last 1100 public meeting, the slope behind him, separated from 311, and 600 street. The man and offspring are killed on the court, a man who was recently. For instance as it seems, they have no fear of God as he said.

This is a story, no one can solve. Though Mr. Hairson would say it is "at the long, since forever", Cayone would forbid all. It can not be concluded that the first evening of his incorporation left not only an indelible impression on his sight, but an eternal fear of these a normal creature. And last to ask, he told me. Always unknown that one may be to the others, with hit (Capone's) little as for self.

Today, for the third time in a week, "beef, tomatoes, spinach, and potatoes" is the bill of fare. The rest are sick of it! They've been sick of this long time. They are sick of many things here. Last only twice a week. The food is uncooked or mostly bone.
Large, juicy roasts are baked in the Officers' Mess for Capone. We have to suffer for it. (Some foolishly complain). Chunks of red, tender meat are cut out and gristle inserted. The chunks are baked, especially for Capone; the gristle fed the officers as part of their roast. In this way, every ounce roasted (gristle is not weighed, of course) can be accounted for by scientific.

So today we can endure no more. We hear to the right and the left, where a trial, complaints and disgusting remarks concerning the food.

"It's sick of this garbage!" an old timer whines.
"Want dat Bally, feeding us dat trash!" another complains.
"And Capone eating chicken! Imagine it! A convint like us!"
"Dat yer's more tought for us, Buddy, believe me!"
"Let's stand... What say?" whispered one behind us.
"Tell him, fit with you!" our neighbor agrees.
Just we hear a man's voice raised in protest.
"Well, we going to eat," he shouts.
Then hear another's "Something to eat! Something to eat!"

The cry is echoed from the other side of the Dining Hall.

Men are eating a storm from behind... One from up front. There is a roar of jubilation. It becomes a roaring cry, composed of three words:

"LET US EAT! SCREW THE REST!"

This is accompanied by the bonging of knives, forks, and elbows. A dance in the middle table. Food starts shooting to the table. Men get the feeling that he is lost somewhere in the jungles of America, band of savages shooting each other as they eat.

Metcalf increased. Guards blanched... Their fingers are

sweaty, gray and cold. They remain immobile. They cannot

move. A panic... When the men start hurling things and

shouting, over the heads of the noisy, roaring

men... another call is sent to Captain Madden. He is the only man

on deck tonight. He steps like a patrician, nonchalantly walks into the

hall, in his uniform of appearance quick to commit. He knows they are
food! He explained this to the Deputy Garder, Immobilized on the platform overlooking the Dining Hall. This understanding pacifies us. We finish our coffee and return to our cells before going to evening stookade.

And the food; next day, is an improvement over what we had been getting!
July 4, 1938. The boxing bouts are on. The men who did not go to the movies are swarming over the yard. Few men work on a holiday, giving practically all an opportunity to enjoy the day. The big attraction on a holiday is the boxing bouts. There is betting of cigarettes, as on the baseball games. A syndicate, composed of wealthy Italians, holds the stakes. As many as 1000 cartons of cigarettes exchange hands each time a boxing bout is held.

Capone is close to the ring-side, Tammaro, Isacco and his bodyguards surrounding him. He has bet $1000.00 on one man. Cenci! The bet is with Mr. Lenoria. In addition to that he has placed minor bets with Italian and guards. He stands ready to win in the neighborhood of $8000.00--if his man wins.

We must visit Capone's gang always win! The opponent, knowing we are bet on a point, suffering defeat, doesn't hesitate to lose, regardless of the cost. His money is on.

Trained gamblers. The reason that Capone has collected, and his bookmaker has a "good to grand", in his possession, creates a conspiracy situation. A failure may occur because of an attack of yellow fever in the country. Mr. Cenci, leader of a proposed rate delivery at Canaveral, was intercepted in his transfer to Atlanta, and the Dark --

--all New York, well-known characters. To the regard life worthless.

July 4, 1955: The billboard, by means of his record, has been assigned to the Tailor shop. Two in the Tailor shop have a sense of obtaining dangerous wages. Gentlemen, a tax to liberty engine is conceived.

July 4, 1955: The very halls of the Atlanta Police.

We can, please, believe it is level a courage. It needs to be on the basketball field, etc., etc. Important.

A friend,

In the event of the condition being, at all times, constant, yet inadequate for the completion, instead, after a conference with one of his men in the basketball court, Williams, Tall, slim and named, (a beautiful, in fact, if the goal post as Capone, too late to the condition of a man as scarcely because his bodyguard are
angling his — steps on the field. Whether to turn back now or see what
William wants is the thought dominating his mind. He is aware William
is part of a prison gang which despises him and his associates. Capone,
deciding his former decision would be best, turns on his heel, and is
about to retrace his steps, when Two-guns Yellow, Fontaine and The Dark
flew his hair, completely surrounding him.

"Keep going!" The man harks, his hand concealing an automatic
which bulges amazingly from his sweater.

"What's this, a hold-up?" Capone asks, standing up to the
slope where the bags were been stationed, and are now motionless
out of their path.

"I see that! He got over there!" Two-guns prods Capone with
a finger, ecstatic. You take Capone with a raised box. Capone,
concentrating on his tactics, raises a restraining finger towards his
right ear — thinking they should wait until after Two-guns Yellow's con-
sciousness has left him in the midst of the quartet of blackguards.

"Wait a round, Capone. We won't go!" You don't leave
us alone until the last one of your packs up there and
then the old steaming will be gets it's get up!"

Capone recalled Turan were business. He became to one
of all want to be a fresh, new trusted creature whose spontaneou
naturally, suddenly, sec.

"I'll un this you're grand. Proceed!" Capone orders.

"And will over the, we abandoned, which, the situation in
which are telling, when, and towards the hospital.

"Tell ... tell me what?" Fontaine asks. Do, most then
in his right! That hisrist with should it in
not to, no. I am about the two grand, what then? If they
there are, will, according, but not on the path, must them?

I'm not inclined to conclude. They are desperate, dangerous,
sure that you're. Their quick ... truly satisfies them. It's
an easy put this loose to reach ... yet the damned hunger that be page, 10,000
as a mark.

The darks partially. His messenger has not returned.
Help certainly had ample time to see two and return with the money. What can be keeping him? What delaying him? He's got the dough!

Capone glances again at his expensive wrist-watch. It's tiny hand point to 4:10. He raises his eyes towards the steps leading to the Shadows. His efforts to enjoy conversation with his captors are fruitless. Little more than mucking gragers their lips.

Capone's mind is in a turmoil. He digs the toe of his tennis shoe into the soft clay of the sand-lot. The silence is unbearable! He is becoming uneasy. Impatient...

Be glances again at the watch. 4:15 P.M! Eve the minutes drag endlessly by. He reflects:

Three more minutes! Three more minutes! Then what?

Once again he raises his eyes towards the steps. Perhaps his passenger was seized by a guard. Perhaps Dr. Mack, the hospital guard, is conversing with him. Perhaps Doc has a patient, and not aware of the seriousness of Capone's situation, is compelling the bodyguard to wait?

Perhaps a thousand things, he insanely mutters, damning Doc.

How the minutes drag! How long they seem! His eyes travel from the gold bracelets on the wrist watch to the concrete steps in the distance. Located are gathering at the foot of the steps, waiting for the signal to ascend and go to their cells. In a minute he will be out here, alone, at the mercy of these four desperate men!

May can't that guard in the tower see what's going on? Why does he not look down and try to understand? He walks round and round...

All recreational activities have ceased and the yard proper is deserted except for the men at the foot of the steps ready to return to their cells. Kalton, the guard on the yard, stands at the head of the steps. An iron bar is clamped in one hand, a watch in the other. He, too, is counting the minutes. He evidently does not see the five men on the basketball court. He does not know Capone is kidnapped! He knows that it is his duty, at 4:15, to strike the triangular iron with the iron rod.

He strikes it!

Capone's heart skips a beat. The men climb the steps and disappear behind the Duck Mill. Capone is now in the hands of his enemies!
They want $10000.00 for his release. They defy any attempt to rescue him. He is their prey... Their moat. They need money, and will need it often, while simplified. He has it to squander on punks and leeches, and there is no reason why he can't give it to them.

After all, they argue, he's no better than they are. Just had better luck, that's all. A politician outside... They were in it for the thrill. He went in it for power. Well, they'll see how much power he has in here...

Power! The Dark laughs as he thinks of it. Power! A hollow list of good his power is now.

"Let's go in, boys," whispers Capone, his nerves shattered.

"Don't this be settled later?"

The gunmen look at each other.

"One of your rotten tricks, is it? Buggin' us by sending that punk to Det... Well, buddy, you got it comin' to you, and you're gonna take it standin' up... like a man! Whoo, boys... Let her have it!"

Two-gun addresses the attendings, his eyes peering between almost closed lids.

"Wait a minute!" Fontello suggests. "Capone, we want the grand, get me? We're gonna get it! Sorry! Do so or don't do it!"

"I get ya," Capone smiles. "You sayin' positin', boy... Don't you? I said for it. That wasn't a slight. You guys know I do it parc greens (money). You'll get it; don't worry about that! You'll get this on the Q. T., won't you?"

"It'll cost half a grand," The Dark speaks up.

"O.K. That's your word?"

"On the level. Get up the two and a half. Too bad you'll forget it." Two-gun informs it.

"That's gonna take time," Capone knows.

"How much?" Williams asks.

"Give me till my visit. If I want to be done till then, someone else, it'll work out. It'd have to tell what's up. It's pop."

"See you're fixed?"

"Right. Right after the visit, then. All right?"
this. Two and a half grand's too much for me to jack in here. What about sending it to a mathematician (lawyer). He's the kind'11 take care of it, we can use it."

"Suit you," Capone comments.

"We'll get you the name later. Let's get in now. Here comes Brother-south Nelson."

They proceed towards the steps, second, and are about to turn the corner of the row. All is quiet, when Nelson steps close and mumbles something about keeping an eye on after the bell has been rung. No one answers him, and he makes no further attempt to reprimand them.

Capone to say Barone spent a restless evening, awaiting telegrams from his brother, to whom he had a message wired relating his plight, but it came...
July 13, 1913. . . Edward Yates is doing guard duty in the
basement, the regular guard having a day off. When a substitute
is on duty in another's assignment, he usually tries to whack
the regular guard by a shakedown, producing a heap of contraband articles.

Each inmate is allowed one bath towel. This towel is exchanged on Tues-
day, at best time, for a clean one. Yates observes that some stiffs
have as many as three towels.

Determined to accumulate these, he begins a systematic shak-
down. He looks not only for towels, but for other contraband goods.

Roaching Hasketth's stall he removes eighteen towels, and other contraband
articles. Hasketth, by grapevine, is informed Yates is "stealing hell" out
of his stall. Instead of making his way to the basement immediately, and
attempting to interfere with or induce Yates to desist, he deliberately
avoids returning until late afternoon.

In the meantime Yates has telephoned Captain of the Day and
informed him of his discovery. The captain hastens to the basement.

Yates, it seems, has created anxiety between himself and
Hasketth when Yates "wrote-up" Hasketth for hanging around Colbeck's
cell during the early years of Hasketth's arrival at the institution.

Hearing that Yates was near enough to do this, Hasketth realizes the
futility of asking him to return the stolen articles, concluding that he
will go over his head and avoid any unpleasantness for himself.

Yates, on the other hand, realizing that Hasketth is bitter
towards him for the "write-up," hates eating his meals in the Officers'
room, springing his stool or supper with him in a tin container.

Reaching the basement that afternoon, uneasy and deeply con-
trolled, medical verified his loss. He is unable to learn what Yates
had or took; however, from conversation that evening, it was something
of value to inmates.

Dr. Leal, medical officer, and Hasketth complained he is suffering of
an attack of appendicitis. The physician is summoned, and arrangements
made for Hasketth's admission to the hospital in the morning.

Dr. Lyon, next day, goes into conference with Hasketth.

Dr. Lyon, it seems, is disposed from the hospital.
not long after this incident, the director of prisons pays another visit to the institution. He sends a request for Capone for an interview. The director, after the last interview, made inquiries. These, the nature of which are not learned, were apparently verified truths. Now, seeing Capone's request before him, he turns it over and on the back or reverse side of the interview slip, writes:

"No, will not grant interview. Dear enough of your tale of woe."

Capone, receiving it in a sealed envelope, is curious and angry, because the director refused to talk to him. He has much to tell the director, so many secrets he'd exchange for his liberty. The director must have "told a lie," Capone concludes.

"Tell again! He must set me when I ask him. Well, I'll make you sorry for me next time!"

The director's investigation of the story of Dr. Beano and his wife's correlation and connection with Capone, results in Bishop's being caught removing letters from a designated spot in the institution. After this, Bishop's placing the letters in his shirt, Bishop is followed into rooms and in a trash can. The letters are retrieved, Bishop confesses, and Bishop confronted with them.

Bishop confesses he has been receiving money steadily from Dr. Beano, and even estimates that the total amount does not exceed $10,000.00, since July 1935.

In reply, the director that he has been bringing in contraband tobacco to Capone, but his story is that the parcels were handed to him by Dr. Beano to deliver the letters at an apartment in town, and he did not see the money. The director rests doubtfully but that the packages Bishop claims to have delivered were his own, did not subject him to any punishment.

As is a result of this affiliation with Capone, summarily discharged and stripped of his honors.

One wonders, as he parleys from the institution for the last time, if he regrets the denunciation. He doesn't, we conclude, for after
Let us spend today in the hospital. We have frequently felt
the need to understand the triangular situation that exists between Miss
Tuggle, Heathcliff and Capone. But our time is so monopolized in the cell
room and on the yard that we have little time to observe what transpires
there.

We shall, for a thrill, hang on to Miss Tuggle's white nurse's
robe. We shall be in a better position to see and hear everything.

It's 9:00 A.M. She seems to be pretty busy this morning, and
can be seen going from her desk by an illing ward inmate, her features
distorted by emotion. "These convicts," she mutters, "always wanting me to run
back and forth!"

She has hardly gone a dozen steps when Dr. Ness enters through
another door. He steps to the desk, intending to ask a question or two upon
her return. Well, he decides, he'll sit down while he waits.

He is new and unfamiliar with the usual routine of things.

Suddenly he sees himself on the corner of the desk. A negro inmate
arrives and places a tray of food beside him. It is covered with a white
sheet, and contains, he concludes, Miss Tuggle's breakfast. But no--
Miss Tuggle has eaten! Yes, they have all eaten!

Lifting the large white napkin which covers the tray he is
amazed to discover a can of "Smirnoff Vodka." The seal has not yet been
broken. He lifts the tray of a dish, and beneath it are two fried chickens,
but they didn't have chicken today, he is sure.

Now what in the world...!

Miss Tuggle interrupts his思维, forcing a coupl. as she
observes him examining the tray's contents.

"Smells appetizing," Dr. Ness smiles.

Miss Tuggle flushes. She has her doubts about Dr. Ness, for
Healthcliff had told her he suspected him of being a Department of Justice
agent.

"Why -- Why -- is it yours?" Miss Tuggle stammers.

"No, I've had my breakfast," he replies.

"Well, so've I!" she informs him, knowing that she was
seen eating.
"Then this... If he begins.

"I have no idea!" she exclaims, shrugging her shoulders.
"Possibly some criticism," he ventures.
"Oh, no! No, it couldn't be!" she nervously protests.
"That's strange," Dr. Hest answers. "Now I've forgotten what I really came here for. Well, I'll think of it later. I must be getting along!"

Miss Tuggle stands motionless and undecided. Her mind is engaged in working a solution to the predicament she is in. What must she do? What excuse can she give in the event she is questioned? For certainly, she feels now, Dr. Hest is investigating her connection with Sebastian and Capone.

At 10:00 A.M., Miss Tuggle, still in a state of unsatisfactory silence, receives a summons from Dr. Cassfort, Chief Physician.
"Miss Tuggle," Dr. Cassfort begins as he takes the seat opposite him in his private office, "she was the tray for?"
"Why, Doctor..." she stammers.
"Miss Tuggle, I've been told that a tray frequently finds its way to your desk. This is most unusual, of course, since you do not seem to be the one sending for it. At least, there is no record of that extra breakfast for you each morning."
"Why I know nothing about it!" she boldly bluffs. "Absolutely nothing!" she adds vehemently.
"Do you think Sebastian would know about it? Evidently he prepared it. The negro who brought it said he had instructions to deliver it to you."

Dr. Cassfort looks at her searchingly. She is a tall, heavy-set, stout woman of forty, cross-eyed and unattractive. Though not betraying her fear she believes guilt is screaming from her face.
"He's a liar. A dirty black liar!" she screams, now wrought up and excited.
"Be calm, please! I merely wish to get to the bottom of this thing. Certainly you must know something since the negro claims that he has his instructions right along!"
the telephone

the telephone

the telephone

the telephone

the telephone

the telephone
It is August 12th. Snow is quietly falling, it seems, and the howling wind in the evening will soon be dying down. We have had some restless days lately. For days, the investigations we were unable to find our way into the cleared checkers.

However, we feel that God has been neglected. We shall decide to spend a little while with him. We are the sole and sudden of 'A' cell house as we hop and skip down to 'A' basement. Fortunately, God is in a good humor. That it, fortunately for our purpose. He is talking to Short Shariings. Short Shariings, strange to say, seems interested. He is at least displaying a friendly appearance as he listens to God's monologues.

"I offered Shariings $5000 to destroy my fingerprints. He said he would do it. He wanted the money for his mother. tell, one thing after another went along, and he kept putting it off. Then, when he saw I really wanted him, he took us to the Record Office and turn up, told me it would cost an six grand.

"I asked him where the hell he thought I could get six grand. He said, 'Capone'll give it to you.' Can you imagine that?"

"Sure he will!" says Shariings.

"Sure he would! Look! What does this look like to you?"

Doc draws a yellow-bill from his pocket.

"Looks like a thousand dollar bill. Real?" Shariings asks.

"You bet it's real! And that's only one. I can produce more!"

"Well, when you wanted those fingerprints destroyed, didn't you know that they have a set in Washington that could be duplicated easily?"

Shariings asks.

"I can handle Washington Bill. I've done it already!" says Doc.

"But Doc, what good will that do you? You'll be identified by other institutions as having served time, and then your record will be just the same. What you found out it's you, no matter what name you give. I think it's foolish." Shariings is not enthusiastic about Doc's scheme.
None
Don walked into the ladies, and produced a picture of a famous blonde motion picture actress.

"See that enlargement?" demanded old Tim. "Ask it from a snapshot; that's my sister!"

"Your sister?" sprang Chavins.

"Here's the letter where she says she's sent 1.50; it's sister's a bitch!"

"This is, according to Tim, the same girl I saw that same before, though," says the skeptical Shaving. "You know, the one with the mustache that ran in a film. "Hey, Tim," Chavins called, "like that picture on the wall there... that's no woman but the same kind of dress and this one -- you sister?"

"It's the same girl," Doc informed Chavins.

"You say that, well...! They're entirely different women. One's a brunette with a small nose, and one's a blonde with a scary nose.

"It's because the one there's a snapshot in bright sunlight, and this one..." pointing to the picture on. The motion picture star's head has replaced that of the original head. "And it's not so.

"You're right," conceded the skeptical, Shaving. "But don't let me..."

"Don't tell me what is supposed to be a convincing head."

"I'll show you her letter when it comes tomorrow. In the meantime you think it over. You can't lose if you're working for me. Here... take this letter of Chawfield, I don't smoke them. I smoke Chums!"

"Thanks!" murmured Shaving, knowing he has never refused cigarettes.

"Hey, wait a minute," Doc calls. "I got some other pictures. I want to show you. Now look here... this is a picture of the bunton where I used to treat Al's men when they got shot. More than one bullet I pulled out of a rascal. That's why Al's grateful to me. See... this room here on the corner... that's the operating room. I would never leave the place, day and night. Always had my meals served right there. A housekeeper, maids, too. She was a pig! Used to pay her $100.00 a week so she'd stay.
She was close-mouthed, you know. No talker! That's why Al insisted she stay.

"How come you got here?" Shevage asks, knowing Doc was doing four years for stealing a Model T Ford.

"We were making a getaway. Had nearly $500,000.00 in the car. But we buried that in Kansas City, still there, too!" Doc lies.

Shevage, believing he has had enough of a bedtime story, yawns and bids Doc good night as hesofts out.

"See you in the morning," he calls as he leaves.
I went to see Mr. Crockett. Mr. Crockett gave me a warm reception and told me that he had treated Capone for gout. He said, "Mr. Capone has been treated for gout in the past, but I believe he is now free from it." I asked him if he had any further information about Capone's health. "Well, I have been treating him for gout for some time now. He has made a remarkable recovery," answered Mr. Crockett. "I have no reason to believe that he will suffer from gout again in the future."

I was pleased with this news and decided to see Capone for myself. I went to his office, where he was sitting at his desk. I introduced myself and said, "Mr. Capone, I have been told that you have been treated for gout and I would like to see the results of your treatment."

Capone smiled and said, "Ah, Doctor, you are just in time. I have been seeing Mr. Crockett for treatment of my gout and he has made great progress."

I took a seat opposite Capone and said, "Mr. Capone, I have been observing you for some time and I must say that you have improved a great deal."

Capone nodded and said, "Yes, Doctor, I have been following Mr. Crockett's advice and I feel much better."

I asked him if he had any objections to continuing the treatment. "No, Doctor, I am satisfied with the results so far."

I told him that I would continue to observe him and that I would keep him informed of any changes in his condition. "Thank you, Doctor, I appreciate your help," said Capone. I left his office feeling satisfied that Capone was making progress in his recovery.
excellent physical condition with the point of his pencil.

"I really feel bounds better. Come, then, I would never
have risked on the Malachia," Mr. Henshaw said.

He seemed to have had a changed expression. In fact,
the liquid was made prominent. Was it possible that
he had used it earlier?

Yes, but as well as I do, Mr. Henshaw, that he had but the purposes needed
here to the hospital. It is to be avoided, with the effort in making the
contrasted blood test.

"And now, Mr. Henshaw, I believe that I have

"The more that you, Mr. Henshaw, are aware of

"Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Henshaw, are aware of

"Mr. Henshaw, Mr. Henshaw, are aware of

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August 10, 1955. Miss Fag Jr., unable to endure the strain longer, and confronted with the alternative of resigning or being discharged, now provides, as one case, an appeal, filed in a request for two weeks leave of absence. The request is granted, and she departs for Alabama, to spend the time with her sister there.

To her secret heart it is dictated with the in the little of New.

Whatever happens, sure I'm not in it. I put up with every of this worry, all I got out of it was a prediction. You got the pay, so, so need to take me at all. The m's, I decided to get something. I know more than a week I know, you must make it necessary for me to plead and cry for what I want when I want it. You want if you know he as a boy, you do.

Far given the care, Ford, it's difficult. Concluding that she knows indeed that she has been used as a bitter pill of Egypt, asketh and oneself. And now — faced with disgrace and unemployment, unless she gets away while the shoe is hot, she give the time to consider her first appeal for assistance, while she others she will have in the course of time.

The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the. The men are returning, first evening, to the.

Arnold, an inmate in the Dental Clinic, is laughing and talking to a friend. He seems to have no care in the world. In twenty-one days he is to be released. He is a first offender, having stolen an automobile to take some girls joy-riding. He pays — and has now practically completed payment — the debt the Government imposed. More than that he does not owe.
very few that he could not be compelled to pay.

Little does he know, as we walk along, how carefree that within a few minutes will have changed. Little does he realize that King

is now surrounded by us where the crowd is thickest.

And so, as we are following the men for the murder of the

knightly man in a piercing scream... a commotion... cursing...

The guard calls out: "Five men, delayed for some reason we

are not instantly learned, are forcing themselves into one of the surrounding rooms.

In the center of the widening circle lies a bleeding man.

It is an old.

Your guards, as a rule, are on evening aesthetic...one to five

informant, as on eating, of course, these with nimble paws on the towers,

what such as this, naturally, is beyond the power of the guards to

prevent. They do not mingle with the men, but stand aside as they come up

the stairs.

A deep gash from which blood is freely flowing, not mars the

face of the man's or the to create. Against a gash from beside the ear

to the chin -- almost identical with the scar upon the face of Capone

to the guards rush through the prisoners several men offer
to rush Arnold to the hospital. Though bleeding profusely he is still

conscious as they lift him bodily and carry him to the hospital.

"He did it?" asks the attending physician.

"I don't know," Arnold replies firmly.

A minute after an attack, inside mansion his assailant while

receiving medical treatment. Interior inmates can -- and have been known to

"finish the job."

The answer was expected. However, the attack can often be

traced to a grudge. But no one had a grudge against Arnold, he protests.

"I saw it," speaks up one of the men who helped him to the

hospital, "Turner was one of them. There were five of them. Turner had

a razor blade. I could hear Turner say: "Hold his legs and arms and I'll

cut his throat." But the others got scared, for after they grabbed you

the crowd broke away and Turner just slashed out."
"Turner! I don't know why." Arnold said.

"One of the guys was one of Capone's men."

"Armed? I understand, pardon me."

"You must have blacked" the rattler growled. "I'll have to see that, too."

The screaming then paused. The treatment of the man's leg was too intense. Even crying was heard from the lips of the man's friend.

Arnold released the Deputy. He was next to the door. "You have to do this, Arnold!"

"I don't know, Deputy."

"Come, come. Yes. I don't think"

"Tell me is that the, honest or not and try to cut or throw."

"From the looks of the sandwich there that it is a pretty big

job, didn't they?"

"Yes, a beam. Like Capone's and in the same place, My God," said Arnold.

"Tell me. Did you have a run-in with Capone later?"

"He smiled. Maybe it started over the clinic. Yes, I was surprised to see three men in his teeth, but another guy got the cigarette, so I told him, "The Moll won that. You do it yourself." To Capone was sitting in the chair, nailing, and this guy went out and told Capone I said the hell out here. After I didn't. Then, on top of that, I heard today someone told Capone I was telling all the pull he's got in the hospital. Then, I wasn't. Right that's the cause of it all. I don't know."

"Can you identify any of the men attacking you?" asks the Deputy Cardo.

"Armond was one of them. I think I can identify the other."

"If I see them."

"The Deputy Harden reaches for the telephone and instructs:

Capt. head to have Turner sent over."

"Turner, like a whisper, walked in ten minutes later."

"Turner, why did you attack this man?" the Deputy Harden asks.

"he said I did!" Turner asks.
"Is this the man?" the deputy asks Arnold.

"One of them. Yes, that's the one who did the cutting."

"Turner, who are the four others? This is a serious offense. The penalty will be lighter if you name them. If you don't, you know we can learn."

Turner names his companions. But this type of criminal is not unusual. Violence, and the desire to avoid a severe penalty -- when squeaking might lessen it -- seem to go hand in hand with them.

"Why did you do it?" the deputy asks.

"Got paid," haltingly.

"By whom?" asks the deputy, a sense of satisfaction adding with him in the realization that he is succeeding, without any difficulty.

"I don't know the guy. He told me Capone wanted that guy cut-backed. But we didn't have nothing to catch him with. The job was a real job. They were going to hold him while I did the job."

Having called for the four others, they are now lead in. All are arranged at one side of the deputy's desk; Arnold stands alone on the opposite side.

"To each of you I have but one thing to say. You have attempted murder. You know the penalty. I shall confine you each in segregation until your term expires.

"Take the rats away!" he yells to the guard nearby.

"That's all, Arnold. You will remember not to discuss this when you leave the institution."

"Yes, sir," Arnold promises.

"Just a minute, Arnold. You're leaving shortly. Just what seems to be the trouble over at the hospital? Why don't you get along?"

"Well, Deputy, it's like this . . . ."

Arnold recites to the Deputy Warder all he has learned since his appointment to the Dental Clinic. His story briefly concerns Capone and the ability to accomplish anything desired there. He is now extremely towards Capone, but insists he is speaking the truth when he states dissatisfaction is caused by the inmates wrangling over Capone's favors.
This recall comes at the same time as the order to investigate, results in the removal of seven hospital attendants. Miss Huggles makes frequent holding up during the investigation, suggesting the postponement of further questioning because of her illness.

As a result, practically every connection is severed, and Miss Huggles is transferred to New York. Miss Huggles takes the place of Mr. White, who is being pressed, investigated, and his every movement is kept under close scrutiny.

Miss Huggles returns and resumes her duties.

The second day of her return, a tray is delivered. Miss Huggles is called in substitution, during an illness. Miss Huggles, in respect of the illness, or ownership of the tray, she finds on the tray. The nurse had to inquire if it might be his. Dr. Hess, called in, to take the tray present. Miss Huggles, the negro visibly in possession of it, is asked to deliver it to Dr. Hess. The hospital presents an impressive, and in systems treated in hospitals, the patient's whole and the hospital department under which the hospital is vital. The word brings an expression, and she and another are called of it.

"I have nothing to do with it," said one. "If you do it, I will tell you why. You can't dictate to me. What did the doctor say?"

"It's not only madness, but proven. Miss Huggles," Dr. Hess explains.

"Proven or not, doctor, you are to attend it? If you've a complaint to make, take it to Mr. Hess. Let him tell you what I have this stuff brought here for deposition?"

Miss Huggles stands silently up.

"Suit yourself. I'm merely trying to be friendly. I can't think it's necessary to engage in your mind the fact that these things have come to your know. You should have known that. We're a lot in common. I must, after all, protect myself."

Climbing his argument with these parting words, Dr. Hess makes his exit. Miss Huggles looks at Miss Huggles. It is an unfriendly, yet playing look. Sweeping past her she passes from the room and directly to the elevator. The door is closed behind her, and a conversation lasting
forty minutes, enough.

Needless to say, however, Miss Tuggle is not permitted by
Capone or Fascioli to sever her connection with them. They need her,
and at the price of exposure by them she renders them the demanded service.
The reception committee is composed of the Captain of the Evening Watch, Inmate Count Clerk, receiving clerk and dressing-in clerk. He has read in the papers that this former associate of Capone -- who recently stepped out for himself and bigger profits -- was being transferred to Atlanta because of claims he had made upon the Deputy Warden at Leavenworth.

We observe, from newspaper accounts, that he had made quite some progress at Leavenworth and believe he will be successful at Atlanta.

Yet, Atlanta is noted for its "bribe-proof" guards and officials. Somehow (and it is not at all improbable), Druggan had gotten word that Atlanta was a better joint than Leavenworth.

Let us look at his record.

(CONDUCT WORSE)

Forfeits 300 days Good Time! That "burns up" any prisoner.

And Druggan, a born whiner, naturally is consumed. When we pass to stockade next day he does not get to stockade the day of his arrival we, among others, wait at the foot of the steps as we did for Capone's descent, to gape awestruck at the beer baron... the millionaire who cheated the government of one tax. Tried, so it is said, to get by with what Capone couldn't.

And all his legal talent, money, doctors and allies, couldn't coerce the sentencing judge from his decision that Druggan was deserving of a sentence to prison.

And here he comes! Hell... we are woefully disappointed. We thought we would see a big, broad-shouldered, swaggering fellow. Instead, we look at a typical clerk. His skin is unusually pinkish -- like a girl's. Sandy curly hair is combed straight back from his forehead. Stoop-shouldered. Keening steps. Shifty gaze. And this... THIS, we realize with disgust, is a Chicago gangster?

Druggan is not by someone who knows him. Someone who knows Capone, too, for he is taking Druggan to the tennis courts where Capone holds sway.

"He could have met me," complains Druggan as we fall in line behind him and his companion.
"I never gets in a crowd, Terry," his companion apologized for Capone.

"Oh! astonished.

"Back!

"What's the use of always playing to be a guy telling me not to get this morning that's all I do."" 

"Terry! In the other, truthful answer.

"You get well as to keep and the guide.

"Yes! well a top shagun.

"Fine that the guy hit the man and a moment calls

"Then they had the same lieutenant. All with he arms, rests

"In a moment, see his arm round his shoulder and putting his

"Well, Terry! as you've any continuing about all, say,

"Of course there, man, you are in a jam about there. How come?"

"Mother had (Pause).

"Well, too. and I put thumb down.

"Keep your constituent, answer.

"He'd get away, from here. Some yokels give me the willies

the way the shades. I got used to it, but I know he was that."" 

"Well, Al, isn't worry about me! I can handle this." Dragun

brags.

They proceed to the baseball club. A game is in progress.

Lopes, a standard, at bat. Dragun, Capone and Capone's array of body-

guards stand nearby.

"A hundred he makes a hit," bets Capone.

"It's a go, Al," Terry agrees.

Lopes strikes out wildly and misses the ball.

"You're lucky!" Capone remarks. "Who ever told you you could
"and I don't want none of yours," retorts Lopez, advancing aggressively.

Lopez, too, has many friends among the convicts.

Capone, without further ado, leads a right to Lopez's chin.

In the melee which follows, Capone's bodyguards present an offensive which cannot be overcome by Lopez. Capone, separated from Lopez by his henchmen, spits vituperations at Lopez. Ken, baseball bats ready, advance upon Capone. Guards interfere and quell the disturbance.

"I'll get you for that, you wop," threatens Lopez.

"Yeah? You'll never get another wop if you try, you Tpiool!" Capone answers. "Come, Terry; let's get goin'."

Stepping beside Capone, Druggan, followed and surrounded by Capone's bodyguards, walks the track.

But this was not the end of the skirmish. Lopez happened to be a friend of Fontaine's. Fontaine is one of the quartet who had kidnapped Capone. And promise or no promise of ransom, a friend in need is a friend indeed -- in the penitentiary!

Capone, studying Spanish... as does Lopez (both with the same purpose in mind -- shirking work)... hears his name hissed in the schoolroom. He turns, and looks into Lopez's face several rows behind. Fontaine sits near Lopez.

"Yes, you!" calls Lopez.

"And that goes for me, too," adds Fontaine.

"So that's how you feel about it?" asks Capone, rising.

Doubling his fists he advances menacingly towards the pair. Fontaine has not had the opportunity to rise to his feet. Capone strikes out and clips Fontaine on the jaw. They clinch and are punching bellies when the Director of Education rushes in and demands they cease.

"I aint through with you!" Capone warns Fontaine as the
who isn't one of Fontaine's gang. He doesn't know who might attack him while absorbed in his novel or magazine, or while talking to someone. Besides, he reflects, he's received no word that the ransom money has been paid, and Fontaine's attitude might be caused by impatience on the part of his associates.

He becomes so nervous that he decides to return to his cell, conveying word to his bodyguards that he is not enjoying stockade today... that he is retiring to his cell and they should not be uneasy about his non-appearance on the yard.

En route to his cell he passes Fontaine's cell. Fontaine is lounging on his bunk. Capone hesitates before Fontaine's cell door. Then, pushing back the grilled door he walks in.

"You'll have it out now," he reminds Fontaine.

Fontaine, hardly more than five feet tall, seems puny beside the giant Capone. Fontaine weighs less than 125 pounds. Capone tips the scale around 220. But Fontaine is game. He jumps to his feet. The ado draws several of Capone's gang and the guard of the cell house. Capone is ordered to his cell. The others are reprimanded and warned.

Fontaine, after the skirmish, nurses a bruised face and body... and a grudge!
Fontaine is in conference with Two-gun Yellow and The Darb.

"I'm not goin' to let that dago get by with that!" he cries angrily.

"But for Christ's sake, man, you'll ruin our part. I can't you see that?" argues The Darb.

"I think Fontaine's right," intercedes Two-gun Yellow. "You're feel the same way if you were in his boots. It's our place to give the wop a lesson. What say?"

"You know me, Two-gun. Anything you say's joke with me," agrees The Darb.

"Now let's look at this sensibly," Fontaine suggests. "If we bump him off now -- and that's what he deserves for all the screen he's had tightened on this joint since he's been here -- I'll know we're the birds what did it. There ain't a chance unless we get some moonshiner sore at him, and get the moonshiner stick him in a crowd. First, though, we want to be sure we're getting the two-and-a-half grand."

"Goddamned if I'm a kid of him, or the horses, either!" brags Two-gun. "I'd as soon twist the knife in him as I'd suck that rubber coffee cake in that mud in the mornin'."

"Yes, but we got that two-and-a-half grand to consider. Why not wait a while?" The Darb reminds him, an eye to money more than a aggrieved vanity.

"Yes, that's right," Fontaine agrees. "If we could..."

"I got it!" Two-gun belches excitedly, his eyes wide and his palms raised to signify he entertains a satisfactory solution. "I'll give him a date. If the money's not here... Get me?" he infers.

"You gotta head on you, Two-gun," Fontaine laughs.

"You betcha life I am," brags Two-gun. "In other words, we hasten him up, see!"

"And then?" asks The Darb.

"And then!" repeats Two-gun, patting a concealed automatic beneath his arm-pit.
This agreement seems to pacify Fontaine. He does not speak to Capone when they pass each other or meet in the classroom. Fontaine, however, hears rumors of Capone's vengeful threats. Not to be taken unprepared, he secretes a razor-edged knife beneath his shirt. It is held secure by the belt of his trousers. He'll take no chances, he assures himself. An opportunity... an occasion, who knows... might present itself or demand he be protected against Capone or his henchmen.

To have obtained possession of this knife it was necessary he keep an eye on the Tailor Shop guard. Each movement of every inmate in the Tailor Shop is carefully watched. The swiftest flash of the hand, sometimes, signifies to the watchful guard that the inmate making it is up to some mischief. Fontaine, nonetheless, manages to slip the knife into his bosom. He proceeds to the toilet, where he securely wedges it beneath his belt and shirt. Any conspicuous article, a wedge in any pocket, an unopened parcel... is not permitted to pass the rear corridor guard. This, then, secreted as it is, is unnoticeable.

But Fontaine did not bargain on Capone's henchmen. Some, for Capone's protection... insofar as they could hear things concerning him... were assigned to the Tailor Shop, as to other duties in the penitentiary. And one, whose particular duty it is to watch Fontaine... whom Fontaine never suspected... observed the cautious act Fontaine had committed.

Forthwith, during Fontaine's absence from his machine, the spy makes his way to the guard. He informs him that Fontaine "packed a knife". The guard, knowing Fontaine to be a dangerous and desperate man, and having heard of his activities as the guiding genius in the importation of barrels of firearms at Leavenworth, permits him to leave the Tailor Shop uncoesled. Immediately he, with others, has passed through the door, the guard telephones the cell house guard, suggesting he search Fontaine as he enters.

It is natural for any inmate carrying a contraband article to be nervous and apprehensive. Especially is this so when the article is a dangerous weapon! Consequently Fontaine, strive as he does not to be, is unduly alert. He reaches the cell house. No sooner does he step into it than the guard calls him from the line of inmates returning to their cells.

Fontaine realizes his game is up! There is no way in the world
to now dispose of the weapon. If he refuses to let the guard search him, the penalty will be the same.

"Remove your shirt!" orders Guard Finn.

Fontaine obeys. In so doing he inhales deeply, permitting the knife to drop from its position to his feet. It clinks on the concrete floor. The guard hears and sees it. Picking it up he looks at it closely, carefully running his finger along its razor-like edge. He directs a reproving look at Fontaine.

"All right," nods Guard Finn. "Go to your cell!"

Fontaine, cursing his luck, passes on to his cell. Just what he expected! He muses. Somebody snitched! Who? Who, he asks!

And the penalty, next day, as he stands before the Deputy Warden:

"Why were you carrying this knife?"

"You know, Dep. Why ask me?" retorts Fontaine.

"Capone again, I suppose," remarks the deputy, his method of extracting confessions being amazingly successful.

"Damn' right! First chance I had he'd got it... front or back! I took enough off that dago. And get me, Dep," Fontaine raises a warning finger, "I'll get him yet!"

"Oh, no you won't!" admonishes the Deputy Warden.

"Says you!" spits Fontaine, his hands resting on the Deputy Warden's desk, his face thrust forward, his eyes blazing... a perfect picture of insolence and defiance.

"Says 'I'" yells the Deputy Warden. "For you'll spend the rest of your time in Segregation. Now get out! Take him out!" he yells to the guard standing nearby.

Fontaine is led out and placed in Isolation, there to await his transfer to Segregation... where he is compelled to spend the remainder of his term.

And Capone's life is preserved for further dangers!
The news of the premeditated attempt upon Capone's life spreads through the institution. The rumors that reach Capone are so annoying and garbled that he is compelled to increase his bodyguard. One-third of the inmates, it seems, are on his payroll. They are receiving cash, of course, saving it sent to their relatives or directed to the institution under names corresponding with those on the correspondence record.

Capone can now take no chances with his precious life. Any little car thief might stumble into a conspiracy against his life.

He has so far found it safe to go to stockades, but never never during his incarceration has he dared to go to the chapel or to the movies. The impression has never left his mind that most riots start in either the music halls or chapels of penal institutions. The darkness of the movies is no invitation to accept... Desperate, he reasons, like cats, see better in the dark, and how could he enjoy the show when each moment of it he would be expecting a quarrel-like weapon dug between his shoulder blades?

And the flesh there is soft... and tender... and the blood would pour... and I'd tumble forward and strike my face on the seat, maybe! Not NO! NO! NO! NO REVISED!
When such an incident as Fontaine's skirmish with Capone occurs, and one of the men is apprehended with a weapon, it affects the morale of the men. They seem all to be under a spell... as if some strange drug were administered to them. Laughter becomes noticeably infrequent. Smiles do not come as often, nor linger as long. Misconceptions are forgotten. A strange, gloomy oppressiveness descends and prevails eerily.

Cohen, one of the inmates confined in the Nut Ward, takes it upon himself to relieve conditions. A "nut", bear in mind, is not a maniac nor insane person. In no manner does he suffer the terrors of an asylum or institute for the demented. He is, the convicts will assure you, "damn smart to get by with it!"

Cohen writes a letter to the Director of Prisons, Washington, D.C. He sets forth the shocking conditions existing in the institution -- part of which he, as an inmate in the Nut Ward, has witnessed. (The physical therapy room is situated in the basement of the hospital, and incorporated in that section known as the Nut Ward. Capone's actions and conversations there, therefore, were not unheaded by the "nuts").

Having thoroughly and at great length set forth many of the "faults" he finds, Cohen deposits his letter in the "snitch-box" in the Dining Hall. From there it is collected by a Government employee not connected with the institution, and conveyed to Washington.

The institution suffers a shocking surprise when the letter -- like all others deposited in the "snitch-box" -- boomerangs to the warden's desk. A photostat is made, as Washington directs. An investigation is demanded.

Yes, Washington advises, we concede the man is a "nut", but it is apparent the man knows of what he is writing. These reports have filtered through from men NOT confined in the "Nut Ward", and there MUST BE SOME TRUTH IN THEM.

Cohen, unknowingly, has taken the move which results in his transfer to the U.S. Hospital for Defective Delinquents, at Springfield, Missouri. For Cohen, Capone had thought, "hadn't sense enough to know he --- "[-[-]" And for that reason did not fear discussing in his presence
his plans and conquests.

While the investigation is in progress, Doc is thoroughly "shakedown". Every article in the room he refers to as his "office" is minutely examined. Even the large bolts fastening the barber's chair to the floor are removed and their sockets searched. The padding of the chair is destroyed. The pictures are scraped from the walls. (Behind pictures, even, inmates conceal small packets of dope.) The shelves are dismantled. The cabinets wrecked. The rolls of adhesive tape completely unwound and thrown away. Gauze, bandages and absorbent cotton are so carefully examined that not even an article the size of an ordinary pin head could be overlooked.

And when the "shakedown" has ended we have before us the following:

Six one-pound cans of ground Senate coffee.
Three roasted chickens.
Eight cans of pears.
Five cans of peaches.
Six jars of frankfurters.
Two cans of minced ham.
Five pounds of layer cake.
Two loaves of sandwich bread.
Four cans of spaghetti.
Four cans of anchovies.
A jar of honey.

And a collection of smaller items.
Doc's stall, also, is turned "upside down", the locker being taken apart, and the mattress, chairs and pictures completely searched.

This, we gasp when we see it, is sufficient to start one in the grocery business. Two large canvas baskets (used ordinarily for removing laundry) are brought in and the groceries packed in them as Exhibits A, B, C and so on, to be produced before the Deputy Warden when Doc comes "to trial".
"How in God's name, Dunlap, did this stuff get into your office?" asks the deputy.

"You know as much about it as I do, Mr. Schon," all this Doc.

"What does that mean?"

"That I don't know a damned thing about it. It was planted there!" Doc tries to be serious.

"Planted?" gasps the Deputy Schon. "Do you think I'm fool enough to believe that, Dunlap? Do you think I'd believe anything, so childish?"

"I'm telling you the truth. You can take it or leave it," Doc snaps.

"Dunlap, in all my experience in this institution, I have never yet known a man to try to make such a fool of me... as you do now. Now you look here, Dunlap. Any child would find that in an office the size of yours, these articles would actually be in the way! You couldn't turn around without stumbling over them. Yet, they are covered with dust! And I alone know how long some of them have been there. You know they were there. Do for!"

"I got an idea who planted them there. That's as much as I know. You can put me in the hole from now till the day I leave, and I couldn't tell you any more." Dunlap continues to bluff.

But the deputy is not to be bluffed.

"Dunlap, just how long have you been acting as comptroller for Capone?"

Doc blinks. Sure, the Deputy Schon must know! But except for finding the goods in his office, there's no proof that he (Doc) KNEW THEY WERE THERE! And no proof THAT THEY WERE FOR CAPONE!

So what can the Deputy do?

"Who told you that lies, Capone don't pay me nothin'!"

"Hmph! I didn't say he did, but you practically admitted he does. I'm going to close that office, Dunlap. I've heard enough about it. This is enough to cause me to put you in isolation. But because of your physical condition I won't. That's all. Get out!"
Doc returns to 'A' basement. What next? he asks himself.

Ignorant of the fact that Cohen had written Washington, but bearing a malicious hatred towards Dr. Lynn -- borne of envy, of course -- Doc conveys to Capone the diabolous result of the shakedown.

Gone! Gone is the little cubbyhole where big business was transacted! Where thousands of dollars passed, at Capone's instructions, from his possession into circulation among the convicts!

Ended is the foot treatments so essential (?) to Capone's health. Ended is the daily contact with hospital attaches!

What next? Capone asks himself.

"Lynn did it. I'll bet anything!" Doc tells Capone as they sit on the slope overlooking the tennis courts. "Fingerling me before he left!"

Capone, this day, could not lift a tennis racket. His stomach, he moans, is already suffering.

"What makes you say that?" Capone asks, unbelieving.

"He's always been jealous of how much you give me. That quack ain't satisfied with a hundred a month. He wants more. He figures if I'm out of the way he can handle things better!"

"That's fool's talk, Doc. I wonder if I'll get my pie today?"

"Pie? Why worry about your pie?" Doc snaps, his eyes blinking.

"There's other things to worry about. Look at me! Suppose Schmoodle puts me in the Tailor Shop. With them real convicts! Sure as Hell one of them guys is gonna get me!"

"Christ, and I was figarin' on chicken today for a change. Damn it! Why did you talk me outa it when I wanted to have them put it down in the electric therapy room? You thought you knew best! Sure! Now I'll have to eat that garbage on the main line. Beans! Stew! Spinach! I can't do it, that's all!" He rises, anger and grief overcoming him. "Let's find somebody!"

Not mentioning whom he was looking for, except "somebody."

Capone struts off with Doc at his side. A mountain and a molehill! They wound their way in and out of groups, down the track and back to the tennis courts, Capone's bodyguard shadow ever behind and to the side. The man he searches for, evidently, is not on stockade today.
"Now leave me alone!" Capone tells Doc. "I'll see think this out. When the jig told me you got shookdown, I couldn't believe it. Then, when I did, I didn't realize they'd confiscated everything. I thought the jig who took the stuff to the Dep's would swipe some of it back. Now I'm up against it. I gotta eat something. Get goin', Doc. Get goin' before I lose my temper!"

Doc toddles off, defeated and ill. His Big Boy! His Big Boy yelling at him! After all he done, too. That's gratitude for ya, aint it? Me risking my good time... getting them connections... Even fixing him up with the quacks! And that's what I get! Showin' me up in front of them bodyguard leeches!

Well, Big Boy, you'll pay now! You'll pay plenty! You been gettin' off light. Been doling out a few paltry hundred a month to me. Beale's got his grands. Bishop got his grands. Convict or no convict, I want grands too! And Big Boy, you're gonna pay 'em!

Let's see now... Now the Hell... Righto! The wife!

Wife's sick... No, she needs an operation. That'll be better! And it'll cost $500.00. No, better make it six -- sounds better.

Doc smiles the smile of a successful miser. His twitching fingers form fists as he struts along planning his big coup.

We know, from Doc's unenviable record, that he is one of the cleverest confidence men in captivity! And we believe as he thinks... that Capone shall pay PLENTY before Doc is through.
It is September 14th. . . An outstanding event occurs today. Rumors have flown thick and fast as to what work Druggan would be assigned. He, like Capone, is confident he won't be given menial work. The bets are three to one that he'll land a clinch. At noon, when the Transfer Sheet is distributed to the various offices and cell houses, the prisoners gather around the desk to learn who has been transferred, placed in the hole, and otherwise punished, and what assignments new prisoners have been given. Since we are interested in the Transfer Sheet only in so far as Druggan is concerned, since we have heard that Capone assured him he "could handle the deputy's clerk, who does the work on the Transfer Sheet after a committee assigns a prisoner," we manage to work our way to the front desk, anxious to scan the sheet and see Druggan's number, name and to what cell he has been assigned. The assignment of cells occurs simultaneously with the assignment to work.

"There it is!" he points out. "Druggan. Tailor Shop!"

"Tailor Shop!" someone echoes.

The words are re-echoed as the wave sweeps over the shoulders and heads of those behind us.

"I'll bet he'll be burned up!" someone remarks.

"He ain't no better than the other guys over there. Just 'cause he made a couple million in the beer racket don't mean he's too good to make pants. Some of those highmobs he travels with ought to see him sitting behind one of them machines. Boy, wouldn't that slay him!"

"God Almighty, look! He's transferred to 3-7! Capone's cell!"

Can you beat that!" someone shouts.

"No foolin'?" another asks.

"Look for yourself!" the doubting one is advised.

"Say, you're the guy been tellin' me you can't pull anything over here. What's that? Druggan called with Capone?" we hear in a re-proving voice.
Silence is the only answer.

But there is no silence when the Transfer Sheet reaches the warden's office. His secretary (a civilian) observes the assignment..... Tailor Shop. Yes, that's all right. But S-7? No, sir! It must not be permitted.

"Deputy Jarden," the warden instructs his secretary. The secretary rings the deputy on the telephone. He is now in the Dining Hall, advises the deputy's clerk. The secretary telephones there. The noon meal is being eaten as the deputy receives the message requesting he report to the warden immediately.

"Mr. Schoen, you've seen the Transfer Sheet, I suppose?" asks the warden as the deputy walks in.

"No, sir. I haven't been back to my office." "Druggan assigned to S-7. Did that have your approval?" asks the warden.

"It certainly did not!" exclaims the deputy. "Rouf has charge of that, as you know. I shall adjust it, immediately!"

The deputy telephones Rouf, inmate clerk in his office.

"What does this mean, Rouf - - placing Druggan in Capone's cell?"

Rouf has his alibi prepared. "There was a vacancy, Deputy."

"There's hundreds of vacancies elsewhere. Get him out of there! At once!"

Rouf issues a removal slip, which is delivered to 'A' cell house guard. Druggan, his baggage unpacked and congratulating himself that his $600.00 worked wonders, is rebellious when requested to pack his belongings and march up two tiers above, to 5-1.

"That's a lousy trick! Lousy!" he bawls.

"Take it easy, Terry," Al pacifies. "I'll handle it later."

Terry, skeptical, quiets down. Perhaps Al can handle it later. He doesn't know just yet how much "pull" Al has.

The Transfer Sheet is revised. Druggan finds shelter in 5-1. He grips continually because he has to climb five flights of stairs to his cell.
"They're burning me because of what I got by with in Leavenworth," he tells Capone on the yard. "I knew I'd get it!"

"Say, Terry, don't take it so hard. They did it to me when I come in, and now I've got 'em all steppin' like they're on hot coals. Leave it to me. I'll fix it up so you won't have to do that climbin'."

And, true to his word, Capone eventually has Druggan placed in 2-21, on the second tier... while the Deputy Warden was absent from the institution and the city.

The chicken, delivered to 3-7, to celebrate the get-together occasion, is consumed by Capone, while Druggan bites his finger nails in anguish!

Now, he concludes, it is going to be doubly difficult for Hackethal to deliver his food. In Capone's cell it was a single risk. One man could handle it. Separated from Capone it means a different rangesman will have to carry it after it is brought up by one of the inmates employed in the Officers' kess. Conveying this information to Hackethal, Hackethal says:

"I'll feed you regardless of consequences. You won't be jeopardizing Al's connections at all. Don't worry about that. You just take care of the monthly payment, and I'll take care of the rest."

But Druggan's tempetuous rebellion has an aftermath. He broods on the ill done him by the deputy refusing to permit him to cell with Capone. And like a child whose toys have been taken from him, Druggan becomes sulky and obstinate. He will force them to realize that he is a Big Shot! That he is a beer baron, owns race horses, a breeding farm, and property! They're not going to make it harder for him than he can help it, he boasts. So his plan carefully laid, he becomes seemingly hysterical, going into tantrums.

He is taken before the Deputy Warden, charged with insolence when ordered to be quiet.

"You can't get by with that here, Druggan. So you just as well make up your mind to it," warns the Deputy Warden.

"I'm a sick man. I'm not getting proper medical treatment. I'm shifted around from one cell to another. I'm stuck in the Tailor Shop, where only disobedient, low-down prisoners are assigned, and I'm sick of it! Damned sick of it, if you want to know how I feel about it!" Druggan raves.
"So what?" sarcastically asks the Deputy Warden.

"So what?" Druggan repeats arrogantly. "I want attention!"

"You'll do well to return to your cell, report for work, as usual, in the morning, and take the hospital treatment prescribed. You'll not get anywhere with the attitude you've displayed. You'll not get one thing you demand! Dr. Casburn has treated enough men to know when a man is ill, and when he pretends to be ill."

"I want a die! I can't eat that garbage on the main line. I want hot baths, and I need medicines. Let me have them. Dr. Casburn tells me I don't. Well, I do!"

"Druggan, you'll do as I say, or I'll place you in Solitary... until you promise to obey the rules. You're in a penitentiary, not not a school or health resort. You must obey the orders. Refusal makes it harder, not easier."

"Well, I won't do it! I'll not go back to work! I'll go to the hospital! I'll drop on my feet first!" His Irish temper is getting the best of him.

"You'll go to Solitary and think it over, then," admonishes the deputy.

"All right, put me in Solitary. Goddam it, I at least won't have to work in the Tailor Shop!"

"Take him away!" the Deputy Warden shouts.

Druggan is confined in Solitary for refusing to work. He is placed on a restricted diet (bread and water), and remains in Solitary four days before he sends word to the deputy that he is now ready to return to work — and obey orders!

A much-changed, obedient and defeated Druggan emerges from Solitary.

"Well, I dared him," Druggan boasts to Capone. "That's more than you did!"

"More than hell!" Capone retorts. "I defied him. You only dared him. Schnozzle knows he can't get by with that stuff on me."

And, to Druggan's chagrin, he is made the laughingstock of the penitentiary, because the guard obeying the deputy's instructions repeats the conversation he heard, and the antics of the prisoner "before the bar".
Once more the "screws" are put on. Things become harder to
obtain. Hardly a piece of choice finds its sorrowful way to the basement.
Saltines... Cookies. The Commissary does a last-off-lip business. The
Officers' Mess is closely watched, and little, if anything, leaves it as
contraband.

But Capone must eat! Capone must get something for the money
he has paid. The Hell with the guy who carries it. Why worry about him?
Let him go to the hole! There's always another one! Yes... but they're
refusing. There's been too much of it getting out. They want it for
their friends, now! As long as they can carry it for Capone, they figure
they can carry it for themselves.

Every time Capone sees Hackethal it is the same argument.
Hackethal is leery. He knows the officials are wise to his racket. Capone
spares no one. His belly must be filled... at any cost! Any sacrifice!
Any misery to another!

"They search everything!" exclaims Hackethal in protest.

"Every towel my men carry out is opened and examined for food."

"Say!" Capone has an idea. "Whitey. Creger... the laundry-
man!"

"What about him?" asks Hackethal.

"Can't he bring it up to me?"

"They search him personally," Hackethal lies.

"They don't search his underwear!" Capone shouts.

"No; not unless they would be suspicious he had something
on him."

"I'll talk to him. You give him the stuff. I know he'll carry
it. He's on the pay roll, and he'll do it!"

Capone converses with Creger. Creger, we know, has the liberty
of passing throughout the institution.

"Now look here, Whitey. That food's gotta get to me. Can you
bring it?"

"It's going to be tough, Al. They're got clamps on me now."
"I'll double the pay if you make it," Capone offers.

"It's a go!" They clasp hands.

Whitey, on his rounds, stops at the Officers' Mess to gather soiled towels and tablecloths. He slips into the pantry. Bakethal comes in behind him. They whisper. Bakethal smiles approvingly. Whitey drops his trousers and exposes to Bakethal four pockets made in his drawers...

Pockets sufficiently large enough to carry Capone's food daily. With Bakethal's assistance the pockets are meatly filled with meats, cheese and bread. Whitey pulls his trousers up. Bakethal examines his appearance to satisfy himself he does not look conspicuous. Everything seems all right. Whitey, a bundle of towels in his arms, leaves the Officers' Mess. He stands before the gate leading into the prison proper. Guard Read is on duty at the gate. Read, according to the inmates, has eagle eyes and a rat's nose. He sees and smells uncannily!

"Step aside there," he orders as Whitey waits to pass through.

Whitey expected... no, feared this. He didn't suppose he could pass through with such a bundle of towels without their being searched. Read calls another guard to watch the gate. He invites Whitey into the lavatory.

"Drop your pants!" he commands.

Whitey, realizing he's caught, and knowing an excuse will not help, obeys. Read sees the stuffed pockets in the drawers, and orders Gregar to remove them. After doing so Gregar is sent on his way. Whitey's alibi is that he "stole the stuff". He must not implicate Bakethal -- or Capone!

"To the hole!" the Deputy orders. But the order is countermanded!

Gregar has not been dismissed five minutes when Kosulonyk, No. 43116, is brought in. A report slip is laid on the Deputy Warden's desk.

It reads:

"No. 43116 - Kosulonyk.

The above named prisoner was coming along No. 5 range, and going to 5, with package containing 3 beefsteaks. He seemingly was going to deliver them to someone on 5.

Guard G. J. Finn.
Deputy's action: This prisoner is orderly on Range 6.
Someone handed him the package and he took it down and gave it to officer.

Julian A. Schoen.
Action: Reprimanded and warned."

"Someone handed him the package!" — That an alibi! And Druggan hardly settled! What a reflection on Atlanta... when one remembers Druggan was transferred there because of bribery and connections at Leavenworth!

What a laugh --- when one muses that the most dangerous thing to do in a prison is accept a package from another prisoner... regardless of the contents of said package! Your packages are not exchanged between prisoners!

Yes, Kosulosky told the deputy that exactly what he did!
And the deputy believed him?!?

Beefsteaks! Where, one would ask, could beefsteaks come from?
There are no butchers running around the yard after cattle. Only one place in the institution would have delivered that beefsteak... You guessed it -- the Officers' Mess!

Hakethal is called before the Deputy Warden -- again.

"I think, Frank, that this thing's gone a little too far. It is known that food finds its way out of the mess. You may or may not know of it. I'm not accusing you. But when you begin operating a walking cafeteria on every range in 'A' cell house, I think it's time for a word or two. Gregor -- dressed like an automat! Kosulosky, carrying a cow around! Do you mean that you are inefficient? That you can't watch these things?"

"I can't help what they steal, Mr. Schoen. I am kept so busy that it's impossible -- -" 

"Now, Frank, be candid! Capone and Druggan get hungry. I know that. Everyone does. They can't 'stomach that garbage' on the main line. They'll pay high for decent food, won't they? And they get it! It's got to stop! It must stop or there'll be a change made."

"Yes, sir," whines Hakethal, knowing an argument with "His Honor" is a futile thing.
Hackethal is dismissed.

The following day Druggan and Capone are each enjoying a quart block of harlequin ice cream, ridiculing the deputy for his array of efficient (?) guards and stenogists.

Hackethal, heading orders from one who learns more about secret investigations, becomes more cautious.
Ghetto--ier, a new guard is placed on the Rear Corridor. The Rear Corridor Guard stands in a position that permits him to see all prisoners passing from their cells to their work and back. It is not an enviable assignment because it offers no opportunity to converse with the prisoners -- and regardless of how severe a guard is, he spends his monotonous hours when the chatter of prisoners, their rumors and reports about others, is listened to. Nonetheless, the position can prove a lucrative one. An inmate with bulging pockets -- attempting to pass the Rear Corridor Guard -- is, generally, accosted. His pockets are duly examined and contraband confiscated. The inmate, forthwith written-up.

Today Capone pays fifty dollars for a racket brought in by Mr. Fenters. Whether it was negligence on Mr. Fenters part, or whether pre-arranged, he nevertheless left the racket on the tennis courts when he finished his game of tennis. Chattonier had observed him passing to the courts with it, and returning without it. Such things as these -- incidents that might not attract another's casual glance -- are the things that the Rear Corridor Guard must see. Naturally, he makes a mental note of it.

Later the same day, negroes, carrying soiled linens from the Officers' Kees to the Laundry, are stopped by Chattonier. The linens are thoroughly searched. Hackethal made it his duty to follow the negroes, and to stand by and see just what method Chattonier used. Finding no contraband, Chattonier permits the negroes to proceed.

Hackethal steps over to Chattonier and begins a conversation. While thus engaged in a friendly chat, another bundle of laundry is conveyed from the Officer's Kees. The negro shouldering it continues on his way unmolested.

It worked!

Reaching the Laundry the bundle is set aside from other soiled linens and the negro nods to a confederate. The confederate, who unpacks the bundles of linens, removes two roasted chickens. He slips these under a counter and walks over to Capone.
Capone is "buried" in a love story magazine. He listens to the information whispered, his gaze never leaving the pages of the magazine. In a few minutes he rises, stretches, and walks over to the counter. Words pass between him and a prisoner who cells near him.

Capone returns to his easy chair. The prisoner, keeping an eye on the guard in the distance, sets about carvings the chicken. It is then carefully packed under his clothing. When he reaches Range 9 he proceeds with it to Capone's cell. When Capone returns to his cell at noon he finds and disposes of the chickens at one sitting.

Hackletal, later, assures Capone that he can handle Chat-... but, it will cost!
"Say, Shavings, what would you do? I been waiting for weeks now for that fifty dollars All's sending, and ain't got it yet. Do you think they'll give it to me when it comes?"

Lane is speaking. He has, since Riddell's assault on Lee, been again placed in charge of the tennis courts.

"You better get writing to somebody, pretending they owe it to you. You know damned well you can't get money here unless you prove where it comes from," Shavings advises.

"How'm I gonna do that? Who can I write to?" Lane asks.

"Don't you know anyone out... who would do it for you?"

"There's a guy on the other side leaving tomorrow. He goes to Knoxville, Ga. I guess I can trust him."

"All you have to do is tell him write you a letter and say in it that as soon as he gets the fifty dollars he owes you he'll send it in to you. Tell him write mail another name than his."

"Then that'll be the letter I take up when the Chief Clerk calls me?" Lane is interested.

"That's all necessary. They won't investigate."

"You write it for me. Write what you want the guy to write me," Lane begs. Shavings complies. Next day, the inmate promising to write Lane the letter, bids him good bye.

Three days later the promised letter arrives.

"Now write back, and tell him you have his letter," advises Shavings. "And you'll sure appreciate his sending the money as soon as he can. That letter will be read going out, and will be further proof that he ' owes it to you."

"You write it?" Lane pleads.

"You guys! Always depending on me to write," co-plaints Shavings laughingly. He seems willing to oblige Lane but unwilling to be implicated in anything pertaining to Capone.

"Hell, it takes you no time to type them. It takes me an hour to even think what to say," Lane protests.
The letter, written by Shavings, is posted. A correspondence record is the result. The books show that Lane has sent three letters to Knoxville, Ga. They also show that he has received three letters from a "Mr. John Turner" residing there.

Then, impatient and doubtful of the outcome, he awaits Capone's information that the money has been sent to John Turner for relaying to Lane.

On September 27th, the day after Capone's last of his three monthly visits, at which time he informed his brother to be sure to take care of the various amounts designated, Jack Higgins -- Clerk in 'A' cell house -- is "knocked-off" with three hot apple pies and one pound of cheese, for Capone.

Arraigned before the deputy, Higgins insists that he stole the food for himself. Hackethal, when questioned, pleads ignorance of their theft.

"It stands to reason, Hackethal, these pies have just come from the oven. Do you wish me to believe they were baked on the hot water pipe lines?" The deputy is indeed angry that contrary to his warnings these violations continue.

"The man told you he stole them. I can't see what I have to do with that," Hackethal pleads.

"Stole them! Stole them with whose consent? Now this has gone far enough. It must stop! If it doesn't, then I'll go down there myself and supervise things!"

"Yes, sir," Hackethal answers humbly.

"I'll talk to you later," the deputy tells Higgins. "Take him away!"

Hackethal leaves and the guard escorts Higgins to the hole.

Capone is apprised of the situation. Penters learns of the deputy's anger. Higgins, they all know, has been delivering food to Capone for some time. They have reason to worry and know suspense. They have reason to fear, believing as they do that when the deputy calls Higgins later, Higgins is likely to squalk. He hasn't much longer to serve, and the possible threat of loss of Good Time might make him "open up". Capone is quite uneasy. Higgins knows "too much" about him.
Notwithstanding this development, and fearing to chance sending the fool by another, to the cell house, a negro packs a half leg of sliced butter in his socks, and delivers it to Capone on the Tennis Courts that very morn.

Lane, discovering the "frogs are being put on," begins to worry about his money, ... the fifty dollars due him from Capone. He calls. Capone answers: -- threatening to stop recouping costs for Negro: -- reasoning to quite enjoy the paralyzed, and, eliminating Lane, ... the monthly payment will end or more or less, and for Capone's sake, close at his mouth, "pouch!"

Lane is a person of an extent, but the delivery of all to

Capone, and his receiving now, says his patience, he begins a

conversation, which, in every house, connected with the Hall Office and

office Capone's Office, so intimate it is, having been there. To his utter

utter disappointment he learns that it is not.

Lane is the supply, of tea, it only is unlimited. These

Capone is compelled to use prove useless. He claims they are no good

when they do not bounce against his racket after someone has hit the ball
to him, he is nothing. So another and teams because he has to bury

all the tennis balls and hasn't any for use when needed.

Lane, when Capone is not near, plants in Capone's deprivation.

"Serve his right! Crying me after all I done for him. If

he pays out, he'll get tennis balls. I got a bunch of them stacked for

just such an occasion!"

will he ball out for Capone? No, not one, until he pays!
Things are not really "tucked" the day they tighten more.

Cheese is now rolling. For $1.00 a pound Capone pays it. Steaks sell for $1.00 each. Larrad puts it! Milk is at a premium, but Capone is able to secure it. Chicken! Chicken is unattainable -- it means -- "but at $1.00 a piece I may be able to get you one."

And Capone gets the idea!

"We're going to lose out," the chief tells Capone. "I have to see what's doing in another way."

He inquires regarding new inmates, and learns that Perla, a politician from Tampa, Florida (a friend of Capone's) has just recently arrived. His financial status is investigated. No...not so bad! Well, we'll try, Hachetval concludes.

So Perla, a month after his arrival, finds himself (after paying an initial payment of $150.00 and promising to pay $200.00 a month thereafter) living in the Officers' level and he had never baked in his life. Couldn't even fry an egg! but that difference does that make, he asks those who rule him, so long as he gets what he wants to eat. And can wear white clothes. Cheap at any price!

Captain "dad, since the Higgins' incident, visits the Officers' level daily. This measure of interference not only makes it difficult to deliver any food to Capone, but doubly difficult to even prepare it! Only by daring boldness does an accomplish this mission. And, needless to say, the man is paid very well for the risk involved.

Capone, it is the oft-repeated bon mot, must not starve!

"There seems to be no way around it, Al," Hachetval informs Capone in response to Capone's insistence his daily menu must be observed. This guy Perla... How's he stand with you?"

"It's C. V. But he won't carry grub for anyone!" Capone replies.

"I don't know, Al. We might be able to do something with him. After all, it's you first. The Hell with the other guys. If he gets caught, it's his funeral -- not ours, you know."

"Just a big, dumb Dago, that's all. Gets himself in politics; trying to ape me, you see. But Tampa's a dump and he couldn't make any

--- He did pretty well in politics so far's the town's concerned.
Then pulled a fast one on the Government.....bought apartment houses; insured them heavily; then set fire to them. And get this --'cause this is what burns me up -- endangered the lives of women and children! That's something I never done! And gets away with only five years here! The worst of it is -- and the reason I don't go for the guy much -- he dragged in four other wops. Couldn't get rich quick enough. You gotta watch a wop like that, Frank!"

"What difference does it make? He's paid for the job, and we're all brothers under the skin. He's doing five years. He can make it on his ear. Of course, Al, I wouldn't want it done unless you say so."

"Hell, if you feel he can get by with it -- and as things stand now nobody else'll take a chance -- O. K. by me. I gotta eat. I'm not going to be deprived of it to save somebody else'll neck. The Hell with him, if you want to load him down."

Hackethal, ever ready to oblige Capone, gradually prevails upon Perla to "pack food" when he leaves the Officers' Mess. Regardless of who the man is on the outside, the guards do not trust him within the walls. The best of men...men whose honor and integrity would not permit them to misapply a postage stamp in the business world, without compunction or regret will pilfer anything they can lay their hands on in the penitentiary. It's a strange thing to analyze. A banker...a lawyer...a judge -- peddling for a package of cigarettes or a bar of candy, a bit of information to a convict who is anxious to know how his record stands... To know if he is wanted elsewhere. It is something, indeed, for the prison psychiatrist to look into!

Hackethal, though, does not go for cigarettes. He accepts nothing less than fifty dollars for a favor. It's true, the favors are worth it to those who can afford to pay. And, as Capone's chief, Hackethal, accumulated thousands. He amassed other thousands through connections with the guards -- for Capone. It stands to reason, therefore, that Capone's every wish is granted... That Capone's every desire is fulfilled... That Capone's most drastic decree executed!

While Hackethal completes negotiations with Perla for carrying the food to the basement, from where it is to be conveyed via the grilled stairway leading from 'A' basement to 'A'sell house -- or to the yard, Druggan -- the aspiring one -- forms a connection with the
head waiter in the Dining Hall.

Drugsan has but recently severed connections with Machpelah because Machpelah and Duffo Liddy just now has "going to take Druggan for about two weeks and Liddy -- to gain the good graces of Drugsan, repeated the conversation. Furthermore, Drugsan being a born selector couldn't help the city takers charged by Machpelah.

At the on file into the Dining Hall they ordinarily occupy the same row at each meal. This is not a rule, but it is customary for every man to have a choice friend with whom he likes to eat and converse in the company. This, exceptionally, a row over, was in the position to eat in this form. Occasionally, a man, either his usual row, or else, unless his desire to eat next to the old Reform Club, or, of course, owing to inconvenience to a man who had a chair too full for sitting, would be conformed by the above named, the place.

And an early patterns for custom's habit of having egg custard at every meal, although it really was a custom which a little trick, two months, if he is unwilling to pay, so did get it.

However, Drugsan has been forcing himself on Capone. Capone has carelessly dropped remarks about Drugsan's business being so insignificant and beyond his (Druggan's) understanding. The government could get Drugsan for income tax, he had little respect for Drugsan, and sarcastically referred to him as "my half pint bootlegger friend, Tony." Capone, incidentally, insisted he had never employed Drugsan in Chicago.

These rumors, of course, reach Drugsan. Some prisoners, like some women, are ever ready to carry a tidbit of gossip if they feel they can profit by it.

As a result of Drugsan's dragging about his custard connection, rumors reach the Dining Hall Guard, Mr. Baucus. Baucus keeps an eye on Drugsan, and Drugsan, consequently, is caught with his bowl of egg custard.

It is October 3, 1933. Drugsan stands before the Deputy Narden. He recalls with a sneer what was said during the last "trial".
"Druggan, it seems you've made up your mind to violate every rule you can. Why do you feel you're entitled to egg custard at every meal?"

The deputy impresses Druggan as being in the humor to let him off light.

"Aint I payin' for it?" insolently retorts Druggan.

The Deputy Warden detests a prisoner who is insolent. His attitude immediately changes.

"You're not supposed to pay for it -- because you're not supposed to have it! You nor any other inmates are required to pay for anything except that which you purchase at the Commissary."

"Capone gets what he wants. Why can't I get mine?" Druggan is resentful.

The Deputy Warden rises to his feet.

"What Capone gets, and what anyone else gets, has nothing to do with what YOU get. And YOU GET THIS! I don't want you coming before me telling me anything about Capone. I can handle Capone without any suggestions or reports from you. Take him out!"

Druggan goes to the hole.
On October 4th Miss Tuggle is permitted to visit the hospital on the pretext that she had left some personal articles there. No guard accompanies her. One always accompanies any visitor, but Miss Tuggle having been an employee in the hospital, is given carte blanche to walk through the institution unmolested, and unescorted.

After a few pleasantries with the hospital attaches, and the disappointment she cannot conceal when she discovers Doc's place has been converted into a barbershop, she inquires concerning his whereabouts.

"Don't you know what happened?" Dr. Beale's secretary asks.

"No. What?" She is alarmed.

"They shook the Hell out of the hospital! You know Eddie O'Brien's now in the Doc Mill? And Joe went to the hole? Ernie to the Tailor Shop? Well, everyone of them. . . . they've been working here in the hospital for years. . . have been transferred to other assignments as a result of Doc's shakeout. (In a whisper)...Everyone who had anything to do with Capone!"

Miss Tuggle nervously twists her handkerchief.

"And Doc?" she asks breathlessly.

"They put him in the book bindery. He wasn't even put in the hole after all they found in his place here. Can you imagine that?"

It is incredible, Miss Tuggle admits. Most incredible, we agree, that Doc, with a small grocery store stock, obviously and unquestionably for Capone, was not confined in the hole, BUT, to the surprise of those who know of this affiliations, assigned under Mr. Miller, the civilian librarian!

Did the officials of the institution have a plan in mind when they made this assignment. Or, was Capone instrumental in insuring Doc was comfortably and advantageously placed? It is for the reader to later determine.

Miss Tuggle, aware that she did not ask permission to visit an inmate, and cognizant of the fact she was violating one of the stringest rules of the institution, concerning employees and former employees—visiting without escort—guards—wends her way across the yard, behind
the Dining Hall kitchen, to the Library situated on the second floor of the
Tailor Shop building. We cannot fathom what is in her mind except the
normal curiosity of a woman. We conclude, after dismissing this probability
from our mind, that the apprehensive glance over her shoulder is conviction
of a guilt that acclaims her as she laboriously ascends the concrete steps
and disappears into the book bindery.

A mother, meeting a son after many years absence would hardly
have been more able to render so poignant a greeting. The indefinable in-
spiration created in our minds as we hurry on to Miss Tuggle's hat brin-
ges threats to stupefy us.

"You've come back?" Joe's eyes are wide, and a rare smile
shines from his lips.

"For a few minutes only," Miss Tuggle whispers, looking ap-
prehensively around. "What happened?"

"Everythin'," Joe hisses. "Tight so tight you can't pour
water between them. It's unful ! ere's what's because of me -- here
passing books together after the damn I convicts tear them up! Ie, a
surprise, mind ye!"

Joe contemptuously wags his index finger on the book in
his hand. Miss Tuggle smiles sympathetically.

"Better than the Tailor Shop," she laughs.

"Oh, I aint worried. I'm still handling Al's business. Did
you make out all right? Did you get it?"

"Everything's O.K. Thanks. That's why I came." Joe can
hardly hear the hoarse voice as it whispers in gratitude.

"Al will be glad to hear that," he assures her.

"And you?" Miss Tuggle asks.

"She's that coming?" asks Joe, ignoring her question and
directing his eyes towards the door towards which footsteps are approaching.

"I must be going!" Miss Tuggle stammers. She is visibly
shaken, fearing it is a guard in search of her.

"Oh!" sighs Joe as an inmate enters. "Only Moody."

Moody, too, is assigned to the bindery. He greets Miss
Tuggle, but with less warmth than Joe displayed. Realizing he has in-
vited to apologizes and immediately leaves.
A conference, lasting fifteen minutes, is held between Doc and Miss Tuggle.

"Can't get a damned one to do a thing," Doc complains.

"Can you blame them? Everyone who ever had a finger in the pie has got it burned. Look at me!" She extends her hands palms outward.

"You should complain!" Doc laughs.

"Well, I don't know," she answers reflectively. "But I must be going." She turns, and is about to leave the bindery when as if rehearsing an exit from the stage, her lips part as if to speak. Doc's eyes follow hers. A neat parcel reposes upon the book press. Their eyes meet. A slight nod of Doc's head, indicating the parcel, is given affirmation by Miss Tuggle's nod. No words pass as she makes her exit, and is lost to Doc's view.

What, we wonder, is in that parcel?!
We cannot dismiss the curiosity that abides with us. We
simply must know what is in the parcel left by Miss Tuggle. Perhaps
automatics! But no. . . we were hardly aware that she had a parcel
when she entered the institution. There had been a rumor, spread by
Lane, that John Capone was sending his brother "some things". We had
no idea then what these "things" might be. Of course, one wouldn't
suspect Miss Tuggle of carrying in contraband!

However, any of a score of guards could have passed it to
her after she entered. And, we conclude, as we watch Doc unwrap the
parcel, that had it been anything dangerous he would be more careful.
As it is, he acts with the greatest of ease.

A sweat shirt comes into view. A white cap! A can of
tennis balls! A roll of cat gut! Sporting equipment. It could
have as easily been weapons, we argue. But why the jeopardy of bringing in
weapons when there are now sufficient contraband weapons hidden in the in-
stitution, if ever needed? We know, because we have not only seen but
inspected them! And Doc positively assures us that they are in such
strategic places that only confusion of the inmate intending to station
himself at one (if and when needed) would make them useless.

It's amusing to watch Doc "load down". The much-too-large
sweat shirt is pulled over his head and covered by his worn gray sweater.
The gut, in a hoop shape, is tied in the back to his belt; the cap is
folded and stuffed in his hip pocket, and the cylindrical tin of tennis
balls (containing three balls) stuffed between his belted pants and back.

Yet, as we watch him proceed towards the basement, we
would not dream that he has one contraband thing on his person!

Through Lane they reach Capone!

The significance of this transaction is lost sight of as, rest-
less and in search of something more interesting, we hang by one leg to the
lighted boudoir lamp over Capone's bunk. He is reading--and his interest
has never been more fully evinced --of the plan to transfer all dangerous
federal prisoners to Alcatraz Island -- The Devils Island of the United
States!
He is not the only one interested in the article. At least five hundred inmates, having read the same article in the daily paper, vision themselves westward bound. The government has made no definite statement. It barely inquires that hardened criminals, inmates who successfully form connections with the outside world and violate the rules of the institution they now are confined in, are to be incarcerated and strictly prevented from enjoying such privileges in this impregnable, seemingly-proof fortress in San Francisco Bay.

"Well, that's that," says Al. He drops the paper to his side. "Well, that's that!"

"What do you think, Miss," he asks me.

"Well, do I have to say it?" says I.

"Tell me. Tell me," Al inquires. "Tell me. Tell me!"

"Tell me," I say, "you know you can't tell a lie. Tell me. Tell me. Tell me. Tell me. Tell me. Tell me. Tell me.

"Yes, yes, yes, Alaska," says Al. "And don't you wish to like Alcatraz?" He looks directly at me, who is now chewing a cigar.

"If I go to Alcatraz, Al, remember this: More than one man with me is going to be sorry he couldn't stop me!"

"Laughin' what?" laughs Al, a cynical smile on his lips.

"You talk like you got the goods on the Big Boys, Al. But take it from me, the Big Boys let you do just like you let the little fellows down when you were out there making promises. That goes for me, too. It's all in the game. A case of make or break. Long times..." Al reflects. "Well, I got seventeen to pull, if I lose Good Time, and I don't think I will. So that makes it nine more. Nine years, Al's, a mighty long time," he concludes tunefully.

"Cut it!" Al commands. "I wouldn't go through out there what I went through the first night here, for everything I got! If the grapevine was going the pack of wolves out there waiting for me? Getting grapevine news, I was arrivin' Laying awake nights figuring what kind of reception they're..."
for things getting like they are. I got nothing to do with the rules
and regulations. Hell, when I come here I could get anything I wanted.

Then the small-change kids started hankin' in and now I have to pay as
high as $10 a week! For house... And state, at that! Feature that!

of that I'm thinkin' about the twenty bucks... I don't give a damn what
anythin' costs if I want it. It aint that! But it makes it hard on me
to get up and know you guys have chiseled in.

"Hell, if I do go," he alla, rising and pacing his cell,

"one thing I know. I'm going to run that joint or know什么时候 I'll have

my hand on my pay roll. I gotta live! Fifty per

cent of my roll's to go to my next address, and the other fifty I'll have to

be paid to keep on a goin', say, it's Hell. Just plain Hell...Those joints!"

"Can't pay you for your life you aint gonna do there, Al,

and "If I lose the shack you know your tennis balls back over the wall!

"I got supposed to be a wisecrack?" Al asks Carter. "If

it be, I'll go over. To kere the ball's goin' over."

"Well, Ill, Al's all," Carter apologizes.

"Tell something useful," Capone complains. "And get this

while you're all thinking: From now on the pay roll's going to be cut.

I aint forkin' out any more than I have to. Not unless I know the goods
are being delivered what I'm payin' for and as I want 'em!

"Youl!" he points to Rock. "And youl! to Dago. "And youl!

to Carter... "Get this in your heads --- If Capone goes to Alcatraz,

he gonnarounded hand and foot. He aint goin' willingly. As much as I'd

like to get away from all the yokes here, and be some place safe, I aint
goin' to let the public know I'm licked. I'm going to give them the im-
pression I went reluctantly.

"The public expects things of me. All right! They'll get

it! They'll get all the sensational news they want, if I have to go to

Alcatraz. I'm gettin' out of stir someday. Sooner, maybe. When I do it's

goin' to be somebody's rump. If they think they're doing me any good

letting me sit here and brood, and fear and worry, they've got another

thought coming. For they aint! I done my stretch -- as much as I should

have done. That Goddamned judge had it in for me. Else, he'd never have

thrown the book at me." (Throwing the book, in prison parlance, is imposing
"Say, the guy who'll get the lock on that Devil's Island stuff. That guy in the Record Office. He always knows when a transfer's goin' to be made a month before. They gotta get all the records and that stuff. That do you say, Al, I find out something? Rock is speaking.

"Who's the guy you mean?" Al asks, interested.

"Fellow they call Short Shavings. Bates secretary."

"Is that the guy that Doc knows?"

"I guess so. But he won't pull with Doc. Doc's poison to him for some reason. That's what Lane tells me."

"And you think you can handle him? How? When you don't even know his name?"

"Thorpe. Eddie, you know ... in the physio therapy room. They're friends."

"Uh huh! That's how it goes, is it? Well, I'll see Thorpe."

"Yeah, but Thorpe maybe can't handle him. Eddie's not the connection kind. Besides, the guy's afraid of money. I know. He's been tried out. Druggan had him do something, but I don't know what it was. Getting some dope on restoring Good Time, so I heard. Rock's enthusiasm seems to be encouragement to Capone."

"If Druggan cuts in on my connections, there's going to be more Hell poppin' around here than he can handle. I got everything in here under control. I work these cons my way. If Druggan's got the idea he can over-bid me, let him start something! That just goes to prove what I said --- he's a chiseler!"

Capone is furious. He shakes his hand menacingly, his face thrust forward, a cigar between his fingers. His flunkies stare stupefied at his harangue.

"That's what burns me up. The no-good gets shoved out of Leavenworth for squawking his head off, and comes here and chisels in on my men. Get that? Capone rants.

"Say, Al," the inmate clerk calls as he pauses outside the cell. "Two-gau said the money got to Albany C.I. And thanks!"

Capone, for an instant, couldn't recall the transaction -- the extortionists. Yes, he frowns, that settles them -- for a while! $2000.00 to them. "What the Hell's it gonna be in Alcatraz? Jesus, walking the 'stum' (begging on the streets) when I get outta there will be what I'll
be doing!"

Something else to worry about, he reflects. Never gave that a thought...Kidnapping there -- Kelly, Bates, Bailey. Bad ones, too. And they've got nothing to lose -- Nothing! Wasn't for them there'd be no talk of Alcatraz. Gotta get out of it... Can't go, damn it! Ain't going to! ha, sir! This joint's good enough for me. Cut out some of the connections; maybe they'll go easy with me then. That's the Hell of it... wanting everything my own way, and look what I get! From the fryin' pan to the fire! Where's your old cunning, Al -- here? Get your brain working, Big Boy, and find a way out of going to Alcatraz... when the time comes, if it does!

You must... must! It ain't gonna be safe out there. Can't be -- with those bozos. Cruel... Heartless... Like I was. Hell, didn't I listen to him? Never if I had stayed poor and been happy. Hell, I'm livin's enough to kill anyone. Sorry... sorry all the time. And them worryin' their heads off at home!

He paces back and forth, his head bowed, his eyes cast upon the concrete floor. He sees nothing but that his brain conjectures... helter-skelter thoughts and vivid scenes that he prays are never realized. Dreads that he hopes will never be lived!

Pay? He pays dearly. Pays every minute of the night and day for every crime he has committed! Pays in desperate fear... in disillusioned hope... in fruitless efforts for release! And each night and day ahead of him is bringing him endless hours of torment and anguish, from which there is no avenue of relief!
Wiggins, formerly Capone's most reliable man, upon release from Solitary is assigned the menial duty of "slinging hash" in the Dining Hall. This duty -- carrying a bucket of food and forming part of the detail that monotonously walks back and forth feeding the seated inmates -- is known as the degrading punishment. It is not only humiliating and embarrassing because he is forced to be subservient to other convicts, but it is the only resort the officials have for the ignorant and unintelligent. Naturally, an inmate feels, anything is preferable to "slinging hash".

Wiggins harbors an injured vanity. To think, he protests, that his last few weeks must be served at so menial a task! He had been looked upon by other inmates as one of Al's cronies. To now drag his weary legs from one end of the section of rows to the other end, "taking lip" from grumbling, dissatisfied and finicky inmates, goes against his grain. Further, he has discovered to his resentment and disappointment that Capone has not made the last payment -- the one due while he was in the hole.

A message to Capone is ignored. Wiggins knows the uselessness and futility of appealing further. He knows a lot about Capone, he boasts, and if he wants to talk...

Wiggins knows too that in a few days he will be "on the bricks" (free), and it is an annoying thing to live in constant fear of someone stepping up behind you and silencing you forever! He knows that other men have gone from the prison, and have been found along some deserted road... in a ditch... the dead occupant of a deserted house!

No, he resolves, he can't take the chance. He shall not go back to Miami, his bona fide residence to where passage has been arranged. Anything but that! Any place else -- providing Capone cannot learn where it is!

But Capone learns the most secret movements of his former aides. He learns everything, Wiggins reasons. Yet, he'll try. Maybe... maybe the Director of Prisons will understand...
Wiggins writes a letter to his sister in Omaha, Nebraska. He explains the situation thoroughly. The letter is "kited" (mailed by a guard or civilian). The person kiting it cannot refuse Wiggins because Wiggins has availed himself of the service before.

Wiggins' sister expected the demenagement. She had heard... had heard plenty about her brother John and his friendship with Capone. Had heard what a dangerous thing it was... Had known that though Capone had a $200.00 monthly allowance sent her, it wasn't worth the worry entailed.

What to do? To do what John suggests -- write the warden to grant John transportation to Omaha instead of Miami. She writes. The warden interviews Wiggins. The conversation is absolutely and strictly private. No one can learn any of the details, except that the warden writes to the Director of Prisons, requesting Wiggins be furnished transportation to Omaha instead of Miami. A photostatic copy of Wiggins' letter and of his sister's letter to support the warden's request for approval, is forwarded to the Director of Prisons.

And Wiggins, a few days later -- known to only a few of the clerical force -- takes transportation to Omaha, Nebraska. He has, he congratulates himself, "put one over on Capone".

But has he? We wonder... knowing that Capone has spies in every department in the institution.

Capone, however, learns from Guard Curtis of Wiggins' action. His shrewd, receptive brain responds to the occasion. He immediately posts a letter to his brother. Its contents, of course, we can only surmise.

Close on the heels of this incident (on October 28, 1933) Mr. Sanford Bates, Director of Prisons, unexpectedly visits the institution again. His primary desire is to bring an end to Capone's apparent wardenship. It seems unfortunate, he remarks, that so efficient a personnel cannot terminate these disgraceful affronts by Capone. It must be -- yes, it WILL be stopped. And, by the grace of God, if no one else can stop it HE (the Director) will!

Before any of the inmates learn that he is actually in the institution, he proceeds to Capone's cell---5-71! Captain Head accompanies him. Mr. Bates had expected a surprise... but none so shocking as the
"Luxury! Comfort! A homelike atmosphere!" are a few of the exclamations that drop from his lips as he steps into and examines cell 3-7.

"A picture gallery -- nothing less! A rich man's den! Club chair! Silk-covered cushions! Floor lamp! Silk underwear, silk pajamas, purple hormone robe of expensive silk! Specially made beauty-seal mattress for his heavy body to recline on! The words rattle from his lips as he counts the articles angrily, dropping one to the floor and kicking them aside.

"I want every contraband article cleared out of this cell! Everyone!" he sternly.

"Yes, sir," accented Captain Head.

"It must be done immediately. The register article No. 1 on the 92nd. Too late then; too late now! I don't know -- -- --!

His words are lost to our ears as he stamps out and to the warder's office.

"And they are going to foist upon the public a story of Capone being a model prisoner? Well, if this is what a model prisoner is expected to -- -- " he raves as he hurries towards the warder's office.

Captain Head is close on his heels as they enter.

Ten minutes later 3-7 has been stripped of its regal, homelike atmosphere. It becomes for the first time since Capone's incarceration, a model prison cell. A cell with no more nor less than the hundreds of others in the prison.

And twenty minutes later, Capone entering it, subjects himself to one of the most violent fits of hysteria he has had in months. The vituperations, invectives and damnation he heaps upon the Director and the authorities in the institution, besides being too filthy to print are too senseless to recall. Nevertheless, though every effort is made by his famers to pacify him, he continues to rage throughout the entire day, his tennis for the nonce being an inconsiderable thing.

And ironical as it may seem, it is still more amusing -- The very day the Director arrives, with a view to terminating the connections and privileges Capone enjoys, five telegraphic money orders are received from Evansville, Indiana, for five of Capone's employees ... each in the sum of $50.00!
Lane, through the designing Short Shavings, is successful
and given his due credit for $50.00. Thorpe, the physio therapy inmate,
having had no correspondence concerning money, is denied his.

Mr. Frick, the Chief Clerk KNOWS the money was sent by John
Capone's syndicate, which each month takes care of the payments. Three
negroes, when questioned concerning the origin of the money, the sender,
and for what purpose it was sent, are unable to present an honest story.
They have earned it from Capone...they claim it is theirs...and the
Chief Clerk has no claim upon it! Mr. Frick, to the amazement of the
negroes, informs them that they cannot have it...that it will be
returned!

And returned it is! What disposition is made of it in
Evansville is not our concern...

And once more Capone pleads for an interview with the Director.
Oh, if only he could talk to him...get only a word with him! WHAT HE
COULD ACCOMPLISH, he assures himself and others.

But no! And NO again, says the Director. He's heard enough!

Then, to Capone's amazement and humiliation, he is stripped
of his nicely laundered blue shirt, bleached pants and silk underwear.
He is paraded ignominiously to the Clothing Room, and his unique apparel
cast aside. A new outfit -- similar to the first he wore when admitted
to the institution -- is furnished his. His complaint about it scratching
his skin, the seams being so rough they cut, and above all it is ill-fitting,
avails him nothing. Captain Head is there to insure he does not bribe either
civilians or inmates employed in the Clothing Room.

His chagrin and mortification is so pronounced, and so deter-
minded is he that he will have his way that he matters, when leaving the
Clothing Room: "Watch me!"

It's not a threat, but a warning...a warning that he will
not tolerate such treatment! That he will not wear such clothes which reduce
him to the level of the ordinary inmate!

Then the startling news that the Director is closeted with Dr.
Beale, his inmate secretary, and other hospital employees, races through the
institution. Questions and cross-questions are hurled at them, separately
and privately! As a result of this investigation changes are made the
following day in the hospital personnel, and Dr. Fall, a doctor, enter the picture.

It seems that Dr. Falla, through Dr. Brown, Proc. etc., who makes weekly visits to the G. C. clinic -- is recipient of a case of bonded whiskey. Just why Dr. Brown's residence should be the destination selected for delivery of the whiskey for Dr. Falla is more than we can discover. We know, of course, that Dr. Falla and Capone had been intimate, but just what the whiskey represented we cannot say.

On the 20th -- after the Director had departed -- Capone's confiscated wardrobe was smuggled to him. On Gregor's second trip to the Clothing Room -- where he collected the soiled linen of discharged inmates -- he obtains Al's Florsheims. His confidence increasing, Gregor becomes bolder. And, upon presenting an absolutely new set of all underwear -- not the discarded ones, but a set that had not yet been worn -- to the inmate clerk who stamps the prisoner's number on them, requesting "10-9821" his voice was not as low as it should have been.

The result: Another inmate heard, the guard was apprised of the incident, and Gregor, on the third and last trip -- as he leaves the Clothing Room -- is arrested.

For two days Capone was compelled to wear cotton underwear. Had he been chained to the ceiling by his feet he could not have made more noise!

Gregor, of course, is confined in the hole, and his conduct record duly noted. Upon discharge from the hole he is assigned to the Dining Hall. Disgraceful indeed! Slinging hash! Well, it won't be long. All'll do something to get me outa here!

Capone, of course, in less than a week has re-established himself in his cell. He is again enjoying the ease and comfort that he knew before the Director's onslaught.

In the meantime, official orders are received that a new set of lunch boxes be made. Boxes that cannot conceal contraband dinners, boxes that will hold only sufficient for the guard ordering. They are duly manufactured in the Carpenter Shop. Hackethal, it seems, has an intimate friend working there. Since a guard stands nearby, overseeing the work, specifications are complied with! Yet, two specially made compartments are so neatly worked into two boxes that not even the observant
guard detected them.

These, of course, for Capone's meals! For, Capone MUST be fed... the best!
With a suspense that at times threatened to "drive us nuts", we have been looking forward to the article by the "Georgian". Week after week we had been on edge, according to advance notices we were to read the intimate details of Capone's model prisonership! Knowing Capone's authority and influence in the penitentiary, we could hardly believe anyone would dare prepare an article contending he was a model prisoner!

To no one's surprise, of course, practically everyone of the inmates had risen at 0400 A.M. the morning of October 22nd... the date (Sunday, too) on which the first instalment was to appear. Not many were subscribers to newspapers, so it was a case of first come first served. Each wanted to be the first to read it... to satisfy his curiosity. We must be prepared for the arguments that would result after the article had been digested, and not being subscribers ourselves we rise a little earlier than the others so that we might finish the article and return the paper to its rightful owner before he awakens.

Words cannot describe the sensation we knew! Words -- chapters of them! -- would be utterly futile and inadequate. Our nervous fingers have torn several pages in our anxiety to get to the page which carries the article, and, of course, in the condition we are now in (knowing we have to read in a hurry) we are ready to swoon when these headlines confront us:

CAPONE SURROUNDS SELF WITH CONVICT "BODYGUARD" IN PRISON HERE

STITCHES SIDES & NOSE DAILY

Then, beneath these glaring streamers, pictures showing Capone on his Miami courts, his home there, his brother John, Al and his son at the races, a prison cell house -- all captioned:

FROM MANSION TO CELL -- "SCARFACE BECOMES MODEL PRISONER"

This indeed was too much for us. Too, too much!
"Stitches shoes 8 hours daily!" Why, Capone had not stitched eight hours in all the time he has been at Atlantic! Ten working in the Shoe Shop contend that he has the first time to ever handle a shoe other than his own!

"Scarface's becomes model prisoner!"

That's the line that floored us. What does it make of the others, if he's a model prisoner? What kind of prisoner is he who obeys the rules and regulations?... who forms no connections?... who conducts himself as instructed?... who has no money to bribe officials?

What does it make of him, if Capone, with his conniving and connections, mandates, executions, and disrespect for the entire Bureau of Prisons and its subordinate officers, is a model prisoner?

So model a prisoner that his contamination with others has produced more criminals than the country would have had without him! A criminal who really MADE others originally inclined --- who moulded of decent citizens grasping, avaricious, murderous beings! Citizens who would have gone back into the society they had been dragged from, as clean and honorable as they were before disgrace, and lived respectable and law-abiding lives --- had he not dripped gold into their hands and poured contempt for the law into their ears!

So model a prisoner that he was permitted evasion of any and every punishment, though he violated all but two rules --- Assaulting a Guard and Attempting to Escape!

And he threatened to violate the former in his run-in with Nelson!

So model a prisoner that the officials could not, with their universally recognized ability to operate a model prison, properly and with the authority they are vested with for incorrigible prisoners, handle him!

When Deputy Warden Schoen returned from Washington on October 24th (having left Atlanta on October 20th), his first official act was to release Gregar from the hole.

Why? Gregar hadn't been in the hole long enough to count the bars!

His next act was the temporary suspension of two guards --- Chattomier and another. Then followed the ignoring of the lunch box
incident, when three days in succession the box for Lathe-son (civilian in charge of the laundry) was broken and foul in it. For Capone discovered and permitted to go unreported.

These things an intelligent prisoner cannot endure. None of these things a continous prisoner can stand. They are enough, for their relations in the contraband attitude and discontent. Yet, to add to Capone's serious error, the instructions were grave and severe enough to (in other prisoners) in a nutshell because of a pain in the leg, he is reproduced and it is very likely punishment! Why?

Now, unquestionably.

Favor! Certain!!

Yet, all prisoners are to be treated alike. There is no favoritism... no pugnacity... no Semmick... no Capone... unfortunately, we all are not Capones...here we...and all, are alike. Sure, a comfortable prison the Atlanta institution would intend!

Tending Capone's conduct a "standard of propriety... for his fellows in that bizarre toil and work..." the author of the article concedes we conclude, knew absolutely nothing but what John Capone and certain officials suggested to him! Never a prisoner but left the institution with all its scientifically admit no misleading and preposterous statement to be correct.

The truth, as set forth in this article in chronological order, substantiated by official records and occurrences involving dealings of several of the personnel, and transfer of others, corroborates the writer's contention that Capone timed the article to avoid arrest!

It stands to reason, and can be deduced from what has been herein written, that Capone was the symbol of defiance and disrespect. His name was synonymous with bribery and corruption. How could he, under such a circumstance, be a model prisoner?

Warden Adler and his assistant warders, the "Georgian" article relates, "must shun the faintest suspicion of favoritism for 40666." Does he (the author of the article painting Capone as a 'model prisoner') attempt to convey the fact that by shunning the faintest suspicion of favoritism they must necessarily conceal from Washington and the Bureau of Prisons every flagrant violation of the rules committed by Capone?

"If so, his statements ring true!"
Capone, it cannot be denied, has carte blanche within the
prison walls!

He has, as do have others, the privilege of sending two letters
each week. But, in addition, he has "connections" which permit him to mail
as many as twenty letters each week! Or, as many as his prison secretary
can write for him!

He has been interviewed innumerable times. His biography
has been sought by several leading magazines. One national weekly offered
him $25,000.00 for the story of his life. Another offered $50,000.00.

Capone will accept nothing less than $200,000.00!

And then, he contends, the story must be as he wants it
written. . . Not the editor's idea, nor as the public would expect it!

In other words, it would be SAINT ALPHONSE VERUS CAPONE!

He wants the public to believe he is being crucified! It would not, of
course, include his shady operations in the Atlanta institution. The
reflection on Mr. Aderhold would be too obvious. For after all, any
article written within the prison would have to be censored! Yet, he
or any other inmate can write for publication providing the article does
not criticize the prison, its inmates, officials or anything pertaining
to the institution.

It was a matter of record that Bishop was posting letters
constantly for Capone before the article under discussion was written.
To infer that authentic sources of information indicate Capone does not,
nor did not enjoy this privilege, forces one to the ultimate conclusion
that Capone -- as preposterous as it may seem to the reader -- actually
suggested that the article bear witness for him against the very infrac-
tions he committed!

One is lost in a maze of uncertainty when he tries to analyze
why Capone, who 'picks his friends!', made a confidant of Doc, the most
decisive, avaricious and disliked inmate in the institution -- regardless
of the fact that Doc could form favorable connections for him!

The writer is familiar with the details of Capone's prison
pay roll -- more familiar than the author of the "Georgian" article. . .
The writer knows that Capone has never sent (nor had sent) money to anyone...
who 'had other charges hanging over their heads' can be applied to, first: Inmate Mills, formerly assigned to the tennis courts. Capone paid him for his services by having bond posted for him so that he might not come to trial until after the Prohibition Act had been repealed. Mills, when the case came to trial at Atlanta, was dismissed. The second man for whom Capone supplied money, was a negro in an analogous circumstance.

Such are our arguments the week of October 22nd, after a frightful night of booing and catcalls by the inmates for Capone, as the result of the "build-up" to keep him from Alcatraz.

A "build-up" which, ironically, becomes the key that opens Devils Island for Al Capone! For the public, after all, is not so gullible!
It is customary at the Atlanta Institution to shift guards quarterly. A guard assigned to 'A' cell house from July 1st to October 31st, on the 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. shift, may find himself assigned to 'B' cell house, one of the dormitories, for the next three months, on the midnight to 7:00 A.M. shift, or 5:00 P.M. to midnight shift in a tower.

Chattonier, assigned to the Rear Corridor since his entrance, has had occasional encounters with Capone because of Capone's employes attempting to carry contraband in or out. Chattonier's meals are delivered to him to be eaten at his post -- a desk at the entrance to the visitor's hall, on both sides of which are the exit doors to the yard. He spends his time standing at the desk, leaning upon it, or pacing back and forth between the exits -- approximately ten feet.

October is nearing its close. Hatchethal has learned already Chattonier that he (Chattonier) is to be assigned to 'A' cell house.

Chattonier, whose ghoulish-like eyes, prominent cheek-bones, and corpse-like skin earn him the nickname "Ghost", welcomes the change, considering it a tough assignment -- the Rear Corridor. But then, consoles Hatchethal, the towers are worse!

And they are. For on tower duty a guard has no one to talk to during the hours of duty.

"Well, when you get in 'A' you'll like it. It's a good cell house. You don't have as much trouble as Old Daley in 'B'. The guys throw anything at him, just to get him sore. He used to be a preacher, and the things they call that poor guy is sinful!"

Chattonier has heard of Daley's troubles with the inmates in 'B'. 'B' cell house calls the most violent prisoners -- all of whom are employed in the Duck Mill industries. It is, Chattonier agrees, a disagreeable assignment.

"How're you an' Al comin' on?" asks Hatchethal.

"So-so," answers the interested Chattonier.

"Why don't you be nice to him? It'll pay you in the end. Hell, you're going to be there together and you can't lose," Hatchethal
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Chattoner, whose ghoulish eyes, prominent cheek bones, and corpse-like skin earn him the nickname "Ghost", welcomes the change, stating, "It's a tough assignment -- the Rear Corridor. But then, considering Rachetish, the towers are worse!

...and they are, for on tower duty a guard has no one to talk to during the hours of duty."

"Well, when you get in 'A' you'll like it. It's a good cell house. You won't have as much trouble as Dolly in 'B'. The guys throw anything at him, just to get him sore. He used to be a preacher, and the things they call that poor guy is sinful!"

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"How're you an' it comin' on?" asks Rachetish.

"So-so," answers the interested Chattoner.

"Why don't you be nice to him? It'll pay you in the end. -- to be there together and you can't lose," Rachetish
"He's bad business, I hear," Chattonier argues.

"Thinking about Bishop?"

"And a couple others," Chattonier smiles.

"You're foolish. If Lieutenant Oliver can take a chance, I don't see what you got to lose." Hackethal feels that he is gaining ground, and if he presents a strong, supporting argument in Capone's favor, he can win Chattonier over to the pay roll.

"Yeah, but Oliver's word would go against Capone's. Mine wouldn't... after Bishop's experience."

"Just think it over. If you get it in your head you want to make something, and be safe, you know Al's chief bodyguard. Give him the signal if I don't see you in the meantime. You'll be on midnight to 7:00 A.M., won't ya?"

"Yeah. Could see him in the mornings, that's all."

"Best time!" says Hackethal. "Aint a bunch around then."

"O.K." answers Chattonier as Hackethal walks away.

Hackethal, pleased with his success, personally informs Capone that he has Chattonier lined up for him. Capone, known to be one who cannot keep a secret, informs Doc. Doc, the braggart, boasts to others that he has made the connection.

Eventually, as rumors will, the information reaches the office of Captain Head. The officials hold a pow-wow. The conference, attended by Deputy Warden Schoen, Assistant Deputy Warden Pet Fry, and Captain Head, ends after thirty minutes of serious argument. Chattonier's proposed assignment to 'A' cell house is not vetoed. Yes, he can go to 'A' cell house, the officials agree. If it isn't Chattonier it will be some other guard. So why must the guard suffer?

Then, to everyone's astonishment and Capone's insufferable degradation and humiliation... to the chagrin of his bodyguards and delight of his enemies... Capone is transferred to 'C' cell house... TO CELL ALONE!

'G' cell house is famous for its "movie stars"... for its Hollywoodian atmosphere... its paper and living "dolls". It is the cell house which houses the abnormal and degenerate prisoners --- the "misses and madams".
And Capone, too stunned to understand, is breathless...

It was in this cell-house, eighteen months ago, that he lived the most dreadful night of his life. The first time that he knew anguish... Mys taria... Fright! At that time it was not set apart for the degenerates.

Naturally, such an occasion demanded an appropriate reception by 'C' cell house inmates. And in such startling contrast to his first reception, Capone was the guest of honor in the "daisy chain".

Needless to say he found this greeting much warmer than his former one. This alone was balm for his insulted dignity. And, before many days had passed he contended he wouldn't give it up for all the cell houses in the institution!

Now, he repeats, he can think for himself. Though he apparently seems to enjoy calling alone he determines to cast off all his leeches and parasites and make the best of it with his new cell house friends. After all, ten years is a mighty long time...

And a man in the penitentiary... Well, it could be worse, he consoles himself.

Forthwith he stocks his cell with good things to eat, cigarettes, beads, balls of silk cotton for making scarfs, handbag frames and other things that may be desired -- all procurable at the Commissary. If he can get by with indiscretions in the hospital, why not here? After all, again, the guard is human and a few hundred would cause any guard to "forget" to make his rounds occasionally. Surely! In this analysis of Capone's cunning we have a most intimate glimpse of Al Capone's love life in the Atlanta Penitentiary... a love life that astounding in its reciprocity, was nonetheless a magnificent gesture of a man's solitude being broken in response to the muffled cry of a quelled and subdued passion.
"I'm going to stockdale today," asks Doc as Short.

Shavings clips on an undelicately manner which only some on the foot-

ball and baseball teams are permitted to wear.

"You think so?"

"I got a letter I'd like you to type. I ---"

"Well, it's an order to stockdale. But

"I got to give you the list. If you can't, here's:

"You got it. I'll write it down. I want to

"It's a letter. I've got to write six letters and assist. It won't take you long,

"And your wife."

"You can see it. It will ring in about ten minutes,

"But I can finish it by then."

"But you get nice pages of neatly writing. Shaving ex-

amine I carefully a glimpse of the calculations: 'Dearest, Darling

"But is this? Shaving exasperated. asks.

"No, it's a letter by girl wrote me. I want to make a copy

"Did you have a copy, Doc. Shave? Shavings tugs the nine

pages of writing.

"Yes, I know. But I want a typewritten copy. This is the

copy I read from her letter."

Shavings is hard to convince. The truthfulness of Doc's

statement does not satisfy; yet, his policy is never to inquire into ones

personal needs nor excuses. To perform the work, and accept the payment

therefor, fulfills his obligation.

"If you don't mind, Doc, will you tell me why you went to all

the trouble of copying this from the original letter, and then giving me

this to write from, when you could have let me copy from the original?"

Shavings, unaccustomed to this type of business, is cautious.

"I always destroy her letters after copying them. You see,

they are brought in from downtown, and I wouldn't want them found in my

possession."
Shaving "does not see", but consents to type the letter.

The package of cigarettes and a couple cartons of callers to forfeit stockade privileges and type Doc's letter, seems reasonable enough.

Shaving, we understand, respects the confidence of his clients. A secret entrusted to him (we have been informed) remains a secret. But little did we know that Shaving's was not as secretive as he pretended to be. Little did we know that through his association with Doc, in Shaving's own words, he had disclosed the letter of trust, and, like all impostors, had a servant to whom he confided when worried or in doubt. This, it is later proved, caused El to come too late to avoid disaster.

The letter, Shaving confesses to his intimates, was one of the strangest epistles he had ever read. Not only that, it was one of the most vulgar! The woman--if that it was who wrote it--dwelled on erotic sexual orgies that had occurred between her and the addressee: "Dearest, Darling Daddy Mine." The identity of this "darling daddy" was never clearly disclosed, although references were made frequently to "Doc." Bob, Shaving's know, was the abbreviation of Doc's given name--Robert. Then, it stood without argument, there was a plan afoot in which Doc had some important and conspicuous part.


Let us linger for just a few minutes near Shaving's as he sits on the bed in Big Pat's stall, his legs beneath his Turk fashion, a cigarette between his fingers, his voice a husky whisper.

"I don't know what to make of it, Pat. You know I don't like to talk about anybody's business, but I'm thinking Doc's up to something, and that something's Ali!"

"What makes you think that?" Big Pat asks.

"Well, this letter is signed by a girl named Ruth. She refers to Bob as 'her brother.' Ruth, it seems, has some compromising pictures of a judge and a movie actress. Their names are not mentioned, but one gathers from the references made who the actress is. Anyhow, Ruth is blackmailing this judge to go to Washington and urge the authorities or much-a-mucks there to release this 'Dearest, Darling Daddy Mine.' Now, what could be other than Doc I don't know. But Doc has told me that..."
the woman writing is one he met before coming here, and the release in
question is his. It all seems so mixed up to me, for in the beginning
he said the letters were from his 'girl'. I can't make head nor tail
of it. Can you?"

Big Pat rolls a "Humming Bird" (Cigarette and pipe tobacco
furnished by the institution).

"It's one on me," he surrenders. "How many letters have
you written for him like that?"

"There's been three a week. I go by his stall often, you
know, and he's always writing. I know he makes them up, for I want in
once, without announcing myself, and he was writing one of the letters —
Page 6, for I noticed certain words on it which I remembered when he brought
me the letter next day. Well, the funny part of it is I can only write them
for him during stockade hour... He always has to have them by two o'clock.
And while I write them he stands at the entrance to my stall so no one can
come in! And that's another thing that makes me curious. Can you beat
that?"

"I noticed him several times there, while you were writing.
I wondered what it was all about, but you know... I wouldn't ask."

"Yes, that's the strange part of it. Nobody can ask me
anything, he said, while I wrote for him. Take it from me, Pat, something's
fishy. Plenty!"

"Don't think Capone's trying to get you in a jam, do you?"
Pat asks concernedly.

"Hardly! What for?" exclaims Shavings.

"You never know that Dago. He's a slick article, Shavings.
Shrewd... cunning... foxy!"

"Yeah! And what am I, dumb?" Shavings snaps.

"Maybe you'll learn later. That gets me, though." Big Pat
admits.

"Wonder if it's got anything to do with Alcatraz? You know
Al said he's positive he won't go. Did you hear what he said about the
Urbach kidnapers — Bates and Beiley, and Machine-gun Kelly? Called
them punks. Said they should've taken lessons from the Lindbergh kid-
apers, and hung around instead of going places where they were unknown,
and becoming suspicious. Pretty smart, eh?"

"Did Doc ever say anything to you about the Lindbergh kid-napping? He'd know something, as close as he is to Al, if Al knew."

"Fat, I never gave it a thought. Al's business doesn't worry me. I'm not concerned with him for everybody who ever left belongings at the 'big pad' is a way or another. And I got parole to consider. If I don't make it, C. H., I go on Al's pay roll. If I make parole, I turn sheep to lambs."

"What's it ever do?" Fat asks.

"Depends on what I do for Al, Doc says. Could easily get arrested on the same hoggery that cost more than taking care of the clothes."

"Getting back to Doc, Start, what do you make of the way he stage it? It shall all the time, always, doesn't it?"

"I noticed that, too. To give you my frank opinion, I think the planning and planning all the time, working and planning day and night, it'll never. He doesn't sleep four hours a night. To better when I could, he'd wake up thinking, usually. You know he's got . . . don't you? Well, it ever you see him, thinking you are. But your life has been scheme in mind whereby he can make himself appear important to Carnegie . . . and every one else. I know! Look how he stands on the bed from six till nine every night, looking out the window, that long cigarette holder between his lips, that purple velour lounging robe Cape gave him. Hysterical-like, you know? Say, that robe would make him a complete lounging outfit, the way it fits him!"

"Hey, Shaving!" someone calls, "Doc's looking for you!"

Shaving trots off to perform his secretarial duties for Doc, leaving Big Fat to ponder.
As time goes by, Doc's letters become more frequent. They reach the point where "Ruth" has visited the judge and demanded a definite answer. Either the judge goes to Washington and effects the release of 'Dearest, Darling Daddy Mine', or the compromising photographs will be sent to "Ruth’s" friend, who works for the publisher of a tabloid newspaper. The judge, of course, is pleading for time. He beseeches Ruth to have patience, and assures her he will have Bob's friend out by Christmas!

Shavings, unable to decipher the scheme of a paranoid, since his characters are moved around so confusedly, gives up in despair. He continues to write the letters, but pays little attention to the contents. He is interested now in only the cigarettes he receives for writing them. They are, he confides to another inmate, stereotyped - the same thing over and over, the language slightly varying. In a few words: Ruth, having the judge on his knees begging for mercy, warns him that unless he effects the release promised she will send the pictures to her newspaper friend.

Then, it develops, a date is set for the release of 'Dearest, Darling Daddy Mine!' Yes, he will walk out of the penitentiary a free man... two days before Christmas! Oh, how happy she (Ruth) will be to greet him! To live over again those days and nights of the past! To crush him once more to her heaving bosom... To feel his warm flesh against her own! Happiness too complete to dare dream of! She fears... fears for the gods are jealous! Fears... fears for his safety until then! Fears... fears that his happiness upon being released will make him forget all that she has done for him!

Fears... fears of fears!... that he will go back to his wife, instead of proving to her (Ruth) that he loves her more! Wretched Ruth! Poor Ruth! Suppose she has worked in vain? Suppose all her effort and toil has been for an ungrateful man? Suppose... Suppose many things, she reminds him.

But alas! the day comes... the day goes... Christmas passes and the New Year has begun, and "Dearest, Darling Daddy Mine", Ruth forlornly regrets, is still behind the walls of the Atlanta penitentiary. And Fred, the guard who is supposed to be bringing in the letters from downtown, is scheduled to go to Alcatraz for duty!
Woe is me! Doc complains.

This situation progresses to the point where Ruth, in desperation, and because of enormous sums of money she has spent flying to California once a week to see the judge, is compelled to ask for reimbursement and sufficient to continue with. Of course, it is immediately received, and her gratitude is overwhelming! Words... puny words seem inadequate to express her gratefulness for the money, the new car and the diamonds! All are to beautiful! Daddy, Dearest Daddy... how I love you!

Thus she pours out her heart to her 'daddy', who, it seems, is doomed to remain in the penitentiary until the judge is able to go to Washington!

Again and again... and yet again... she suffers the embarrassment of having a depleted banking account. Again and yet again is a fabulous sum acknowledged by her. From where, Shavings says, he has no idea. But it is so strange... so far-fetched... he opines, that the letters, though he knows they are composed by Doc, should admit the receipt of these thousands of dollars and presents!

So strange that he begins, like a fool eventually will, to see daylight!

Now let me think, Shavings reflects as he lies abed at night. Let me think! Brother Bob? Yes, that could be Doc. Fred? That could be Guard Clarkes or Guard Perkins. Ethel, who is always mentioned as Bob's sister, could be his sister. But the correspondence sheet shows he has a sister Stella, not Ethel!

There is, Shavings assures himself, no record of Doc writing to a Ruth! And certainly, calling Doc "My Dearest, Great Big Handsome Cavalier" is like calling a kitten a tiger! There's a plot somewhere, but Doc's too afraid to unfold it.

Could it be... My God! I'll bet on it! Shavings jumps out of bed and walks hurriedly to Big Pat's stall.

"I've got it!" Shouts Shavings as he shakes Big Pat into wakefulness. "I've got it at last!"

"Got what?" Growls Big Pat. "A nightmare?"

"No! Doc's racket!"
If the records of the institution were examined into by the public, what would it say to such favorites shown Capone? For instance: "Joseph Wathok - No. 24001
Suspected of conniving in an attempted escape.
(Signed) JULIAN A. SCHINE.
DEPUTY WARDEN.
Forfeits 180 days good time.
Isolation on restricted diet.
Reduced to Third Grade.
To be handcuffed to the door 6 hours each day until he gives information of two keys found in his cell.
To remain in isolation until further orders.
In isolation 10 days."

It will be observed that the man was "suspected"... not that he actually did attempt to escape! The penalty inflicted is the severest he could suffer. True, he had two keys in his cell. But, men are allowed keys for their private lockers. This alibi did not seem to "take".

Now, let us compare that with the assault on Arnold! A man's life is decreed forfeited because he refused to attend to Capone's teeth! Refused, it has been proved, to be a slave to Capone!

Or, let us compare it with another case... A case in which the prisoner, whose name is immaterial, was justified in protecting himself from a deadly assault:

"ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON.
The above named prisoner assaulted Colson, No. 37333, with a knife which appeared to be a surgical knife, wounding him, the said Colson, in the abdomen.

LIEUTENANT L. E. OLIVER.
Action: Isolation on restricted diet.
This prisoner acknowledges that he did cut No. 37333, Colson; the condition of wound will decide further action.

ASSAULT WITH DEADLY WEAPON.
(Signed report on above charge)
"The above named prisoner assaulted prisoner No. 37333, Colson, with a knife inflicting a wound in his abdomen.

Deputy Warden Julian A. Schoen.

Action: Already in solitary.

Forfeits all Good Time.

To be segregated upstairs in the Isolation building, when released from Solitary.

In Isolation 12 days."

golson, serving an aggregate sentence of fifty years, is one of the most dangerous inmates in the prison. His attacks on others are frequent and unjustified. This attack on him, as will be noted, brought forth such drastic action.

We weigh the above and conclude that there is something radically wrong in the method of punishment.

If Capone has a finger in the pie! And, if there is yet some doubt in the reader's mind that Capone's authority does not exceed that of the Deputy Warden, we examine the Disciplinary Report dated June 13, 1953, which reads:


Offense: Possession of Contraband Food.

Specifications: While passing through the Shoe Shop this A. M. I caught the above named prisoner with a quantity of bread and cheese which had been stolen from the kitchen. When caught he was in the act of cutting sandwiches and wrapping them in a cloth. Contraband accompanied with report.

CLAUDE H. NELSON, GUARD."

(Nelson, we know, is the Stockade Guard, an enemy of Capone; and intimate of Captain Head.

Was Cooper punished?

"Action: Placed in isolation on restricted diet until he has given promise of obedience!"

How's that for an illustration? Cooper, like any other convict, will promise and DID promise obedience within an hour after his arraignment before the Deputy Warden!"
Prison of Prisons: Atlanta: Capone: Punishment: Favoritism:

We need no further conviction that Capone can "get by with murder". It has been proven, Wiggins' write-up, as shown by the accompanying Conduct Record, is a striking example of how lenient offenders are treated if the offenders have the good fortune to be on Capone's payroll.

For instance:

"POSSESSION OF CONTRABAND FOOD.

The above named prisoner who is the Runner in 'A' Cell house, came into the Cellhouse with a bag containing a big bunch of different kinds of food. There was pie, chicken, roast pork and cheese, and plenty of it. I have suspected this man for some time of using the job he had to carry stuff in the cellhouse, for $40886.

Guard - JOHN FINN.

ACTION: Isolation on restricted diet. This loot consisted of about three pounds of cheese, two pounds of select roast beef, one pound of baked chicken and one large apple pie. To be placed in dark cell.

In isolation 9-27-33 5:30 P.M.

Released from isolation 10-1-33 5:00 P.M.

5 days."

And it was NOT five days. . . it was exactly 961/2 hours. Figure it out! One half hour less than FOUR days! Does it not prove favoritism when EVEN THE RECORDS OF THE INSTITUTION ARE DELIBERATELY MISLEADING if Capone is concerned with the violation?

But, we say to ourselves, Capone is powerful! Capone is mighty! Capone is supreme! For we KNOW!

We know because Capone tells. . . We know because we see men do the things he commands!
Yet, an article inferring Capone is shown no favoritism, is
foisted upon an incredible public! A public anxious to know just how
severe is Capone's punishment. Anxious to know if Capone has been whipped
into submission?

Yes, anxious to know if Capone's imprisonment has been a
lesson to others!

Shades of the Catacombs! If Capone had to suffer one hour
incarceration! . . If he was divested of his prison authority and power.

HE WOULD EVERMORE BE MOST DECEIVABLE IN PRISON ANCESTAL!

But he doesn't have to suffer -- except from his conscience.
He is prepared. . . has been prepared for months . . . to participate in any
wholesale positive break for freedom. He has been able to obtain, through
mysterious channels, as much ammunition and firearms as he can conceal!

When the day comes. . . well, one dare not survive! It may
never come, if it depends on him. Suffice to say, once he steps outside
the forbidding walls --- where an army of his henchmen shall be waiting ---
the swiftest airplane shall carry him to a kingdom all his own! A kingdom
in the South Seas, where no his fortified mansion is built and awaiting
him!!

A dream? Poppycock? To those who do not know Capone, yes.
But a reality! A dream that he has made come true --- except for his
occupancy of the mansion.

Still, a threatening shadow hangs over his head. . . The
shadow of solitude in Alcatraz --- Devils Island! It becomes darker. . .
it grows nearer! It is frightful. . . awful!

In a futile attempt to close the vision from his mind, he
shuts his eyes as if to shun some descending catastrophe. . . Deeper and
deeper are the fear and misgivings engraved!

Alcatraz, he confesses. . . he dreads . . shall be his tomb!
"These letters I write for Doc? Hell, can you imagine it... the son-of-a-gun is writing them to himself! This 'Ruth' person, you know? She's a myth! She doesn't even exist! He's using these letters to get money from Capone, telling him, I'll bet, that this Ruth will get him out through this judge. He's told me several times that he doesn't expect to serve his time out -- June 20th, it is. So that's it! Between now and June 20th he'll have all paying out the shekels, see?"

"Yes," feebly protests Big Pat. "But that doesn't fit. The woman's supposed to be first, his sister; then, his girl. And if it were either, she sureer than hell isn't going to write those lousy letters. No decent woman would write them to another man, least of all a woman to her brother. That copy you showed me was the rottenest thing I ever read. Smut to the nth degree! and he thinks you're dumb enough to believe he receives them?"

"Sure!" exclaims Shavings. "I have to let him think that or I lose the business. Say, I haven't done so bad -- the cigarettes and cakes I got from him. Have I?"

"Boy, you have 'em!" Big Pat agrees, "That was it last month -- thirty-five dollars worth or forty-five dollars worth cigarettes?"

"I don't remember now," Shavings answers.

"Did you ever stop to think what HE'S getting? Money. Kid, and more money! You're a chump. You ought to be getting it too!"

Shavings reflects the truth of this advice. Sure enough, Doc's getting thousands of dollars! I'm getting cigarettes! Well, so that's how the wind blows, huh!

It doesn't take Shavings long to drop in and see Doc. Doc, as usual, is penning a letter "from Ruth". He buries it as Shavings enters, but not too soon to prevent Shavings from seeing it. He still insists he copies the letters from originals. Shavings, for a long time, has known this to be untrue.

"Say, Doc, that last letter I wrote -- the one where Ruth said they were all in an accident on the way here, and she received the $8000.00 for the hospital expenses and a new car? Where's that at?"
shone", continues to get cigarettes and sweets.

Now, Doc informs Shavings, since the pictures are in his possession he will insure that the judge act quickly... simply by enclosing one of the pictures in a letter to the judge!
Welfare Island! Joie Rae and his police dog! Drug! Degeneracy! Monstl! Favor! Luxury! Comfort!

When Capone read of the expose at Welfare Island he laughed! laughed hilariously!

"Imitators!" he shouted, throwing his head back scornfully.
"Get wind of what I'm doing and shoot the works. Just like the bunch of punks they are. Aint got sense enough to buy the right men. Fool with chiselers.

"Kelly's another one. And Lates and Bailey, too. Punks! That's all. Get a big idea and aint got brains enough to work it out.
That's what burns me up! That's what galls me! Me, in here, having to sit back and read what that damned toy-gunner tries. Imagine it... 200,000.00, and couldn't make a getaway! Imagine it!"

he throws the newspaper on his bunk. The ranger, to whom he is addressing his words of derision, stands outside the open cell door. Capone rises, anger gripping his.

"You know what?" he exclaims, conveying the impression he is about to expound a theory. "You know what? It's a bunch of clucks like that who make it tough for me! Every time the public reads something like that they think of me. Get worrying what I get away with. Hell, Buddy, take it from me --- If I have to go to Alcatraz with a bunch of tripes like that, I'll have so God-dammed many men there that it's going to be too bad! I mean it, too! When they think... this Uncle Sam of yours... when he thinks he can match his wits with Scarface Al's, he's got another thought comin'. That's on the level.

"And get this. Buddy. I got it straight from Washington... I aint goin' to Alcatraz. That's fixed up. Cummings knows damned well if he sends me there it means trouble. Plenty trouble! And Cummings aint fool enough to brew trouble. Only through ignorance will he ship me out there.

"Now look at Dillinger! Look at Prettyboy Floyd! Good guys, got me? But they aint got brains! It's brains that puts a guy over.
Hell, yes... they've got nerve. But what the Hell good is nerve if you aint got brains to back it up!"
"But Al," protests the ranger. "Floyd and Dillinger are cop haters. They shoot the law. That's what the guys here admire 'em for. That's why they always cheer when the radio mentions them or the movies show 'em. They say your gang always shoots each other. Bump off their own brothers! That's why the boys say Dillinger's got it all over you. Personally, though, Al, I got a lot of respect for you. I know you got brains. Hell, I wish I had been one of your men."

Flattery, such as this, never impressed Capone. He was immune to it because he KNEW his power.

"Listen, Buddy," Capone says, a finger wagging, "anytime I can't pull a string and get what I want on the end of it, I ain't Al Capone no more. I got stuck once! Only once time, get me? The biggest thing this country ever had. I make my plans A to Z. It would have gone through without a hitch, but someone had to throw a wrench in the works. Dumb Dutchman! If it weren't for that, I'd be out of here today! But, get me!"

Capone drifts into recollection. "What the ranger wonders, does he refer to. Is it presumptuous to ask? No, he decides; Al might say something more to give him an idea of this "biggest thing", which, if it terminated as Capone planned, would have had him "out of here today!"

"That's how it goes," Capone continues, thinking aloud. "Always someone to gum the works. Another thing that turns me up is that St. Valentine's Day massacre. Massacre, the papers called it. Hell, those guys got only what they deserved. Everyone of them! But I ain't thinking of that. I'm regretting the one big chance I had to get out that was jammed up... Spiteful! Just another dope who thinks he's got brains and proves he ain't!"

He sighs as though fatigued. "$50,000.00 for a corpse! Clever cops!"

What we ask ourselves as we note the defeated look upon his face, makes his so sorrowful. He dejectedly drops on his bunk, and, his eyes looking into space, seems to be on the verge of tears. What, no further ask, could make him so sad?

Is it because this "biggest thing" didn't pan out as he planned? Does he see the freedom he so nearly found through this scheme not so far from realization?
The rangerman walks off, leaving Capone with his dreams, regrets
and sorrows. For deep is the sorrow that now shrouds him in her tender
arms. Deep, indeed.

For we realize, with shocking amazement, horror and even
pity, that IT COULD HAVE BEEN SO LITTLE.
"COUNTY PLAT TO UNDERCOVER!"

This startling title on the lurid cover of a magazine in the possession of Mr. Benny Bates, the Record Clerk, is seen by Short Shaving. The magazine, of course, is listed as one forbidden in the institution. However, Mr. Bates is a civilian, and he undoubtedly is curious to know who plots to murder Capone. Short Shaving, on the other hand, is curious, too. But how to get the magazine without Mr. Bates learning of its loss?

"Say, Shaving!" Joe begins when Shaving's day's work is done. "I hear Bates is got a magazine with an article in it about Al. Did you see it?"

"Yes, but not the article," Shaving replies. "Can chance is there getting it?"

"Absolutely none!" Shaving retorts with crisp finality.

"Ask Chance read it and tell me what it says?"

"I can read it up there; come!" While lit, taking dictation.

You know how also Bates lectured?

"The Al, boy! I'll give anything to get that," Joe begins to bribe.

"Does he know of it?"

"No, but I know he'd pay plenty for it."

"How much?" Shaving asks.

"That's it worth?" Joe bargains.

"I've told you plenty times, Doc, I don't want nothing to do with Al. I've got a parole now, and I can't risk losing it for him or anyone else. I took more over a year, and have kept off Al's payroll, and I intend to keep off."

"Yes, but that's where you're a fool. Other guys are getting it. Why not you?"

After all, Shaving realized, it might be worth the risk.

"See what he'll give for it. If he makes it interesting I'll get the magazine for him, but he's got to destroy it soon as he reads it."
"Once it's taken out of that office it can't go back! For Bates will know I had it out. And I'd rather let him think it was stolen by someone else."

"I'll see Al now. Keep an eye on it," Doc advises.

"All right. But remember, Doc, he's not supposed to know who's doing it."

"Hell, why don't you play along with the Big Boy? He's all right!"

"All right hell!" Short Shavings answers. "I've seen too much up in that office. He's all for himself. He never protects a guy after he gets in a jam. The guy that does the dirty work for him suffers. He sits back and enjoys things. He makes a lot of pucks out of them. I don't want nothing to do with anyone like that."

"But you'll get the magazine, won't you?"

"If he makes it worthwhile," Shavings agrees.

At Stockton, Doc visits Capone in the Shoo Shop. Capone is visibly upset when he learns of the article, and the magazine being in the institution. He must have it! Regardless of how much it costs, he must have it!

"Find out the name of the magazine... if Shavings can't get it, I'll get one brought in. I gotta have it! Who in HELL could've written it?" Capone is wrought up and pale.

Doc does not know. Capone cannot guess. It has been written... that's all! And is now being sold on the newspaper stands throughout the country. And the public will believe it!

On the spot! Hell, let them start something here!

"Is that name your price, Shavings. I got the money here. You got any way to get it out?"

Doc produces a roll of fifty-dollar bills. Shavings fully aware that there is $100,000.00 worth of counterfeit in the institution --- the officials having already found $10,000.00 worth of it hidden in a jar in the Duck Mill, and photographed the fingerprints on the jar --- is unwilling to accept Doc's money.

"What do you want him to do, send it to your wife?"

"No, she might write back and say she received it. She's not wise enough about these connections."
Capone, now extremely annoyed because he is compelled to send continual messages to Shawls, raising the price of the magazine from $2.00 to $5.00 -- for its immediate delivery! -- causes the rumor to circulate that Capone's bodyguards have deserted him, and he has twenty-gallons of 10% whiskey in the magazine building. The officials, through Capone's inability to retain a secret, learn of the bribe. The magazine is killed, and Mr. Shays' dock. No questions are asked, but a close check is made of Shawls' movements. Also, the movements of all those assigned to the Record Office.

It is rumored -- and believed -- that Capone paid $1000.00 for the magazine, believing it would divulge the names of those who plot to unseat him.

Meanwhile, Dr. Fraser, and Dr. Falls, the dentist, learning of the price offered for the magazine, determine to sneak one in. Dr. Fraser's successor (Dr. Fraser) lost no time in seeing this favor, if he could accomplish it, a great stepping stone to Capone's external The unfortunate thing, he admits, is that neither he nor anyone knowing of the article knew the name of the magazine. However, that won't deter him from searching for the correct one. Besides, Dr. Falls resigns himself, he will make some effort to earn his monthly allowance from Capone.

Shawls, hearing of this, calls on Doc. He 'soft-soaps' Doc into believing he understands how the suspense must annoy all, and


shakes hands over the article which he had clipped from the magazine explaining that he returned the magazine to its rightful place in the later dock.

Doc avidly absorbs the contents of the article. It is a


true distorted story of Capone's danger. Other than mentioning that Capone had a few blows exchanged with another prisoner in the know that the story falls far short of being either exciting or convincing, and entirely and completely omits any reference to Capone's indiscretion.

"Rooney wrote that!" Doc later informs Shawls.
"You know anybody you'd want it sent to who you can trust?"

"Yes. Here's the name and address. Now's two hundred dollars strike you?"

"O.K." agrees Doc. "I know Al will approve any amount you want."

"All right. Send it here." Shavins gives Doc a name and address. "Now, when that guy wires me he got the money, you get the magazine. Meanwhile, I'm keeping it stashed."

"But Al wants it right away!" Doc protests.

"Nothing doing. Money first or no magazine." Shavins walks away. Doc follows him to his stall.

"Listen, Shavins. You don't mean you don't trust Al, do you? I'm offering you the money cash! Here!" He holds out four fifty-dollar bills. "I can't do more than guarantee you'll get it if you don't take this."

"Hogs. You know there's a lot of counterfeit around here. Besides, I haven't anyone to send it out with. I don't fool with the guards. If I had to send it out it'd cost me half, and why should I give a guard a hundred for taking out a hundred? I'm no damned fool!"

"Where's the magazine now?" Doc asks.

"Stashed. I stashed it when I went back to work at noon."

"All right. Al gets a visit on the 24th -- tomorrow. John will be here and he'll tell John send it to this address. In that O. K."

"It's O. K. with me. But no magazine until I hear that the money's received."

"He won't like that, but I see you won't do business any other way. If you know how easy it is to get your two hundred taken out, you won't hesitate, Shavins."

"Any guy that gives a guard a hundred for carrying out a hundred isn't used to money. I'd pay twenty-five, no more. But after all, I'd rather it be sent from outside. I don't want any guard to know my business. I see too much what they report, when they're caught."

Doc walks off to his stall.
"How'd he get it out?" Shavings asks.

"Killer, the librarian, I suppose. Maybe he wrote it after he left, I don't know."

"I see!" Shavings exclaims.

"See what?" Doc asks.

"Washington asked for Killer's resignation. I wondered why."

That's it, then. Moody evidently talked.

"All'll burn up when he reads this. And listen, don't worry about the money. You get it if I have to steal it for you. And I'll stand there with Al while he reads it, and make him burn it up when he's through. Take my word for it!"

Shavings didn't take Doc's word. And Shavings wasn't surprised the next day when he heard from half a dozen Capone's cronies that they had read the story after it was passed on to them by Capone.

Trust Capone! Shavings said he wouldn't again. . . money or no money. But Shavings, after all, is a convict, and a convict's vows are silly prattle.

When Capone heard of Shavings ultimatum, he vehemently denied having shown the article to anyone. Doc substantiated Capone's statement in this respect. But it was evident, since Capone's own henchmen admitted it, that he had shown them the article to give them an idea just how matters stood.

"We need that guy on the pay roll," Capone tells Doc. "He's in a position to do good. What the Hell's the matter with him that he won't come in?"

"Says he doesn't want anything to do with you. Claims you let a guy down when he needs you. A smart kid, I guarantee, Al. All them bankers and lawyers use him. He even does work for the guards. . . writes letters and things for them. I can't make him out, though. Think he might be a D. J. man? He once said he used to work for the government."

"'D. J. or S. E., I gotta talk to him! I been hearing a lot about him, and I know he knows a lot that I want to learn. He's got access to my file, hasn't he?"

"Yeah, Al. Has charge of them. Writes the letters and sees the answers. I can't get much out of him, though. Pretty close-mouthed
with everybody but one guy. A guy named Dick. Old gray haired fellow.
They're always sitting together. Guess you've seen them. At night, too,
they get stuff from the Officers' Mess. This guy Dick used to work down
there. He's a friend of that no-good balance. I get a suspicion... some-
times Shavings is a government investigator... getting the goods on
the officials here.

"Hell, for Christ's sake, don't tell us your suspicions.
You get paid for knowing and doing things. Find out! Do something!"

Doc promises All that he surely will... it seems, has our
otherwise about Shavings. If Shavings, he reasons, were a crook, he
would not be peddling confidential information to the other inmates.
He would not be averse to accepting a position on the payroll, "if he
actually wanted to get the goods on the officials. So, you must be
wrong. He is wrong."

"Say," Doc spouts as he rushed to 12 on the second floor
that same afternoon. "Shavings is on Druggan's payroll! Feature that
will you. I just found it out!"

Doc is breathless and excited. He knows all's contempt for
Druggan, and what interest such information arouses.

"That lousy Irishman! No wonder we can't get him on our pay
roll. Druggan keeps him off, I guess. Tryin' to put something over on me.
How come?"

"Jack Lilly, the clerk in the Tailor Shop, makes a connec-
tion with Gammon, the guard, for Druggan. He loads Druggan's
and Shavings can do for him, writing letters and all. Druggan's tryin' to get his Good
Time restored. And this Lilly guy composes the letters and Shavins
revises and types them. I just heard it all! Every damned bit of it!
A guy what works in the Record Office told me. He said he saw one of
Druggan's letters in Shavings' desk... a letter to a woman named
Chichester, in Leesburg, Virginia. Druggan reminds her that he saved her
life in a fire at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and asks her to return the favor
by seeing Roosevelt and having his Good Time restored. She's related to
the Roosevelts. Can you feature a guy like that?"

"So that shrimp is still trying to get his good time restored."
"What the Hell would he do if he had my time? And he's got Short Shavings on his pay roll, huh? And writing to a woman to help him! Won't that look good to his friends?" Al is pleasily disturbed.

"I know it! This guy knows Shavings took some records out of a guy's jacket who had eight years restored what he lost for running away. Well, Druggan gave him $10,000 for it. Sent it to his wife. That's straight. Jack Lilly told a guy about it, and the guy told me." Doc is now enthusiastic, feeling that he has Shavings in a position where he can induce him to come to Al.

"Tell that guy I wanna see him. If he won't come to me -- Godamn it -- I'll go to him! Turn him down for Druggan. Can you beat that? That's some of Druggan's underhand work. And it must be true, then, that lowbrow Druggan's pays! Cannon three hundred a month for grub. I heard the report, but I couldn't believe it! Cannon brings a lunch can, don't he? Well, that's it! That's where Druggan gets his mustard now.

"Get that guy Shavings out here! Arrange a meeting! Get me! And if you can't, you're through! Cease!"

Capone has spoken; Doc knows he means it. But, Capone does not reckon he has an entirely different type of criminal to deal with when he deals with Shavings. Shavings will not be browbeaten, he boasts. But we shall see whose will is the strongest -- Capone's or Shavings!

Upon informing Shavings that "The Big Boy wants to see you. When can you meet him on the yard?" Shavings replies that he is not interested.

Is Shavings wary? Alarmed? Conceited? Or really a D. J. man?

"Yeah, but he's gotta see you! Somebody told him you were working for Druggan, and Al's burned up over it. Says that's an insult to him. Take my advice, Kid, and don't make him sore."

"And why not?" asks Shavings defiantly. "That's final, Doc. I'm supposed to get two C's for that article. If I don't get it, O.K. But talking to Capone on the yard is OUT. Absolutely out! If Head saw me it's my turn in the hole, and I'm not going in the hole for Al or anyone else. Besides, I told you I got a parole to consider."

"But you don't understand." Doc insists. "No one will see
"And what?" Shaving sarcastically replies.

"It's no use, I guess," Doc admits.

And no use is right, for Shaving flatly and finally refuses to talk to Capone.

Why?

That is the question the inmates ask each other when the rumor circulates that Shaving refuses to go on Capone's pay roll or even obey his command to see him.

Why?
Had Capone seen Capone in February (1934), when this conversation took place, Capone would have been richer to the tune of $35,000.00! Capone would have learned, perhaps, that he was not scheduled to go to Alcatraz Island!

Capone, to his detriment, would have learned who were his friends and who his enemies. . . and, incidentally, that fifty per cent of his supposed friends — to whom he paid from $200.00 to $300.00 a month — were regularly and deliberately reporting his every move and speech!

Capone, to his grief, would have learned that some of the guards and civilians to whom he dealt — certain medical men,6 certain others — had not the ability to keep the good from the bad . . . the straight from the crooked. Then it is quite that Shaving, the new, Whittaker had become contaminated by association with the parasites and leeches that clung to the silicon strings of the golden purse of Capone's.

Yet, when the most despicable and carefully planned betrayal and deceit perpetrated by a traitor of the most contemptible type was about to enrich the顺德red $25,000.00 more, it was Shaving who — regardless of discretion and consequence — advised Capone of the disappointment in store for him.

It seems that Thorpe and Shaving were friends. Thorpe, it will be remembered, treated Capone to his daily massages and to his dinner during the acquaintance of Shaving and Thorpe — so far as could be learned — had they discussed Capone.

About the middle of March Shaving decided to investigate the failure of the $200.00 to reach the friend whose name he gave Doc. He inquired of Thorpe if he would object to asking Al about it. Thorpe did. Al contended that he instructed Doc to send the money. Doc, he understood, had given it to one of Al's bodyguards to hand to Chattonier. Chattonier was supposed to mail it. Chattonier, when asked about it, denied ever having received it!
Doc. Yes, indeed. He was a politician, of course, and as a consequence, he "proved a cheat and thief before he died," and tried to refute his ill name. But in 1920...

"That's just what I've always been told," said Thorpe. "We all the same thing with Berg. He had Berg make a lot of dirty pictures for him. I don't know what he wanted them for, but he told me to take them out, and he promised Berg $10,000.

"Well, Berg got a hundred. He put it in a bible, between the cover and book, and now put a letter on it, and got it out. I mean --"

"Tell me some pictures were kept?" Thorpe asked.

"Pictures from oil magazines and nudist magazines. I... did as a composite work on them, you know."

"Did you ever tell Berg that girl?" Berg.

"Oh, well, I've got a lot of dirty pictures of a judge." Thorpe commented.

"Did he ever tell us?" I wrote the letters for this man's wife.

"You wrote the letters?" Thorpe is puzzled.

"Yes, he never paid for them. And a couple times a week to type letters he wrote. Supposed to be from the river. Then they are supposed to be from Oil City. And I think her name is. The judge's name is Stella, and she never wrote to any bank, according to the record. But one a letter she didn't send because to the next that he had had the day before."

"Thorpe laughed. It is a very laugh. It is a strange, uncertain laugh."

"I'll tell her that!" he exclaims.

"If she... I got to do with it."

"He told us that judge was going to get him out by June 31. First it was Christmas... then it was January... then February... then April. Now June. Doc, you know, goes out on June 20th. And he's supposed to get all out first! That's a rich one!"

"As you may that Doc told Al he received those letters and pictures?"

"He certainly did! Al talks pretty confidential to me, and I know Al believes it. He's paid out around $35,000.00 so far, to Doc,
"Hell, I'm a . . .!" Shaving is speechless. "Say, Eddie, do something for me. Tell Al I want to meet him. I turned him down a couple times, but this is important now. I have to see him if what you say is true. Imagine that! Thirty-five grand! $35,000.00! That a racket!

"Racket is right. I always suspected Joe was working a confidence game on Al. You about coming over the hospital in the morning. You can always catch him there at 6:30 o'clock. I'll send you a pass."

"Good! If I don't get it in time I'll tell Old Man later I have neuritis and he'll have to give me permission to go. See that no one's around when I come in, will you?"

Meanwhile Shaving had a "business appointment" -- was negotiating for writing letters, write and so on, and the man for whom the work was to be done could not pass to stockade at the same hour Shaving did. Shaving would make an appointment with him to be kept at the hospital! Thus, when these engagements were to be fulfilled he'd pretend he had neuritis, and receive special permission to pass through the institution, at any hour of the day, to the hospital!

"O, Hi!" Thorpe agrees. "I'll not say anything to Al except that there's something mighty important you want to talk to him about. Is that right?"

"So, you got a lead on you?" Shaving laughs. "You'll be President Thorpe, some day . . . if you leave money orders alone!"

The following morning Capone is sitting in the staircase. Shaving walks in, looks at him curiously, and receives a cordial greeting.

"Hello, Buddy!" Capone smiles. "What's on your mind?"

"Plenty!" Shaving answers.

"You're a hard guy to get an interview with," Capone says. "Busier than a bank president!"

"You're getting an important interview now, Al. Now listen, Al, you always do the talking and the other guys the listening. This time I'm going to talk and you'll have to listen. If you can't, there's no use my wasting time here and running the risk of being caught. It means something to you! I think you've enough sense to realize I wouldn't be here . . .
article is a past and forgotten issue. So money's not prompting me to
this interview.

"Tell me this," Shavings rattles on. "Did Doc show you
some dirty pictures?"

"What do you know about them?" Capone fenses.

"I'm asking you! Now you've got to be honest with me. It
doesn't seem a damned thing to me one way or the other. All I want to
know now is did he show them to you?"

"He surely did!" Al answers.

"And what did he say about them? Did he tell you how and where
he got them?"

"He did that!"

"Well, it looks like there's no use talking," Shavings says
disgustedly. "You seem to be convinced Doc, like Geaser's wife, is above
reproach. However, I'm inclined to believe Doc's more clever than you give
him credit for, or dare admit. Am I right?"

"What do you mean?" Al becomes interested. Shavings is too
sincere and earnest to be ignored, Al decides, and he'll quit 'stalling'
him along.

"I hear things, you know. See them, too. I understand, in
plain words, Al, you've paid Doc something like twenty-five grand or thirty-
five grand, even. Am I right?"

"No need to mince matters. I paid him $35,000.00."

"For what?" Shavings asks, expecting the verification of
Thorpe's information.

"You know?" Capone asks.

"I got a sneaking suspicion."

"Cough it up!" Al sweats.

"What kind of story did he put across about letters from a
girl named Ruth?" Shavings hurls at Capone.

"His sister? That girl's crazy about me! Why, Buddy, she's
working night and day to get me out of here. Do you know her?"

"Do I know her? NOBODY knows her. She doesn't exist?"
"I'll be sure to do so," Capone, rising and catching his neck in the opening of the sweat-box lid. "Don't exist?"

Shaving nods affirmatively.

"Let's hear here!" Capone commands, stepping from the sweat box.

"O, you tell me!" Shaving suggests. The presence of two of Capone's bodyguards standing nearby tend to cause Shaving to prefer he be the listener, not the narrator. After hearing the experience of others in analogous circumstances, realizing that rumors spread swiftly and certainly, he has cause to hesitate. Furthermore, he is conscious Joe pays money to Capone's bodyguards for information that they furnish him about Capone, which he has no other way of learning.

"Lox, e. e.," Capone begins. "About Christmas, I guess it was, Joe brings me a letter. No... it was before Christmas. It was a typewritten letter. It was from his father. He said..."

"Oh! Loxes, whom, darling Daily Nine?"

Shaking his head, Capone doodles absent.

"And I don't have a lot of volatily in it?"

Capone again nods absent.

"It's telling you anything, I see. So what, urges Shaving.

"Yes, Capone reasons. "Doc's sister - she's nuts about us. Reads everything in the newspapers and gets hold of concerning me. Made a sort of bid of me, you know."

"I gathered as much from the letter," Shaving smiles.

"Anyway, they were just love letters at first. Then she started telling me (how much she wanted me out, and then she tells me about those pictures she took of some movie actress and a judge. "Oh, she started coming here in a rubber headpiece I bought her. Doc's girl, Ethel, and Ethel's kids were coming along."

"Well, the next letter told of an accident they had on the way, and how they were all bopped up, and Ethel pretty well cut. She had to go to the hospital."

"Am I right?" Capone asks.
"Exactly! Well, you know that much and I'll tell you the rest," Shavings says, ignoring the jeopardy he courts talking about Doc in the presence of anyone. "After the accident you sent $6000.00 to cover hospital expenses and for plastic surgery. Then, you bought her another car. Then, it was decided, because of the accident they'd not come, but return home. And they did!

"All the time the letters were being apparently sent from the same place, although I suppose you never saw an envelope with the post-office mark on it. Meanwhile, the judge had not gotten to Washington, although he begged Ruth to wait patiently, assuring her that he would go there immediately. Right?"

"Right you are!" Al asserts.

"Al, how could you be so big a fool?" Shavings boldly asks.

"How come you didn't think to ask what the judge's name was? I asked him once, for you see I typed those letters for him. Everyone of them! I saw the pictures. They were made up in the Record Office. Al, there is no Ruth! There never was one except in Doc's distorted brain!"

"YOU typed those letters...!" shouts Capone. "Hell, I'm a dirty son-of-a-bitch! Say, if anybody ever paid for doing me a rotten trick, that bird's gonna pay. I been like a father to him. Believed him. Trusted him! And he's played me the dirtiest trick I ever had played on me. It all seemed too real... the letters and all. And he telling me his brother-in-law -- the guard, Clark -- was bringing in the letters from town. And I been forking out grands like they were pennies, figuring the judge would have me out. Supposed to be a retired Supreme Court judge..."

"Doc has no wife and no brother-in-law, Al," Shavings informs Capone. "So all his characters were mythical!"

Capone is lost in reverie... Slowly, wearily... he trudges forlornly desolate down the Boulevard of Shattered Dreams... his head bowed, his eyes dimmed with tears.

Betrayed! he inaudibly murmurs. Betrayed!

Absently he pulls on his prison clothes. Thorpe, Shavings and Capone's bodyguards stand silently by. They gaze pityingly at the man who half an hour ago bubbled with joy and expectation. Dejection. Surrender. Desolation. All are apparent in the eyes of King Capone as
He resigns himself to Fate.

Then, with a stern in all its fury, he rages. His audience, as-tir as a suddenly awakened from a lethargy, into horror-stricken as the tale of spots unfolds.

"Tell me," he addresses his legislators. "That strip of the city of last week, I say! Don't let him get back into that specialty when he leaves that vicinity today. He's living no longer than 11 o'clock and over, your longer he lives the cutting my skull!"

"No, no," they respond in unison.

"I'll see you later, kid," he says to Shavins. "And don't be afraid of anyone after that you've done for me!"

Having a return to his detail, the Record Office.

That night on the level, Mr. Scarpino informs. "He didn't know the way Doc's been doing you until I let something slip yesterday, and he was so surprised he begged me arrange a meeting with you. I understand, Al, that Doc's working the same thing on Druggan. Lilly calls with me, you know, and he said something about Doc being able to get Druggan out."

"Christ, if Druggan finds out I been taken on thirty-five grand by a confidence man, he'll lord it all over me. Don't tell him! Don't tell Lilly! Tell Shavins not to say anything to anybody! Let Druggan find out for himself, the chiseler!"

Capone, it is a fact, has nothing but utter contempt for Druggan. It existed before they found themselves guests of Uncle Same. It continues during their incarceration together. Yet, Druggan and Capone, to all appearances, act friendly when together.

However, fear that Druggan might be apprised of his loss and suffering, before Druggan himself knows, calls Capone. The money he has wasted, he claims, means nothing! The ridicule he will silently suffer, is another thing. Particularly when it shall have its origin in the mouth of an enemy -- Druggan.

Through some source Niss Lilly learns what occurred in the electric therapy room. He pages Druggan on the yard at evening stockade. Druggan and Lilly, congratulating themselves on the narrow escape from Doc's fraudulent scheme, poke fun at Capone!

Capone "can't take it!"
There were five men in the police there, men who Capone andShort were habitually referred to as "racket" men, added to the narrative.

There were five who heard every word uttered.
Five men who witnessed the execution of Capone's bodyguard.

Don't let him get back into the basement!"

Let us now see how rapidly a conversation in the grapevine operates, and how one by one the scene was to unfold. Doc the knowledge that he was to die before noon. Yet he would never reach the basement once he left the hospital that morning.

Around "Cape" Marghit, the tall, cheek, Valenzino-like Italian, long Capone's trusty bodyguard, disclosed Doc's whereabouts to the taking advantage of a friend's trust for criminal purposes. His hatred ate at his brain like a cancer. He idolized Capone. His reports to Capone, concerning Doc's double-crossing methods, had been like water upon a duck's back.

Capone completely ignored them. Of the five men, under such circumstances, would really greet in the opportunity to dispose of Doc.

"Carmone," a bulky, black-buckled, well-tempered and cruel mountainman, serving twenty-five years for mail robbery, had the reputation of being right-handed. He enjoyed neither relaxing nor listening to it. His association with Doc was too inconspicuous to even consider the acquaintance, though he was aware Doc disliked him as much as Capone's other bodyguard. Doc disliked him because his physique and strength was to Doc an enviable, unattainable thing. For, we can conclude without hesitation, would have thought as little of Doc's welfare as he would think of getting wet under a shower.

Thorpe: Thorpe knew more about Doc than any other inmate in the hospital. He knew because Capone confided in him, and he respected Capone's confidence. He never spoke of Doc unless his words were tinged with contempt and derision. He always referred to Doc as "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." And, considering his attachment for Al and Al's promise of retribution to him, it is unlikely in the extreme that he would have grappled with what fate awaited him.
Short Shavings. . . The fact that Short Shavings fingered Doc and double-crossed him in conversing with Capone against Doc's explicit instructions, despite, of all, Doc's trust in our . . . and that he informed Capone of the secret, and shared his first meeting with Capone . . . . It have been observed by some capital crimes, and, in the investigation, might prove damaging. It is also noted that Capone permitted his enemy to compromise him, for some time, the leader of the underworld. However, he could not have relied too much to 'do without admitting to him that he had personally seen and killed Doc, . . . or, as stated above, would have brought Doc's death upon him.

After all, Shavings was sensible enough to conclude, Doc and Capone might continue to be friends, if he could make an enemy of Doc, . . . Doc permitting us close a brain, as he died.

Therefore, compelled to eliminate Shavings as the guilty one.

It leaves Doc and Capone! Capone, who gathered the结束 that Doc dies!!

Will Capone, after reading the particular evidence of the attack on Doc, and the recording, tighten the noose around his own neck? Could he actually demand of his bodyguards to remain silent? Oh, how?

On Shavings! It was too great a risk . . . too much to accept.

Besides, he believed, Capone "treated Doc like a son," and who (we were actually sworn to learn later) still believed Doc might be on the level, may have belied he was too busy in pleasing his admirers!

So of the five, one alone had any concern for Doc . . .

One alone, actually, FEARED Doc, dead or alive!

One -- and only one -- placed his hope for early freedom in Doc's hands!

And he alone, it is indisputable, through a strictly private" procedure, warned Doc his life was forfeit!

For, to the surprise of Capone, Sage, and Shavings, Doc -- on leaving the bindery -- was accompanied by two guards! Two escorts!
However, in the face of the exposure by Shaving, Capone continued to keep Doc on the payroll. For, in truth, Doc handled a portion of the payroll. The fact that Capone relieved the Chicago syndicate of trouble risk, if investigated.

When being questioned concerning this action, Capone offered an excuse that he did not wish Doc to get wise... that he wanted Doc to believe he had vindicated faith in him and "Ruth"! And further, that he would continue paying him $20,000 a month but, would not furnish "Ruth" another dollar.

He learned, through suggestions and information furnished by Short Shaving, how to cross-examine Doc without giving him an idea he was in possession of information which proved Doc an arch cheat. He gradually gained conviction that Doc had really played him to the sweet extent of $20,000.00, and would have had another $20,000.00 had not Short Shaving risked his parole and courted danger by informing Capone of Doc's racket.

Was Capone grateful? Shaving continued to deny that he ever received anything from Capone, but authentic and unquestionably reliable information induces us to believe that Shaving received the comfortable sum of $20,000.00 for his daring visit to Capone!

Doc, of course, was shrewd enough to suspicion Capone had been in touch with Shaving. He was careful enough, too, to avoid Shaving, and eventually absolutely ignored him.

But Capone was not through. He had not had enough! Nor was Doc to be outwitted by an ordinary stenographer! He would show them! He would get that other $40,000.00 -- or die attempting it!

And, fool like, he continued to write the phoney letters to Capone; continued to pretend they were from "Ruth", and went so far as to include in them reference to "convicts who tell you Bob is not your friend, but only a fake!"

Doc, indeed, was a character. A more confirmed paranoid never lived!
Yet, in his greed and anxiety to amass a huge fortune -- part of which was then in a safety deposit box outside the institution -- he failed to use discretion. He pitched head first into an idea that actually convinced Capone, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Doc had got him. Doc, discovering this too late, had no alibi!

It resulted in disaster .... we do all deceptions. Believing everyone now knew of his fraudulent racket, Doc dared not ask anyone to type the "Ruth" letters. He could not type himself. There was one alternative -- to write them with pen and ink! He would have presented them thus in the beginning were it not that he feared his handwriting was familiar to Capone, and would be recognized immediately.

Nevertheless, he wrote two -- two quite similar to the others, incorporating the same erotic vows and declarations of undying love! Those Capone admitted, looked genuine; but their contents caused him to be suspicious, because "Ruth" dwelt too much on the loss of his love ... and he had not told her in the letters he wrote her (which Doc pretended to have mailed through Chicago!t) that he had ceased to love her!

Capone, the genius who amassed millions ... the man who regarded the penitentiary as a haven of safety; ... the cunning, shrewd and artful Capone being tricked in a racket that resulted in his writing endearing letters to a woman who did not exist!

His vanity was offended. He could not endure this longer. Every inmate in the institution would learn of it. He must do something! Anything! Or lose his reason.

"Tell that guy Shavings I want to see him. And I want take no for an answer," he tells Thorpe one morning.

Thorpe informs Shavings. Shavings regrets that he cannot comply, if he must meet Capone at the hospital. On the yard would be O. K. Yes, but you go to stockade at one -- Al goes at 2:30. All right, I'll make a pass to the hospital for 2:30, and you can meet him on the yard.

So they meet again. And after rehashing Doc's entire racket Capone promises Shavings anything he wants.

"I don't want anything you have, Al," Shavings answers. "I wanted that two hundred because my mother was sick. I don't want that"

"... Thanks, anyhow!"
"But Kid, you've done more for me than anyone in here. You have, and that's no kidding! You can have any damned thing you ask for. You saved me at least fifty grand. Seventy-five grand's as far as I was going to go before I gave up Doc's plan. I kept putting it off and putting it off. I actually believed him, to tell the truth. It ain't the thirty-five grand I done paid -- that's nothing! It's realizing that he took me for a chump. And now he tells me the days are set for July 1st."

"Yeah? He's going out on June 20th, isn't he?" Shaving reminds Capone.

"Nice, ain't he?" Capone smiles.

"Too wise, if you ask me, Al."

"Well, lil, that's how it goes. The better you treat a guy... the less he appreciates it. Here I've taken care of his wife and kids -- his two kids in the last six months, and --"

"What kids?" Shavings asks, astonished.

"Doc's. Two of them died, you know."

Shavings cannot control the laughter that robs him. He slaps Capone on the thigh. "Doc didn't have any kids! He isn't even married!"

Capone sits upright. Another shock! Shavings swipes that he should not have spoken. Well, it's done now.

"You giving me the straight?"

"Nothing else, Al. I know his family history like a book. I've seen it time and again."

"But he showed me telegrams from his wife, saying they had died, and I sent $2000.00 each time!"

"It's no use, Al. He just took you for a ride. An expensive one, too. I see now why he wanted me to stay away from you."

"Do something for me, Kid. Name your price! Nothing's too much for I'm indebted to you now more than words can express. Get me his record. Bring it to me, or send it to me. And I want to see if there's any telegrams in his jacket, from his wife."

"That's a big order, Al. But I can tell you now -- no! I file them. If he showed you a typewritten telegram, he faked it himself. We keep the originals in the jackets and send copies to the inmates. None
came for him about kids dying. There is one or two from some party down-
town here -- about everything being received C. P. That must refer to the 

money you've been giving him for Ruth, and he's sending to someone here
to cut in bank. Well, to convince you, however, I'll bring you the tele-
gram that are there. What else do you want?

"I want to see a copy of his record -- criminal record."

"C. P. I better be skiping now. Later in life, I'll call

to the hospital to see if I'm there. You'll hear about to seem you again,

and finger to super than hell."

"Wait a bit and" says his voice with gradual rise. "I can

you something. You don't want to take it, what're you going to do when

you get out one here? Got a job?"

"Ah, if it's one of the jobs you've been promising there other

guys that have left, I'm not interested. I never try, any of you dis-

apointed they are to learn it is only a promise."

"But these guys aren't like you, Shavings... They've not

done what you've done for me. They've not got the education you have.
You'd be helpful in one of my offices. See, I ain't what people think... just a

garment. I have interests in stock and mining houses, stock

companies, hotels, syndicates and all this. I own the million dollar

hialeah race track. Also a big interest in the one in Chicago. I can give

you a job there paying $25,00 a day. Summer in Chicago, winter in Miami.

That's not bad money these days."

"Sounds interesting," Shavings admits, "but improbable."

"Why?"

"Because I don't want anything. I never get the two hundred,

and if what I done wasn't worth it, then nothing else is. You promised,

then the bird that's supposed to take care of the promise uses his judgment

about it, and either keeps it or sends it to someone he knows. All you

can do for me, Al, is remember me... Remember what I've done for you.

That's enough. If you had told your brother to send that two hundred,

I'd have had it. Since you didn't, C. P."
"Hell, I'll do that!" Capone protests.

"Oh, no you won't! You'll have plenty else to talk about and think of. You'll see plenty new faces when I'm gone. Then you go to ---" Shaving halts. Almost! he condemns himself! Almost told him! And if he knew he'd write about it; and if he wrote, Washington would investigate and learn where he got his information!

"What were you going to say?" Capone asks, a strange catch in his voice.

"When you go to Doc, don't tell him what I told you," Shavings quickly allibis.

Capone is not convinced, but being no mind reader 's unable to learn what Shavings was about to say.

He wondered, afterwards, if Capone had paid Shavings the two hundred dollars he was promised, would Shavings have been grateful enough at that time to have posted him? Or, was Shavings hesitancy in then informing Capone of the impending transfer due to fear of the consequence, because of Capone's inability to respect one confidence?

Shavings, it need not be explained, produced the desired telegram and record for Capone. True enough, there were no telegrams notifying Doc of his children's demise.

"And now," Capone reads back the message, "tell Shavings I got to have a copy of Doc's handwriting. Any piece of paper at all will do. It must be Doc's writing, though."

Shavings did not then know, but learned later, that Doc's "Ruth" letters were losing their power to convince. And Capone, when informed that there was no available writing of Doc's, demanded that the same be obtained AT ANY COST!

Every department in the institution was called upon, by Shavings, with the request that an interview slip with Doc's writing be found. There was not one procurable! Doc, it seemed, was careful with his writing!
Weeks passed without an opportunity to see Capone himself.  

Meanwhile, Doc was bombarding Capone with "Mr. Cozy" letters -- written to himself, with pen and ink, ON INDEX CARDS!  

You ask: "How could Capone be so dumb" to not be, doc, not only by answering: He is naturally, inherently dumb. Ammunition --- not brains --- acquired for him the power he held in the outside world. And money --- not brains --- retained it for him in the penitentiary!  

Believing the tall yarn Joe assiduously spun, Capone, clutching at every straw of hope that drifted beside him as he clawed deeper and deeper into the years of imprisonment and solitude ahead, was not, in our opinion, committing a surprising mistake. Considering his poor judgment, his lack of perspective and inability to analyze character, he did only what anyone else of his propensities would do.  

He became desperate. He was not content with committing the many violations of the rules . . . he went further! He dragged others deeper into the mire of crime and disrespect for law and order. He determined to have Doc's writing . . . a sample of it to compare with the letters Doc was foisting upon him! Regardless of whose honor was trampled in the dust of his desire to satisfy his criminal nature, the handwriting MUST BE OBTAINED! He was not completely convinced Doc was "bleeding" him! He was not, yet, sensible enough to realize that a dracula, with a lust for money, was sapping the happiness still left in his heart!  

A sample of Doc's handwriting -- AT ANY COST!  

Shavings was at his wits end. He knew not where to get it.  

Doc was too cautious, and since no one associated with him he could not be inveigled to write anything which could be carried away. Berg, long since gone, might have obtained it easily.  

Capone was not satisfied with this failure.  

"He writes letters, doesn't he?" he asked Shavings. Two weeks before Doc was to be discharged.  

"Yes, but I wouldn't be able to get one of them."  

"Why not?" Capone demands.
"The fellow that collects the mail in the basement is a friend of Doc's. That is, he speaks to him. The fellow who lists his letters on the correspondence sheet is asked every time Doc writes a letter: 'Did it go out?' What can I do with them, if they'd later tell Doc they gave no, for you, one of his letters?"

"Tell 'em I'll pay 'em what they want!"

"They're not that kind. They have money."

"They might do it as a favor for you," Capone suggests.

"They might. But they absolutely won't do it if they know it's for you. They are afraid." Shavings argues.

"Buddy, if you want to do something for me, like you did before, you'll get that letter. If you don't --"

"Is that a threat?" asks Shavings amusingly.

Capone is lost in deep reflection.

Shavings wonders just what that unfinished sentence means. Does it convey an admonition? Veiled as it is, Shavings is uncertain.

He is no longer the indifferent, reliable and trustworthy secretary he was six months ago. Capone has him in an octopus grip. . . There is no release unless he holds out a sample of Doc's handwriting. Then the tentacles might relax, and he may find himself free from worry and despair.

"Get Capone the next letter Doc writes," Shavings informs one of the mail office inmates. "He must have it!"

"What's up?" asks the man in a position to get the letter.

"Doc wrote a rap against you and Capone. Capone wants to prove it's Doc's handwriting." Shavings is a clever liar.

"I never did like that rat," the mail office inmate answers, his ire now aroused against Doc.

The letter, therefore, is promised. It is not immediately produced due to the unforeseen illness of the inmate relied upon to "get" the letter the morning after Doc deposited it in the mailbox. A substitute, of course, is not approached.

So what apparently is the last opportunity to get the desired handwriting is lost!
Doc has one more letter permissible under the privilege granted all inmates. It is Tuesday evening. Doc is to be discharged in the morning. Shavings has been passing up and down before Doc's stall, wondering if and wishing he will write that final letter. The hours pass... Doc reads a book. Fourteen hours from now Doc will be free...!

Thirteen hours... He still reads.

Twelve hours! It is now 9:00 P.M. At 10:00 P.M. all must retire! The letter that must be delivered to Capone is not being written. Doc is preparing to retire! Then, as if receiving a telepathic message from Shavings, an urge... a command, almost... Doc sits down and writes. He destroys the letter before it is completed!

Again he begins a letter. He finishes it as the 9:45 signal, to prepare for bed, is sounded! Indolently walking to the mail box, unaware that his every movement is carefully and breathlessly watched, Doc drops the letter for posting. He returns to his stall and creeps into bed.

In less than twelve hours he will be a free man!

Yet, in less than twelve hours much can happen. He has been expecting it daily... Hourly! Capone will not let him get by with that racket! Never! He dreads the darkness that will soon descend on the basement... the night of horror that it brings along!

$35,000.00! Not so bad, he muses. If he can only get out alive! And enjoy it! Mexico? Maybe. Then there's Europe, too! Some place where he'll never find me. Well, I can stay awake tonight... Aint no use taking any chance on the last night!

The letter, of course, is stolen the next morning after it reaches the mail office and posted on the correspondence book. In that way, it is explained to Shavings, there's no come-back.

The letter is immediately delivered to Capone. Doc, meanwhile, has passed to the front on his way out. The letter, later, is turned over to John Capone. What it contained remains a mystery to us. We were not able to creep between its folded pages.

"Just as I thought! Same handwriting. That louse! Good thing I didn't have this before he left. He'd never have left!"
Doc has not as yet left. He has been closeted with the warden an hour and a half! An usual procedure, all later agree!

And all wonder: What did he say? Did he trade his freedom for all he knew about Capone and every man on his pay roll? For after all, we remember, he had never been punished for his misdemeanors and connections. Inmate Sellers, we argue, rather than divulge from where he had received the $50,000 bill he was caught with, after being dressed out and ready to step out the front gate, Christmas week 1933, was led back into the institution, forfeited his Good Time, and defied all efforts of the officials to force him to incriminate others, including the donor of the $50,000 bill!

Doc, we know, had secreted on his person not less than ten fifty dollar bills. He dared not trust these to be posted since there would be no opportunity for him to complain if they were not. Since the Sellers' incident every discharged inmate is thoroughly and shamefully examined before he puts on his "going out" clothes -- which, too, are minutely examined.

Doc's dream... his life-long dream at last realized! A shining new Buick, a chauffeur at the wheel, and a woman reclining in the rear, spacious, beautifully upholstered seat, await Doc as he casts off his number, resumes a new name, and leaves the penitentiary grounds.
"An hour and twenty-five minutes! Boy, what he must have told! I'll bet he had Al deep in the grudge, too. Heh, heh, I bet!" He said he'd give his left arm to know what Doc told the warden. You'd imagine with all the connections he's got he could find out, wouldn't you? "But that's the one thing they're going to guard -- that statement Doc made. I heard a D. J. ran from twenty to one in there, and a stenographer took it down as they talked."

"Did you?"

We are eavesdropping on Pogany and Sundance, as they discuss the impending and dreaded investigation, the unquestionable removal of Hackett's, and the incorporation of other names in the list of witnesses. Glen and despair are apparent, blight their spirits. Every man who ever had the least thing to do with Capone is unavowed and ready to scream when approached, feeling it is a call to the warden's office.

Capone, King Midas himself, is bereft of every vestige of life. He sits alone... absolutely and completely alone! He suffers a solitude of regret, berating a brain that he boasted was imperial. He knows not what it means to be forlorn, wretched, hopeless! That poor junky, he condemns himself! The man he treated like a son... the man to whom he confided his innermost and sacred secrets... screaming!moaning! To protect himself.

And all the money he got... ...

Hell, I should have listened to someone who knew! That guy in the Record Office...

By God! That's it! He can get that statement. Then I'll know just what's what!

Capone snaps out of his stupor. He calls the rangeran. The rangeran bends an ear to Capone's whispering.

"O. K., Al. You say his name is Short Shaving? In the basement? All right, I'll get word to him. You want it tonight on the yard, is that it? O. K."

The rangeran walks away. Capone returns to his reveries.
delivered. "I can't get a copy of Doc's statement because it's too closely guarded."

"I didn't gotta have it before you leave. Tonight on the yard, he wants it."

"Sorry," Shavings apologizes. "I'm under suspicion now. I don't go to lose my parole for Capone or anyone else. I've done enough, and I ask nothing in return."

"Say, Mr. Shitt, Shavings. To know how much you got!"

"You know more than I do, then," Shavings replies.

"You better see him, then. We'll be waiting for you." Capone stalks Capone near the tennis courts.

"Will you get it?" Capone asks, anxiety betraying the strain he labored under.

"Impossible, all! In the first place, it's not in your jacket."

"In the second place, the file clerk's miss. I can't do it!"

"No, if you do, you do that statement . . . I" Capone leaves

"It's just a promise of gratitude . . . of riches.

"If I can't I still?" Shavings promises.

"If you do, you've nothing to worry about the rest of your life. You'll be sittin' pretty!"

Shavings answers the grandiose promise of remuneration.

"Doc, don't let's play, to make an attempt to get the statement. And to learn, later, that he DID GET THE STATEMENT. But let us see what he has to me, to Capone . . . ."

"How much did he say? Did you see it?"

"No," Shavings answers. "But another guy in the office heard the file clerk say it was 50 pages, double spaced. Questions and answers."

"That lousy . . . I"

"All, it makes a guy sore the way you let him get by with what he did! Even after I warned you what he was doing! And you're supposed to get out July 2nd! July 2nd Doc'll be in South America. And you'll be here!"
"Take it from me, Buddy. If he goes to the jungles of Africa... If he goes to the North Pole -- I'll get him! I'll get him! Maybe I won't myself, but he'll know who it is when the time comes. He can't go no place in this world that I can't find him. And when I do... I ain't gonna be here all the time, you know. And if I don't have the pleasure of putting my hands around his neck, like that" (Capone makes a gesture as if he were strangling someone) "the guy that will will get as much pleasure out of it as I would!"

"He'll be dead before you ever see freedom again," unwisely informs Shaving.

"Why?" Capone excitedly asks.

"You ain't out yet!"

"No," objected. "I ain't. And here I thought even until the last moment that maybe -- you know how it is, how you hope? -- maybe after all he might have been on the level about that judge, and you were wrong. Then I got that letter though, and saw that handwriting, and some of the things he said in it, I know then it was a frame-up. Can you beat that? A guy I'd stake my life on... No-timin' no after all I done for him!"

"He's just a little more clever than you, Al. This prison -- every prison -- is filled with men who have but one thought when they're backed against the wall: Themselves! Every man for himself, the Hell with the others. Even you... No, I'm not trying to be smart, Al... even you sacrifice your best friend when the critical moment arrives. I've seen it. I've read it on the reports. I've been amazed at it... at what one friend will do to another and for another. Nothing for him, when he needs him most. Everything to him, if he can gain anything by so doing.

"Take that guy Cowboy. Perla paid me $50.00 a month to write his letters. Love letters and business letters. I couldn't have it sent in, so had it sent to Cowboy. He tries to blend Perla's brother for two grand, and keeps my money in the bargain. That's the kind of life a guy meets here!

"There's only one human being in this joint -- a guy that's been through the mill and found it doesn't pay. It's made a real guy of him. That's the one friend in all I know here... for whom I would..."
sacrifice my parole and everything else! You don't often meet a guy like that! When you do, cling to him like a drowning man to a raft!"

"You must know, kid," Al opines, "No wonder you steered clear of me."

"For all you have, Al... For all you own, and all you can do and get... I wouldn't trade places with you. I wouldn't give one year of my life for one year of yours!... All you know is worry, fear, misery, a desolate solitude which no one but yourself can understand. You're maker of your own destiny. You created your own world, and the people you've put in it are human snakes and rats and leeches who suck your blood and leave you pale and shaken. I know! I've been around a lot. Travelled, I wanted experience. I wanted it in the depths as I had known it in the heights. Only in that way do we know what life really is.

"And Al, believe it or not, I wouldn't sell my memories for all your wealth. They're too precious."

"You're sort of a philosopher, or what is you call it?"

"Dreamer, maybe. Philosopher, if you want to call it that. But whatever it is, money can't buy it. That I've done for you I check off to friendship. If I took money for it then would erase the value of the favor from my memory. Thin's done for the sake of friendship never fade nor can they be erased."

"Buddy, you're the tonic I need right now. If I had met you or other guys like you in here, instead of the parasites that hang on, maybe I would have been lots better off."

Al is really sincere in his statement. (He confides, later, that had he to do it over again the suffering and anguish he knew would have been avoided.)

"There's no question about it. You would have been. Now, all you know and will know, until you're free, is repentance. And the man in prison who worries and grieves is really making his time."

"Do you think I'll go to Alcatraz?" Capone asks, attempting to take advantage of Shavings present attitude.

"Yes," Shavings admits, "I know you will!"

"You soft sap is extremely upset. "How do you know?"

"How do you know anything around here?" Shavings declares.
"Listen, and this is from the shoulder, Kid. You get me a copy of the letter that tells that, and get me a copy of Doc's statement, and tomorrow... today, if you want to... I'll have ten grand sent to your mother. "O.K. that?"

Shawings is not interested. He is gazing at a series of rings and circles he is drawing with a small stick, in the sand. He doesn't look up nor even indicate he has heard.

"$50,000.00 couldn't buy a favor if I didn't want to do it. If I do anything, as I said, it is out of friendship. I know, of course, once I'm gone from here I've forgotten. You won't remember anything but disappointments. You'll remember Doc, for you hate him, now. You won't remember the men who risked suffering for you... Bishop and the others. That's the way of your world. You can't do a thing to remedy it."

"But I want to do something for you!" Capone insists.

"All right. That original $200.00. I'll keep it for a souvenir."

"I'll eat it. You like to rub it in, don't you, Kid?" Capone pretends he is pleased.

"I can't, Al," Shawings protests.

"All right. Guess you do, after what you've said. I'll have it sent to you so you'll get it when you get home. On the straight, now! I'll 'send' it personally!"

"Right! And between now and the time I leave you can have--if you want from the office. If I can't get you the original statement, I'll get a copy--if I have to set fire to the office to get it!"
As desert Capone for a few days since nothing but a pronounced morbidity seems to dwell with him. He sees, in fact, obsessed with the idea that he can force Doe to retract his statement. Silly of course, but once cannot prevent thoughts from developing into hopes. This reminds us that Shavings has promised to get Doe's statement, and also a copy of the letter informing Capone was to go to Alcatraz. Being curious we hang on to Shavings' night and day.

After an uneventful week has passed we conclude Shavings has either clandestinely delivered the statement to Capone, or could not get it. In any event, we hear no more about it. Rumors circulate that several pages of Doc's statement are missing. These rumors cannot be verified as Shavings spends all his leisure time with a Tennessee desperado. The friendship that has been progressing for sometime has only recently created comment. "Tennessee" seems to act as Capone's assigned bodyguard for Shavings.

The night before Shavings is discharged Capone sends for him for a final conversation. "Tennessee" stands in the background, his eyes glued on Shavings. Does he suspicion foul play? Suspicion Shavings is being put on the spot? Or, is he party to suspected foul play? One never knows...

A prison is a breeding place of intrigues and false friendships. Ones most dangerous enemy occasionally develops into ones dearest friend. And vice versa.

Shavings and Capone, we observe, are engaged in an earnest conversation. It seems Capone is instructing Shavings what to do after his release. They clasp hands... Capone's big, rough hand enclosing Shavings small, smooth one. Their eyes seem floating in liquid. We are surprised! Is Capone really sentimental?

The conversation — the only one Capone held sacred — is never repeated! Whatever was said between them shall always remain a mystery. The bell summoning men in from stockade that evening rings unusually early. We watch Capone and Shavings as they become lost in the crowd of convicts trudging to their cells.

At times we are apprehensive. Again, certain that no harm is to befall him. And the night passes into the limbo of the empty past.
Then comes the narrow. Nothing is said about how, but as for
is to become of Capone?

Capone is feared. He was fear in prison - 2 years ... is not
whom he gave without reserve... He knew he would bear how to control
his thoughts, desires and fears, if such -- even.

Capone is obsolete. The world has passed... come on... in a way he has no other son... the idea he tried and the world the friendship's sake (or we expected to believe... we sacrificed in him... our life to warn Capone of the fraud he was perpetrating, is gone -- false)

Capone is grieved. Grieved because he had for him believed the story of "Ruth" and the judge, and the promise of parole -- absolution and gone!

Capone is resentful... miament because is not. He is dead. He will has blinded him to the violations he has admitted, and prepared it for Alcatraz.

Capone is determined... determined that if it... he went... his being sent to Alcatraz Island -- the devil's island of the United States -- he will force his way to freedom in time! He is powerful... who commands an army and the army obeys! Decision is cut... eternal... eternal! It will be a signal for a simultaneous mutiny within the walls, not to be try than wish he had... .

The years stretch ahead... each day a year of waiting.
The Supreme Court's decision threatens to be discouraging... if so, will turn thumbs down when asked to decide if his confinement is illegal. For it is not! It means, then, he must serve his time. He can hope for no legal release before January 19, 1935!

The chances, 99 against 1, are that he shall lose Good time. He cannot, with his arrogant attitude, his avariciousness and uncontrollable Latin temper, serve that time among the nation's most desperate criminals without brawls and a murder or two.

Participation in a wholesale attempt to escape, if unsuccessful, and he should live, would mean release May 5, 1942!

To Capone that is Eternity!
Above all, Capone is still Capone. There is no other like him. He never was another like him. There can never be another like him! He is unique. . . infrared, . . . conspicuous to the public's eye as the sun in the sky. . . . and so long as Capone lives the original Public Enemy No. 1 -- the Capone of the Sen. -- shall live! The man whose power was gained by murder, murder, by murder, gave a corps of friends and foes . . . the so for the war shall always be -- in Illinois.

Capone is irrepressible. He shows the agony of true grief for his crime. Yes, he does. After all, he is human . . . as human as you or I. We are subject to it. It is foolish to deny it. He not only droops it, but almost, expects it. It shall come to pass, as known. It passes . . . his soul . . . the world. It will come to pass. He will be a slave at the hands of a daily rising tide. It will pass. They return him safe, I am truly sorry to express. Capone's nerves are sick of a cruel and cruelly grudging agent of his war is broken. He utilizes it. . . . he . . . he . . . . worship the man, I am sick of it, but God the use of all his power and he has increased. His goodly prayer, for he prays. . . . and for the sake. . . . its sake.

It is not a lies that this man, Capone, continues to grow. He is not a man. It is not that he forgets ahead and onward to our Front in the war. . . . and it cannot be contradicted that he has successfully maintained actual wardship of the Atlanta Federal Prison, since its incarceration there!

What shall the end be?

There are two ends for Capone. If he is not killed he will crucify himself! Yes, crucify himself.

He shall now attempt to establish our well-founded predictions.

It is the evening of August 15th. Capone is on stockade. He walks and talks with Joe McCann, a powerfully built Irishman -- one of his favorite bodyguards. McCann, like Doc, has a personal racket which he plays on Capone. Al believes that the woman in town (McCann's sister) is what McCann represents her to be -- his wife. McCann's wife deserted him years ago.
The past ten years of his life have been spent in jails and penitentiaries. All petty thieves and rapists, the "life" acts as banker in connection with Capone's pay-offs. That is, six at all times in possession of not less than $500.00. Each month $500.00 of it she turns over to a guard -- for delivery within the walls of the pen. "In case of emergency" she retains the remaining $2000.00. What that "emergency" might be we cannot guess.

McCann, trusted implicitly by Capone, induced Capone to consent to paying $500.00 to an "attorney" to re-open his (McCann's) case. The $500 is presented to Capone's "wife," Capone, so it understood, will not give unless he receives something in return. So pays McCann $500.00 a month. Thats a bodyguard's salary. Naturally, if McCann asked for $500.00 outright, he would be refused. So what life to get it. He is to get $500.00 more when the "attorney" informs the "life" that it will cost that much to bring the proceeding attorney over to McCann's side.

And this is not an unusual illustration of how Capone is fleeced -- by his supposed friends! But fleeced he is, no matter which way he turns.

"Didja ever hear from Doc, Al?" McCann inquires.

"That rat'll never write me. He's buried himself, Ed Johnson says. He went to New Orleans and got some private kicks on his raid. He gave the clip. The horse told me before he left he was going to St. Louis. Didn't even take the ten bucks they gave each cop when he leaves. Didn't need it, no doubt!"

"You know, don't you, Al, he's the one caused that investigation of Dr. Reule?"

"Capone asks.

"Just what did he get you for, Al? I heard plenty rumors, of course, but how much?"

"Thirty-five grand," Capone replies indifferently. McCann whistles. "That a fact?" he gasps. "The rat. He can't get by with it. I don't mind the money, Joe. I got it! But I was thinking he was on the level. On the up and up, you know. And he lets me down like this! Squeals his rotten head off to
the warden and a D. J. the day before, out. That's the same old D. J.

"Well, this is a small world," says Nelson. "I didn't think you guys were following me in and Nelson tells me to stay away. Why I told him if he pointed that club at me again I'd take him to the

Remember that? Truth 'to get a bar on his shoulders... and in Captain Head's flanker. No want, doc.

"Well, Wronc gives me the code: "Out. You're on for you out there, Nelson. Better watch your step."

"Yeah!" Nelson says, "I don't love you too much, either." "So, get out!"

Nelson says the bigger he space that separates him from the club he still like it... that the world and big enough for two! Doc.

"Now, Joe, here's the deal. That guy in the pocket coat, tells me I'm going to Alcatraz. Let's get friends in the attorney general's office. That's how he knows. And Nelson'll be at Alcatraz. You follow him! He'll find out, Joe, the world ain't so big after all. OUT! COME IN! OUT! See?"

"I get you, al. You mean... . . ."

"I mean one thing! Doc nor no one else can get by with anything like that on me. As for falling for a confidence game! Boy, then I think of it I can go wild! What do these sons think of me when they hear about things? Laugh behind my back, of course. I don't blame them. Any young who'd fall for a gag like that ought to be laughed at. But if it's the last thing I do, Doc will pay! I'll torture him until he can't beg for mercy!"

The rat!

So Capone, you see, bragging and boasting, is paying him up to doom!

Revenge... It's in the heart of every criminal. In the mind of every prisoner! Some seek and find it. Others forget. And to forget is easy after one has been released from confinement.
During the past two weeks Capone has been unusually quiet. Occasionally some inmate would step close to him on the yard or in the Free Shop, whisper something mysterious, and then go on. Plans. Schemes. We know not what is coming! Yet, something is brewing... Something dreadful is going to happen. The most dangerous inmates are confined together and permitted on outdoors in the evenings. The number of capable guards has been increased. Capone's bodyguards have increased too. They never permit him out of their sight.

But when we look we see groups whispering. The officials are dissatisfied. They know, through their steelers and lenses, that there is sufficient guns and ammunition concealed under the hair to furnish an arsenal. They know it continues to come in... and no helper to prevent it! To find it! That is it --- to find it and confiscate it before too late.

August 15th. Nothing stirring.

August 16th. The weirdness increases, but the day is uneventful.

August 17th. We are forcing the noon meal in the Dining Hall. For some strange reason we find it unpalatable. Just can't swallow a thing! The indescribable silence hanging over the heads of the men make it hard to keep still, so anxious are we for the bell to dismiss us.

Then, so loud that it is deafening... so rumous that it makes us tremble... so frightening that it leaves us white and pale, we are apprised, in surprised whispers and shouts, that the transfer from the Lewisburg Penitentiary has arrived.

We hear them cursing, swearing, fighting! They hurl invectives and obscene, unprintable vituperations at the guards, the institution and the government. They use their bare hands to remove the bloody pieces shells from
their feet and hurl them at the walls, chairs and windows. They are rebellious, boisterous, lunatic.

To prevent our joining in the demonstration the doors to the Dining Hall are quickly closed. The noise continues to reach us. We seek to catch the evil influence created by the uncontrollable newcomers, but are not permitted to leave the Dining Hall until everyone of them is placed in the Isolation Building. Reaching there they continue voicing their displeasure at being transferred and on the way to Alcatraz.

The day is fraught with omens of ill portent.

Horrors circulate freely. They generally presage serious forebodings. They do, in this instance, verify our suspicions. A break is imminent.

A concerted attack on the East Gate!

When? When?

Tomorrow...tomorrow at evening stockade! Everything's ripe now. When the guard closes the police whistle it shall be the incentive for every man's dash to his don or freedom!

and we hear: 5:30 P. M., tomorrow, on stockade! On stockade tomorrow evening. 5:30! Tomorrow! Yeah, 5:30! Faah! Yeah...I'll be under the Parole Tree...No, Hell. I'm not going! You are? Who's leading it? He is! Where can I get a gun? Sure, I'm in on anything, Brother! What the Hell, we all get punished so we just as well have the fun. Yeah, that's right --- dance and pay the piper! You said it, they sure will dance when them machine gun pellets bounce around their feet! Then Tommys can talk, too! I'll say! I ain't coming out, Buddy. Not me! Uspum! Da Hell wit' Capone. He aint never goin' muddin'. Why should I lose my Good Time for him? You'll probably find him packed like a sardine in da middle of da crowd when dey get goin'. He aint gonna be up front, I can betcha dat!
The noise and racket of the night continues throughout the day. They hear of the proposal attempt to "break". Pop! Pop! Pop!

Lights... Int... POP! So unlike the minds and nerves of those on the verge of freedom or death. Radios are listened to without aural simulation. Cigars, poker, cards... These games are forsaken to light. For tomorrow... Tomorrow!

Ten o'Clock. Lights out! There are no cat-calls. No response for the guards. No back-lying talk and cursing of fellow prisoners — the continuing slumber of a few. But once in a while heard the most repeated phrase: "Well, that's another day!"

Midnight. Charge of guards. They're are still awake.

Cigarettes. Pipes. No words are spoken. The guards count.

Ten o'clock. The lights are extinguished.

Two A.M. Peace. Quiet. Occasional snores in the distance.

What's this — footstep? Stopping in front of Capone's cell! Barely hear the raucous click; the lever back. Two, three, five men in uniforms! Guards? Who! Get a flashlight playing it on Capone! Yes, he's getting up! The guards are packing guns. Look! Sub-machine! Capone's getting dressed. By God! they put iron on 'Em! Takin' 'Em out now!

Look! Two in front, three behind. What the hell — — — "Kidnapped!" a fellow asks.

We don't know. Inmates could have smuggled uniforms from the Tailor Shop. Maybe there's going to be an execution in the yard... stand him against the wall and no him down! We wonder...

Then our wonder becomes curiosity. For over the grapevine comes the message that Golson's been yanked out of bed, dressed and bracelets put on him! Who? Yeah? Him too! We gasp as other names are relayed to us. We can't believe it! They're taking them out one by one... Operating... secretly and in the dark... One can't even hear the shuffling feet...
Follow?  How we wish we could follow! Follow them to wherever they are going at this hour of the morning... This dark, dreary hour before dawn! Dawn... The dawn of Capone's new home --- Alcatraz!

There goes the engine's highball! Blow, Old Boy, blow! We'll be riding you again some day... But not as forlorn as the guest aboard who travels at your signal... Who buries his shattered hopes beneath a smiling face.

And Capone is gone!

Gone, with forty-two other desperate --- but not pampered --- convicts, to Devil's Island... the connection-proof prison in San Francisco Bay. But Atlanta Penitentiary is supposed to be "connection-proof", is it not?

And out it?

And Capone, we know, dreading Alcatraz as he does, knows as well as you and I now know, that he'll get his chicken, cheese, steaks, pie, and other contraband. He knows he'll have the same protection as he had in Atlanta.

Only... only he is afraid! Afraid, that's all!

For the hand of Lady Luck is tired of holding him. Fate, sinister and cruel, shall take him from her as one would candy from a child. Then discard him to an end parallel to the lines he had written to the lives of others. For three months he --- as well as other inmates there --- are to be deprived of all contact with the outside world. Not a letter may be sent; not a letter received! Not a visit! Complete and severe isolation from the outside world, except for the contact with the guards.

Has Capone's three months denial of all the things he wanted --- and notwithstanding the rules and regulations in the Atlanta Penitentiary, GOTTEN... been as genuine as the public and officials believe? We'll never know unless and until someone is released from this Island of the Damned.
TO:  Director
    Mr. Nathan
    Mr. Tolson
    Mr. Edwards
    Mr. Quinn
    Mr. Tamm
    Division Three

Files Section
Personnel Files
Mechanical Section
Chief Clerk's Office

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Chambers  Mr. Rosen
Mr. Emrich  Mr. Smith
Mr. Foxworth  Mr. Soucy
Mr. Hood  Mr. Spear
Mr. Johnson  Mr. Vincent
Mr. Lindquis

Typos, room 45
Miss McCarthy
Room

Correct
Re-write
Re-date
Send me
Send file
Please return

Do this up to date

Emrich
Supervisor.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM DIVISION #1 & DIVISION #2.

1936.

TO

Files Section
Mechanical Section
Chief Clerk's Office
Identification Division
Statistical Section
Technical Laboratory
Division Three

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Edwards

Mr. Chambers
Mr. Emrich
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Hood
Mr. Johnson
Mr. Lindquist

Mrs. Fisher
Typists, Room 4250
Stenographers, Room
M
Correct

Re-write
Re-date
Send file
Note and return
Search, serialize and return.

Send proper file on these -
while in office of origin

E. F. Emrich
SUPERVISOR
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EDWARDS.

Re: Alphonse Capone, with aliases, et al.; Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia.

Reference is made to the Director's Memorandum dated May 27, 1936 transmitting photostatic copies of two hundred and forty-four pages of the typewritten "Biography of Al Capone's Life in Atlanta Penitentiary", together with a photostatic copy of a typewritten letter addressed to Real Detective Story Magazine, dated April 29, 1935, and signed "F. Barrett"; a photostatic copy of a typewritten letter addressed to Mr. R. W. Mickam, dated May 10, 1935, and signed "F. Barrett"; and numerous photostatic copies of newspaper clippings regarding Al Capone; prisoners' photographs, and prison records of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

As requested the typewriting appearing on the photostatic copies of the "Biography of Al Capone's Life in Atlanta Penitentiary" was compared with the typewriting on the photostatic copies of the letters from F. Barrett to Real Detective Story Magazine and Mr. R. W. Mickam and the examiner finds that these three specimens were written on the same typewriter which is a Royal equipped with Elite type. The typewriting on none of the other specimens submitted is similar to the typewriting in the Biography or on the letters signed "F. Barrett".

The specimens submitted will be retained in the Laboratory's file for use in any subsequent examinations which may be desired.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

RECORDED & INDEXED
JUN 25 1936
Special Agent in Charge,  
Washington, D. C. 

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with aliases, et al.,  
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Confused  
Hand Out of the U. S. Penitentiary,  
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sirs,

Reference is made to your letter dated May 6, 1936, in which you advise that all logical leads in instant case have been exhausted, and request the Bureau's authority to consider the matter closed. You are advised that a thorough review has been instituted in the file of the Bureau, and it is requested that the following investigative action be taken by your office before the matter of closing instant case will be taken into consideration.

It appears that Frank J. Quinan, the party who is suspected as being the author of the manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in Atlanta Penitentiary", by reason of his address at Baltimore, Maryland, together with his duties while incarcerated at Atlanta Penitentiary, and the identification which has previously been made by the Bureau's Technical Laboratory in connection with his handwriting, received his parole from Atlanta Penitentiary during the month of July, 1934, and was thereafter employed in the printing and stationary establishment of his brother, Raymond Quinan, at 217 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland, until March, 1935. Inasmuch as the Technical Laboratory of the Bureau has examined the typewriting specimens appearing in the photostatic copies of the typewritten pages of this manuscript, as well as the typewritten letters addressed to Mr. Nickas of the Real Detective Story Magazine, dated April 29, 1935, and May 10, 1935, and has identified all of these specimens as having been written on the same typewriter, which is a Royal, equipped with Elite type, the Bureau desires that at this time appropriate investigation be conducted at the printing and stationary establishment of Raymond Quinan, for the purpose of obtaining typewriting specimens from any Royal typewriters which he may have on the premises. The Bureau desires it advisable, further, to have Raymond Quinan thoroughly questioned in connection with any knowledge he may have of this matter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.
Record of Telephone Call of Visitor

June 20, 1936.

Time 4:25 P.M.

Name Representative of United Press tele.

Referred to

Details:

Stated he had been unable to locate Col. Gates and he wished to verify a report from the West Coast that a request by A. Capone for parole had been denied. Was informed that any statement from the Bureau would have to come from the Director who was now out of the city.

Caller inquired if the Bureau was the proper place to seek this information. Writer merely suggested he might wish to communicate with the Bureau of prisons.

A.S.

RECORDED 62-3916-39

INDEXED JUN 25 1936
Record of Telephone Call of Visitor

June 20, 1936

3:39 P.M.

Name: Mr. Glynn of the Trans-Radio Service

Details:

Requested that a comment be made on the information that he received that Al Capone was refused a petition for parole. Was advised that the Director is out of the city at the present time and that any comment would have to emanate from Mr. Hoover. Mr. Glynn asked if the writer knew Mr. Hoover's whereabouts. Was advised that the writer had not been advised of the Director's whereabouts. 

rnb
Dear Chief: [67-39/128-36]

May 20, 1936

Seven members of the Al Capone gang syndicate, with three Swedish sailors, who have entered this country illegally and two other hired Italians are disturbing Japanese settlers late at night on phone ring and threatening their lives around Watsoville. I wish this would not lead into any complications in Tokyo, Japan. The gang is trying to cause trouble with Italian settlers in order some we have Al Capone released f. Alcarez prison. This gang calls long distance with
aid of at least two dial phones in some hotel or rooming house in the Middle West, probably Missouri or Indiana, and could be traced in some telephone exchange. They have a family in Des Moines, Ia., who have been forced to help them phone by connections. They have caused considerable trouble ringing up private people from San Francisco to Monterey, including such county seats as San Jose and Santa Cruz. They have used extremely indecent and improper language on phones. They are guilty of abducting the Swedish alien sailors and one Italian.

Yours truly,

Interested Citizens.
April 23rd

Chas. E. Hart
Chief
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
May 27, 1936

KFF:DT
68-39128-37

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DENNIS

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, with co-defendants, et al.
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE U.S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of the typewritten manuscript entitled "The Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", which was delivered to Mr. E. V. Nickel, editor of Real Detective Magazine, New York City, New York, for publication by one F. Barrett of Baltimore, Maryland, whose identity the Bureau is at the present time attempting to establish. There is likewise being transmitted a photostatic copy of two typewritten letters which were also addressed to Mr. Nickel by the party F. Barrett.

It is desired that the Technical Laboratory examine these specimens for the purpose of ascertaining the make of the typewriter used in typing both the manuscript and the letters referred to, and likewise determining whether the typewriting specimens appearing in the manuscript are identical with those in the instant letters. This matter should receive your prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nettam
Mr. Teison
Mr. Vaughn
Chief Clerk
Mr. Cleary
Mr. Caffey
Mr. Edwards
Enclosure (114127)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILER
MAY 27 1936
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Room 5252,
Washington, D. C.

May 20, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al.,
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND
OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sirs:

In compliance with the oral request of Mr. E. F.
Emrich of the Bureau, there are attached hereto two copies
each of letters dated April 29 and May 10, 1935, respectively,
signed by F. Barrett.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
J. M. KEITH,
Special Agent in Charge.
Friday noon, April 28th, 1935, I called on Mr. Mickan with a manuscript entitled "Biography of Al Capone's Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary", and being advised Mr. Mickan was out of the city, and you were not expected back before an hour, I took the liberty to place the manuscript and records and photographs, etc. with the young lady with whom I conversed regarding the possibility of the story's acceptance by Real Detective Story Magazine. At that time I informed her it was compulsory I return to Baltimore before the following day, in order that I may make my parole report in person, and for that reason could not remain, since I was depending chiefly on free transportation home.

In order that you may better comprehend the story I give you a brief outline of its origin. While incarcerated in Atlanta I was secretary to the Record Clerk. In such position I had access to all correspondence and records, and was cognizant of every incident that occurred within the walls, not alone concerning Capone, but confidential matters between the prison and the Department of Justice in Washington. Recognizing my position Capone bid for and obtained my services as his prison secretary, even purchasing and giving to me a typewriter to use in the evenings with which to do his correspondence. Naturally, I was aware of every thought and desire that was born within him. By services, of course, were to be rewarded, but John, his brother, disagreed with Al concerning the lump sum I was to receive at the time I was paroled, and as a consequence I have been the loser.

The story is absolutely authentic. There is no fabrication whatsoever. Insignificant incidents, of course, have been omitted. Otherwise, it gives in detail his daily life, his aspirations and so on. No significant occurrence has been overlooked, since I made it my duty to code all incidents and "kite" them out to a place where I could obtain them upon my release, knowing as I did that John would not consent to Al's wishes so far as remuneration was concerned.

Any question you desire answered I shall be glad to answer. Of course, I am still on parole and as a parolee forbidden to write of the institution, its inmates or officials. To wait until my parole expires may be too late to be of interest to the public since Al is due to go before the Parole Board in September. The article by Hearst (Earlton Collier) left with you is a paid article and a gross fabrication, which the manuscript proves false. The desire to sell this information arises from the fact that employment is out of the question. If it is worth anything to you - I shall be glad to discuss it either personally or by mail.

Very truly yours,

323 N. Fulton Avenue

Barrett
May 10, 1935

Mr. W. T. Vickman
Editor, H L DETECTIVE STORY MAGAZINE
444 Madison Avenue
New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickman:

I trust you have had an opportunity to read the manuscript concerning which I telephoned you yesterday, and also, to examine the records, photographs and other "paraphernalia" accompanying it. I am quite anxious to dispose of this biography, and taking into consideration the fact that Capone is now preparing his application for parole, I do not think a better opportunity - so far as public interest is concerned - will arise. It was necessary I telephoned in order that I might make arrangements regarding an appointment in New York, which, of course, is for the discussion of the sale of the story. I have every confidence in your magazine, and sincerely believe - and have been definitely informed that it would be to the financial advantage of any publisher to run the story as it is. This, of course, is entirely up to the purchaser, he may alter or revise it as he sees fit, excepting, of course, falsifying facts. Such revision of facts would naturally tend to cheapen the authenticity of the biography, and it now is absolutely and entirely true.

So in conclusion I would suggest you inform me as early as you conveniently can just what your opinion is - whether you can or cannot use the material. The question of it's being obtained should be a concern of mine, and being a parolee and not desirous of inflicting unnecessary punishment on myself, I do not fear the consequence of its publication since there is no proof as to how it was conveyed from the institution at Atlanta.

Please be kind enough to write me the early part of the week, for which consideration I thank you.

Very truly yours,

F. Barrett.

323 E. Fulton Avenue.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 5 OF 11

BUFILE: 62-39128
subject  Capone, Alphonse
file number  62-39128
section number  2
serials  41-80
total pages  99
pages released  79
pages withheld  19.6
exemption(s) used  bc b c
Q. LUCAS ASSIGNED ALLEGED GATEWAY MARTIAN

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THIS OFFICE FOR INQUIRY RELATING

PRESS REPORT DEVELOPED

STAGED CAPTURE IN BACK AT ABOUT 9:45 AM WITH SINGLE USA

GEARS ONUHELOWA STILL HAVING HAIR ON AND ALL

REPLY TO Part 6 THAT CAPTURE INFORMED ON HIS DECISION TO

WITH FIVE AND BOTH IMMEDIATELY SEPARATED IN SEATS. THE IN

STAFFER'S GREATEST WOIN AND MARK HALLIN HPF PULLING C"\n
SAN FRANCISCO DECLINES PROSECUTION OF GROUND ATTACK WITH ADMINISTRATION

GAMES IN THE OFFICE DESK WITH DISCOVERED

REMAINING BARGES STAND OFFICE

RECORDS

JUN 26 1949
July 3, 1936

Dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 25, 1936, requesting that this Bureau furnish you information as to whether Al Capone served in either the Army or the Navy during the World War.

Inasmuch as all information contained in the files of this Bureau is, by legislative enactment, confidential and can be divulged only to duly authorized law enforcement officials, I am unable to furnish you the desired advice.

However, it is suggested that this information might be obtainable through an appropriate inquiry directed to Mr. William B. Scarle, Chief, Civilian Personnel Division, War Department, Washington, D.C., and to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Jacksonville
Dept of Criminal Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen: will you please advise me as to whether or not Al Capone, now serving time at Alcatraz was a member of the military or naval forces of U.S. during the World War.

Thank you for your assistance in this question.

Very truly yours

Pinellas Park
Florida
Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer 567

San Francisco, California

June 30, 1936

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: JAMES C. LUCAS

Assault on Government Reservation.

With reference to the assault upon Alphonse Capone by James Lucas, in the Alcatraz Island Penitentiary, there is transmitted herewith, for the information of the Bureau, a newspaper clipping from the San Francisco "Call Bulletin", June 25, 1936, which contains a statement purportedly made by me.

This will advise that the San Francisco "Call Bulletin" is an afternoon newspaper, and is essentially a rewrite paper.

For the further information of the Bureau, this will advise that on June 25, 1936, I left the San Francisco Office early in the morning with other Agents, for monthly firearms practice at Ft. Funston Range, and did not return until the middle of the afternoon. The purported announcement on my part is obviously without foundation and entirely erroneous since I made no announcement to the press whatsoever in connection with this case. The morning newspapers, however, carried stories concerning the incident and quoted U. S. Attorney H. H. McPike in the same language. It is apparent, therefore, that the "Call Bulletin", which is the only San Francisco newspaper which referred to me, possibly wanted to vary its rewriting of the story which appeared in the morning newspapers.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Listerman

Special Agent in Charge
SAN FRANCISCO "CALL BULLETIN"
San Francisco, California

JUNE 25, 1936

RE: JAMES C. LUCAS

CAPONE STILL IN HOSPITAL

James Lucas, Texas badman, will spend an indefinite period in solitary confinement on Alcatraz Island and will also lose all of his good time credits for his assault on "Scarface" Al Capone. Wayne Listerman, local chief of the Department of Justice, who announced the punishment to be meted to Lucas for stabbing the one-time Chicago gang chief, said Lucas definitely would not be tried for the assault.

Capone, meanwhile, will be confined to the prison hospital for at least a week.

"Meanwhile an appeal is being planned by a San Francisco attorney for Mrs. Capone to Honor J. Cummings, attorney general, requesting Capone be transferred to another prison because his life is in constant danger."

"Dr. George Hess, prison physician, announced Capone would be held in guard against possible infection, although the inch long wound is not regarded as serious."
KAT: 200
63-74.08 - 144
July 17, 1936.

Special Agent in Charge,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sirs:

With reference to your letter of June 30, 1936, transmitting a newspaper clipping appearing in the San Francisco "Call Bulletin" on June 25, 1936, in which you are quoted as stating in connection with the assault upon Alphonse Capone at Alcatraz Island Penitentiary despite the facts that you had made no statement concerning this case, I believe you should, on each occasion where a newspaper reports you as having made a statement not issued by you, immediately contest both the city and managing editors of such a paper and protest against the use of your name in connection with statements not issued by you. I believe if this procedure is followed the newspapers will soon refrain from quoting your name.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
This case originated at
San Francisco, California

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>James C. Lucas</th>
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<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>San Francisco, Calif.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>7/1/36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>6/24/36</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reporter</td>
<td>W. R. Ramsey - MLA</td>
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**Synopsis of Facts:**
James C. Lucas assaulted Alphonse Capone, Alcatraz Island Federal Penitentiary, 6/23/36; no official notification this Office but inquiry Warden J. Johnston; following press report of assault, develops; Capone and Lucas stabbed Capone in back at about 4:30 a.m., 6/23/36, with single blade of barber shears obtained by Lucas while having hair cut, and allegedly due to belief of part that Capone had "informed on him," resulting in Lucas striking Capone struck with fist and both immediately separated by prison guard; Capone's injuries superficial flesh wound and early release from Prison Hospital expected.

**Details:**
Following the appearance of a story in the various San Francisco newspapers, to the effect that Alphonse Capone had allegedly been stabbed at Alcatraz Island Federal Penitentiary, by a fellow inmate, one James C. Lucas, this Office conducted the following investigation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approved and Forwarded</th>
<th>Special Agent in Charge</th>
<th>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</th>
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</table>

3 - Bureau
1 - U. S. Attorney, San Francisco
2 - San Francisco
AGENT INTERVIEWED Warden Johnston, who advised that approximately at 9:45 A.M., on June 23, 1936, Alphonse Capone, Alcatraz Island Federal Penitentiary Number 85, who was assigned in the bath house of the Prison in the basement of the main cell block, was stabbed in the lower left portion of the back, with a single blade of a pair of barber shears.

Warden Johnston related that Capone immediately turned and struck in the face with his fist, and that the Prison guard then separated them, and Capone was immediately taken to the Prison Hospital for treatment, and he stated that it was discovered that the tip end of the shears blade had been lodged in Capone's left thumb, it apparently having been broken off when Capone wrestled with and struck.

Warden Johnston advised that immediately following this assault, Dr. Jacob Greenberg, of the Prison Hospital, examined Capone and determined that the scissor blade had caused a superficial flesh wound in the lower left portion of the back, approximately 1/4 inch deep, and 1/2 inch long. He stated that Dr. Greenberg had treated this wound immediately, and had taken one stitch to close the wound. He stated that Dr. Greenberg had also treated the left thumb of Capone, and had extracted therefrom the steel tip of the scissor blade which had become lodged therein. Warden Johnston stated that shortly after the treatment by Dr. Greenberg, Capone had also been examined by Dr. George Hess, who is the Head Physician at the Prison, and that it was determined that Capone's wounds were not serious, and that he would be ready for release from the Prison Hospital in a short period.

As a background of the circumstances leading up to the assault, Warden Johnston advised that his personal investigation, in conjunction with Deputy Warden C. J. Shuttleworth, had disclosed the following: He stated that Capone had been assigned in various different jobs at the Prison, since originally coming to Alcatraz Island; that for the last several months Capone had been regularly assigned in cleaning up the bath house in the basement underneath the main cell block. He stated that directly opposite to the bath house in the basement of the main cell block, across a corridor from the bath house, is the prison barber shop, and that adjacent to the barber shop, and also directly across the corridor from the bath house, is a clothing supply room. He stated that
this clothing supply room has a wooden counter, and that no prisoners are allowed behind this counter. He stated that in connection with cleaning up the bath house, the convicts assigned for work in the bath house frequently had occasion to go from the bath house to the clothing supply room across the corridor. He stated that one prison guard was always on duty to supervise the work going on in the bath house, the barber shop, and the clothing supply room, during the hours that convicts were working in these three places.

He stated that on the occasion of this assault, Junior Custodial Officer, or Guard, Thomas J. Sanders, was on duty.

Harden Johnston stated that every convict has his hair cut once each month in a regular schedule, and that each day a certain number of convicts visit the barber shop, with authorizations to have their hair cut, in accordance with this plan. He stated that a ticket of authorization is issued to the convict for this purpose, and that on June 23, 1936, had been issued a ticket authorizing him to go to the barber shop for the purpose of having his hair cut. Harden Johnston advised that

Warden Johnston stated that the prison band also practiced on some occasions in the basement of the main prison cell house, and that due to this fact instruments used by the band players were sometimes left in the clothing supply room. He stated that on the morning of June 25, 1936, a mandolin had been on the counter in the clothing supply room and that his investigation reflected that Capone, in the usual course of his duties in the bath house, went from the bath house to the clothing supply room directly across the corridor, and had his back to the door of the clothing supply room, apparently examining for a moment the mandolin which was laying on the counter, when he who had been in the barber shop to get a hair cut, entered the clothing supply room, came up behind Capone and stabbed him in the lower part of the back with the single blade of a pair of barber shears of scissors.
He stated that the other blade of this pair of scissors had been found in the barber shop, and that had apparently unscrewed the blades while in the barber shop.

He stated that immediately following the stabbing, Capone whirled, wrestled with and struck him with his fist and the mandolin; that they were immediately separated by Guard Thomas J. Sanders, who had entered the clothing supply room just prior to Capone's entrance, and who was behind the counter in the clothing supply room at the time of the assault. He stated that the Guard immediately got the attention of the stationary guard in the basement and that Capone was immediately taken to the Prison Hospital for treatment, and placed in solitary confinement.

Warden Johnston stated that investigation conducted by him, both before and after the above assault, had failed to reveal any connection between and Alphonse Capone, or any antagonism existing between them, or any reason for bad feeling between them. He advised that he, personally, had interviewed Capone following the above assault, and that Capone had stated that some two months ago had "bowed" him, Capone, for some money which he, Capone, had refused to make available for Leos. Warden Johnston advised that Deputy Warden Shuttleworth had interviewed immediately following the assault, and that

Warden Johnston stated that as far as he knew, or as far as any other official of the prison knew, Capone had positively not informed an

Warden Johnston exhibited to Agent the scissors blade used by in the assault, as well as the case to the scissors blade, comprising the full pair of scissors, which, as noted above, Warden Johnston advised had later been found in the prison shop. It was noted that the tip end of the single blade used in the assault was broken off about 1/8 inch from the end or point; that the blade of these shears was approximately 4 inches long and 1/8 inch wide. Warden Johnston retained these shears in his custody.

Warden Johnston stated that within fifteen minutes following the above described assault, he reported the entire matter to Sanford Bates, Director of the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ____________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ ____________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ____________________________ ____________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ____________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-371128-4585
Prior to conducting further investigations in this matter, Special Agent in Charge W. L. Listerman and the writer discussed the above facts with U. S. Attorney H. E. McPike of San Francisco, who stated that inasmuch as it appeared that this affair constituted a simple assault and any prosecution in Federal District Court would involve bringing both Lucas, as well as Capone, from the Island to San Francisco for trial, where a chance to escape would be eminent, he believed the matter one which should be handled by the Prison Administrative Officers, and that he would decline prosecution.

The substance of the above was telephoned to the Bureau on June 24, 1930.

In view of the decision of the U. S. Attorney, no further action is being taken by this office, and the case is being -

CLOSED
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington Field Office, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.

August 17, 1936.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the U. S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted herewith a photostatic copy of a letter
addressed to Real Detective Story Magazine, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City,
dated at Baltimore, Maryland, April 29, 1935, signed F. Barrett; and also a
letter addressed to Mr. R. W. Nickan, at the same address, dated at Baltimore,
Maryland, May 10, 1935, signed F. Barrett.

It is desired that the Technical Laboratory make a comparison of
the typewriting appearing on the above mentioned copies with the specimen
sheets herewith submitted which are explained below. In the event it becomes
necessary to compare the known typewriting appearing on the specimen sheets
with the original letters referred to above, the same can be obtained from
the files of the Bureau.

The following specimens taken from Royal typewriter X.J255143, the
property of Raymond Guinan, 217 West Franklin Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
are being transmitted herewith:

Exhibit A: Letter to Real Detective Story Magazine, 444 Madison
Avenue, New York City, dated at Baltimore, Maryland,
April 29, 1935, signed F. Barrett, which specimen was
taken August 4, 1936.

Exhibit B: Letter addressed to Mr. R. W. Nickan, same address,
dated at Baltimore, Maryland, May 10, 1935, signed
F. Barrett, specimen taken August 4, 1936.

Exhibit C: Separate characters exclusive of the alphabet, specimen
taken August 4, 1936.

Exhibit D: Separate capital letters, specimen taken August 4, 1936.

Exhibit E: Separate small letters, specimen taken August 4, 1936.
It is requested that after the photostatic copies mentioned herein are no longer necessary for purposes of comparison they be returned to the Washington Field Office.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Keith
J. M. KEITH, 7517
Special Agent in Charge.

AICB: CC
62-2696
Enc.
Laboratory Report

Case: Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE with aliases, et al
Conspiracy to receive and send contraband out of the U.S. Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Specimens:
62-39128-46 A. Photostatic copy of letter dated May 10, 1935, beginning:
"I trust you..." (questioned)
B. Photostatic copy of letter dated April 29, 1935, beginning:
Friday noon, April--"... (questioned)
C. Six pages of typing taken from Royal typewriter X-1255143.
designated as "Exhibits - A, B, (two pages of C), D & E".

Examination requested by: Wash. F.O.
Date received: 8-20-35 wwp 12:00 Noon.
Examination requested: Document
Result of examination:

(Checked Bur. file #62-39128 for originals of photostats - not there)

RETURN PHOTOSTATS.
June 22, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau file in the above entitled case indicates that this case is not receiving prompt investigative attention in your district.

This matter should be placed in line for early investigative attention and you should submit a report to the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

J. Ed. Hoover
Director.
Mr. Hoover:

Perhaps this is a little irregular, but I wonder if it would be possible for you to tell me if there ever was a henchman of Al Capone whose name is blank.

This was taken up in a discussion we were having here, and I claimed he was, and some of the others never heard of him, and others did not know. I hope you will answer this either "Yes" or "No", just to clear this up in my mind.

Thank you.
August 29, 1936

69-39328
Special Agent in Charge,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Alphonse Dumas, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband
Out of the United States Penitentiary,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above entitled matter and received in the Bureau August 20, 1936.

Very truly yours,

[J. Edgar Hoover, Director.

Enclosure:

[illegible]
Laboratory Report

Case: Alphonse Capone with aliases, et al.
Conspiracy to Receive and Send Contraband Out of the United States Penitentiary
Atlanta, Georgia
Specimen: 62-39199-49

A. Photostatic copy of letter dated May 10, 1936, beginning "I trust you—"
B. Photostatic copy of letter dated April 29, 1936, beginning "Friday noon April—"
C. Six pages of typing taken from Royal Typewriter 120-1062, designated as 
"Exhibits - A, B, [two pages of C]."

Examination requested by: Washington Field Office
Date received: 8-30-36
Examination requested: Document
Result of examination: Examination by: Pickering

It is the opinion of the examiner that the originals of the photostatic copies of the letters dated May 10, 1936, and April 29, 1936, were written with the same typewriter as that used for the six pages of typing submitted for comparison.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FORM NO. 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>REPORT MADE AT Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICE</td>
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:
Royal Typewriter No. XLBS6465 located on premises of Raymond Quinan, 217 West Franklin Street, Baltimore and specimen taken therefrom forwarded to the Bureau Laboratory. Raymond Quinan, brother of subject Frank, purchased Royal Typewriter for his brother Frank to be used in public stenographic office set up for Frank. Subject Quinan worked at job of public stenographer shortly after release from penitentiary until about one month prior to re-arrest. Partner of subject Quinan, namely Carl Johnson believed by brother to be implicated in instant matter.

REFERENCE:

DETAILS:
AT BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Agent contacted Mr. Raymond Quinan, who operates the USCO printing establishment at 217 West Franklin Street and was discreetly asked the name and type of the only typewriter which he has in the office. He advised that this was a Royal equipped with elite type. Agent thereupon stated his mission and asked for specimens of this machine. The specimens were taken and have been forwarded to the Bureau under letter dated August 17, 1936. This typewriter bears No. X-1856145 and was purchased from the Typewriter Sales Company, 104 West Fayette Street, about February, 1930, for the particular use of subject Frank Quinan. Mr. Raymond Quinan was very cooperative and stated that he had no desire to shield his brother, or help him get out of the present mess, as he had been of assistance to him before and his confidence in Frank had been betrayed. He stated further that upon his brother's

PREVIOUS RECORD OF

APPROVED AND VERSIONED: |

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3 - Bureau
2 - Nashville
2 - Washington Field

COPIES DESTROYED
9 & 01-6 1936

6 - 2 + 3 + 11 + 50 |

SEP 18 1936
release from the penitentiary, he attempted to get him started in the business and because he was an expert phonographer, he conceived the idea of setting up a public stenographic office. He therefore purchased the necessary supplies for the use of his brother and advertised his office as being a place where a public phonographer could be procured. He exhibited blotters advertising this fact, which were to further the business started by his brother, Frank. Frank Guinan did some public stenographic work immediately after his release, until about one month before he got into trouble in Kingsport, Tennessee, at which time he was arrested for violation of the parole. Frank Guinan worked at this job quite steadily and spent some nights at the office typing. The brother, Raymond, did not know the nature of the material which he was transcribing, or writing and did not inquire what it was about. Raymond Guinan stated frankly that he did not doubt what his brother may have written material which was not of a bona fide or legitimate nature, because according to him, Frank was a very clever individual who did not care to work. The main difficulty with Frank Guinan, according to his brother was the matter of his associates, who always got his brother into trouble and got off without any penalty and his brother usually took the rap. In this connection, he stated that Carl Johnson had been a menace to his brother's freedom for many years. Carl Johnson apparently had some mysterious power over Frank Guinan and whenever in Johnson's company, Guinan got into difficulty. Johnson had hung around the printing establishment to some extent and it was Raymond Guinan's belief that he may have been an in the story written about the Atlanta Penitentiary. Raymond Guinan ordered Carl Johnson out of the store on one occasion while Frank was employed there, because he felt that Johnson would eventually get his brother into trouble. Johnson left and did not reappear.

Raymond Guinan further advised that Johnson was arrested with his brother four or five years ago in Sioux City, Iowa, whereupon Johnson got out of the difficulty and his brother was punished. Raymond Guinan knew very little about Johnson, other than he was a friend or relative of the Sheriff at Kingsport. He could not give any further pertinent information concerning Carl Johnson and was of the opinion that the Sheriff at Kingsport would have sufficient information to identify Carl Johnson. It is possible that Carl Johnson is some other than Carl Crawford who was arrested by Deputy Sheriff George Pierce on August 18, 1922.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: THE NASHVILLE OFFICE at KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

will contact the Sheriff's office and determine the identity of Carl Johnson, who is alleged to be a relative of the Sheriff, or to be known to that officer. This lead should be developed toward the view of obtaining a photograph of Carl Johnson, who is an alleged friend of Frank Guinan, so that some may be exhibited to members on the staff of the Real Detective Story Magazine.

THE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE at BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 17C, 17D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

☐ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

☐ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: __________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXX

XXXX

XXXX

FBI/DOJ
September 23, 1936.

Special Agent In Charge,
Atlanta, Georgia:

Special Agent Frank Gain, Atlanta, Georgia: 

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent F. H. Black, dated at Atlanta, Georgia, February 6, 1936, in the above entitled matter, setting forth the facts that suspect Frank Gain, Atlanta Penitentiary, M.C. 65166, had been found to be in possession of certain documents, which were submitted to the laboratory for examination.

Further investigation conducted at Baltimore, Maryland, which is reflected in the report of Special Agent A. G. Bowers, dated at Washington, D.C., September 8, 1936, a copy of which is transmitted herewith, revealed that a typewriter owned by a brother of this suspect, and probably used in preparing the documents which were submitted to the laboratory company, were also being transmitted herewith a copy of the Laboratory report dated August 29, 1936, relative to the findings of the laboratory concerning the use of the typewriter. It may be stated for your information that two photostatic copies of letters addressed to the Real Detective Magazine, 444 Madison Avenue, New York City, dated at Baltimore, April 20, 1936 and May 10, 1936, signed by F. Barrett, were transmitted, together with specimen taken from the typewriter located in the office of suspect Gain's brother. The substance of these letters was to the effect that the writer, F. Barrett, desired to interview officers of the Real Detective Magazine for the purpose of selling contraband material to that magazine.

It is requested that suspect Gain be interrogated concerning his knowledge of this matter. It is believed that with the additional information contained in reference report, together with the fact that the typewriter was found to be that used in submitting the letters to the magazine, some pertinent information might be obtained from Gain.

It is further requested that all efforts be made to positively identify one Carl Johnson, who is an alleged "buddy" of Frank Gain. It is believed that Carl Johnson may be identical with Carl Crawford about whom information has already been obtained, which is apparently contained in your files. In the event Carl Crawford is not identical with Carl Johnson,
Carl Johnson, unknown to Sheriff, James Newland, Blountville, Tennessee, Sullivan County, Tennessee. One, Carl Johnson, Bristol, Tennessee, arrested 8/22/35 for fraudulent and criminal etc., Edinburgh, Tennessee, and jails at Blountville, Tennessee. Inquiry at Bristol, Tennessee, negative as to Johnson's whereabouts, although rumored to have recently gone to Cincinnati, Ohio. Criminal record P.B.I. of Carl Crawford, arrested with Frank Quinam, at Kingsport, Tennessee, about 8/15/35. Obtained from Kingsport P.B.I. Crawford and Quinam recently reported to be together near Kingsport, and rumored to have been involved in recent Church Hill, Tennessee, bank robbery.

DETAILED AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:

Sheriff James Neyland informed Agent that he is acquainted with Carl Johnson, and knew of no person by that name. Sheriff Neyland stated that he had been sheriff at Blountville, Tennessee, governing Kingsport in Sullivan County, Tennessee, for more than two years. He further stated that one Carl Crawford, arrested in the latter part of August, 1935, was believed to be serving time in the Brushy Mountain Penitentiary, at Petros, Tennessee.

Deputy Sheriff Samuel Feathers, Blountville Jail, informed Agent that one Carl Johnson was arrested on August 22, 1935, for drunkenness, and was discharged shortly thereafter. Feathers believed that Carl Crawford's home was in Bristol, Tennessee.

Agent attempted several times to locate Ex-Deputy Sheriff George Pierce, stated in the report of reference to have arrested Frank Guinan and Carl Crawford, in August, 1935, at Kingsport, Tennessee. It was learned that Pierce's home was three or four miles from Kingsport, Tennessee, on the Fall Branch Road, near Eastman's Factory, but that he was not at home.

AT BRISTOL, TENNESSEE:

Sheriff D. L. Heaberlin informed Agent that he had known Carl Johnson for some years; that he never knew him to leave the State of Tennessee; and that he had been arrested for drunkenness several times. Both Heaberlin and Officer O. R. Moore gave the following description of Carl Johnson:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marital status</th>
<th>Single</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Age</td>
<td>25 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height</td>
<td>5' 10 &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Slender</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complexion</td>
<td>Red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair</td>
<td>Light in color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Birthplace</td>
<td>Bristol, Tennessee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Neither Hauberlin nor Moore knew the address of Carl Johnson, but stated that they knew people who might know his whereabout. In this connection, Officer Moore, upon investigation, learned that one Fannie Barr, about forty years of age, and mother of Carl Johnson, was presently reported to be living at Cincinnati, Ohio. He further stated that Carl Johnson was reported, as release from the Blountville Jail, to have gone, on August 25, 1936, to Cincinnati, Ohio, with an unknown red-faced fellow, the probable purpose of Carl Johnson's trip to Cincinnati being to see his mother.

Hauberlin and Moore promised to make further inquiries to ascertain the address of Carl Johnson, and to notify the Nashville Bureau office immediately of any facts obtained in that regard.

AT KINGSFORD, TENNESSEE:

From Police Officer Charles Lineback, Agent learned that Ex-Deputy Sheriff George Pierce lived on the Horse Creek Road, from Kingsport, toward Jonesboro, Tennessee, and probably knows where Carl Crawford and Frank Guinan are at the present, since the latter are reported to have sold a Chevrolet coupe recently at Jonesboro, Tennessee, at which time they had possession of another car. Pierce was also believed by Lineback to have a photograph of Crawford. It is the theory of law enforcement officials stated Lineback, in and around Kingsport, that Frank Guinan and Carl Crawford recently pulled the robbery of the Church Hill Branch of the Citizens' Union Bank of Rogersville, Incorporated, Church Hill, Tennessee. In this regard, Officer Lineback stated that a hat had been found by a woman with Frank Guinan's name on the inner band, such apparently having fallen from a car described as similar to that used by the robbers of the Church Hill Bank. Officer Lineback stated further that Ex-Deputy Sheriff George Pierce, and U. S. Deputy Marshal David Scruggs, Knoxville, Tennessee, would probably have some information concerning these facts indicating the
connection of Frank Gaiman and Carl Crawford with the bank robbery.

A copy of this report is being indicated for the Nashville Bureau Office File No. 91-97, which is the file of the Church Hill Bank Robbery.

Officer Linebach stated further that he had no photograph of Carl Crawford and Carl Johnson in the files of the Bureau of Identification maintained by him at the Kingsport, Tennessee, Police Department.

The following criminal record of Carl Crawford was obtained from Officer Linebach and Bureau letter dated July 8, 1935, F.B.I. Number 715985.

PD, Sioux City, Iowa; Carl Crawford, No. 5819; 6/26/32; Inv., Auto larc., 6/1/32, released.

PD, Kingsport, Tenn.; Carl Crawford, # ; 10/17/33; Carrying arms; $50.00 fine, 30 days jail.


U.S.R.P., Chillicothe, Ohio; Carl Crawford, $8286-C; 1/6/34; counterfeiting, 18 months, 8/15/35, released.

Chesapeake and Ohio Ry. Co., Huntington, W. Va.; Walter Ford, $564; 5/17/35; trespassing; 17 days in Kanawha County Jail, Kanawha, W. Virginia.


PD, Marysville, Tenn., 1923; liquor; 1 year State Ref., Nashville, Tenn.; served full time and released.

50, Blountville, Tenn.; 1929; liquor; fined $150 and 30 days.
Blountville County Work House, received, served full time and released.

30, Kingsport, Tenn.; 1932; C. 0. 0.; 30 days Blountville County W. H. served full time and released.

Ph, Blountville, Tenn.; 1933; vagrancy; 50 days in Bd. of C.; served full time and released.

Arrested 10/17/35; carrying arms; $50 fine and 50 days.

Wanted: As Carl Crawford; 3/15/35; given credit det.; 6/29/35; parole violator; warrant issued trespassing, train riding, and leaving limits without permission.

Notify U. S. B. D. of Parole; Notified 9/7/35.

Carl Johnson,

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CINCINNATI OFFICE:

At Chillicothe, Ohio, from the United States Industrial Reformatory, will obtain a photograph of Carl Crawford, referred to in this report, number 9196-C4.

Such photograph should be forwarded to the New York Office, for exhibition to Mr. B. H. Mickam, Executive Editor, "REAL DETECTIVE STORIES." 444 Madison Avenue, New York City. The New York Office has previously attempted to ascertain from Mr. Mickam the identity of one F. Barrett, who left manuscripts with Mr. Mickam, for publication, said manuscripts containing apparent official records of the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE NEW YORK OFFICE:

Is requested, upon the receipt of photograph from the Cincinnati Office, exhibit same to
Mr. Micken, above, will ascertain whether Carl Crawford is identical with F. Barrett, who left manuscripts containing official records of the U. S. Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, with Mr. Micken for publication.

THE NASHVILLE OFFICE

At Kingsport, Tennessee, on the Horse Creek Pike, between Kingsport and Johnson, Tennessee, near Eastman’s Factory, will locate and interview Ex-Deputy Sheriff George Pierce, reported to have a photograph of Carl Crawford. Such photograph, if available, should be obtained for presentation to the New York Office in order that they may carry out the above lead for that office.

Ex-Deputy Sheriff Pierce may be able to furnish information concerning the identities and locations of Carl Crawford and Carl Johnson. It should be borne in mind that these are probably two different individuals; that they may be friends of Frank Guinan; and either of them may have been the F. Barrett, previously referred to, as the person who left manuscripts containing official records of the U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, with Mr. Micham, for publication.

— PENDING —
Dear Sirs:

The New York Office is in receipt of the report of Special Agent H. K. Johnson, Nashville, Tenn., dated October 22, 1936 wherein a lead is set out for the Cincinnati Office to obtain a photograph of Carl Crawford at the U. S. Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio, Crawford's number there being 9228-8; and to forward said photograph to the New York Office for the purpose of exhibiting the same to Mr. R. V. Hicken, executive editor of "Real Detective Stories," to ascertain whether Crawford is identical with F. Barrett who left manuscripts, apparently containing official records of the U. S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., with Mr. Hicken for publication.

Please be advised that under date of February 26, 1936, the Cincinnati Office forwarded to the New York Office a photograph of Carl Crawford, obtained at the U. S. Industrial Reformatory at Chillicothe, Ohio. This photograph was exhibited to Mr. R. V. Hicken and other employees in his office who failed to identify Crawford as being F. Barrett.

Accordingly, it will not be necessary for the Cincinnati Office to again obtain the photograph of Carl Crawford, nor will the lead set out in Agent Johnson's report be fulfilled by this office.

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
Cincinnati

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge
Nashville

OCT 10 1936
801 Macon Building  
Atlanta, Georgia  
October 12, 1936

Special Agent in Charge  
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEE TO NEGOTIATE AND SEND  
CONTROLLING OUT OF THE U. S.  
PRISON, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated at Washington, September 23, 1936 in the above captioned case requesting that from Guinan, Atlanta Penitentiary, A-2607, he be re-interviewed regarding the manuscript which was submitted to the Real Detective Stories for publication.

Guinan, who assumed a hostile and smart-aleck attitude when re-interviewed regarding this matter by an Agent of the Atlanta Office, stated that he knows absolutely nothing regarding the manuscript which was presented to the Real Detective Stories for publication and that if he did know anything regarding this manuscript, he would most certainly not discuss the matter under any consideration. Guinan advised that he can offer no explanation whatsoever regarding the fact that letters addressed to the Real Detective Magazine of New York City regarding instant manuscript were typed upon a typewriter subsequently located in the office of Guinan's brother.

Regarding one Carl Johnson, Guinan stated that he has never known anyone by this name; that apparently the party referred to by the name of Carl Johnson is in fact Carl Crawford who was arrested with informant in Sioux City, Iowa for attempting to defraud an inn keeper. Guinan stated that it was Crawford who was ordered out of the home of Guinan's brother in Baltimore and that Guinan is at a loss to understand why his brother has referred to Crawford by the name Carl Johnson. According to Guinan, Crawford once remarked that he was a nephew to the Chief of Police of Kingsport, Tennessee. Guinan's remarks seemed to establish that Carl Crawford and Carl Johnson are identical.

Because of his attitude, it does not appear probable that further interviews with Guinan will result in any additional information regarding this case.

RECORDED & INDEXED  
Very truly yours,

E. E. COHROY  
Special Agent in Charge

cc Bureau  
OCT 16 1936
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: NASHVILLE

ALFRED CAPPEN NA ETAL CONSPIRACY TO USE RECEPTOR TEST FILE
BIXITY TWO BASE FORTY TWO DISCONTINUE INVESTIGATION AT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
THAT CARL JOHNSON IS CARL CRAFORD

CC: Barney.

NOV 3 1936
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.
November 10, 1936

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE, w. a., et al
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S. PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 15, 1936,
(file 62-39193), to the report of Special Agent A. G. Berens,
dated at Washington, D. C., September 9, 1936, and to the letter
from the Atlanta Office, dated October 12, 1936, in the above
entitled case.

A recent interview with Mr. Raymond Guinan, 217 West
Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md., has established that Carl Crawford
is identical with Carl Johnson to whom Guinan had previously
referred as the person who has been associating with Frank Guinan
and who is thought to be the person who may have approached Mr.
Mieken, executive director of the Real Detective Story Magazine.
Mr. Raymond Guinan advised that he knew Carl Crawford as Carl Johnson
and that he now recalls that these two individuals are
identical.

In view of this information, the Nashville Office was
advised by teletype to discontinue further investigation. The leads
which the Nashville Office had set out in report of Special Agent
H. K. Johnson, dated at Nashville, October 1, 1936, were terminated
by the letter dated October 7, 1936, addressed to this office by
the New York Office, copies of which were indicated for Nashville
and Cincinnati.

In view of the information contained in the Atlanta Office
letter to this office dated October 12, 1936, advising that Frank
Guinan would not admit the authorship of the letters to the Real
Detective Story Magazine, and due to the fact that the Technical
Laboratory has definitely established that these letters were written
on a typewriter which was used by Frank Guinan, it appears that no
further leads which might develop pertinent information in connection
with this case remain outstanding. Therefore, permission of the Bureau is requested to close this case.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL,
Special Agent in Charge.

AGB:MC
62-2696
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Post Office Box 4907  
Jacksonville, Florida  
November 20, 1936.

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There have recently appeared in newspapers at Miami reports relative to the proposed sale of property owned by the Al Capone interests at Miami Beach to satisfy a tax lien. However, prior to such sale newspaper accounts related that the lien had been paid by some one whose name was not disclosed by Treasury officials.

Special Agent Royal J. Untreiner advises me that he was recently informed by Western Union Telegraph Company, Miami, Florida, that one in Miami, informed him that is the individual who paid the tax lien.

The connections of are not known, but inquiries to this end will be made if the Bureau so desires.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Nathan  
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Chicago.
Special Agent In Charge,
Chicago, Illinois,

Dear Sirs:

A request has been made of the United States Attorney for the District Court, Newark, New Jersey, at the instance of Honorable William J. Stark, Plaintiff, for the purpose of obtaining the alleged participation of Max Silverman, in arranging the bond of Al Capone at Chicago, Illinois, in the latter part of October or early November, 1931.

Max Silverman, a professional bail bondsman, allegedly flew from Newark, New Jersey, to Chicago, Illinois, via United Air Lines on October 31, 1931, to make a $50,000 bond for Al Capone at Chicago. Silverman was allegedly accompanied on this trip by one, [redacted].

You are requested to interview the proper official of the United Air Lines, Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of obtaining the passenger list of the United Air Lines' flights from Newark, New Jersey, to Chicago, Illinois, on October 31, 1931. This list should be transmitted to the Newark Field Division for transmittal to Judge Stark.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

Special Agent In Charge.

[Redacted]

Recording
Number
No. 27-336

Federal Bureau of Investigation

DEC 3-43
December 4, 1936

Special Agent in Charge,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 23, 1936, wherein you furnish information regarding the activities of [REDACTED] and his apparent association with the Al Capone Enterprises at Miami Beach.

It is desired that a discreet inquiry be made concerning the background and history of this individual for possible future reference and to determine whether he is engaged in any activities constituting a violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Post Office Box 812  
Chicago, Illinois

Special Agent in Charge,  
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request contained in your letter  
of November 26, 1936, a list of the passengers out of Newark, New Jersey,  
on the United Air Lines on October 31, 1936, was copied from the auditors'  
state of the tickets purchased there.

Following is the list of names of persons purchasing  
tickets in Newark on October 31, 1936:

1. Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
2. Hilo, Hawaii.  
3. Cleveland, Ohio.  
4. Boston, Massachusetts.  
5. Des Moines, Iowa.  
7. City not given.  
8. Los Angeles, California.  
11. West Hollywood, California.  
15. New York City, New York.

The above addresses are supposed to be the home addresses of the parties and not the destination to which they were  
going by airplane.

The auditor's stubs of tickets were checked for a period of five days prior and five days subsequent to October 31, 1936. The names of  
M. S. Silverman and [redacted] do not appear on any of the stubs within that period of time.

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd,  
Special Agent in Charge
December 12, 1936,

Mr. Joseph P. Holland,
U. S. Commissioner,
Federal Building,
Trenton, New Jersey.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your recent request for certain information which you desired to obtain for the Honorable William Clark, Justice, S. S. District Court, Newark, New Jersey, regarding the passengers carried by the United Air Lines on October 31, 1931, from Newark, New Jersey, to Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that the Chicago Field Division of this Bureau has ascertained from the Auditor's office of the United Air Lines at Chicago, Illinois, the following list of persons who purchased tickets in Newark, New Jersey, on October 31, 1931:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Milwaukee, Wisconsin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philadelphia, Pennsylvania</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland, Ohio</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Des Moines, Iowa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>(city not given)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evanston, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Hollywood, California</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ottum, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York City, New York</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crosses of the party indicating that they are the destinations to which they were going by airplane. You are further advised that the auditor's stub of tickets were checked for a period of five days prior and subsequent to October 31, 1931, and the names Max Silverman and do not appear on any of the stubs within this period of time.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. L. Richmond,
Special Agent in Charge.
Federal Building
Trenton, New Jersey

Mr. Joseph P. Holland
U. S. Counterintelligence
Federal Building
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Sir,

Reference is made to your request for certain information which you desired to obtain regarding the passenger carried by the United Air Lines on October 31, 1951, from Trenton, New Jersey, to Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that the Chicago Field Division of this Bureau has ascertained from the Auditor's office of the United Air Lines of Chicago, Illinois, that the following list of passengers purchased tickets in Trenton, New Jersey, on October 31, 1951:

- Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Erie, Kansas
- Cleveland, Ohio
- Boston, Massachusetts
- San Antonio, Texas
- Chicago, Illinois
- New York City, New York
- Hollywood, California
- Chicago, Illinois
- Ottawa, Illinois
- Chicago, Illinois
- New York City, New York

The above addresses are supposed to be the home addresses of the parties purchasing tickets and not the destination to which they were going by airplane.

RECORDED & INDEXED 02-39128

You are further advised that the Auditor's stubs of tickets were checked for a period of five days prior and subsequent to October 31, 1951, and the names Max Silverman or do not appear on any of the stubs within that period of time.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Richmond,
Special Agent in Charge.
January 9, 1967

Dear [Name],

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 30, 1966, wherein you furnish information regarding various individuals and offer to assist this Bureau in identifying them.

I desire to advise you that the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, is restricted to the investigation of violations of specific federal laws. I have carefully noted the facts contained in your letter but since they do not indicate a violation of any federal law coming within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, I regret that I am unable to be of assistance to you. However, I appreciate your courtesy in furnishing this information to me for my consideration.

I urge you to consider the advisability of furnishing the information in your possession regarding this matter to the local law enforcement officials in your district for any attention they deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Oklahoma City
Department of Justice

Yekasse, Athens,
December 29, 1936

Dear Sir:

I have some time ago, of the Chicago Police, looking for a woman who was supposed to have killed a woman that was with her husband, and her husband was supposed to have had connections with other women. In 1928, she was a woman who previously knew them, and her husband was supposed to have been a gambler, but she was a gambler, and she gambled a great deal of money in a gambling joint while she was in Chicago. I have a record of her and I have a record of her.
who on or about 11/17/34 at office of the
Western Union, Miami, Fla., claimed to have paid
money due on the Capone estate to prevent tax sale,
apparently has no connection with the Capone in-
terests. [Redacted] resides in Miami, Fla. On 12/19/
34 he received $10 by wire from [Redacted] in care of
Boston & Maine RR, Boston, Mass. Failure to
receive this wire promptly caused [Redacted] to make
complaint to Western Union, whereby he recovered
money in amount of approximately $7.05, and par-
ing time of making complaint mentioned Capone con-
nection. Tax lien on Capone property paid by Union
Capone.

REFERENCE: Bureau letter dated 12/4/34.

DETAILS: AT MIAMI, FLORIDA:

Reference is made to Bureau Letter dated December 9, 1934,
wherein it is stated that a discreet inquiry is desired concerning the background
and history of [Redacted] for possible future reference and to determine whether
he is engaged in any activities constituting a violation within the investiga-

PROVED AND falsely
[Redacted]

COMES DESTROYED
1 Atlanta 9 1960
1 Boston 6 1954
1 Chicago
2 Miami.
jurisdiction of the Bureau. It is noted that the information concerning 

... came to the attention of Special Agent Royal H. Untreiner at 

Miami, Florida, through Western Union Telegraph Company, on November 18, 1936, thus information being that 

... told... that he paid the money due on the Capone estate to 

prevent a tax sale.

... was interviewed at his office in the Western Union Telegraph Company, Miami, on December 18, 1936. He stated that he did not know personally but that about November 18, 1936, ... came to the Western Union office and sent a telegram for some money and gave a residence address, but at the same time said he would call for the answer to this wire. When the money came in it bore the residence address and was sent there and when ... called for the wire no record could be found of it. ... made several critical remarks about the service and was creating quite a commotion in the lobby of the Western Union office, claiming that he had to make a long distance telephone call as a result of the wire not being received and that this call cost him $4.90. ... advised that in order to settle the matter and have no argument he paid the amount of $4.90 to ... at the time and put a voucher for that amount in the file.

It was during the conversation concerning this wire that ... made the statement to ... that he had come down here to Miami to represent the Capone interests and that he had paid the taxes on the Capone property. At that time, evidently to account for the fact that he had to wire for money, he told ... that he had been "stripped" since he got here.

... advised that another man was standing in the office at the time the complaint was registered by ... and when ... left ... remarked to this man that ... claimed to be a Capone man. This man, who was one ... remarked that ... was a Capone man as he knew him. The conversation with ... then went on like this:

...: "Are you a Government man?"  "Yep."

Duncan: "You're a good guesser."  With reference to ... stated that ... frequently called for messages that had been sent to him General Delivery and the messages were always found. It was not known why he did not call at General Delivery for them. ... communicated with Agent Untreiner with reference to ... and it was during the time ... was being discussed that the information was given concerning ... It is noted that ... is the subject of an impersonation investigation in this Field Division.
Further stated that [REDACTED] is still in Miami and has made further complaints at the office of the Western Union Company. He was called into the interview and advised that he came back shortly after the first complaint and said that the long distance call was 90¢ more than he had at first thought. This was paid and then about two weeks ago he returned and made another vigorous complaint stating that the long distance operator had made some mistake and that he had been billed for $2.05 more. This was also paid but at this time [REDACTED] made [REDACTED] sign a statement that he had been paid in full.

During this inquiry [REDACTED] at the Western Union Office was interviewed as [REDACTED] made the first complaint to him. He recalls that [REDACTED] claimed to be a property owner in Miami. He also at that time as a manner of further identifying himself displayed a pawn ticket on some property, the kind not being known. This ticket was $152, and the address was [REDACTED].

A check of the records was made and under date of November 17, 1936, a money order in the amount of $10.00 was found addressed to [REDACTED], Miami, Florida, the wire being from care Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Mass.

The records also showed that [REDACTED] on November 17, 1936, also sent a wire to [REDACTED], collect, Jacksonville, Florida. No other address appears thereon but the records show the message was delivered by messenger in Jacksonville. This message read: "Darling would appreciate your wiring me ticket to Jacksonville via Western Union. Letter received very glad you are convalescing Isleofview"

[REDACTED] was described by [REDACTED] and others at the office of the Western Union as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Weight</th>
<th>Hair</th>
<th>Eyes</th>
<th>Complexion</th>
<th>Dress</th>
<th>Mustache</th>
<th>Glasses</th>
<th>Speech</th>
<th>Residence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

-3-
Personal observation of the address revealed that it is a deep lot facing on__, just past the corner of ____. A small building or shed is on the front of the lot and in the rear is a two story frame building, giving the appearance of a barn having been made over, and on this building is a sign designating it as the__. On December 19, 1936, a Buick five passenger coupe bearing New York 1936 license___ was observed near this building as well as an old model car, possibly a Chevrolet, bearing New Jersey 1936 license___.

Inquiry was made at a grocery store in the immediate vicinity of the__ place and the only available information was that the residence at the above address and that he was an elderly man, but it was stated that a son also lived there and that it was thought his name was ___. The occupation of this son of the elderly __ was not known but he was frequently seen around the place.

The 1936 City Directory of Miami shows __ and __ as residing at ____, and this property was checked through the County Clerk's Office and found to be legally described as Lot __, Block __, __, and in 1928 it was in the name of ___. Miami, Florida. At the Tax Collector's office it was learned that the taxes now and for some years past on the address __, legally described as above, have been paid by one __ at this address. This information was supplied by the Chief Clerk of the Tax Collector's office, W. C. Blount. No further check was, therefore, made concerning the ownership of this property.

At the Dade County Clerk's office it was learned that the legal description of the Capone property was Lot 8, Block 1, Palm Island. The records show that this property was transferred from the grantor, Parker Henderson, to the grantee, Mae Capone, on July 18, 1928. Mr. Blount, of the Tax Collector's office, located the tax record on this property, which revealed that Mae Capone has paid taxes on this property every year and that only the current year's taxes have not been paid. No one has ever paid the taxes on this property as far as Mr. Blount could recall except Mae Capone.
Inasmuch as [redacted] at the Western Union Company had advised that [redacted] in identifying himself had presented a pawn ticket, $152 from the address [redacted], inquiry was made at Silvers, Inc., pawn shop located at that address, [redacted] located the record of the above ticket which was issued to one [redacted], Miami, for a suit of clothes. This ticket was issued November 15, 1956, and the suit of clothes was redeemed on November 20, 1956. It is noted that this is during the period [redacted] was having the difficulty with the Western Union Company.

At 65 NE 6th Street, which is the Hatchellor Hotel, [redacted] thereof advised that [redacted], formerly stayed there but left about a month ago. A book record was located showing the address to which [redacted] went from this hotel as [redacted] Savannah, Georgia.

Inquiry was made at the Identification Bureau, Miami Police Department, of Lieutenant Barker, who advised after a search of the records that there was no criminal record of [redacted] in the local police files.

In view of the information set out herein it is not believed that further inquiries concerning [redacted] are warranted, and the case is being closed on authority of Special Agent in Charge R. L. Shivers.
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.

February 2, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE, w. a., ET AL,
CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND
CONTRABAND OUT OF THE U. S.
PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

Dear Sir:

Your attention is invited to the letter from this
Division dated November 10, 1936, requesting permission to
close this case.

In view of the fact that no reply has been received
to this letter, this case is being considered closed by
this Division.

Very truly yours,

GUY HOTTEL,
Special Agent in Charge.

AGB: JCM
62-2696

[handwritten note: 62-39128-64]
March 5, 1937.

Reference is made to the Memorandum of Mr. Stanford Betts, former Director of the Bureau of Prisons, dated October 19, 1935, with reference to the manuscript purporting to be the story of Al Capone's life in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Evidence obtained as a result of investigation into the authorship of this story indicated that it was written by Frank Joseph Guinan, alias Frank Martin, United States Penitentiary (Atlanta) #42007.

Guinan was born in Maryland on December 19, 1900, and was arrested in Roanoke, Virginia, in company with Carl Crawford, and sentenced on January 4, 1933 to serve a sentence of three years in the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge of forging a Post Office money order. He was paroled on July 5, 1931, and was released as a parole violator on August 19, 1935, being returned to the penitentiary as a parole violator on September 6, 1931, to serve 349 days.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

H. Clyde Biddle
Assistant Director

Communications Section
MAILED
MAR 5-1937
P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
62-39128-25
INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 6-1937
March 5, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
         MR. JOSEPH B. KEENAN.

Reference is made to the memorandum of the former assistant

to the Attorney General, Mr. William Stanley, dated June 24, 1935,

with reference to a photostatic copy of a story entitled "Ali Cayoos's

Life in the Atlanta Penitentiary".

Evidence obtained as a result of investigation into the

authenticity of this story indicates that it was written by Frank

Joseph Quinan, alias Frank Martin, United States Penitentiary

(Atlanta) A42907.

Quinan was born in Maryland on December 27, 1900, and was

arrested in Roanoke, Virginia, in company with Carl Crawford, and

sentenced on January 4, 1933 to serve a sentence of three years in

the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, on the charge of

forging a Post Office money order. He was paroled on July 3, 1934

and was declared a parole violator on August 29, 1935, and was returned

to the penitentiary as a parole violator on September 5, 1935 to serve

549 days.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Harold Nathan,
Assistant Director.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
MAR 5 - 1937
P.M.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 6 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Mr. Samuel C. Sacco of the War Department, Identity Section, called here today to make an inquiry whether our files revealed that the fingerprints of Al Capone had ever been searched against the War Department records. An examination of the fingerprints failed to show this had been done.

Mr. Sacco stated that an official inquiry had been received relative to the foregoing, and requested to borrow a copy of our fingerprints to have them searched against the War Department files. I furnished him with a photographic copy.

I have a faint recollection that this question came up before, although information relative thereto is not shown in our files here. I think Capone's fingerprints were checked in the War Department and no previous record was found.

Mr. Sacco stated that he believes the inquiry pending in the War Department may have some connection with the request to try to get a parole for Capone, through the assistance of proved military service.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schilden

RECORDED

62-39/28-67
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

This is to acknowledge receipt of your memorandum dated September 9, 1937, transmitting copies of correspondence forwarded to your office by Garren Johnson of Alcatraz Penitentiary relative to an attempt on the part of Al Capone to have Al Capone retain him for the purpose of securing his freedom.

Please be advised that this information is being retained in the files of this bureau, and will also be furnished the Charlotte, North Carolina office.

Thanking you for your assistance in this matter, I am

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Harold Netsch
Assistant Director

cc: Charlotte, with copies of correspondence mentioned above

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 17 1937
P. M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON

September 8, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

For your information I am enclosing copies of correspondence forwarded to us by Warden Johnston of the Alcatraz Penitentiary in the case of Al Capone.

JAMES V. BENNETT
Director.
August 23, 1937

Dear Sir:

When inmates are received at this institution, they are advised about the correspondence regulations and in accordance therewith they list the names of the relatives with whom they desire to correspond.

As correspondence is permitted only with their relatives on the list, your letter cannot be delivered and therefore, in accordance with your request, is here returned.

Sincerely,

J. A. Johnston
Warden
To the Warden of Alcatraz,

Yours truly,

[Blank]

[Blank]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ________________________________, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

XXX-XXX-XXX-XXX
LAREDO, TEXAS
Sep. 13, 1937.

A Statement.-- subject Al Copone.

There is an ex-naval officer of I think who built the Assembly Plant for the Ford Motor Co. in Germany. I do not know his name but you can easily find him this way on the books of the Ford Motor Co.

This engineer is a very fine man.

This engineer had a lodge up on the lake and in a storm was washed to the lodge where Al Copone was. The latter had sparkling burgundy wine in cases stacked up to the ceiling. This engineer had some long talks with Al Copone.

...maybe if your department want any more on Al, maybe this engineer can give it to you.

I and this engineer had some long talks and he is a very fine man, and maybe he knows something that your department wants to know.

Please excuse me from butting in.

Your truly,

Laredo, Texas,

to
Hon. Edward Hoover, Director of U.S. Investigation.
Laredo, Texas,

Dear [Name],

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 15, 1937, in which you stated that an ex-naval officer might be in a position to furnish this Bureau with information concerning Al Capone.

Please be advised that I appreciate your forwarding this information and assure you that it will be placed in the files of this Bureau for future reference.

Very truly yours,
For the Director,

Harold Weston,
Assistant Director,
RECORDED
E504RD
62-39128-70
October 19, 1937

Roosevelt Hotel,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania,

Dear [Name],

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 11, 1937, in which you state you have information concerning a person in hiding at 2220 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Please be advised that I am instructing Mr. H. J. Smirone, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 620 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to have an Agent from his office contact you in the immediate future for the purpose of ascertaining if the information in your possession is pertinent to any violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

[Signature]

COM Pittsburgh
(copies of letter attached)
14 THURSDAY EVENINGS AT SYRIA MOSQUE  
14 FRIDAY AFTERNOONS AT CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL  

Olin Downes will appear on all afternoon concerts except Friday, January 28th, when Dr. Walter Damrosch, guest conductor, will make his own comments. The afternoon concerts begin at 3:30.

**DATES . . . CONDUCTORS . . . SOLOISTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 21-22</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Otto Klemperer, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 28-29</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Otto Klemperer, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 4-5</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Otto Klemperer, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 11-12</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Soloist to be announced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 18-19</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Carlos Chavez, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 25-26</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Carlos Chavez, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 2-3</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Michel Gusikoff, Violin Soloist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 30-31</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Eugene Goossens, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 6-7</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Eugene Goossens, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 13-14</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Fritz Reiner, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 20-21</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Nino Martini, Tenor Soloist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 27-28</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Walter Damrosch, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 3-4</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Georges Enesco, Conductor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 10-11</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>Georges Enesco, Conductor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CONVENIENT PAYMENT PLAN**

A monthly payment plan is provided for those who wish a convenient method of payment. A down payment of 20% should accompany the application blank, and on the first of each of the following 4 months beginning November 1st, a 20% payment is required.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Director
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Egan

Files Section
Mechanical Section
Chief Clerk's Office
Identification Division
Statistical Section
Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Brandt
Mr. Chambers
Mr. Collier
Mr. Collier
Mr. Brandt
Mr. Egan
Mr. Lawler
Mr. Leckie
Mr. Wertz
Mr. McIntire
Mr. Norstrom
Mr. Pennington

Mr. Ward
Mr. Parsons
Stenographers 5730
Typists 5724
Correct

Re-write
Re-date
Send file
Note and return
Search, serialize and return.

File

Gebben
SUPERVISOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

October 18, 1937

Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dear

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 11, 1937, in which you state you have information concerning a person in hiding at 2110 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

Please be advised that I am instructing Mr. R. J. Untreiner, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, 620 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania to have an Agent from his office contact you in the immediate future for the purpose of ascertaining if the information in your possession is pertinent to any violation within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated October 18, 1937, to the Roosevelt Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, copy of which was received by this office.

With the Pittsburgh copy of the letter was a copy of a letter written by the above named individual to the Director dated October 11, 1937, in which he stated that he had information that one of the Capone Gang was hiding at 2110 North High Street, Columbus, Ohio.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to locate the individual at the Roosevelt Hotel, by Special Agent H. H. Hare at which time the following information was obtained from the Hotel:

Is not and never was employed by the Roosevelt Hotel, nor was he ever a guest there. However, during the past three or four months and up to about two weeks ago, he has received forty or fifty letters addressed to him in care of the Hotel, all of these letters being from various Government Agencies.

At the time of this interview, the Hotel was holding two letters addressed to him from the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Works Progress Administration.

It was advised that was a very poorly dressed individual of about fifty years of age and became such a

Recorded

Indexed

NoV 11 1937
nuisance to the employees of the Hotel that he was asked to
have his mail sent to him in care of General Delivery.

stated that approximately two weeks ago

came into the Hotel and created quite a disturbance by

making a speech to the portrait of Theodore Roosevelt hanging

in the lobby. At that time the house detective removed him

from the Hotel and told him to stay out.

has not been seen at the Hotel since that

occasion.

It was a opinion that was mentally

unbalanced.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

EGE: UNTREINER
Special Agent in Charge

MIL: LBY
62-0
November 18, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

I am enclosing for your files and information a copy of a letter and check recently received at the Alcatraz Penitentiary and addressed to Al Capone.

[Signature]

Director

This sounds a little screwy. N.

RECORDED & INDEXED.

62-39128-72
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 26 1937 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

[Stamp]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ___________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

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☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ___________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ___________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-3712872
December 2, 1937

Special Agent in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau is in receipt of a Western Union Telegram dated November 23, 1937 at Midland, Texas and signed by which reads as follows:

"Please wire full status at Capones terms".

It is desired that when you next have an Agent of your office in the vicinity of Midland, Texas he interview and ascertain the purpose which he had in mind when he addressed his telegram to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>2:25 p.m.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Referred to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Details:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stated that he is a law student here in the city and would like to know something about the record of Al Capone, especially as to when he was sentenced to prison, the length of his term and when he will be released. The writer advised that this information is only given out to duly constituted law enforcement agencies. Asked if this information could be secured from the Bureau of Prisons and the writer replied that he did not know. gen
WESTERN UNION

NOV 23 1937

WL13 7

MIDLAND TEX NOV 23 201P

EDWARD J HOOVER

FBI JUSTICE

PLEASE WIRE FULL STATUS AL CAPONER TERMS

331PM

RECORDED & INDEXED

DEC 3 1937 A.M.

Copy to Mr. Tamms
December 2, 1937
Manchester, Georgia

Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Will you please send me all the information you can on Al Capone? Any information will be accepted thankfully.

Thank you

[Name]

 Recorded
 &
 Indexed

ACK 8-37
19-8-37
December 8, 1937.

Manchester, Georgia.

Dear [Name]

Your letter of December 8, 1937, has been received, in which you request information concerning Al Capone.

I regret that I do not have available for general distribution the information you desire. However, as of possible interest to you, I am enclosing copies of this Bureau's publications dealing with our activities which I thought you might care to read.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Enclosure.

FBI
Sel and Trng of Pers
Crim Ident
Youth and Crime
Youth's Duty

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED

DEC 8 - 1937
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

EAT:MC
January 18, 1938.

Time: 2:05 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Quinn of the Department called and asked if the Director is en route to Chicago by plane, inasmuch as Mr. Keenan is very anxious to talk to him relative to individuals of the Al Capone gang who Assistant United States Attorney Klein, Southern District of New York, desires to interview.

Mr. Quinn was advised that the Director is on a plane and that while the ultimate destination is Chicago, the weather is very bad throughout the Middle West and it may be necessary for the plane to make several stops. Mr. Quinn said he will so inform Mr. Keenan. I also told him that John Horrio is a lieutenant of Al Capone and none of the individuals referred to were ever subjects of investigation by this Bureau.

Mr. Quinn later called and said that Mr. Keenan is very anxious to talk to Mr. Hoover and his secretary will be able to reach him at any time the Director might call the Bureau tonight. He was advised the Director would be notified.

[Signature]

[Received and Indexed]

[Stamp: 62-39128-76]
Gentlemen,  
1-24-38  
Would you please inform me  
as to the length of Al's parole  
time? Thank you. Must and  

[Signature]

[Address: 28, Maine]
January 26, 1939

Lisbon, Maine.

Dear [Redacted],

This will acknowledge receipt of your postal card which was received by this Bureau on January 21, 1939, requesting information regarding the length of the prison sentence of Al Capone.

Enasmuch as the violation for which Al Capone was sentenced was not one falling within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau, may I suggest that you communicate with the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, which has jurisdiction over all violations of the income tax law.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

cc-Boston

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 28 1939
P.M.
FEDERAL BUILDING FIFTH FLOOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
January 27, 1938

Special Agent in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau file in the above entitled case indicates that this case is not receiving prompt investigative attention in your district.

This matter should be placed in line for early investigative attention and you should submit a report to the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

[Stamp: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
JAN 27 1938
RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 28 1938 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3-7-38

Mr. Tamm

Mr. Foxworth

Files Section

Mechanical Division

Chief Clerk’s Office

Identification Div.

Statistical Section

Technical Laboratory

Research Division

Mr. Glavin

SUPERVISORS

Mr. Balch

Mr. Brandt

Mr. Carson

Mr. Chambers

Mr. Collier

Mr. Cornelius

Mr. Drayton

Mr. Gebben

Mr. Kramer

Mr. Landrum

Mr. Lawler

Mr. McIntire

Mr. Morley

Mr. Munley

Mr. Pennington

Mr. Scott

Mr. Spear

Mr. Vogel

---

Mr. Ward

Mr. Parsons

Miss Conlon

Stenographers 5730

Typists 5724

Send File

Correct

Re-write

Re-date

Search, serialize and return

Note and return

SUPERVISOR
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.
February 24, 1958

Rice Hotel,
Houston, Texas.

Dear [Name],

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 11, 1958, in which you state that you wish to protest against the proposed transfer of Al Capone from Alcatraz Penitentiary.

For your information, I wish to state that the operations of the United States penitentiaries fall under the jurisdiction of Mr. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

I wish to thank you for the complimentary remarks which appeared in your letter regarding the work performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
February 24, 1938

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Daughman
Mr. Cleek
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Crowl
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Gladney
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hettel
Mr. Lester
Mr. Mcminn
Mr. Naughten
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Loven
Mr. Trace
Mr. Tracy

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 11, 1938, in which you state that you wish to protest against the proposed transfer of Al Capone from Alcatraz Penitentiary.

For your information, I wish to state that the operations of the United States penitentiaries fall under the jurisdiction of Mr. James V. Bennett, Director, Bureau of Prisons, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

I wish to thank you for the complimentary remarks which appeared in your letter regarding the work performed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Feb. 11, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Department of Justice,
Washington; Dec. 39128-79

Dear Sir:

I protest against your department's proposal to transfer Al Capone to a place where he can more easily direct his illicit underworld business.

Furthermore, I protest against Dr. Johnson and the prison physician publishing this criminal and thereby helping to
build up a
sleepy, public reputation
in her behalf.

The silent treat-
ment is what he
and she like least,
and it is what they
should have.

With deep appre-
ciation of your
work in general, I
am
Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

67c
February 19, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from Warden Johnston with which he enclosed an original letter and envelope postmarked at [redacted], purporting to give information about Capone and about [redacted], missing from that institution. This material is forwarded to you for such action as you deem appropriate. You will note that Warden Johnston has asked that the letter be returned for their files when it has served your purpose.

W. T. HAMMACK
Acting Director.
Alcatraz, California February 16, 1934

Director, Bureau of Prisons

CAPONE, Alphonse / 85-48

The enclosure purporting to give information about Capone and about [redacted] from one [redacted] is forwarded for your information and such follow-up investigation as you think may be warranted.

The typed note and the envelope are enclosed and as you will note from the envelope it was mailed from [redacted].

Following the escape of [redacted] I received anonymous post cards and notes from various places, including [redacted]. The originals of the communications were all turned over to the Bureau of Investigation Agent in charge of the [redacted] and while I have no official reports, I understand that they were all forwarded to Washington and all have been investigated but without turning up anything of consequence.

It may be that the

I sent the original communication just as received although by this time it probably has several finger prints including the writer's as well as those that got on it in the handling of this correspondence.

When it has served your purpose, please return for our files.

J. A. Johnston
Warden

62-39128-80
Laboratory Report

Case: Re: Al Capone, with alias(es).

Specimens:
- Q 2 One sheet apparently enclosed in Q 1 and reads: [redacted]

Examination requested by [Acting Director W. T. Hamner, Dir. Prisons] Dept. Justice

Date received: [Blocked 8-23-38] (Rec. 8-23-38 4:00 PM ER) (chck Feb. 23, 1938.)

Examination requested: Document - Fingerprint

Result of examination: Examination by Syphers

RETURN EVIDENCE.

Sent from [Hammer, 2-19-38]
7-8-38 Followed to lab.
7-9-38 Received from lab.
Latent on Q 2 (for comparison only), compared latent with prints of following: (Negative results)

[Redacted]

Alphonse Capone C.O.T. # 214223

Combined report with lab.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ________________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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☒ DELETED PAGE(S) ☒

☒ NO DUPLICATION FEE ☒

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total pages_______________________
pages released____________________
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exemption(s) used_________________
March 2, 1938

11597

Special Agent in Charge,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau file in the above entitled case indicates that this case is not receiving prompt investiga-
tive attention in your division.

This matter should be placed in line for early investiga-
tive attention and you should submit a report to
the Bureau at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

March 8, 1938

Reference is made to a letter from the Bureau to this Division under date of December 1, 1937 which set forth information regarding a telegram received by the Bureau that was sent from Midland, Texas on November 23, 1937 and signed by [redacted]. This telegram requested information as to "Full status of Al Capone's terms".

You are advised that Special Agent E. C. Dorris contacted [redacted], Midland, Texas, and was advised as follows: He, and another individual called [redacted], local bartender, were both drunk at the time this telegram to the Bureau was sent. They got into an argument over the sentence which was imposed on Capone at the time of his conviction, advising he at first thought such sentence to be ten years and then later decided it was ten years and an additional year on another count, sentences to run consecutively. [redacted] further advised he and his friend then put up a small bet ($2.00 he believes) and then came a discussion of how they were to prove who was right. [redacted] advised he then conceived the idea of wiring the Bureau to secure this information and accordingly did so, his idea being that if he were right he would endeavor to get a larger wager if he could borrow the money. [redacted] then went to the Western Union office to send the telegram but found himself too drunk to word the message as he desired and so secured the assistance of [redacted], local Western Union office. He did not receive any answer to his query. [redacted] denies that he is acquainted with Capone or has any connection with anyone who does know him.

[redacted] Midland Office of the Western Union was also contacted. [redacted] advised he recalled sending the telegram in question as he had worded the telegram from [redacted]. He likewise advised that as he recalled [redacted] was drunk at the time of sending this message.

Local inquiries produced information that [redacted] considers himself as an oil promoter but actually is little more than a bum. The local welfare organizations are often called on to furnish groceries for his family and donations are made up by local citizens on other occasions. He, apparently, is a heavy drinker and stays drunk for as long as he can secure whiskey to drink. He is sometimes successful in making small deals and usually spends all the money made on whiskey. From information supplied by the local sheriff's office there is no harm in him whatever.
Suite 1739, 1114 Sutter
San Francisco, California

Special Agent In Charge
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sirs,

I am forwarding you a copy of a letter recently forwarded to this office by F. L. O'Malley, Head Office of the U. S. Post Office at Los Angeles.

This letter is addressed to

CAPONE, was postmarked

The letter is forwarded for whatever attention you may deem appropriate.

Very truly yours,

R. J. K. FLINER
Special Agent In Charge

Enclosures

[Handwritten numbers and other markings]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) __________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-372-0-83
June 8, 1939

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of the officials here is gathering information on short men, and we have searched through the local library for the height of Al Capone.

The City Police Department, County Police Department and The Federal Bureau of Investigation here in Louisville suggested your department in Washington.

We realize that your time is limited, but will greatly appreciate the kindness if you will use the enclosed business reply envelope to give us this information.

Yours very truly,

[signature]

[Redacted]
June 13, 1938

In reply to your unsigned letter of June 8, 1938, I am glad to inform that the Bureau's identification records reflect the height of ALPHONSE CAPONE to be 5' 10 1/2".

The stamped, self-addressed envelope which accompanied your letter mentioned is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Chicago, Illinois
October 21, 1938

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir

It is requested that this Office be furnished with a copy of any known criminal record, as well as with a copy of the photograph of, JOHN C. TORRICO, who was a widely known hoodlum connected with the CAPONE mob in Chicago.

This criminal record and photograph are desired for Mr. CAMDEN of Pinkerton's Detective Agency.

Very truly yours

D. M. LADD
Special Agent in Charge

RECORDED & INDEXED
November 7, 1938

WJM: FL 62-39128 -85

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter of October 21, 1938 wherein you requested to be furnished with a copy of the criminal record, together with photograph, of one John Torrie for transmittal to Mr. Camden of the Pinkerton Detective Agency.

Please be advised that the Bureau has never furnished information from its identification files to the Pinkerton Detective Agency, inasmuch as that agency under Departmental rules construing Congressional enactment, which limits the furnishing of information appearing in the files to regularly constituted law enforcement officials and agencies, may not be deemed within that category.

A copy of an abstract of the criminal record of one John Torrie, with aliases, FBI-766329, who is evidently the person in whom Mr. Camden is interested, together with a photograph, is enclosed herewith in order that the substance of this record may be informally communicated to Mr. Camden in the event his office renders a degree of cooperation to the Bureau, which, in your opinion, warrants this action.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Enclosures]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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- Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): [ ] as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.
- Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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  [ ]
- For your information:
  [ ]
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62 39123 VS
Mr. Edgar Hoover

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover

I have great admiration for the fine work your department is doing and for that reason am sending you the enclosed caption. What nerve and effrontery that any magazine can publish such an article! American citizens who are law-abiding resent the thought or implication that an American city is to be ruled by a gangster and its convict who has stopped at nothing. Here is a rather ghastly exception.

However, we feel that your department and that such an article can not exist as presented by the magazine.

The newspaper publicity about Mike Corozzi and his imprisonment in Indiana...
and his preparations for a fortress near Tokyo show what has been done. The Consolino Line at Long Beach, Michigan City, Indiana is another estate that has been protected and is being guarded by "Sedelmans" and ammunition.

With power to you —

The work you and your Department are doing in writing the training because I do not want to delay sending it to you. 

Sincerely, 

Dec. 7, 1936
Chicago, Ill. 12-21st, 1938

Dear Mr. Hoover

I beg you - to do everything possible to keep Capone in jail and away from Chicago and this state. Anyone who has been fighting the Black Hand since I came to this country in 1914 and don't quit until God Capone tells them to get me and he will pay 40,000.00. To anyone who helps get me, therefore please keep him away from Chicago.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Chicago, Ill. 62-39128

RECORDED & INDEXED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DECEMBER 27, 1938
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
San Francisco, California
January 17, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: AL CAPONE.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that we have ascertained through a confidential source that the newspaper reports to the effect that AL CAPONE is paralyzed are false. We have determined that on his transfer from Alcatraz to Terminal Island he was in very good spirits and was in a very receptive, talkative mood. He showed no evidences of being paralyzed.

We have obtained the latest photograph of CAPONE, two copies of which, together with his description, are being forwarded herewith. There are also attached two newspaper items relating to CAPONE.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

N. J. L. Pieper
Special Agent in Charge

NJLP/mjd
Enc. 4

EXCL. T
CAPONE PARTLY PARALYZED NOW

Prisoner's Condition Result of Advanced Paresis, Physician Reveals

By United Press

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 9.—Al Capone entered the final period of his prison term on Terminal Island, the Government's newest modern correctional institution, today.

A guard said that he was "secured" for advanced paresis. He was not expected to be allowed visitors, even his wife, before he is released Nov. 19, with good behavior and payment of the outstanding $20,000 on a $60,000 fine. At Alcatraz he could receive one visitor once a month.

Partly Paralyzed

A prison physician said Capone's paresis had reached the point where he was partly paralyzed. "Normally the case could have been arrested earlier," he said, "except that fear has complicated the disease. Capone's had reached an advanced stage before he entered a Federal prison."

Illness Changes Routine

Capone was brought here Saturday from Alcatraz, "The Rock," in San Francisco Bay. Federal prisoners, in sound health, ordinarily are released in the county where they were convicted. Under this procedure Capone would have been taken by Jan. 19, at the end of his 10-year felony term, to Cook County, Ill., jail to serve a one-year misdemeanor sentence.

Three guards brought him here by train. Six weights were attached to his shackled legs and he wore handcuffs. Instead of his former arrogant swagger, he shuffled his eyes were glazy and he rubbed absently on one side of his face, which seemed paralyzed.
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F. P. Class
Reference is made to your undated letter, which was received at this Bureau on May 11, 1939, requesting certain information about the individual named therein.

I regret to inform you that this information is not available in the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and I am unable to suggest any source from which it could be obtained.

I am returning herewith the self-addressed postal card received with your letter.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Detroit
I thought you would be interested in knowing that a friend of Damon Runyan, who stated that

I

This information was confidentially related to me by

Respectfully,

L. E. Nichols
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Chicago, Illinois

June 13, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephone call of Mr. E.A. Talw from Washington on June 4, 1939, requesting to be advised whether when Al Capone completes his present Federal term he will have to serve a sentence in Cook County.

A thorough search was made of all the files of the Chicago office, which failed to reflect any information regarding any outstanding indictment against Capone in Cook County.

IRS 26 U.S.C. 6103

Very truly yours,

D. M. Ladd
Special Agent in Charge
Al Capone

Dayton, June 25, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Dept.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I have often wondered why the newspapers and detective magazines keep referring to the present Capone as if he were the real one when according to information I have the so-called present Capone is in reality Vincent Colozza.

To confirm this I have kept a mental record of the real Capone. According to records of the war department the dead Capone enlisted in the Army at Camp Dix, New Jersey with a machine gun battalion in the latter part of 1919. The difference between the present Capone and the real Capone are as follows. He was shorter in the dead Capone 6' 1' and in the Army a half inch larger making the shoes 8 1/2 as against nine size of the present Capone. The dead Capone was a small mouthed Brooklyn muckraker like Legs Diamond and was brought to Chicago by Johnny Torrio who was the real Boss of the Chicago City racket. This small mouthed Capone died...
He would not look off Torric a take changeling Torric finding this out decided to let him rest in the mean time the real Capone gets scared of the beat I have him locked up later in the awesome kind of peace talk nobody the real Capone was to meet Torric what how to a man in a man the real Capone met with the rest of the gang in the Ever floor while other exclusions and making guns they drill him thus the real Capone when he was tumbling into the Ocean room a shock broke off a tooth sitting into his bullet hidden body.

The present Cabbasis alias Capone was very young and didn't even one time when they told him in Brooklyn a rocket charge he had little or nothing about that Town even the Town as supposed to them known the Town inside and out. One thing I don't know because is why they sharpen up Calabresi with a few safety edges blood scenes which today is almost green with the To real Capone had deep streaking rape scenes that could never wear off. I think if you check the Advocate Stands offing the wine Department you will find the full description and photographs of him. I am wanting you this letter became I think the public should know the real truth to his identity Erino Cabbasis.
June 29, 1939

Dayton, Kentucky

Dear [Name],

I am in receipt of your letter of June 23, 1939, and the facts contained therein have been made a part of the official records of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc Louisville

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: 8/24/1939]
June 30, 1939

Clyde Tolson, Esquire
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tolson:

I am indebted for your name to Mr. E. Hayton, whom, you may remember, spent some time at the Bureau collecting material for his story of the G-Men in the "People."

As I am at present collecting material for an article on Al Capone to coincide with release in November he suggested I might communicate with you and ask for your help.

The salient facts I want are whether or not there is any possibility of a release before the date originally fixed, so that I can instruct my agent accordingly, and what the effect of his release is likely to be on America's man in the street.

I don't know whether it is possible for you to send me any further information which has not already been used in this country regarding the events which led up to his arrest or anecdotal material concerning his earlier background. If it is, I would be extremely grateful.

Again, it would be useful to me if you could lend me a few press clippings and photographs which would be unlikely to be included in English newspaper libraries. These I would undertake to have photographed or copied and return to you within a few days.

To lend the story authority it would be more valuable to have it signed by somebody who has been connected with Capone at some time, preferably somebody now living in England.

The only person I can call to mind is a man who used to be Al Capone's jockey called Arthur Maes, sometimes going by the name of Lee, whom I believe to be working as a steward on a Royal Mail liner between London and Rio.

Perhaps you would be kind enough to let me know of anybody else I could approach.

Clyde Tolson, Esquire

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1939

Clyde Tolson, Esquire

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D. C.
Should you wish to confirm my bona fides as a journalist I am well known to Mr. Donald Mackenzie, News Editor of the London Daily Mirror, and Major Percy Davies, who acts in a similar capacity on the News of the World.

Thanking you for the favour of a reply at your convenience,

I remain

Yours faithfully,

(S) R. Parry-Ellis
July 11, 1939

Mr. E. Perry-Milles
111 Park Lane West
London, England

Dear Mr. Perry-Milles:

Your letter of June 30, 1939, addressed to my Assistant, Mr. Clyde Yoder, has been referred to my attention. With reference to your request for data regarding Al Capone, I regret that I am unable to supply you with the desired material inasmuch as Capone was incarcerated on a case not investigated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

However, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter to Mr. Joseph A. Marinho, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, for such action as he may deem necessary.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Stamp: Federal Bureau of Investigation]

[Address: Communications Section, Mailed JUL 12 1939]
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOSEPH A. WILCOX, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am attaching hereto a letter which I have received from Mr. R. Parry-Ellis, 41 Park Lane West, London, requesting information on the release of Al Capone and a possible associate of his in London.

Determined as the Bureau does not have this material available I have advised Mr. Parry-Ellis that his letter was being referred to your attention for such action as you deemed necessary.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 13 1939
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

[Redacted]

10:40 A. M. - 8/2/39

[Redacted]

EAT: GVC

August 1, 1939

Time: 3:08 p.m.
Re: AL CAPONE

According to Mr. Hood at Los Angeles, Capone will serve his last day in jail on November 19, 1939.

He will be released the morning of Nov. 20, 1939 if his fines are paid and if not paid he will be released Nov. 21, 1939.

I inquired if there was only 1 additional day to be served if the fines were not paid and Mr. Hood said that is correct; that he verified it with the prison authorities.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
October 13, 1939

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

You will recall that I orally advised you
WALTER F. CLAUSSEN, Chief of Associated Press Bureau in
Los Angeles, had requested an interview with you in Los
Angeles.

I ascertained from him today that he desired
to talk with you concerning the release of AL CAPONE from
Terminal Island Penitentiary and wished to know whether it
would be possible for an interview with him.

I advised CLAUSSEN that this matter was not
one in which the Bureau had any primary interest inasmuch
as the handling of prisoners is within the scope of the
Bureau of Prisons and he was not sentenced as a result of
investigation conducted by this Bureau. He indicated
that his Washington office was endeavoring to handle this
matter through the Bureau of Prisons and I informed him
this appeared to be the proper procedure.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc: Bureau
October 23, 1939

Mr. Walter B. Clausen
Chief
Associated Press Bureau
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Clausen:

I regret very much that my commitments were such that I did not have an opportunity to see you while in Los Angeles recently although Mr. Hood has advised me in detail of his conversation with you.

I was there for such a short time and there were several matters which required my personal attention. I hope you understand my situation.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
October 12, 1930

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

On October 11, 1930, HARRY HOBB, writer, telephoned his office and stated he would like to communicate with him at the above telephone number.

WALTER D. CLARENDON, 1242 Trenton Street, in charge of the local Associated Press, telephoned and said he would like you to communicate with him at the above telephone number.

Lieutenant J. E. McLean, telephoned his office, 9271, Extention 2799, telephonically advised Mr. D. C. CLARENDON that he would like to have about five minutes of your time on a matter not for publication. He was informed that his message would be given to you.

Lieutenant J. E. McLean, telephoned his office, 9271, Extention 2799, telephonically advised Mr. D. C. CLARENDON that he was invited to speak on the steps of the City Hall on October 27, 1930 on a matter not for publication. He was advised Lieutenant McLean that he would not be in town on that date and it will not be possible to make this appearance.

Hollywood, California, October 12, 1930

I communicated with me on October 11, 1930 and stated she desired an interview with you and that she had a telegram from Miss GIBSON in Washington. Inquiry disclosed that she wants to report information concerning an alleged murder ring operating in California. She was informed that her message would be relayed to you but in view of your commitments it was not known if an interview could be had with her and she was informed relative to the Bureau's jurisdiction in such matters. She indicated she might communicate with Governor O'CONNOR with reference to this situation.

Very truly yours,

Walter D. CLARENDON

Special Agent in Charge
John M. Tamm  

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE.

I called Assistant SAC Zimmer at Los Angeles and told him it is rumored that Mrs. Capone has divorced Al Capone.

I instructed Mr. Zimmer, if possible, to have an Agent interview Capone under suitable pretext and in the course of questioning incidentally attempt to verify or disprove this rumor without arousing Capone's suspicion.

Mr. Zimmer stated this would be done.

John M. Tamm
J.J.J.J.

WH23 16 GOVT COLLECT

LOS ANGELES CALIF OCT 23 1939 411P

DIRECTOR FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RETEL LIEUTENANT J R. MCKINNEY ADDRESS TWO ONE ONE WEST

TEMPLE STREET PROBATION DEPARTMENT, LOS ANGELES

HOOD.

733P

RECORDED

62-39128-99

POLIC傾

WES GALLOW
Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am forwarding the attached at Mr. Mitchell's request.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Oct. 27, 1939

[Address]

NEW YORK MIRROR
DAILY AND SUNDAY
238 EAST 40TH STRE
MIDTOWN, N.Y.  RES  3-5000
Mr. Walter Winchell,
c/o Daily Mirror,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Winchell:

In reference to the telephone conversation of last Sunday, I have been unable to get in touch with you. I have been at the home of my husband, Ralph Capone, where I verified what I told you. The information that I gave you Sunday was correct.

His brother, Al, will be in New York on or about the 13th of November and he is scheduled to be at the home of Mary Chirco, 606 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is also understood that the present Mrs. Capone will grant him a divorce upon his arrival in New York.

Very truly yours,

PEGGY CAPONE

P.S. Wish also to inform you that the $12,000 Income Tax Judgment was lost by Ralph Capone.
December 9, 1939

Mr. Valter Mitchell
123 Central Park West
New York, New York

Dear Valter:

I have just had an opportunity to see your note of October 27, 1939, sent by your secretary concerning the Capones. I have been unable, however, to obtain any confirmation of the material transmitted with this note.

Cordially,

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles, California,
October 25, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the telephonic request of Assistant Director E. A. Tam of October 25, 1939, relative to the fact that the wife of AL CAPONE had divorced him or was attempting a divorce.

Special Agent D. W. Magee of this Office interviewed CAPONE, alone, at Terminal Island for a period of one hour, late in the afternoon, October 25, 1939. CAPONE was approached on two angles during this interrogation. One approach concerned the early history of the Chicago Motion Picture Operators Union, particularly TOMMY MALOY (deceased), GEORGE E. BROWN, WILLIE BIOFF, with aliases, JOHN (BIG NICK) NICK, and NICK (NICKELBOEDEN) CIRGENNA, who were also connected with the Motion Picture Operators Union years ago. The second approach was concerning his knowledge of the escape of RALPH COLE and THEODORE HEAST from Alcatraz.

AL CAPONE seemed in high spirits during the course of the interview, and stated he knew NICK (NICKELBOEDEN) CIRGENNA well, that he remembered GEORGE E. BROWN, but could not place WILLIE BIOFF, with aliases. He suggested that his brother RALPH CAPONE would be more in a position to furnish information on these individuals, and stated that TOMMY MALOY had been one of his men, but MALOY got out of line and subsequently was killed in an automobile accident, giving Agent a confidential wink of his left eye while making this statement.

CAPONE then brought out the early history of FRANKIE TRRIO, and explained how he, CAPONE, had left New York for Chicago. He digressed into statements concerning TRRIO for being interested in the prostitution racket in Chicago. He stated that he, CAPONE, had made $10,000,000.00 during the prohibition days in Chicago, but stated he had never been interested in any vice racket. He digressed into conversation concerning RANDOLPH HEAST for whom he continually expressed contempt during the conversation. CAPONE stated he was a good friend of JACK DEMPSEY and that on one occasion HEAST had encouraged DEMPSEY to bring him, CAPONE, to HEAST's beach residence at Santa Monica, California, where CAPONE claims to have witnessed various sexual activities which disgusted him.
Letter to the Director
re: AL CAPONE

During the course of the conversation CAPONE would
stop and ask, "What were we talking about?" and he would have
to be brought back to the subject matter, which indicated to
Agent that his mind does not function normally. CAPONE stated
he formerly belonged to Tammany Hall Party in New York prior
to the establishment of his Chicago residence.

During the course of the interview, AL CAPONE spoke
of "Sorry" his son, who is now a lawyer and who graduated from
Notre Dame. He stated he had received a letter from the school
authorities at Notre Dame informing him that his son was a
diligent student but that he shunned recreation. CAPONE stated
that RALPH ROE, Fugitive, was a likeable fellow and that it was
his opinion ROE had actually escaped. He stated that he doubted
whether COLE made a successful escape but could not explain why
one would get away and not the other. He stated that the
Alcatraz Institution was so tight he did not believe ROE or COLE,
or any other inmate could possibly get information out of Alcatraz
for assistance in having a boat meet him. He stated both of these
men worked in the mat shop making mats out of tire casings, and it
was the general thought that automobile inner tubes had been left
in some of the tiers and they had effected their escape by use of
the inner tubes.

CAPONE then spoke of a JIMMY LUCAS who had stabbed
him four times in the back at Alcatraz. He stated that he smashed
LUCAS with a banjo. He stated he had previously been approached by
LUCAS requesting his assistance to escape from Alcatraz.

During the course of the investigation, CAPONE expressed
delight in the fact he was going to be released on November 19,
1979. He stated he was going to his Florida home to join his wife
and his son and enjoy a family life. He stated he expected to be
taken to Florida by his brother RALPH CAPONE who was to come to
Southern California the latter part of October. He stated that TOM
SULLIVAN, Head of the Chicago Office of the United States Secret
Service was going to accompany him and RALPH CAPONE to Florida. He
gave no indication that he had a divorce from his wife or that his
wife was attempting to divorce him. It appeared doubtful to Agent
whether his family or the prison authorities would advise him of
Letter to the Director

re: AL CAPONE

A divorce or attempted divorce, in view of his mental condition.

CAPONE stated that he and RALPH intended to establish four furniture and automobile factories in Florida, and that this would give employment to thousands of people. He stated he did not intend to go to Chicago and neither he nor his brother RALPH was going to engage in any racketeering. He stated he and the family owned a lot of stock in the Pabst Brewery; that they had extensive interests in greyhound racing establishment; that he still owned the Colosimo Cafe and the Astropolis Hotel in Chicago. CAPONE, during the course of the interview, seemed to have plenty of courage and spoke in big figures. He stated they had paid over $300,000.00 income tax last year.

He continually stated that RALPH CAPONE was making all the plans. He spoke of other connections in the past, naming CLARENCE DARROW as one of his former attorneys. When conversing on old activities and racketeering connections, CAPONE gave confidential, sly winks of his left eye at frequent intervals. He was not questioned on the divorce matter.

CAPONE advised Agent that at Terminal Island he is in charge of recreation.

[Handwritten note:]
Only had knowledge of the fact that information and history on Chicago gangsters was desired.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HoOD,
Special Agent in Charge

DC: 142
December 2, 1929

PRESIDENT H. J. THOMAS

The address - annual meeting of the New England Postgraduate Assembly, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, October 31, 1929.

To the assembled members of the New England Postgraduate Assembly: It is a privilege to address this meeting, where I was elected to the presidency last year. I am glad to see many who have attended me before.

The New England Postgraduate Assembly is made up of practicing physicians from the five New England States of Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. And, of course, we have been fortunate in having some of the outstanding physicians from New England.

The meeting on Wednesday afternoon, January 31, 1929, was well attended, and we have been fortunate in having some of the outstanding physicians from New England.

I was the sole speaker at this dinner meeting. The meeting on Wednesday afternoon, January 31, 1929, was well attended, and we have been fortunate in having some of the outstanding physicians from New England.

My talk lasted for 45 minutes and was well received. It was of particular interest the work of the Bureau of Medical Statistics, with its emphasis on the medical profession and the New England Postgraduate Assembly.
provision had rendered the Bureau, particularly in the establishment of the Technical Laboratory. The medicine part of the paper was

the conclusion of my talk and I felt many of the substantial and

present personally.

A cordial invitation was extended to the entire audience on the Director's behalf, to visit the Bureau whenever any of them happened to be in Washington, and I assured them the Director would be glad to have them visit the Technical Laboratory.

It is contemplated that the Bureau will receive a limited number of requests from some of the doctors for the Bureau publications of general interest and for books dealing with the work and problems of the Technical Laboratory. It was explained to them that these books were for their own information and for the engineers, officers and not for the general public.

Many of the doctors present were interested in a list of publications published by the Bureau from time to time in a list of reproductions of such articles as those which they might have requested specific reproductions of. Such lists were made available to the persons interested.

The papers were printed and distributed to the ears of the audience.
I assured him that I would mention the matter to no one other than the Director and also pointed out that since Mr. Seaman, one of the Bureau of Prisons officials, had been instructed to assist the doctors for the doctor's treatment of Alphonse Capone, that the doctors should be able to obtain the desired photograph from Mr. Seaman and the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. He indicated, however, that he might write to the Director concerning the photograph and I thought he might like to have this information. It is possible that the doctor simply wanted to call my attention to the fact that he was going to treat Capone and may never write in for such a picture. It was explained to the doctor further that any picture of Capone in the Bureau's files would probably be one which had been put in with an arrest record by some local law enforcement agency and so that record would be considered to be the property of the local law enforcement agency rather than the Bureau, which acted as custodian of fingerprint and criminal records.

Respectfully,

W. H. Bruns Letter.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

November 7, 1939

AR: LCJ
10:17 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. FARK

I called SAC Foxworth at New York with reference to my telephone conversation of last night with Agent Wynn about an article that appeared in the New York Times-Herald of November 6 to the effect that Al Capone was to be released from prison soon and that he may be called as a witness before the new Federal Grand Jury convening in New York this week to study the crime situation throughout the Nation; that the article also said that Federal authorities were said to be anxious to question Capone before the Jury. I advised him that the Director requested that he determine what that article was all about.

Mr. Foxworth advised that the United States Attorney's office is closed today, this being a holiday in New York City, but that Assistant United States Attorney Doyle would be in the office some time today and he would ask Mr. Doyle as soon as he came in.

Mr. Foxworth stated that he thinks the story is totally unfounded, that he bases this contention upon the fact that certain newspapermen told him that they had heard a rumor to that effect but that they had been unable to obtain a confirmation of it. He stated that he is sure that the newspapermen could obtain confirmation of the story from the United States Attorney's office if the story had been true. He stated, however, that he would speak to Mr. Doyle as soon as he came into the office and would advise the Bureau.

Respectfully,

A. ROSEN

62-339188

10-2

SIGNED & DATED

NOV 7 1939

1460
I called Agent Wynn at New York and read to him the following article which appears in the Washington Times-Herald today under date-line of New York.

"Al Capone soon to be released from prison may be called as a witness before the new Federal Grand Jury convening in New York this week to study crime throughout the nation, it was reported today. Federal authorities were said to be anxious to question Capone before the Jury which is investigating crime syndicates and their ramifications."

I told Mr. Wynn the Director would like to have additional information, if possible, in regard to this matter.

Mr. Wynn stated he would attempt to obtain some immediately and if successful would call me back tonight.

Respectfully,

A. Rosen
Mr. Spear
from Allen C. Dibble.
"I don't let me give you a warning, Tom, don't try to cross us in any way you know. You're not fooling around with that guy in Dallas now. I've an idea the boss will have a pretty nice job for you when you get back. You see certain people know who was driving the car when they got there. You know what that means, and I think you ought to listen."
Record of Telephone Call or Visitor.

November 16, 1939.

Time 9:18 AM

Name Allen Dibble, U-P, tele.

Referred to

Details:

Was advised that Mr. Hoover was in the Building but not in the office. Mr. Dibble stated that the Department had just announced that Al Capone had been released this morning at Lewisburg, Pa., to his relatives. Mr. Dibble stated that apparently Capone had been flown in from California over night.

obs.

RECORDED & INDEXED 62-39/128-104
November 27, 1939

Mr. Allen G. Biblical
United Press
Old National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Allen:

I want you to know that I appreciate your thoughtfulness in forwarding the newspaper items on November 18, 1939.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover
Joe Capone of Miami called me at this time and asked if I
had any information as to when Al Capone would return to Miami.
He stated that the newspapers had been trying to get informa-
tion and he had a man stationed around Capone's home so that
he would know when he arrived. I told Capone that, of course,
Capone will not be released until the 15th and that he will
possibly thereafter be receiving medical care. I told him that
I had no information as to the matter and do not know where
Capone is at the present time. I told him that when I spoke
to Capone when I visited Terminal Island in the Spring, Capone
indicated that he would return to Miami upon his release and run
a furniture factory which he has there. I told Capone that at
that time Capone looked very fine physically and talked very
intelligently. I told him that disease which Capone has is one
which comes and goes.

Capone stated that he was going to try to see Capone and
advise him to see the newspaper men all at once and make one
statement so that all Winter the newspapers will not be clamoring
for information. I told him that I thought that a very good idea.
that Capone should see them all at once and let Capone understand
there will be no further press statements and he should then stay
to himself. I told Capone that I thought it was unfortunate that
Capone is going to Miami at the opening of the season like this,
since this promises to be a very big season and probably many of
the wealthy people will be jittery about going to Miami if they
believe there will be a large rowdy element there. I told him,
therefore, I thought Capone's arrival should be handled with as
little fanfare as possible and an attempt should be made to keep
Capone on his own place and not have him going to the race tracks
and fights and other places. I told him that when I saw Capone at
Terminal he was still as egotistical as ever and I felt it would
be difficult to keep him to himself. I told him that naturally
since Capone has a home there he has a perfect right to go there.
Capone stated he has tried to put over to the AP and UP the fact
that Capone's home is rather a modest one as compared to many other
homes in that section, in an effort to spike stories concerning his
personal situation. I told Capone that if Capone goes to some hospital
following his release I would attempt to get him or Steve Hannegan
in to see Capone so that they can impress these things on his mind.

Very truly yours,
AIR MAIL

SPECIAL DELIVERY

December 26, 1939

Mr. George Seitz
Managing Editor
Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Seitz:

I have been advised by Mr. Fumo of his telephone discussion with you this morning concerning newspaper dispatches relating to the reported release of Al Capone from the Lewisburg Penitentiary today. I do want you to know that I have not been advised either personally or officially as a matter of fact, the first information I received concerning Capone's release was when I heard Walter Winchell's broadcast last Sunday night, at which time Mr. Winchell stated that Capone would not be released from the Terminal Island Institution but would be transported to some other point for release. As Mr. Fumo explained to you, the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice is a unit entirely separate in operation and direction from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and I am not consulted nor advised with reference to matters dealing with the operation of the Bureau of Prisons. I desire consequently to assure you that I have not personally or officially at any time known anything whatsoever concerning the plans of the Bureau of Prisons for the release of Al Capone.

In your conversation with Mr. Fumo this morning, you indicated a desire to express a formal protest concerning the manner in which the press release relating to this case was handled and requested as to the proper person to whom this complaint should be made. I suggest that you address a communication direct to the Attorney General, The Honorable Frank Murphy, since Mr. Murphy is the highest authority in the Department of Justice.

I hope I have made my position on this situation absolutely clear to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

P.S. 39178 - 106
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

* NOV 16 1939 *

P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Mulcahy called me this afternoon and stated he had an amusing incident happen he thought Mr. Hoover might be interested in learning about.

He stated that Doris Fleeson, newspaper woman of Chicago and whose column appears in the local Times Herald, telephoned him trying to secure information concerning the information of Walter Winchell on his radio program last night that Al Capone was on a train en route to Boston.

When he attempted to explain to Miss Fleeson the Department's position in the matter, she flew into a rage and stated that all the newspapers know that J. Edgar Hoover and Walter Winchell are "like that," and that all newspaper people know that Walter Winchell got this bit of information from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, and she thought it was high-time the Department of Justice became aware of the fact that Walter Winchell gets material of this kind from Mr. Hoover.

I telephoned Mr. Mulcahy later in accordance with your instructions and informed him that you were aware of the identity of Miss Fleeson and that as a matter of fact you would like to know whether there is any truth in the statement that Al Capone is on a train en route somewhere. I advised Mr. Mulcahy it was your suggestion that the Department might well clarify the situation, that Mr. Bennett's release this afternoon denying the story that Al Capone was on a train en route to Boston left the matter still more of a mystery as Mr. Bennett did not state definitely that Capone was still at Terminal Island, so it would appear that the original statement of Mr. Winchell has not as yet been repudiated.

Mr. Mulcahy stated he informed Miss Fleeson in his original conversation with her that as a newspaper woman he thought she should know that law enforcement agencies investigate and convict people, but it is the Bureau of Prisons which actually puts them in Prison and keeps them there or lets them out.

Mr. Mulcahy began to chuckle after the suggestion that the Department might wish to clarify the situation...
Memorandum for the Director

November 13, 1939

and make a repudiation of the announcement by stating that as a matter of fact Al Capone is not at Terminal Island Penitentiary, that as a result of his own request he is not there and that it will be generally realized when the true facts come out later that the Department's action has been taken for the best.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy
Record of Telephone Call or Visitor

November 17, 1939

Time 1:30 PM

Name Mr. Mulcahy, tele.

Referring to

Details:

Stated that at the Press Conference just finished the Attorney General had stated emphatically that the FBI had never been called in on the Capone case and that Bureau Agents had at no time acted as guards for Capone. He was advised that this message would be given to Mr. Hoover.
MW14 21 SER 1 EXTRA RUSH ANSWER REQUESTED
WA MIAMI BEACH FLO 1134A NOV 16 1939
J EDGAR HOOVER
FEI DEPT JUSTICE WASHN DC
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS REPORT CAPONES IN RELEASE OFF TRAIN AT HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA CAN YOU TELL ME IF HE'S HEADED THIS WAY REGARDS
JOE COPPST MIAMI BEACH NEWS SERVICE

Will him he is at Union Memorial Hospital
Balls.

INDEXED

BIR 14GMC
To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: MR. JOSEPH COPPE
MIAMI BEACH NEWS SERVICE
MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA

REPLYING YOUR INQUIRY I UNDERSTAND CAPONE NOW AT
UNION MEMORIAL HOSPITAL BALTIMORE MARYLAND

J EDGAR HOOVER

Mr. Toleon
Mr. Nathan
Mr. E. A. Thomas
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Egan
Mr. Blair
Mr. Herbe
Mr. Letter
Mr. Hamilton
Mr. McTigue
Mr. Nicholas
Mr. Reven
Mr. Quinn Thomas
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

COPIES DESTROYED
9 8 001-9 1934
Mr. Hal Leyshon, of the Miami Daily News, called and stated he thought he had a motive for the Edward O'Hara killing, but did not know whether we would be interested in it. I told him that we were not in the case so far as I knew as there was no Federal angle. He said frankly his information did not include any Federal angle but he would give me a short summary of what he had received.

He stated that when the Gulf Stream race track in Hollywood, Florida, went broke an effort was made to interest O'Hara in it and he was in a deal to take it over. The opening of Gulf Stream would mean a serious financial loss to the Tropical Park race track. The Capone interests owned about 40% of Tropical Park and the balance is owned by the Big Frenchie interests and the Laddens. Consequently, if Gulf Stream did open, Tropical Park would become a liability. He stated he had information to the effect that O'Hara had figures on the proposition and would have moved in possibly this winter, and certainly next winter.

He stated, of course, he would like to see the Bureau in the case. He further stated that frankly he thought O'Hara was on the level. I told him I was very glad to have this information and would pass it on to you but that at the moment we could not get into the case because there was no Federal jurisdiction.
November 15, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of an editorial appearing in the Los Angeles Times of November 14, 1939, entitled "Just Like Russia", which will be of interest to the Bureau.

As you know, L. D. HOTCHKISS is City Editor of this paper and NORMAN MELLER, JR., is General Manager.

Very truly yours,

R. B. HOOD
R. B. HOOD, Special Agent in Charge.

RE: MO
Encl.
The mystery surrounding the whereabouts of Al Capone, deepens with each hour that the Federal authorities continue blandly to say that they have nothing to say. There seems to be as much difficulty in discovering the whereabouts of this prisoner as there is of somebody arrested by the OGPU or the Gestapo.

There may be a good reason for the Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation not giving out information about Capone. It has been suggested that he still owes the government a large sum of money, and that if he is knocked off by any of his numerous enemies the government will never collect; hence the secrecy. But if that is the reason, why not say so?

Moscow and Berlin mask their arrests of political prisoners to add to the terrorism of the population. But a similar sinister secrecy is out of place in a free country. A democracy cannot be made to work unless all public affairs are genuinely public. And for public servants to refuse information to the public, without adequate explanation or indeed with no explanation at all, is the same thing as telling the public it is none of its business how public officials act—a piece of impudence that should not be tolerated.

Just Like Russia
November 24, 1939

Mr. L. D. Hutcheson
Managing Editor.
The Los Angeles Times
Los Angeles, California

Dear Mr. Hutcheson:

I have just had called to my attention the editorial, "Just Like Russia," appearing in the November 14, 1939, issue of the Los Angeles Times which unjustly criticizes the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

I thought you would like to know that the FBI had nothing whatsoever to do with the release of Al Capone nor his subsequent move across the country. He was not under our jurisdiction and, contrary to unfounded press reports, this Bureau furnished no guard for him. No information could be given out by the FBI because it had none and no press representative inquiring was so informed.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.  
November 16, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Rex Collier of the "Washington Star" called and made inquiry as to whether the Bureau is interested in Al Capone and whether anything is known of his recent activity.

I advised Mr. Collier that we knew nothing about Capone and that for his confidential information the first you knew about the recent developments in connection with Capone was when you heard Winchell's broadcast the other night. Further, that for his personal guidance, you have been trying for the last three days to find out what this is all about without success.

Mr. Collier stated he has a tip from the Chicago Times that Capone was taken from the train at Harrisburg accompanied by a doctor of the Federal prison and two G-Men. I advised him that the Bureau has no Agents with Capone.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. George Seltzer, Managing Editor of the Philadelphia
Evening Bulletin, called from Philadelphia and was being ad-
vised by the switchboard operator that you were not available
and asking to speak to one of the Assistants, was referred to
me. Mr. Seltzer, who was in a very bombastic mood, stated that
"they" were getting awfully sore at all of the Democratic
politicians giving out all of the news to Pearson and Allen
while the rest of the country goes around fighting for a bit
of "hot stuff" which has no substance to it. It was obvious
that Mr. Seltzer was referring to the Pearson and Allen story
appearing in this morning's Washington Herald indicating that
the Attorney General had advised Pearson and Allen that Capone
was being released from the Leesburg Penitentiary at 7:00 A.M.
this morning and would be transported to a sanitarium. Mr.
Seltzer continued by quoting portions of the story appearing
in the Pearson and Allen article and stated that as usual the
officials of the penitentiary at Leesburg are acting like
typical "Federal dopes" and appear to be in a trance. Mr.
Seltzer stated that news is news and that if it is going to
be handled on the basis of Democratic politics, the Evening
Bulletin would like to know it.

Mr. Seltzer's delivery and blood pressure were mounting
rapidly and I interposed at this point a vigorous protest
against his charging the FBI with any participation in said
situation. I told Mr. Seltzer that neither the Director of
the Bureau nor any other Bureau representative had any
information whatsoever concerning Capone's present whereabouts
his place of release or the date of his release. I explained
to Mr. Seltzer that Capone had been in the custody of the
Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice during the
entire period of his incarceration and that the Bureau of
Prisons operated as an independent agency within the Department
of Justice over which the Federal Bureau of Investigation had
absolutely no control. I explained to Mr. Seltzer that the
Bureau did not know now and had not known for a considerable
period of time where Capone was held, from what point he would
be released or when he would be released. Mr. Seltzer appeared
somewhat surprised at this and inquired whether or not it was
not true that FBI Agents were serving as guards to remove
Memo for the Director

Nov. 16, 1939

Capone from the Penitentiary to the Sanitarium. I told him most emphatically that this was not true and that as a matter of fact the Bureau had not assigned any guards to Capone at any time since the date of his commutation some years ago.

Mr. Seltzer stated that he desired to make a formal protest concerning the manner in which this story was handled to the proper person and I suggested that he make a protest to the Attorney General, who is the head of the Department of Justice. He inquired as to who was the public relations adviser for the Attorney General and I furnished him with Mr. Mulcahy's name.

A letter to Mr. Seltzer along the lines of our telephone discussion this morning is attached.

Respectfully,

EDWARD A. TANK
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. Mulcahy this morning and informed him that Mr. Hoover had received several press inquiries last evening as to how many G-Men the Bureau had assigned to Al Capone. They referred to a statement allegedly made by the Attorney General with reference to the guarding of Capone.

I informed him that Mr. Hoover wanted Mr. Mulcahy to know what replies he made to the press inquiries; that he told them that the Bureau has not had any men, do not have any men and has not been instructed to have any men with Capone at any time.

Mr. Mulcahy said he thoroughly understood the Director's position with regard to the situation and that he likewise had informed all newspaper reporters the same thing. He stated that he received a terrible going over yesterday following the appearance of the "erry-Go-Round article yesterday morning in the local papers and that when he saw the news ticker reports yesterday evening, quoting the Attorney General he thought at first that it was sort of a slap in the face to him; however, he made inquiry and ascertained that the press stopped the Attorney General following yesterday's Cabinet Meeting and bombarded him with questions such as, "Is Capone under guard?" and "Are the G-Men guarding him?" et cetera. The Attorney General replied that "Capone is under guard provided by the Hospital and his friends," and apparently due to the confusion and the numerous questions being hammered at the Attorney General several news reporters misunderstood the Attorney General's replies to particular questions.

Mr. Mulcahy stated he noticed the article in the Times-Herald this morning, stating that the Director had said that none of his men were guarding Capone. He stated he would be certain to advise the press along the same lines that Mr. Hoover had and that he understood Mr. Hoover's position.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

November 30, 1939

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: Favorable Editorial Appearing in the Richmond News Leader of November 17, 1939

Dear Sir:

I thought you would be interested in the attached favorable editorial which appeared in the Richmond, Virginia News Leader on November 17, 1939, entitled "Capone's Era is Over".

The editor of this paper is Dr. DOUGLAS FREEMAN.

Very truly yours,

J. E. LAWLER,
Special Agent in Charge.

JEL: Vo
Encl.

RECORDED 7
NEGATIV

62-39128-115

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 22 1939

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
WASHINGTON D.C.

HENDON

21-5-19
November 21, 1939.

Mr. Walter Finkeleh
New York Daily Mirror
New York City

Dear Finkeleh-

I wanted you to know how much I appreciated your comment on Sunday night relative to the AI Capone matter. I was very glad indeed that you saw fit to clarify the situation particularly so since I have been the subject of criticism on the part of a large number of newspaper men here who felt that I had given you the information concerning the release of Capone from Terminal Island, I hope to see you soon.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
☆ NOV 21 1939 ☆

RECORDED
INDEXED

62-39138-1/4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 22 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Dear Skipper:

Thanks very much for your prompt reply to my inquiry regarding Capone, and I wish to apologize for bothering you, but the announcement that he was loose caused me considerable concern down here as you can well imagine.

Steve arrived in town for several days, and I discussed with him your kind offer to attempt to make some arrangement whereby we might interview the gentleman before he heads south, in order to establish some sort of arrangement for a press conference down here to clear up the situation for once and all.

Steve agrees that it is a splendid idea, and it would be possible for us to send someone out of New York, possibly Larry Smith to do the interviewing on the Baltimore end, so I would appreciate it very much if you would notify me immediately if such arrangements can be made.

In the meantime if I can be of any help to you in your contemplated visit here, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Joe Coppa

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Chicago, Illinois
November 16, 1939

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

As a result of recent contact with Confidential Informant

This informant likewise states that
Director, 11/16/39

In regard to the O'Hare gang killing, it might interest you to note that the common belief of the newspaper fraternity here in Chicago is that the killing resulted from the fact that O'Hare was attempting to jilt [redacted] who has been his paramour for the last seven years.

It appears that O'Hare was extremely active in the operation of dog tracks and race tracks here in the vicinity of Chicago, as well as in Miami, Florida. Recently, an article appeared in the paper to the effect that a young hoodlum by the name of Stoddard was found in Los Angeles, California, suffering from knife wounds in the abdomen and in the arm. [redacted] confidedally advised me on November 15th that Stoddard was definitely eliminated as being in any way connected with the O'Hare killing and it develops that Stoddard wrote the note supposed to have been found on his person by the Los Angeles Police Department himself. Stoddard previously was a horse exercise boy at the Sportsman's track here in Chicago.

Very truly yours

W. S. Devereaux
Special Agent in Charge
November 17, 1939.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Director:

It is apparent from all this sickening publicity that Al Capone is coming to Miami to reside in the near future.

You informed me personally one evening at the Willard hotel that Capone is definitely afflicted with a brain disorder known as 'Paresis'.

I am going to endeavor to institute lunacy proceedings against Capone, and in order to meet with any degree of success, I would have to have a copy of the government doctors' diagnosis relative to this condition, which if true will give me sufficient material to prove him a public menace.

I realize that the Federal Bureau of Prisons will not voluntarily release such a statement, and I seek your advice as to what procedure I should adopt to obtain such a document.

Your co-operation in this matter will be greatly appreciated and treated with the utmost confidence.

Respectfully yours,

James O. Barker, Lieut. Dets.,
Miami Police Dept.

Residence,
2271 S.W. 20th St.
Phone 46-413.
November 24, 1939

Lieutenant James O. Barber
3071 S. 20th Street
Miami, Florida

My dear Lieutenant,

I have received your letter of November 19, 1939, outlining your intention of bringing lunacy proceedings against Al Capone when he returns to Florida. I agree with your comments concerning the unfortunate nature of much of the publicity which has been given to Capone's recent release from a Federal penitentiary. Concerning your desire to secure a transcript of the official reports made upon him by Government doctors, I suggest that you make a formal request for this material upon the Attorney General. All of the reports dealing with Capone's incarceration in a Federal penitentiary are in the care, custody and control of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, who is responsible to the Attorney General. It is necessary consequently when a request is made for official records of the Department that the inquiry be addressed to the Attorney General.

With kind personal regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director
November 24, 1939.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding, hereewith, a letter printed by the Philadelphia "Daily News" in its issue of November 24, 1939. It appears that the letter relating to Al Capone is without any justification and the person writing same was not aware of the true facts, and that, likewise, the editor of the Philadelphia "Daily News" was not aware of the fact that this Bureau had no part in the release of Al Capone.

It is respectfully suggested that the editor of this paper be communicated with and advised of the true situation. The president and editor of this newspaper is Lee Ellmaker, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Very truly yours,

R. C. FLETCHER
H. B. FLETCHER, D. D.
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
What Have You to Say?

The Philadelphia DAILY NEWS will not publish anonymous communications, or letters signed fictitiously or with initials. The name and address of the writer must accompany the letter, but only initials must be used if the communication is published. Write on one side of the paper only and keep your letter brief. Do not exceed 500 words.

---

Re: Al Capone

SIR: I read in the paper of the solicitude shown by federal agents on behalf of Al Capone when newspapermen tried to interview him at the status following his release from prison.

According to one account, a cameraman who tried to take Capone's picture had his camera smashed by G-men, and another photographer narrowly escaped a similar disaster.

On top of that, newspapermen were shoved around when they tried to have a word with Capone before he was taken away to Baltimore. All of this leads up to a question, viz: Just why does Capone have government men as bodyguards to beat and intimidate law-abiding and decent citizens when a person like yourself or I am whisked away to court and given short treatment when we pass a trivial test?

If all comes back to the same thing, that such tactics on part of federal agents, or any law offciffers, only leads to exaggerate the importance of these underworld rats and to make heroes of them in the eyes of boys and impressionable young men.

For my part, if I were head of the FBI, I would reprimand the officers responsible for this outrageous incident and give them a practical lesson in distinguishing between good citizens and bad.

J. Edgar Hoover can't be so proud of what happened.

G. L. T.

---

No Colapacs

SIR: I read a letter in the DAILY NEWS which was perfectly outrageous. The writer of some people trying to convince us Americans that we should fight for England.

This person stated, "It is our centuries old obligation to the British people to help them, and in this case rid the world of Hitler."

If he don't believe me that America no longer belongs to England, let him read his American history. We fought in the last war and what did we get, depression and a loss which can never be repaid? the loss of our young boys who fought "to make the world safe for democracy."

Perhaps England has gotten off more than she can chew. I always maintained, don't start a fight you can't finish. Furthermore, what is that person doing? Why isn't he over on the other side under arms and fighting for his dear England?

If he is too old, then he should stop telling us what to do and thank his Maker that he is under the American flag. The American people are favor of only one "I am American."

F. V.
December 7, 1939

Mr. Lee Elmhizer
President and Editor
Philadelphia Daily News
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Elmhizer:

My attention has recently been called to the column "That Have You to Say?" appearing in the November 26, 1939, issue of the Philadelphia Daily News which contained a letter signed "C. L. F." regarding Al Capone.

I thought you would like to know that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had absolutely no connection with this incident. No protection or guard of any kind was afforded Capone by this Bureau upon his release from prison.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

CC - Philadelphia
CC - New York

Communications Section
MAILED
• DEC. 9 1939 •

U.S. Department of Justice
December 5, 1928

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. J. A. TAYLOR

Mr. Al Capone

Dr. Joseph Earle Moore of Union Memorial Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland, telephoned to advise that Al Capone was one of their patients. He stated that he had just returned from Chicago and had noted the great amount of publicity given to Al Capone and also to the O'Hara Killing in Chicago. Dr. Moore stated he would be very interested in obtaining whatever information could be made available to him about this killing and also whatever tie-up that it might have with Al Capone's activities and associates.

I told Dr. Moore that the Bureau had not made an open investigation relative to Al Capone's brother, Ralph Capone, in recent years, but the general story is that he is interested in dog tracks in Florida and other vice operations in Chicago. I mentioned that I did not know how true these stories were, but the definite impression is that Capone interests are still more or less active in the underworld even though Ralph and Al deny this.

DR. MOORE INQUIRED IF THERE MIGHT BE ANY PLAN TO OBTAIN VENGEANCE AGAINST either Ralph or Al. I told the Doctor that I did not know of any definite or plan of vengeance, but people of that character are naturally living in a precarious situation as they have many enemies. As to the recent shooting of O'Hara in Chicago, I mentioned that there are many versions as to who was responsible for this. I told Dr. Moore that I would contact our Chicago Office and request them to watch the situation and advise me of any information brought in that Capone is mixed up with this and also if there is likely to be revenge.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Memorandum for Dr. Tom

December 1, 1929

Then, if we do learn of any plots, I stated I would advise the Doctor immediately. I suggested that the precautions be taken at the hospital as it is possible that someone might seek revenge and therefore people should be properly checked before they are allowed to see Capone. As to having any heavy guard, I stated that at the present time this does not appear to be necessary.

Dr. Moore advises me that Al Capone's health is very bad. The Doctor also advises that Capone's relatives have contacted him and are pleading that Capone has lost all his money. I told Dr. Moore that although Capone probably does not have the money he once had, he is certainly not suffering from poverty, and this just appears to be an old Capone trick to get as much as possible for nothing. In answer to the Doctor's inquiry as to whether any other brothers were involved in the rackete, I stated that Ralph is definitely mixed up with these and he also has a brother-in-law who is in rackete.

Dr. Moore stated that Capone is getting a lot of crank mail. I told Dr. Moore it is very unlikely that a gang would give any previous warning and the only danger would probably be from some crank. Dr. Moore stated that in regard to the publicity Capone has received, that they should just let Capone alone for with his present physical condition it is impossible for him to stage a come-back in the rackete.

I advised Dr. Moore I would be glad to keep him advised of any information which might come in from our Chicago Office relative to this.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Stated, in his opinion, O’HARE’S recent death was due to his pressing on his obligations either with some of his associates in the CAPONE syndicate or others who are not actually members of the CAPONE syndicate but who have interests in various dog tracks.

In this connection he stated that O’HARE had an interest in dog tracks located in the following cities: Miami, Florida; Tampa, Florida; Jacksonville, Florida; West Memphis, Arkansas; Steubenville, Ohio; Taunton, Massachusetts; New Kensington, Pennsylvania. He further advised that O’HARE allegedly had an interest in the following horse tracks: Hawthorne Race Track, Chicago, Illinois; Sportsman Park, Chicago, Illinois; Tropical Park, Coral Gables, Florida. He also stated he has an interest in the dog track at Youngstown, Ohio, which has not operated for a period of the last three or four years.

He stated he believed JOHNNY PATTON had an interest in all of the above named tracks along with O’HARE, and that PATTON was very active in the Steubenville track.

He also stated he has had a feeling for the past year or more that everything was not pleasant between O’HARE and PATTON. He stated during the past season PATTON did not put in an appearance at the Club and that O’HARE was only there on three or four occasions.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) \( b7c \) \( b7d \) __________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

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☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) __________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); __________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

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☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________

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☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-31128-120
at several times during the course of the interview, referred to the fact that O'HAFF's worst fault was that he would not pay up and that this was his reputation among dog racing people.

This man appeared to be sincere in his fear of these individuals but of course was informed by Agent SMITH no advice could be given him.

It is possible that may be developed into a good informant for the Miami Office, particularly with reference to any information desired concerning the Greyhound racing circle. He undoubtedly is in continual contact in the racing game but of course is not as confident as those who control the tracks.

It should also be mentioned that self-styled investigator of Miami, Florida, of whose actions the Bureau has previously been advised, called at the Miami Office on November 14, 1939, where he advised Agent SMITH he had the solution to the O'HAFF murder. He stated he would furnish this information to this Bureau if the Bureau was working on this case.

was advised by Agent SMITH that the Bureau is not interested in obtaining any information from him. It should be noted that this individual is purely unreliable and operates as an investigator in Miami holding himself out to be a former investigator for the United
Director  

November 30, 1959

States Government and for the States Attorney's Office in Chicago, Illinois, as well as for the 'Secret Six' in that city. He also claims to have been employed by the Rockefeller Commission in Washington, D.C. This individual is frequently involved in trouble around Miami and it of course would be most dangerous to have any dealings whatsoever with him. It is more than likely that any information he might have concerning the O'HARE murder or any other crime, would be fabricated to suit his own purpose.

Should additional information be received in office concerning the O'HARE murder which it is felt might be of some interest to the Bureau, same will be reported in the above captioned matter.

Very truly yours,

J. H. VINCENT
Special Agent in Charge

RES: 80
62-12773

cc - Chicago
Dear President Roosevelt: FEDERAL BU. OF INV.

Justice

I and the majority of Americans do not think that Al Capone should be freed now from a federal prison as long as he and his hoodlums are accused of murdering O'Harre. I don't think the American people will stand for this.

Findest regards,
Traveling Salesman

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF REGISTRATION
Correspondence Section

RECORDED & INDEXED 12-31-28
Anonymous
(traveling salesman,
Columbia, Mo.)

Nov. I and majority of Americans do not think that
Al Capone should be freed now from a Federal
prison as long as his hoodlums are accused of
murdering O'hara.

Justice
isw
Dear Mr. Hoover:

I felt that you might be interested in the enclosed clippings from editor and Publisher.

By the way, I think you can retire Clyde most any time now and let him live off the winnings of Tolson (the horse). Seems to be a sure shot at every running.

With best wishes and warm regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Allen S. Dibble

Send copy to A. G. (that is the enclosure)
Capone Wait in Vain. Scribes Hold 'Inquest'

Sunbury, Pa., Nov 20—Increased at officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons because of the secrecy with which they surrounded the release of Al Capone, the press—represented by a score of metropolitan and small-town reporters and news photographers—conducted a mock inquest in the hangar at Municipal Airport here Nov. 16, and returned with a verdict holding the Federal Government guilty of negligence in its duty to the reading public.

Just back from nearby Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary with no word of comment from an official source concerning the liberation of the once fabulous gang lord of Chicago, these men who ferret out the news of the day were smarting from the cold shoulder they received.

They found the Federal Bureau of Prisons "indifferent, unfair and negligent in dissemination of news incident to the release of Al Capone," and recommended that steps be taken to establish a better relationship as a means of preventing a recurrence of these misunderstandings.

Reporters Furious

No punches were pulled in the fury that engulfed these men who had failed in their assignment.

For 24 hours before the story "broke," the Sunbury Daily Item's news room had scouted reports that Capone was either at Lewisburg or on his way.

Nevertheless the advance guard of newsmen from news services and metropolitan papers, traveling by airplane and automobile, went to Lewisburg, unsuccessfully attempted to verify Capone's presence there, and then formed a watch at the main gate of the penitentiary.

Even when Capone was speeding east from St. Louis on a fast train, reportedly disguised to shield his identity, the "grapevine" passed word that he would be taken from a train arriving at Harrisburg, Pa., at 3:54 a.m., and the tip came in time for news services to have men at the station. They scanned every person who stepped from the train, and reported back to their offices that it was a "false alarm."

It was later reported that he left the train at the station and was taken in a waiting automobile which sped 60 miles to the prison. The boys were doing "lobster" duty when, Federal officials say, Capone entered the penitentiary shortly after 5 a.m. How he got in is a mystery, for it was as difficult for anybody to get past the cordon of newspaper and guards on the train gates.

It was mid-morning Nov. 16 when wires brought formal announcement from Washington of Capone's release at Lewisburg. The statement came from James V. Bennett, director of Federal Prisons.

Unofficial Details

Warden Hill's office said Hill was "out of town." Informed of Bennett's announcement from Washington, his secretary replied: "It's all news to me. We haven't seen Capone around here, but whatever Mr. Bennett announces is authoritative."

Newsmen at the gates were tipped and renewed their demand for a statement. It was a useless gesture, for Warden Hill couldn't be contacted and there was not a spokesman to take his place.

Certain that Capone was gone, the staff men pulled stakes and returned to Sunbury. They transformed the airport hangar into a den of smoke, conducted a post mortem and then busied themselves at the pleasant task of holding an inquest.

One of their number, described as the "dean" of the news photographers, said: "I've been on the New York Daily News staff since 1921, and I tell you the public is getting tired of the way officials protect criminals from newspaper contact."

You would think they were the national celebrities, and that such protection was needed for the public welfare. Capone was the nation's most notorious gang leader during prohibition days, accused of every crime in the calendar. There is no reason why he should have been given this protection."

A Washington photog said the sole result of his trip was a "smashed camera." He declared it was struck by a federal officer at the penitentiary.

It was 3 p.m., more than two hours after the metropolitan news men left the airport, that the final threads of the story were pieced together by the Daily Item in the first official announcement from Warden Hill.

He explained that Capone was received at the penitentiary about 5 a.m., and that he was treated like any of the other 1,600 prisoners during his two-hour stay. At 7 o'clock Hill said he ordered Capone brought to his office. Handing the official papers of release, Hill said Capone "smiled a yard wide" and offered a polite "Thank you."

At that very moment the newsmen were at the front gate, but Hill said this was where they made their mistake—for Capone was released through a rear gate at the other end of the reservation, jumped into a "big, black automobile" and disappeared.
H.R.H. AL CAPONE

THE HOSTILITY toward newspapermen displayed by the law officers associated with the recent formal release of Al Capone leads us to call for a new deal insuring proper news in such cases and fair treatment of reporters and photographers seeking legitimate news of importance.

The majority of government was not upheld when U.S. officers and Henry Hill, warden of the Northeast Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., convivial to frustrate the newspapermen and even permitted attacks on photographers. One camera was broken at the prison, from which the ex-gang lord was spirited away in a car identified later as that of Warden Hill's. Government guards engaged in a brief and slightly "acrimonious" skirmish with Chicago Times men later at Harrisburg. The guards knocked down one Chicago Times photographer, but his associate took pictures and thus upset the best-laid plans of the Federal officers to spirit Capone across the country in complete secrecy.

A cadre of newspapermen waited vainly at the Lewisburg penitentiary while Warden Hill conveniently absented himself at the time of Capone's release after refusing all demands for a statement. These newspapermen later held an "inquest" and they can hardly be blamed for returning the following verdict holding the Federal Government guilty of negligence in its duty to the public.

"We, the jury, after due deliberation of the evidence at hand in the case of the Fourth Estate vs. the Federal Bureau of Prisons, do hereby find that the Bureau was indifferent, unfair and negligent in dissemination of news incident to the release of Al Capone, and we do hereby recommend that necessary steps be taken to establish a better relationship as a means of preventing a recurrence of these misunderstandings."

Why, we wish to ask James W. Bennett, director of Federal Prisons, was Capone shown such unwarranted consideration, while the newspapermen covering his release were treated as enemies of the government? An investigation of the facts is in order by this bureau's chief and a policy should be formulated barring a repetition of the mistreatment of the press in the release of any prisoner of Capone's or lesser importance.

"G-MEN"

THE HABIT of describing any government law officers as "G-Men" has grown among newspaper writers to the point where we think a halt should be called to this practice. During the past week several stories erroneously identified as "G-men" the Federal officers who guarded Al Capone on the trip East. We see in this an example of loose writing, since the Department of Justice declares the Federal Bureau of Investigation had nothing to do with putting Capone in prison or with bringing him East.

Newspapers (at least the copy desks, from which the customized phrase spread) have made G-man to mean an FBI agent. The term should not be applied generally to government men, we, believe, at least no oftener than the adjective "attractive" should be used to describe every woman who appears on the witness stand in a newspaper story.
December 4, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I thought you might be interested in the following articles appearing in "Riter and Publishers" of November 25, 1939 concerning the recent release of Al Capone from Federal custody at the United States Eastern Penitentiary, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania:

"Capone Holds in Jail, Baribus Held 'Inquest'"

"Sunbury, Pa., Nov. 25 — Licensed at officials of the Federal Bureau of Prisons because of the secrecy with which they surrounded the release of Al Capone, the press—represented by a score of metropolitan and small-town reporters and news photographers—conducted a mock inquest in theburger at Municipal Airport here Nov. 16, and returned with a verdict holding the Federal Government guilty of negligence in its duty to the reading public.

Just back from nearby Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary with not a word of comment from an official source concerning the libration of the ex-fabulous gang overlord of Chicago, these men who forgot not the news of the day were wringing from the cold shoulder they received.

They found the Federal Bureau of Prisons "indifferent, unfair and negligent in dissemination of news incident to the release of Al Capone," and recommended that steps be taken to establish a better relationship as a means of preventing a recurrence of these misunderstandings.

Reporters Purse

No punches were pulled in the fury that enveloped these men who had failed in their assignment.

"For 26 hours before the story broke," the Sunbury Daily Item's news room had scouted reports that Capone was either at Lewisburg, or on his way.
Memorandum for The Attorney General

December 4, 1939

Nevertheless the advance guard of newsmen from news services and metropolitan papers, traveling by airplane and automobile, went to Lewisburg, unsuccessfully attempted to verify Capone's presence there, and then formed a watch at the main gate of the penitentiary.

Even then Capone was speeding east from St. Louis on a fast train, reportedly disguised to shield his identity. The 'grape vine' passed word that he would be taken from a train arriving at Harrisburg, Pa., at 3:54 a.m., and the tip came in time for news services to have men at the station. They blocked every person who stepped off the train, and reported back to their offices that it was a 'bad sheen.'

It was later reported that he left the train at the station and was taken to a waiting automobile which sped 60 miles to the prison. The boys were doing 'lobster' duty when, Federal officials say, Capone entered the penitentiary shortly after 5 a.m. How he got in is a mystery, for it was as difficult for anybody to get past the crowd of newsmen as the guards at the prison gates.

It was mid-morning Nov. 26 when press wires brought formal announcement from Washington of Capone's release at Lewisburg. The statement came from James V. Bennett, director of Federal Prisons.

Unofficial Denial

'Rarden Hill's office said Hill was 'out of town.'

Informed of Bennett's announcement from Washington, his secretary replied: 'It's all news to me, we haven't seen Capone around here, but whatever Mr. Bennett announces is authoritative.'

'Vessels at the gates were tipped and renewed their demand for a statement. It was a useless gesture, for Rarden Hill couldn't be contacted and there was not a spokesman to take his place.

Certain that Capone was gone, the staff men pulled stakes and returned to Sunbury. They transformed the airport hangar into a den of smoke, conducted a post mortem and then busied themselves at the pleasant task of holding an inquest.
Memorandum for
The Attorney General
December 4, 1939

The majority of government was not upheld when C. S. officers and Henry Hill, warden of the Northeast Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., arrived to frustrate newspapermen and even permitted attacks on photographers. One session was broken at the prison from which the ex-convict lord was spirited away in a car identified later as that of Warden Hill's. Government guards engaged in a brief and slightly 'nervousness' skirmish with "Chicago Times" men later at Harrisburg. The guards knocked down one Chicago Times photographer, but his associate took pictures and then upset the best-laid plans of the Federal officers to spirit Capone across the country in complete secrecy.

A score of newspapermen united swiftly at the Lewisburg penitentiary while Warden Hill conveniently accepted himself at the time of Capone's release after refusing all demands for a statement. These newspapermen later held an "insight" and they can hardly be blamed for returning the following verdict holding the Federal Government guilty of negligence in its duty to the public.

"We, the jury, after due deliberation of the evidence at hand in the case of the Fourth Estate vs. the Federal Bureau of Prisons, do hereby find that the bureau was indifferent, unfair and negligent in dissemination of news incident to the release of Al Capone, and we do hereby recommend that necessary steps be taken to establish a better relationship as a means of preventing a recurrence of these misunderstandings."

"We wish to ask James C. Bennett, director of Federal Prisons, was Capone shown such unwarranted consideration, while the newspaper covering his release were treated as enemies of the government? An investigation of the facts is in order by this bureau's chief and a policy should be formulated barring a repetition of the mistreatment of the press in the release of any prisoner of Capone's or lesser importance."

"O-MEN"

"THE HABIT of describing any government law officers as 'O-Men' has grown among newspaper writers to the point where we think a halt should be called to this practice. During the
Memorandum for
The Attorney General

December 4, 1939

Mr. Attorney General:

Last week several stories incorrectly identified an "S-man" as the Federal officer who guarded Al Capone on the way back. We see in this an example of loose writing, since the Department of Justice declares the Federal Bureau of Investigation has nothing to do with putting Capone in prison or with bringing him East.

"Newspapers (at least the copy desks, from which the easy headline phrases spread) have made S-man to mean an FBI agent. The term should not be applied generally to government men; we believe, at least as often as the adjective 'informant' should be used to describe every woman who appears on the witness stand in a newspaper story."

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

About two days after the newspaper stories indicating that Al Capone had been transferred from California to Lewisburg Penitentiary and released from there, Mr. Joseph Mulcahy, Public Relations Officer of the Department, received a call from a Washington newspaper man who represents the "periodical Editor and Publisher" in Washington. This newspaper man stated that he had received a telephone request from an official of Editor and Publisher requesting a formal statement from Mr. Hoover concerning the conduct of FBI Agents in assaulting newspaper men and destroying a pressman's camera while these Agents were guarding Capone in being transferred from California to Pennsylvania. According to the newspaper man, two FBI Agents participated in this affair. Mr. Mulcahy advised the newspaper man that Agents of the FBI had not participated in any manner or degree at any time in the release of Capone or in his transportation from California to Pennsylvania and were not even advised of this action. Mr. Mulcahy informed the newspaper man that representatives of the Bureau of Prisons had handled this matter in its entirety without the participation or knowledge of any representative whatsoever of the FBI.

Mr. Mulcahy inquired whether the Editor and Publisher magazine desired a statement from the Director of the Bureau of Prisons upon this matter because the employees who participated in Capone's transfer were operating under his direction. Apparently after some consultation with someone else, the Washington newspaper man stated that Editor and Publisher did not desire to pursue this matter further if it had not been handled by FBI Agents. The newspaper man advised further that if the story did not involve FBI Agents, Editor and Publisher had no further interest in it.

These facts were furnished to me orally by Mr. Mulcahy.

Respectfully,

EDWARD A. TAHN

DEC 16, 1930
PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Director's telephone conversation of December 2, 1939, with the writer at which time it was requested that the Chicago office be on the alert for any information indicating that there was to be an attempt made on the life of AL CAPONE or his brother RALPH CAPONE.

Recently I had an opportunity to have a lengthy conversation with [redacted] who has been a reporter [redacted] for a considerable number of years here in Chicago. [redacted] has numerous acquaintances in the underworld and amongst the hoodlum fraternity. [redacted] opinion is to the effect that there may be some trouble in the distant future as a result of the release of AL CAPONE amongst the various members of the so-called syndicate here in view of the fact that CAPONE represented the "killer type" of hoodlum. [redacted] believes that FRANK NITTI alias FRANKIE THE ENFORCER is well set in Cleveland, Florida, and other sections of the country as a result of so-called legitimate businesses and also as a result of his interest in various labor unions, etc. NITTI, JACK GUZIK, LITTLE NEW YORK CAPAGNA, as well as the other so-called "big wigs" of the syndicate organization, are now pretty well settled with the strong arm type of employee or "muscle man". In other words, most of the syndicate's desires have been in recent years and are at the present time carried out as a result of threats to do physical harm by the administration of beatings to those who will not comply with their wishes. After AL CAPONE went to jail it appears that there was a wholesale elimination of the employee who resorted to the use of the gun or knife. With the advent of CAPONE'S release, [redacted] informs that it is the opinion of many that some of the gunman type of hoodlum will attempt a comeback. A concerted comeback will, of course, depend upon CAPONE'S own manifestations. [redacted] believes that there can be no concerted movement unless AL CAPONE will assume definite leadership of such a movement.
stated that he believed EDWARD J. O'HANES was killed solely as a result of his past association with [REDACTED] who was the sister of [REDACTED] here in Chicago. Referring to my past communications to the Bureau, it will be recalled that [REDACTED] apparently is a tool of the syndicate and owes his political life to the backing of this organization.

also stated that the general rumor has it that CAPONE will have to be content with whatever monies or power that are thrown to him merely out of goodness of heart on the part of NITTI and other top men of the syndicate. [REDACTED] states that he has it from good source that the members of the syndicate will not tolerate any real activity or participation on the part of CAPONE in their dealings at this time; further, that it is their desire that CAPONE stay clear away from Chicago in order that not too much interest is focused on the organization itself.

Contact has been had with confidential informant and he informs that he has gotten no information that would indicate there is a concerted movement on the part of the underworld members here in Chicago or elsewhere in the country to take the life of either RALPH CAPONE or AL CAPONE. He pointed out that RALPH CAPONE is well set here in Chicago inasmuch as he assumes control of the gambling enterprises of the organization. He informs that RALPH CAPONE is, of course, nowhere near as active as AL CAPONE was during his heyday, nor does he wield the power and authority that NITTI and other members of the organization presently wield. RALPH CAPONE'S main desire is to stay in the background, get his cut and merely receive a reasonable amount of recognition on the part of the various members.
nor of the opinion that there would be any sort of action taken against either RALPH or AL CAPONE within the next four or five months. It appears from their conversations that until such time as AL CAPONE is released from the hospital and attempts to take some active part in the organization or in activities that perhaps will run counter or in opposition to the organization's activities, there will be no great danger in AL CAPONE'S suffering at the hands of the underworld.

All of the above information was obtained from as a result of casual conversation and at no time was any interest manifested in AL CAPONE'S future. entered into the conversation merely as a result of his desire to speculate as to the effect of the O'HARE killing on the underworld here in Chicago and also as to the possibility that the O'HARE killing was a result of AL CAPONE'S release.

While this is probably information that has previously been forwarded to the Bureau, informs that the killing of JAKE LINGLE, who was a reporter for the Chicago Tribune, was caused by the fact that LINGLE had "welched" on an agreement involving a $25,000 payment to LINGLE by the crowd here in Chicago. The reason for the payment apparently was the fact that LINGLE was writing a series of articles attempting to uncover the activities of the CAPONE crowd, etc., and it was the desire to open a new club in Chicago that prompted some of the CAPONE representatives to contact LINGLE and offer him $25,000 if he would "lay off" of the publicity in so far as the club was concerned. LINGLE agreed and accepted the $25,000 according to but then turned around and wrote an article revealing the activities of the backers of this so-called gambling club.

It might here be stated opinion of NITTI is to the effect that NITTI at one time was of the killer type but after AL CAPONE was sent up by the Government he was more or less
converted to the muscle type of practice and now is well satisfied with this procedure and sees the dangers of wholesale killings. believes that NITTI will resist any effort on the part of AL CAPONE to come back into a position of authority with the syndicate or a move on the part of some of CAPONE'S former associates to reinstate the "killing method".

The Bureau will be advised from time to time in regard to any information that is picked up here in the Chicago office relative to the instant subject.

Very truly yours,

W. S. DEVEREAUX,
Special Agent in Charge.

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

I called Mr. Well at the Criminal Division and informed him I had talked with Mr. McVay late yesterday afternoon and learned of the information he, Well, had about a reporter on the Chicago Times having recovered a watch bearing the inscription, "The Chief, from Jesus, July 23, 1936." I told Mr. Well I was curious to have the details from him.

He stated that since being in Washington he had met one Vich Schollie, a personal secretary to Mr. Hopkins in the Commerce Department, who was formerly connected with the Chicago Times as a reporter. Schollie has informed Mr. Well that he has been advised, apparently by some one connected with the Chicago Times, that some of the reporters on the Times were at Lewisberg at the time all paper was released, that there was some squabble in taking pictures, et cetera, and that after the affair was over, a Times reporter found himself in possession of a watch. Mr. Well stated he further understands that the Times advertised by placing an announcement in the newspaper that the watch had been found, that it presumably might belong to some agent of the F.B.I. and that the owner could have the watch by calling at the Times office.

I told Mr. Well that we have not lost a watch but were just a little curious as to who did.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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FOR THIS PAGE ☑
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FBI/DOJ
Chicago, Illinois  
December 6, 1939

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I am transmitting herewith a clipping taken from the Chicago Daily Times of November 17, 1939. It will be noted that this clipping contains that information requested in telephonic conversation with Mr. Yame, at which time Mr. Yame informed he understood an article had appeared in the Chicago Daily Times revealing that a man had lost a wrist watch bearing the inscription "The Chief from Idamt. July 22, 1939" at the time the C-man was supposed to have scuffled with a times reporter in Baltimore, Maryland.

The information contained in the clipping was forwarded telephonically to the Bureau on December 7, 1939, in a conversation with Inspector Al Anser.

Very truly yours,

V. R. Nevard
Special Agent in Charge

[Signature]
Personal and Confidential  January 9, 1940

Mr. J. W. Vincent  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U.S. Department of Justice  
1530 Bissonne Building  
Miami, Florida

Dear Sir:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a personal and confidential letter addressed to me under date of [redacted]. I desire that the contents of this letter be brought to the attention of Agents [redacted] as of possible interest to them in connection with the work being performed by them.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure,
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. E. A. TAMM

Mr. Burke of Congressman Lea’s (New Jersey) Office called and inquired as to whether Al Capone is a native-born citizen of the United States. I told Mr. Burke the files would be checked and the information furnished him.

Respectfully,

L. R. PENNINGTON

Time 2:30 p.m.

I called Mr. Burke and told him that the records of the Identification Division indicate that Capone was born in Brooklyn with the exception of one fingerprint card which indicates he was born in Chicago.
Not as though I had already attained either were already perfect: but I follow after, if that I may apprehend that for which also I am apprehended of Christ Jesus.

Philippians 3: 12

Adolf P. Boart
Pastor

FIRST
LUTHERAN
CHURCH

February 15, 1940

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, L.C.

Lear Mr. Hoover:

One of the members in my congregation is engaged in distributing and giving whole Bibles and portions of Bibles to any and all who might read. He would like to present a Bible to Al Capone, feeling that if he would read it, he might induce others to follow in his footsteps, and thus be instrumental in crime prevention.

This member feels that if you could furnish him the address he could send this Bible to Al directly, but he also feels that it would be of advantage if he could send it to you and have you forward it to Al. It might be that a character of this type would, in this way realize that you were not chiefly interested in his being brought to justice, but that you were interested in having him become a God fearing, useful citizen.

Knowing that you will give this matter your careful consideration, I am

Sincerely yours,

Pastor

909 S. Tuscarawas St.
Canton, Ohio

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
LORD
TEACH US
TO LOVE
THEE

First Lutheran Church
915 E. Tuscarawas St.
February 11, 1940

Adolf P. Ebert, Pastor
**IN V O C A V I T**  
February 11, 1940

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:45 a.m.</td>
<td>Church School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:50 a.m.</td>
<td><strong>THOU SHALT NOT KILL</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introit: Page 77</td>
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<td>Lenten Sentence: Page 13</td>
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<tr>
<td>10:55 a.m.</td>
<td>TUT BUSI</td>
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<tr>
<td>2:00 p.m.</td>
<td>Inquirers' Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:30 p.m.</td>
<td>Luther League Devotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
<td><strong>ONE WHO KNOWS YOU</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Monday**  
- 8:00 p.m. - Senior Luther League

**Tuesday**  
- 7:30 p.m. - Union Lenten Service


**Thursday**  
- 7:30 p.m. - German Lenten Service

Theme: SOLL ICH IHN VERLEUGNE?

**Saturday**  
- 8:45 a.m. - Christian Nurture
- 2:00 p.m. - Junior Choir Rehearsal

The **FELLOWSHIP SUPPER** is "history". We wish to thank the Mary-Martha Class for all the effort it put forth, also thank them for the 100 cups which they purchased for church use.

New Cradle Rollers: Donna Joyce and James, children of John Brandus & Geraldine, nee Fach During the past week: Private Communion was administered to one soul. Officers of Lorcas Mission Society were installed. Ladies' Society had a nice George Washington Program.

The Church School Teachers decided not to have any Teachers' Meetings during the Lenten Season, except the monthly business meeting. This action's due to the fact that our German Lenten Devotions are on Thursday night.

GOOD SAMARITAN PICTURE WAS A REVELATION, SHOWING WHAT LUTHERAN YOUNG PEOPLE CAN DO. We're sorry if you did not see this picture, which was the result of a venture in faith.
130TH ANNIVERSARY FUND - to date - $ 775.60
Building Fund Total - $ 2017.22
Total received for China Relief - $ 19.55

Attendance last Lord's Day ---- Feb. 4, 1940
Church School - 231; English Worship - 213
German Worship - 71; Evening Worship - 81

On February 18 & 25, we will, in our congregation receive special offerings for the Emergency Appeal directed by Dr. O.C. Meos. A special bulletin will appraise you of the details. Be sure to read it thoroughly.

"I am profitably engaged in reading the Bible. Take all of this Book upon reason that you can, and the balance by faith, and you will live and die a better man." -- Lincoln

On March 3, Dr. Walter E. Schuette will be with us for the visitation which takes place every three years. We are hoping to make it a joint service, so that all of our congregation can take part. Details will be given as soon as possible. Our joint service will begin at 9:15 a.m., so that there will be time to visit the Bethel Congregation also.

Mr. Eric Fietz, a theological student at Cap. will be a guest in the parsonage during this coming week. He is here for his "Interne Work". We wish him God's Blessing and a very happy stay in our midst.

Martha and Ruth Maier honor their Father's Birthday on Feb. 14, with today's Bulletin. Our heartiest congratulations, Mr. Maier.

Our Flowers come to us from a loving Daughter in memory of her Parents. Thank you.
Do You Know?

Is it enough, when you have made a financial contribution to the Church's work?

Would you be satisfied to give your son, whom you profess to love devotedly, an occasional quarter and then forget about him? Your thoughts, your hopes and your prayers constantly go with that boy, and the money that you give him is not so important after all.

God does not merely want your gift; He wants you. Is it reasonable to assume that you could "buy off" your God by writing a check? He wants your prayers, your interest, and your love. Your gifts are merely a tangible expression of your devotion to Him.

What happens when you withhold your gifts for the Church's work?

Assuming that Christians will give financial support to the work of the Lord, the Church plans her program of work and promises to give her workers financial aid. If some Christians then withhold their support, one of two things happens. Either some one else must give more than his fair share or the worker does not receive the promised support and must suffer the consequent hardships. Neither is quite honorable.

But there is a more serious implication. Wilfully withholding support, that could be given, is a neglect of Christian duty, and God will some day demand an accounting of every man.

For You - From You

For you God has all the treasures of heaven. They are yours through Christ, your Savior. From you God asks love, loyalty and devotion to Him and His cause. Dare you be unmindful of this during this blessed Lenten season? (Prt2. in U.S.A.)
March 5, 1940

Reverend Adolf P. Marti
First Lutheran Church
300 East scavaree Street
Canton, Ohio

Dear Mr. Marti:

I have received your letter dated February 15, 1940, and wish to advise that I do not have the address you desire nor can I be of assistance to you in this matter.

It is suggested that you might like to communicate with Mr. James F. Barnett, Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D. C., since the individual to whom you refer has, during the past several years, been in the custody of that organization.

Sincerely yours,
February 21, 1940

62-39128 -129

Special Agent in Charge
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

With reference to Laboratory Report F2906, in connection with the above entitled case, there are transmitted herewith photographic copies of the following specimens which your office submitted for examination:

Q3 and Q4

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
HAS LEFT BALTIMORE. IT IS UNEATSTOOD HE WILL RETURN TO HIS HOME IN BALTIMORE. DR. JOSEPH CARMON, WHO HAS BEEN TREATING CAPONE IN FLORIDA, IS ON HIS WAY TO FLORIDA ACCORDING TO HIS PHYSICIAN.

FLORIDA, HE IS STILL ILL AND WILL CONTINUE UNDER MEDICAL CARE.
March 21, 1940.

Jim Strebig called and inquired if the Bureau was interested in Al Capone. I informed him the Bureau was not.
Hastings, Nebr.
April 5, 1940

Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regards of a man that goes under the name of [Redacted] from Grand Island, Nebr. believed to be [Redacted] from Chicago that used to work with Al Capone. I haven't seen him since last Summer but I understand that he is not only acting as Field man for the [Redacted] at Grand Island but is some time in [Redacted] at Ingleside, Nebr.

Just 3 miles west of Hastings. They claim the he most all Lights (?) in Grand Island working for him and lots in Hastings. His description would be as follows: Eighth 5 ft. 11 in. Semi Bald with Sandy spot in middle of nose and some hair on side almost straight up. Hair around ears is some Darker. He is about 40 years old and weighs about 135 Lbs. has lots of Gold Teeth. Now I am not one of your men and do not want a job but if you want me to get him and take him into Omaha I will do so.

Yours Truly

[Signature]
Dear [Name],

Regarding your request for information on the [Redacted] case under the Land Act 1940, I am pleased to inform you that the [Redacted] was filed on [Redacted] 1940.

The case was handled by AL [Redacted] in the Territory of [Redacted]. The file, which is now recorded and indexed, contains the following documents:

- [Redacted] (January 1940)
- [Redacted] (February 1940)
- [Redacted] (March 1940)
- [Redacted] (April 1940)

I hope this information is helpful. Please feel free to contact me if you have any further questions.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 5, 1940, and advise that I have noted the facts thereof.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is authorized by law to investigate violations of certain specified Federal statutes and to collect evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest.

From the limited facts set out in your letter I am unable to determine whether or not the subject matter of your communication comes within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. In the event, however, you do have information indicating a violation being within this Bureau's investigative jurisdiction, I suggest that you communicate with Mr. L. B. Stein, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 629 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director.
Man Who Gave Capone Famous Scar Is Jailed

NEW YORK, July 8 (C.T.P.S.). Frank Giuliano, the man who put the scar on the cheek of Scarface Al Capone, was sentenced to 90 days in jail on a vagrancy charge in Brooklyn yesterday. He was arrested last March 27 in District Attorney William F. O'Dwyer's roundup of shady characters.
December 14, 1940

[Part of the text is redacted.]


Dear [redacted],

Your communication dated December 14, 1940, has been received and I wish to advise that the individual mentioned in your letter is not wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation nor do the records of this Bureau reflect that he is wanted by any other law enforcement agency in the United States.

I wish to thank you, however, for your thoughtfulness in writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[De-indexed date: 6-25-57]
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☑ Deleted under exemption(s) 77 C. 77 D with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies):  as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-39128-130
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 6 OF 11

BUFİLE: 62-39128
subject Capone, Alphonse
file number 62-39128
section number 4
serials 137-207
total pages 224
pages released 215
pages withheld 5 denied; 2 Navy; 2 Army
exemption(s) used 63, 66, 67c, 67d
Enclosures
1-62 LEB Introduction
2-62 LEB Introduction
What you can do to fight Crime
Cooperation The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
The Story of the FBI

NOTE: The above information concerning Al Capone was taken from his Identification Record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. In connection with Capone, the Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning him.
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen;

In our school we are writing term papers. My term paper is on Alphonse Capone and I would like to know if you have some information on his life, how he took advantage of the times, and how he got control of the underworld.

Could you send any information before April 13, 1962? I will appreciate any help you might be able to give me.

Sincerely yours,

Newcastle, Wyoming  
March 29, 1962
Newcastle, Wyoming

Dear

Your letter dated March 29, 1962, has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5) 1-62 LEB Introduction
Versus Crime
What You Can Do To Fight Crime
Cooperation: The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
The Story of the FBI

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE
NOTE: The above information concerning Al Capone was taken from his Identification Record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. In connection with Capone, the Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning him.
Mr. Hoover,

I am doing a term paper on the rise and fall of Al Capone for College. It is necessary for me to have this information promptly. I would like any information that you have available.

My address is:

Columbia, S. C.

You reply would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

[Signature]

4/15/62
Mr. Hoover,

I am doing a term paper on the rise and fall of Al Capone for college. It is necessary for me to have this information promptly. I would like any information that you have available.

My address is:

Columbia, S. C.

Your reply would be greatly appreciated.

Thank You.
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear [Name]

Your letter of April 15th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 10, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (5)

Cooper The Science of Effective Law Enforcement
The Story of the FBI
Know Your FBI
Fingerprint Identification
FBI Laboratory

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE
NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The above information concerning Al Capone was taken from his Identification Record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. In connection with Capone, the Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning him.
June 17, 1962.

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

As part of my course in Criminology I am required to write a thesis on the life and trial of Al Capone.

Would it be possible for you to give me any information on this; or the name of published material and where it can be obtained?

Any help you might give me would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Chattanooga 5, Tenn.
Dear [Name]

I have received your letter of June 17, 1962.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3) The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation Cooperation The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement Know Your FBI

SEE NOTE NEXT PAGE
NOTE: The above information concerning Al Capone was taken from his Identification Record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. In connection with Capone, the Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning him.
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

As part of my course in Criminology I must write a thesis on the life and trial of Al Capone. Would it be possible to get any information from the Department of Justice on this man?

Any help you can give me would be greatly appreciated.

Yours very truly,

Chattanooga 5, Tenn.

An early response will be appreciated as this is part of my summer course.
SERVICE REQUEST SLIP

DATE 7-2

TO: RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OFFICE
   Administrative Office
   Communications Section (Post Office)
   Identification Section
   Service Unit
   Classified Files Unit
   General Files Unit
   Correspondence Unit
   Records Retirement Unit
   Attention

(Check appropriate item(s) below)

CLASSIFY AND RECORD.

CHANGE ASSIGNMENT

NEW CASE. (Make "New")

NOW "NEW." SEE

BRING FILE UP-TO-DATE

FILE ATTACHED MATERIAL. (Each piece marked "File" and initialled)

PLEASE CALL

RETURN TO

OTHER (Specify)

Name of requestor

Division

9 JUL 5 1962

65 JUL 13 1962

ENCLOSURE

5 113
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>BUILDING AND ROOM</th>
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<td>1.</td>
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</table>

**SIGNATURE**

**COMMENT**

**PER CONVERSATION**

**APPROVAL**

**NECESSARY ACTION**

**AS REQUESTED**

**SEE ME**

**NOTE AND RETURN**

**NOTE AND FILE**

**RECOMMENDATION**

**CALL ME**

**PLEASE ACKNOWLEDGE ON OR BEFORE**

**PREPARE REPLY FOR THE SIGNATURE OF**

**REMARKS**

**IN CARE:**

*PLEASE RETURN TO CLASSIFICATION UNIT AS IT IS NOT A CRIMINAL DIVISION MATTER. POSSIBLY THE FBI MIGHT BE HELPFUL.*

**FROM**

**NAME**

JIM

**BUILDING, ROOM, EXT. DATE**

ENCLOSURE 62-37126-1
To: Federal Bureau Investigation
   Washington D. C.
   U. S. A.

From: CKGB Radio
   Timmins-Ontario
   Canada

Gentlemen:

A discussion arose recently during a business matter on, among other things the life of one "Al Capone". Now I suppose you'll wonder where Capone would enter into radio. This had to do with the simple mention of his name during a broadcast. If you could answer one question I would appreciate your doing so.

"How did "Al Capone" get the scar which gradually brought on the name of "Scar Face?"

Thanking you for your time in advance.

I remain

Yours

/s/ William E. LaSalle

Address per envelope:

William LaSalle
CKGB -Radio
Timmins-Ontario
Canada
TO: Federal Bureau Investigation - CKGB-Radio Washington, D.C.
FROM: Timmins, Ontario - Canada

Gentlemen:
A discussion arose recently during a business matter on among other things the life of one "Al Capone". Now I suppose you'll wonder where Capone would enter into radio. This had to do with the simple mention of his name during a broadcast. If you could answer one question it would appreciably help your doing so.
How did "Al Capone" get the scar which gradual brought on the name of "Scar Face?"

Elk
17C: 9/18/62 P.S. More.
Thanking you for your time in advance.
I remain
Yours
William E. Lashk


digging in the dirt

••

•••

••••
Mr. William E. LaSalle  
CKGB Radio  
Timmins, Ontario, Canada

Dear Mr. LaSalle:

Your letter postmarked September 13th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone, however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. With respect to your specific question, the February 2, 1947, issue of "Time" magazine reports in an article regarding Capone as follows: "An ugly scar disfigured his left cheek—the mark of a fiery little Sicilian who was the first and last man ever to cut him with a knife."

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

[additional information]
Mr. William E. LaSalle

NOTE: Files contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via Liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning Capone.
Longview, Texas

Dear [Name]

The Honorable Lindley Beckworth has referred to me a copy of your letter to him dated October 1, 1962.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which may be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

John Edgar Hoover
Director

[Date: Oct 10, 1962]
Enclosures (3)
Fingerprint Identification
The Story of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: The above information concerning Al Capone was taken from his Identification Record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. In connection with Capone, the Internal Revenue Service has previously advised via liaison that it has no information for dissemination concerning him. Although correspondent says his address is both and the telephone directory for Longview, Texas, shows a living at
18 Feb -63

Dear Sirs!

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on Al Capone. I would like to know the date he entered prison and also what prison! and most important, what he died of. if it was a disease, please put the name of the disease.

This is very important to me, so please send it as soon as possible.

Thank you very much

Your truly

K. I Sawyer, A. F. B.
Michigan.
Dear Sirs,

19 Feb-63

I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on a former inmate. I would like to know the date he entered prison and also what prison! and most importantly, what he died of. If it was a disease, please mention the name of the disease.

This is very important to me, so please send it as soon as possible.

Thank you very much.

Your truly

[Handwritten address]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten date]
Your letter of February 18th has been received, and I appreciate your interest in writing.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3): SA Job Sheet, The Crime Problem, Know Your...FBI, Cooperation The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement, Facts about a Career in the...FBI.

NOTE: Buffles contain no record identifiable with correspondent CJJ:14 MAR 53 1963 Reference to a disease being ignored.
F.B.I.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sirs,

I am writing a term paper on what factors of Al Capone's first eighteen years may or may not have decided on his later career as one of the United States worst criminals. I have tried to limit the topic because I know if I ask for information on to breadth of a subject you won't send me anything. Would you please send me information on the following: How long did Al Capone live in New York? What were his parents occupation? Did his parents ever separate? Did he have any brothers and sisters? If so, how many? What were their ages compared to his? How well off was his family finacially? What kind of a family life did he have? How far in school did he get? What were his favorite subjects? Generally, how did he do in school? Did he have many friends? Did he have girlfriends? How old was he when he committed his first crime? Could you briefly describe how many and what kind, if any, of crimes he committed up to the time he was eighteen?

Any other information you could send about his first eighteen years would be greatly appreciated. Thank you, ahead of time for sending me the information as soon as possible.

Sincerely Yours,

/s/

Sacramento, Calif.
March 20, 1963
F.B.I.
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I am writing a term paper on what factors of Al Capone's first eighteen years may or may not have decided on his later career as one of the United States worst criminals. I have tried to limit this topic because I know if I ask for information on too broad a subject you won't send me anything. Would you please send me information on the following: How long did Al Capone live in New York? What were his parents' occupation? Did his parents ever separate? Did he have any brothers or sisters? If so, how many? What were their ages? How well off was the family financially? What kind of a family did he live in? How far in school did he go? What did he do in school generally? How did he do? Did he have many friends? Did he have any girlfriends? How old was he when he committed his first crime? Could you briefly describe how many and what kind, any of crimes he committed up to the
time he was eighteen?

Any other information you could send about his first eighteen years would be greatly appreciated. Thank you ahead of time for sending me the information as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

[Name Redacted]
March 27, 1963

Sacramento, California

Dear [Name],

Your letter of March 30, 1963, has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (6)  The Crime Problem
The Story of the FBI
Know your...FBI
Fingerprint Identification
Facts about a Career in the FBI

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bureau.

MAIL ROOM   TELETYPIST UNIT

CJJ:1j (3) F 3
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.  

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am very interested in the life of the late Alfonso Capone. I have been trying to tie together a few of the things I've learned, and I need some information about his family.

Could you send me some facts, particularly concerning his living descendants? I would appreciate it very much. Thank you.

Yours very truly,
June 28, 1963

Your letter of June 24, 1963, has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director
August 31, 1963

United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. James F. McGowan here in Atlanta did not have the information I requested an; I thought perhaps your files would.

I read the books recently and each book had a different story about Mr. Frank "The Enforcer" Nitti of the mob scene.

One book said that he was the "Brother-In-Law" of Al Capone and the other book said he was the "cousin" of Al Capone. The books mentioned above are: THE MAFIA AND COFFEE, CAFE by Judge Lyle and COFFEE ON CHICAGO.

I would appreciate it if someone in your employ could find out the information that I need. I would like to know what relation Mr. Nitti was to Mr. Capone. I do not know which book to take as truth on this matter.

With kindest regards I am

Sincerely,

Atlanta, Georgia

REC-123

62-39/28/17

6 SEP 6 1963
Dear [Name]

Your letter of August 31st has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone. He was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I regret I am unable to be of help with respect to the information you seek.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Files contain no record identifiable with correspondent. While an article written in November, 1933, reported that Frank Nitti was a cousin of Al Capone, it is not believed the Bureau should resolve correspondent's question as to whether he was a cousin or brother-in-law of Capone.
The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Information
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am doing research on the life of Al Capone. Please send me any information and material that you can which would be of help in this endeavor. I will be very glad to pay any charges for this material.

Thank you,

[Signature]

% History Department
Kansas State University
Manhattan, Kansas
I have received your letter of September 10th.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Mr. Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures
The Story of The Federal Bureau of Investigation
Know your...FBI
Cooperation The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
SAW:ms (3) 63
January 10 66
Memphis, Tenn. 38120

Dear Sirs,

Will you please settle an argument? A friend and myself were discussing Al Capone the racketeer. My friend says he died in San Quentin and I say he died in Long Island, New York after being released from prison. Will you please tell me who is right or whether both of us are wrong.

Respectfully yours,

[Handwritten signature]

Correspondence 66
TRUE COPY

January 10 '63

Dear Sirs,

Will you please settle an auguement? A friend and myself were discussing Al Capone the racketeer. My friend says he died in San Quentin and I say he died in Long Island, New York after being released from prison. Will you please tell me who is right or if both of us are wrong.

Respectfully yours,

Address per envelope:
Memphis, Tenn 38126
Your letter of January 10th, with enclosure, has been received.

With regard to your inquiry, Al Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

You may also wish to refer to "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead which contains some data relative to Al Capone. You may be able to obtain a copy of it from your local library.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: The information concerning Al Capone's death was contained in his identification record and from the Miami Beach, Florida, Police Department death notice. Bufles contain no record identifiable with correspondent. The self-addressed, stamped envelope he enclosed is being utilized in the reply.
Federal bureau of investigation
Washington D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am a grade 11 high school student, recently I have been told there is no official record of Al Capone's death, would you please confirm or deny this.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

MacKay Alberta
Oct. 15 1964
Mackay Alberta
Oct. 15 1964

Federal Bureau
of investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am a grade 11 high school student, recently I have been told there is no official record of Al Capone’s death, would you please confirm or deny this.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Address]
October 23, 1934

MacKay, Alberta, Canada

Dear [Name]

Your letter of October 15th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 26, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Know your FBI
Story of the FBI
1 - Ottawa - Enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
SAW: eje (4)
January 18, 1965

Denton East
University of Maryland
College Park, Maryland 20742

Dear [Name],

Your letter of January 10th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to advise that Al Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. I am, however, forwarding a copy of your letter to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., for any information he can furnish you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Buffies. A copy of incoming is being sent by form to IRS.

SAW: dl (3)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am very interested in knowing whether or not in your files you have any records of any living relatives of the infamous Al Capone. If so, I would like to know their age and sex, definitely, and if possible, their whereabouts. (names not necessary.)

I am interested in obtaining this information for an important part of a novel I am writing, and would appreciate any facts you can send me.

Thank you.

P. S. By "relative" I mean not only blood relatives, but relatives through marriage also.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Zip code per envelope - 20742

REG 55

EX 117

JAN 18 1965
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

To Whom it May Concern:

I am very interested in knowing whether or not in your files you have any records of any living relatives of the infamous Al Capone. If so, I would like to know their age and sex, definitely, and if possible, their whereabouts. (Names not necessary.)

I am interested in obtaining this information for an important part of a novel I am writing, and would appreciate any facts you can send me.

Thank you.

P.S. By "relative" I mean not only blood relatives, but relatives through marriage also.

Sincerely, 1965

[Signature]

[Address]
Dear Sir:

I am a senior in High school and for my term paper I am writing about the life of Al-Capone. Would you please send me any information that you have which is available for public use concerning his life, his activities during the Prohibition period, his trial, his capture, and his imprisonment. If you can not send me the above information please inform me as to where I can obtain it.

I would like the information as soon as possible, because the first draft of my term paper is due February 1st, 1965.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Lightstreet, Pa.
January 27, 1965

Light Street, Pennsylvania

Dear [Name]

Your letter was received on January 25th.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

1. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)

The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
Know Your FBI
The FBI Laboratory
Facts About a Career in the FBI

NOTE: Spelling of Light Street per "Postal Guide."
SAW:pp (8)
February 6, 1965

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a research paper on Al Capone and I need some reliable information on him. I would appreciate it very much if you would rush me some information on him. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

My address:

Fredericktown, Pennsylvania
February 11, 1965

Fredericktown, Pennsylvania

Dear [Name]

Your letter dated February 8th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is material regarding the FBI which I hope you find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
Know Your FBI
Story of the FBI
Facts about a Career in the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
Lab Booklet

DCL: raw (3)

MAILED
FEB 11 1965
COMM-FBI

67 FEB 24 1965

MAIL ROOM TELETYPING UNIT
April 23, 1965

Dear Sirs,

I am earnestly asking your assistance. I am a freshman at Bloomsburg State College and required to do a research paper in our English class. I chose Alphonse Capone as my topic to elaborate on. Therefore, I'm asking that if there is any information that you could possibly send to me it would be greatly appreciated and needed!

If this request is possible, Please Rush the information.

Thanks a-lot,

/s/ [Name Redacted]

Orangeville, Pa.
April 23, 1965

Dear Sir,

I am earnestly asking your assistance. I am a freshman at Bloomsburg State College and required to do a research paper in our English class. I chose Alphonse Capone as my topic to elaborate on. Therefore, I'm asking that if there is any information that you could possibly send to me, it would be greatly appreciated and needed!

If this request is possible, please rush the information.

Thank you a lot,

[Name]

Orangeville, Pa.
The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 23, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (5)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
Cooperative Services
Facts about a career in the FBI
FBI Lab
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I am writing this letter in regard to information on Al Capone. I am a senior at Wasson High School in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and have chosen Al Capone as my topic for my senior speech which is due in February. I have exhausted the usual local information sources and would appreciate any worthwhile information you can give me as to his life and era.

If you cannot give me the information, could you refer me to the names and addresses of places where I could obtain this information. Any help you can give me will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

November 12, 1965
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80909

Dear [Name],

Your letter dated November 13th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director
Dear Mr. Hoover,

I would very much appreciate it if you could send me some information, and preferably some pictures, or photographs, of Al Capone or John Dillinger. One of the students at the school I go to now, received some very interesting information from John Dillinger. I am writing this letter in order to do a report on the life of Al Capone. I would appreciate it if possible.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Oak Park, 48037
Michigan

14 February 1966
February 10, 1966

Oak Park, Michigan 48237

Dear [Name],

Your letter of February 3rd has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3)
The Story of the FBI
99 Facts About the FBI
Facts About a Career in the FBI
DCL:cms (3)
Dear Sirs:

Would it be possible for you to send me any literature you have on Al Capone? If there is any bill, I would be glad to send you the money in return mail.

I am enclosing some stamps. Could you please send it air-mail, because it is urgent.

Sincerely yours,

[s]

Providence, R.I. 02904
Your letter of February 19th, with enclosure, has been received.

With respect to your request, the FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest. There is no charge for any material we are privileged to disseminate. I am returning the extra stamps you so thoughtfully forwarded.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sir:

I am giving a report on Al Capone in my English class and I would like as much information as possible on this person. Information such as his birthday, description, crimes, and date of death.

Your information will be most helpful.

Thank you, Sincerely
Your letter of April 8th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
99 Facts about the FBI
DCL:cmc (3)
TRUE COPY

May 10, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
(information dept.)

I would like to know if you could please send me some information on Al Capone or some of his mob. And something about his guns, and his gangster life, and a few pictures. I would like to have the information by May 23, 1966. Because this is for my history report.

Thank You,
very much.

San Jose, California 95118
May 10, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Information Dept.

I would like to know if you could please send me some information on all cases or some of the cases. And something about his guns and his gangster life, and a few pictures. I would like to have the information by May 23, 1966. Because this is for my history report.

Thank you,
very much.

[Redacted]
San Jose, California
95118
Your letter of May 10th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications regarding Al Capone or any photographs of him available for distribution; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or public library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed are two booklets pertaining to the activities of this Bureau which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
Story of the FBI
99 Facts About The FBI

NOTE: Files contain no record of correspondent.
November 16, 1966

Mr. J. Edger Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am writing to you for some information on the famous gangster, Al Capone.

The reason that I am writing on this subject is because I am taking speech in high school and I am to give a speech to the rest of the class on this subject. This speech is to move my audience and to let them know how I feel about crime and what this man had to do with it.

The reason that I have chose this subject is because of the things that I have heard of the man, and his work. Many of this came from my parents whom lived in Chicago, and from TV and newspapers.

Our teacher asked us to use visual aids and I do not see what I could use on this subject. I was wondering if you could possibly send me some information on this man, some of the things that he did and some pictures that would help me in this speech.

I would need this information by Tuesday the 21 or the 22, of November.

Thank you very much.

Plains, Montana

Plains, Montana 59859
November 22, 1968

Plains, Montana 59859

Dear [Name Redacted],

Your letter was received on November 21st, and in response to your request, the FBI does not have any photographs of Al Capone or any publications regarding him available for distribution. You may wish to refer to “The FBI Story,” a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Wise, Virginia 24293
December 19, 1966

Office of the Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir:

As I am interested in your organization, I would appreciate it if you would send me any information you may have on [Redacted].

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]

Wise, Virginia 24293

DEC-66

62-39128-186

G.K. 12-24-66
11 DEC 23 J66

COMM EDT
December 27, 1966

[Address]

Dear [Name],

Your letter of December 19th has been received, and I am glad to know of your interest in our organization.

The FBI does not have any publications available for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You will probably be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed are some booklets about our activities which I hope you will enjoy reading.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
99 Facts About the FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in files.
Dear, Sirs

I'm working on a political and social science paper for history. I'm writing on Al Capone. By reading some of your interesting articles, I thought that maybe you could pass along some of your vital information on Mr. Capone, and his background. And maybe an illustration or two, too help me along with my study.

Thank you

/s,

Address below

Freeport, Illinois

Freeport, Illinois
Dear Sirs,

I'm working on a political and social science paper for history. I'm writing on Al Capone. By reading some of your interesting articles, I thought that maybe you could pass along some of your vital information on Mr. Capone, and his background. And maybe an illustration or two, too, to help me along with my study.

Thank you.

Address below

Freeport, Illinois 61032

17C acc
3/14/67
ach
E0/dep
3/15/67
March 15, 1967

Freeport, Illinois 61032

Dear [Name],

Your letter was received on March 13th.

The FBI does not have any publications for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or public library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)

Story of the FBI

Facts about the FBI

NOTE: Buffles contain no record of correspondent.
Dear Sir;

I am a junior in High school taking American History. I am writing a research paper on Al Capone. I would appreciate it very much if you could provide me with any material on this subject. Especially any Bureau Reports, made public; or the names of any Reference material especially any material published by Government Reports.

Thank You, for Your time and effort.

Sincerely Yours,

Malta Bend Public Schools
District R-5
Malta Bend, Missouri 65559
May 2, 1967

Malta Bend High School
District R-5
Malta Bend, Missouri 65339

Dear [Name],

Your letter of April 26th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed are some booklets about our activities which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)

The Story of the FBI and Know Your FBI

NOTE: Files contain no record of correspondent.
24 May 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Attn: Crime Records Section
Washington, D. C. 20535

Gentlemen:

During some recent research for the Museum, to which I am temporarily attached, I came across some interesting newspaper articles on Alphonse Capone and his organization.

I have tried to research Capone and his organization here, but no source of reference; therefore, would you please assist me by sending information on the following questions?

- Place and date of birth.
- Names of parents.
- If he had sisters and/or brothers.
- When and where he died. Cause of death.

I would appreciate this and any other information you could give me regarding the above mentioned person.

Very sincerely,

[Redacted]
HQ Btry, USAAMC
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503

REC-121 JUN 5 1967
Your letter of May 24th has been received.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI does not have any publications for distribution concerning Alphonse Capone. He was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died of pneumonia on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

As a matter of policy, we cannot furnish information about his relatives; however, I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, Washington, D. C., for any information he may be able to send you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director
JUNE 13, 1967

DEAR MR. HOOVER,

I have gathered as much information as possible, still I feel there is much more concerning Alphonse Capone than what I have absorbed.

I would like you to do me a favor. I am enclosing a copy of the information I have, when you have time would you please read this and let me know if there is anything wrong with the information I have and your general outlook (PRO'S AND CON'S).

I want to thank you for the assistance your department has given me in my research concerning Al Capone. I understand you are a busy man and have a great amount of work to do that is far more important than mine so I shall bother you no more.

Thank you,

JUN 16 1967

P.S. When you finish reading the pages I am sending you may keep them or throw them away, which ever you like.

Thank you.
ALPHONSE CAPONE
BORN: January 17, 1899 in Naples, Italy.
NATIONALITY: Italian.
NICKNAMES: Big Al, Scarface.
His name can also be spelled Alphonse. The name Alphonse came from the French.
BROTHERS: Ralph "Bottles" Capone
Matt Capone
Mimi Capone
Sister: Mrs. Mafalda (Capone) Mariote
Cousin: Rocco Fischetti

Capone started his career as a Brooklyn saloon bouncer.

He learned the bootlegging trade from Frankie Yale.

When Torrio took over "Big Jim" Colomiso's spot, Torrio imported Capone (who was 23 yrs. old at that time) from New York's Five Point gang as his bodyguard. A little while later, Torrio picked Capone as his chief enforcer.

In 1923, Capone received a franchise for the industrial suburb of Cicero from Johnny Torrio.

Between 1925 & 1929, 4 major attempts were made on Capone's life.

Early in 1925, Hymie Weiss, Schemer Drucci, & George L. "Bugs" Moran were the 1st men to plot against Capone, while he was allied with the then powerful Johnny Torrio. Capone was fired upon while driving from his south side home in his famous armored car. The bullets spattered on the side of the car & splintered on the bullet proof windows, but left Capone unhurt.

When Torrio retired & left for Italy in 1925, Capone bought Torrio's business. He had "Greasy Thumb" Guzik as his paymaster & business adviser. His stalwarts were Frank Nitti, Paul (alias Paul Rico) "The Waiter" Deluicia, Louis "Little New York" Campagna. For bodyguards (lieutenants) were the Fischetti brothers. Fred "The Brain" Goetz led Capone's execution squad.

Capone used Cicero as a rest & recreation center for all the Chicago underworld. His own men walked about openly armed. Cicero's mayor, City Council & police force did Capone's bidding.

Once when mad, Capone kicked the Mayor of Cicero down the steps of the City Hall & kicked him when he tried to rise. On another occasion, Capone had a recalcitrant councilman bludgeoned in the midst of a council meeting.

Late in 1925, the same group of men attempted a 2nd time on Capone's life, but fortunately Capone was not in the car & the chauffeur met his doom.

A short time later, Moran sent 11 cars of gunmen over to Capone's headquarters (the Lexington Hotel) with machine guns. They fired but no-one was hurt. Once Weiss also sent men over to Capone's headquarters but they were surprised by Capone's guards & fled without firing a shot.
The 4th attempt on Capone's life came from within his own ranks. Louis "Mops" Volpi called a meeting of 7 other Capone guards & told them Capone was spending their money. The plot was to put Ralph Sheldon in the king's chair, but Capone's more loyal friends heard of it & Volpi was turned out of office & driven out of town. Capone was making $1,250,000 yearly & his aids only received $300. to $500. per week.

Capone slept in a room with the windows & doors protected by bars & metal sheeting. In front of his room there were 2 other smaller rooms for his body guards, 2 guards to each room. Capone kept 2 pistols under his pillow. When he ate, his food was carefully tested & tasted by his faithful brother, Mimi Capone, who was a good chef. Mimi prepared all of Capone's meals & nothing reached AL's lips without first being tested by Mimi. Capone was as wary of poison as of bullets.

Capone sat in the front seat of his car, it was a 7 ton, armored bullet proof, Cadillac limousine. It was equipped with gun racks & 2 bodyguards, usually Louis Campagni & Willie Zanie. 2 other cars carrying bodyguards accompanied Capone, 1 ahead & the other behind. Capone had 200 gangsters in his organization.

Capone's power extended from the Municipal Government in the city & most of it's suburbs, to the Municipal & state courts.

During the horse racing season in 1925, Capone lost $12,000 on the horses.

In 1926, Capone shot & killed Attorney William H. McSwiggin & 2 of his companions with a machine gun while on a raid in Cicero.

In 1927, Capone's gang collected $60,000,000 from bootlegging.

Capone's biggest competitor was George L. "Bugs" Moran.

On February 14, 1929, Capone imported gunmen from Detroit & had them kill 6 of Moran's men by the use of machine guns & sawed off shotguns. It was so bloody that they called it the "St. Valentine's Day Massacre". Capone was in Miami, Florida, at the time of the massacre. He received a long distance phone call from Chicago 20 minutes after the massacre. Who made the call is still unknown.

On February 16, 1929, George Moran told police & local news reporters, "Quote: "Only Capone's men could have done a job like that, aided by the Cicero police".

On May 19, 1929, Frank Costello called a meeting at Atlantic City where he knocked together the Heads of Capone & his rivals & told them to behave or else.

On May 21, 1929, returning from this meeting, Capone was arrested & held under $35,000 bail for carrying a concealed weapon in Philadelphia, Edward Carney was the judge. Capone pleaded guilty & was sentenced to 1 year in prison. This was the 1st time Capone had gone to jail.

His stay in Pennsylvania's Eastern Penitentiary was comfortable. He had a cell with 2 easy chairs, a radio, a bookcase, a rug on the floor & other items.
On June 15, 1929, Capone offered $50,000 to any lawyer or group of lawyer's who could gain his release from Holmesburg County Prison before his 1 year sentence was over.

On October 15, 1929, Frank Biege (1 of Capone's bodyguards) was arrested by Chicago police on a charge of extortion.

On October 16, 1929, Pat Roche (chief investigator for the States Attorney, Swanson) paid Mrs. Frank Biege $25, to tell what she knew. She stated that her husband sho & killed Ben Newmark (a Chicago patrolman) on Capone's orders. She also told facts about Capone's organization.

Capone served only 10 months of the sentence & left in the prison in the warden's car.

His return performance in Chicago didn't last long, he was hounded by publicity.

Every year, Capone's gang smuggled 4,000,000 gallons of alcohol to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota & South Dakota.

On May 1, 1931, a drive for Capone's capture, in Chicago, led by detective Pat Roche, was ordered by the Mayor of Chicago, Anton Cermak. They raided the Lexington Hotel (Capone's headquarters) & confiscated $30,000 worth of fixtures, but could not find Capone. They wanted to arrest him for the murder of Mike de Pike Heilter.

On May 4, 1931, Michael Ahern, Capone's attorney said Capone would surrender for questioning on the condition that he be released if absolved of complicity in the Heilter case. Pat Roche refused the offer.

Capone was running a $200,000,000 bootlegging empire.

On June 4, 1931, Attorney General Mitchell from Washington, D.C. said Capone would be brought in for income tax evasion. 15 accountants & lawyer's of the treasury's income tax force were put to work to locate Capone's bank account. The aim of the Federal officers was to get Capone behind bars for 2 or 3 years, hoping this would be a means of breaking up his gang.

On June 5, 1931, Capone was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on income tax evasion. William F. Waugh, 1 of Capone's attorney's said he would ask Capone to surrender & to plead guilty. Half an hour after the charges were read, Capone surrendered & pleaded guilty. From 1929 to 1931, government agents had conducted a secret 2 year investigation on Capone's financial affairs from coast to coast, questioning 1,000 persons who had dealings with him. The indictment charged that Capone took $915,552.95 in underworld profits in the years 1925, 26, 27, 28 & 29, & that he owed the government $182,591.24 in taxes. The indictment charged 6 separate felonies & 2 misdemeanors against Capone in a total of 23 counts.

This is when Frank Nitti took over as leader of the mob for Capone.

On June 9, 1931, it was announced that Capone made $2,038,654 between 1924 & 1929. United States District Attorney, George Johnson, gathered the information.
On June 15, 1931, Capone went before Federal Judge James Wilkerson to answer 2 indictment charges. 1 charge was evasion of income tax on millions of dollars. The other charge was violations of the National Prohibition laws over a 10 year period. Both of the indictments were backed by mountains of evidence.

On June 18, 1931, the Federal agents began to mop up the rest of Capone's gang (68 gangsters).

On June 19, 1931, Capone went to the Federal Building in Chicago where he pleaded guilty to defrauding the government of $200,000 in income tax evasion & ensnaring in a $200,000,000 beer syndicate violating the liquor laws.

On July 31, 1931, Federal judge James H. Wilkerson permitted the attorney's of Capone to withdraw Capone's plea of guilty in the income tax case, but he reserved decision on the prohibition conspiracy until September 8, 1931. The liquor conspiracy case, charging 5,000 violations, was ordered re-submitted to the Federal Grand Jury for return of indictments, providing a higher penalty than that provided on a conspiracy charge. The grand jurors were then charged to investigate the Capone liquor conspiracy.

On October 14, 1931, Milton Held (a race track bookmaker) testified that Capone placed 4 or 5 bets with him each day, & lost on almost every race. Held said Capone's losses in 1925 amounted to $12,000 on the horses. At the close of that court session, Philip DiAndrea (1 of Capone's bodyguards) was arrested & held without bond in a Chicago jail for having a concealed weapon in court.

On October 24, 1931, Capone was finally sentenced. Capone was chewing gum at the time. When the final sentence was read by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, Capone's jaw dropped, his eyes widened & he bustled importantly to the side of his attorney's.

On October 26, 1931, Capone's trip to Leavenworth was ordered delayed by the circuit court of appeals. On this day Capone was to start for prison by train to began his 11 year sentence & was fined $50,000.

On October 27, 1931, the defense attorney's seeked a supersedeas for Capone.

On July 20, 1932, Col. Zack Miller, the owner of the 101 Ranch, left Ponca City, Oklahoma, bound for St. Louis, Missouri. There he met Louis Alterie, reputed henchman of Capone. From St. Louis they went to Atlanta where Capone was serving time. Capone wanted to buy the vast ranch to organize an Italian colony to promote grape culture & to continue the ranch as a show place of the southwest. Capone did not buy the land for some unknown reason.

On November 16, 1932, Capone, under the heaviest guard of United States Marshals, was taken to the Federal Building an hour before the hearing opened. Corridors of the building were swept clean of loiterers. Spectators were admitted shortly before court opened, everyone forced to find a seat & then the doors were closed. Assistant Attorney General A.G.-Loungquist, who appeared from Washington,D.C. to fight Capone's attempt to dismiss the action for lack of legal sufficiency. The court gave council 1 week in which to file a brief answer to the governments
With Capone out of the way, George Moran held the power in Chicago.

On January 25, 1933, Judge E. Marvin Underwood granted the government's motion to dismiss Capone's plea for a Writ of Hebeas Corpus. Capone's attorney's sought his release on the grounds that his 11 year sentence to prison was excessive & that the income tax law evasions for which he was convicted were covered by the Statute of Limitations. Capone did not appear in court.

On August 15, 1933, State Attorney Courtney of Chicago asked the Department of Justice to allow Capone to stand another trial in Chicago on racketeering charges because they were serious. The request was made to Assistant Attorney General Pat Maloy. The Attorney General, Cummings was on vacation & wasn't due back until August 16, 1933, that's when Maloy would talk to the Attorney General.

On August 20, 1934, Capone & 42 other prisoners were transferred from Atlanta, Georgia, enroute to San Francisco Bay by train (the south pacific railroad) to go to Alcatraz. They used 2 railroad cars, heavily guarded, that were attached to a special train made up in New Orleans.

On October 15, 1934, the Supreme Court in Washington, refused to consider a petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus. A petition for a re-hearing could be accepted when he became eligible for parole.

Capone served 3 years at Atlanta, Georgia.

On January 10, 1939, Capone was secretly transferred from Alcatraz Penitentiary at San Francisco Bay, where he served 4 years 5 months, to San Pedro's Terminal Island Prison, California.

Capone spent 9 days at Terminal Island Penitentiary.

On January 19, 1939, after spending 7½ in prison, Capone was released from Terminal Island & was quite ill. He had been ill for more than 15 years, a victim of paresis. After being released, he retired to his Palm Island estate & spent most of his time under the careful watch of physicians. He was never seen on the streets & spent his time only with his mother, wife & son.

On Tuesday, January 21, 1947 (8 years after being released from prison) Capone had a apoplectic stroke which weakened his heart more.

On Saturday, January 25, 1947, Capone's heart failed, pneumonia resulting from the stroke Tuesday, January 21, 1947, finally brought death. Capone died at his Palm Island Estate at Miami Beach, Florida, at the age of 48 years, 8 days.
June 15, 1967

62-39128190

Headquarters Battery, USAAMC
Fort Sill, Oklahoma 73503

Dear [Redacted]

Your letter of June 13th, with enclosure, has been received.

While I appreciate the interest which prompted you to send me the information you have gathered on Al Capone, as a matter of long-standing policy, I have always refrained from commenting on any material not prepared by personnel of this Bureau. I hope you will understand why I cannot be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Buffles reflect one prior letter dated 5-24-67 from correspondent requesting information regarding Al Capone. By letter 6-1-67, he was advised that Capone was sentenced on 10-24-31, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on 1-19-39, and died of pneumonia on 1-25-47, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida. He was also advised we could not furnish information about his relatives and a copy of his letter was being referred to Internal Revenue Service.

ED:jas (3)
September 22, 1967

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

Would you please send me all the information, newspapers, photos and written documents on the story of gangsters, preferably Al Capone and his crimes.

Any information you could obtain for me would be most gratefully accepted.

This information is needed by December 22, 1967.

If you cannot obtain this information for me, would you please let me know where I can write to find any information that would help me.

Thank you.

Cordially yours,
Dear [Name],

Your letter of September 22nd has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications regarding Al Capone or any photographs of him for distribution; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or public library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
99 Facts about the FBI

NOTE: Files contain no record of correspondent.

66 Oct 14 1967
Weirton, West Virginia
October 15, 1967

Dear Sirs:

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me all of the information on all Capone that you have available. I am doing a History report on him and it will help my grade a lot.

If you have any pictures on him could you send them also. Could you send it as soon as possible, thank you.

Cordially yours,
October 15, 1967

Dear Sir:

I would appreciate it very much if you could send me all of the information on Al Capone that you have available. I am doing a history report on him and it will help my grade a lot.

If you have any pictures on him could you send them also. Could you send it as soon as possible, thank you.

Cordially yours,

[Name]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
October 20, 1967

Weirton, West Virginia 26062

Dear [Name]

Your letter of October 15th has been received.

The FBI does not have any pictures or publications for distribution concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
Know Your FBI
The War on Organized Crime.

EFT: mh
OCT 20 1967
COMM-FBI
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a research paper on Alphonse (scarface) Capone, and I was wondering if you would have any information on him which I could have or use. If you have any needs returning, I would send it back as soon as possible. Thank-you.

Yours Truly,
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I am writing a research paper on Alphonse (Scarface) Capone, and I was wondering if you would have any information on him which I could have of use. If you have any notes, I would send it back as soon as possible. Thank you.

Yours Truly,
Your letter of October 18th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications for distribution concerning Alphonse Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sirs,

My name is [redacted] and I am a student at Indiana State University. I am a Sophomore and a Business major. Included in my curriculum is English Composition. One requirement for this course is a 3000 word term paper. The area in which the topic is to be chosen is between the years 1919 and 1928. As my topic I have chosen "Alphonso Capone!"

I have searched our library but have not been able to locate sufficient information covering my topic. This is the purpose of my letter to you gentleman. I would like to ask you if you could give me some information concerning this topic. I was not sure if you are able to hand out this type of information but I thought that I would at least try. I knew that if anyone would have such information, the people in your department would be most qualified. I realize that you people have more important matters to attend to but I was hoping that you would see what you could do for me. If you are not permitted to hand out this information, I was hoping you could give me the name of some other qualified source of information. (Books, pamphlets, etc.)

Thank-you for your time and trouble, it is well appreciated.

Yours truly,

[Redacted]
Dear Sirs,

My name is [redacted]. I am a student at Indiana State University. I am a sophomore and a business major. Included in my curriculum is English Composition. One requirement for this course is a 3000 word term paper. The area in which the topic is to be chosen is between the years 1919 and 1928. As my topic I have chosen "Alphonso Capone." I have searched our library but have not been able to locate sufficient information covering my topic. This is the purpose of my letter to you gentlemen. I would like to ask you if you could give me some information concerning this topic. I was not sure if you are able to hand out this type of information but I thought that I would at least try. I knew that if anyone would have such information, the people in your department would be most qualified. I realize that your people have more important matters to attend to but I was hoping that you would see what you could do for me. If you are not permitted to hand out this information, I was hoping you could give me the name of some other qualified source of information (books, pamphlets, etc.)

Thank you for your time and trouble. It is well appreciated.

Yours truly,

[Name]

506 Cromwell Hall
Indiana State University
Terre Haute, Ind. 47809
Your letter of November 17th has been received.

The FBI does not have any publications concerning Al Capone; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your University or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosures (2)
Enclosures (2)
The War on Organized Crime

NOTE: Buffles contain no record identifiable with correspondent.
TRUE COPY

Dear Sir or Sirs

I am a jr. in High School doing a term paper in U. S. History on alphonse capone and I'am not able to find enough material on him in library's around this area. I writing to see if it would be possible to send any information on him to me as soon as possible.

thank you

Return address

Stratford Wisconsin
zip code 54484

At 3 0 Stratford
Shir. 54454

F. B. I

Washington
D.C.
Dear sir or Miss

I am a 12th grade high school student doing a term paper in U.S. History on Alphonse Capone and I am not able to find enough material on him in libraries around this area; I am writing to see if it would be possible to send any information on him to me as soon as possible.

Thank you

Return Address

Stratford Wisconsin
zip code 54484
Your letter of February 20th has been received.

The FBI does not have any detailed information concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am doing a research paper entitled "Al Capone and the Mob: A Descriptive Analysis". If possible, please send me any information about Capone and his syndicate. Thank you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Wilmington, Del. 19808
April 20, 1968
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am doing a research paper entitled "Al Capone and the Mob: A Descriptive Analysis". If possible, please send me any information about Capone and his syndicate. Thank you.

Sincerely,

ITC sam
4-23-68

ACK 4-24-68 (CH. 24)
Your letter of April 20th has been received.

The FBI does not have any detailed information concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sir:

Is it possible for you to tell me how much Al camel weighed and how tall he was? If not, could you direct me to someone who could.

Sincerely yours

3 May 1968

(Mill Valley, Calif.)

U.S. Gough, MD
Washington, D.C.

Legal Affidavit

EX 109

REC 5 62-39128-117

25 May 1968
Mill Valley, California 94941

Dear [Redacted],

Your letter of May 1st addressed to the Treasury Department was referred to the FBI and received here on May 6th.

Although I would like to be of service, the FBI is unable to furnish you the information you requested, and no suggestions come to mind where you might be able to secure such data.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:1vc (3)
July 19, 1968

Mr. Clyde A. Tolson
4000 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20016

Dear Clyde:

Enclosed is a copy of letter I received from [redacted] in which he is seeking information on what is known as the "Al Capone car". He has apparently corresponded a great deal in trying to get something, and why I do not know.

If you do not have any information I do not know where to turn. If there is anything we can pass on to him I would like to do so as I am sure he will be writing again.

I was glad to run into you at the Waldorf the other day and I hope our paths will cross again.

With my very kind regards and the hope that you are having a nice summer,

Sincerely yours,

JAF-W

8- ENCLOSED
July 25, 1968

Honorable James A. Farley
Chairman of the Board
The Coca-Cola Export Corporation
Room 1500
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022

Dear Jim:

I have received your letter of July 19th, with enclosures. It was certainly good to hear from you again and I was happy to learn from your enclosures of the honors accorded you in recognition of your many years of service to our country. Our generation has been indeed fortunate to have been blessed with men of your stature.

Concerning interest in the possible use of Al Capone's car by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, I wish I could answer his inquiry. Unfortunately, however, we do not have the information he is seeking. Although the FBI did investigate Capone, he was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within our investigative jurisdiction. Following this conviction we had no reason to determine what disposition was made of his vehicle.

You may wish to suggest that he communicate with the Honorable James J. Rowley, Director, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C. 20226, if he has not already done so, regarding any available records maintained concerning automobiles used by the Presidents on various occasions in the past.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Clyde Tolson

Clyde Tolson

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.
Honorable James A. Farley

NOTE: Mr. Farley is on the Special Correspondents List and is addressed on a first-name basis. His enclosures included various accolades by members of Congress and author John Quinn concerning his 80th birthday on May 30th and mentioned that a junior high school in his home in Stony Point, New York, was dedicated in his honor on June 4, 1967. is not identifiable in Bufiles. Liaison Section has determined from Secret Service that certain records are maintained by that agency regarding the use of various vehicles by the different Presidents over the years.
TRUE COPY

Oct 22, 1968
Lexington, Ga

Dear Sir:

I am writing a term-paper on Al Capone. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on Al Capone. My history teacher said you probably had some information on him.

Please send information to:

[Address redacted]
Lexington, Ga 30648
Dear Sir:

I am writing a term-paper on Al Capone. I would appreciate it very much if you would send me some information on Al Capone. My history teacher said you probably had some information on him.

Please send information to:

Lexington, Ga. 30648

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.
Lexington, Georgia 30648

Dear [Name]

Your letter of October 22nd has been received.

The FBI does not have any detailed information concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
20 Facts About the FBI
TRUE COPY

Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, Va. 24504
February 10, 1969

Dear Sir,

I am doing a research paper on Al Capone for English. Due to the inadequate resources of my college library I would appreciate it if you would please send me any information on Al Capone or refer me to a source where I can obtain this information.

Thank You.

Respectfully Yours,

[Signature]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20024

[Address]
Synclerus College
Synclerus, Va. 24004
February 10, 1969

Dear Sir,

I am writing an annual paper on the Cape in the English. Due to the inadequate resources of my college library, several articles are of great assistance please send me any information on the Cape as a source where I can obtain the information.

Thank you.

Respectfully yours,

[Signature]

[Postmark: 2/17/69]
February 14, 1969

Lynchburg College
Lynchburg, Virginia 24504

Dear [Name],

Your letter of February 10th has been received.

The FBI does not have any detailed information concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

For your information, Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in files. Her name could not be clarified by telephone directory.

DCL: eaw (3) check.
Peterborough, Ont.,
Feb. 19 /69.

Dear sir:

I would deeply appreciate any information you could possibly send me on "Al Capone". I am doing a school project and any facts about him you send me would be a great help. Thankyou.

Yours truly,

[Handwritten Name]

Director of Public Relations,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington D.C.
Your letter was received on February 24th.

The FBI does not have any detailed information concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy of it at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
Story of the FBI
Know Your FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
TRUE COPY

Dear Sir

I am doing a reform project for school and as my subject I chose to work on the bootlegging activities of Al Capone. I have now found that the resources that I have access to are very inadequate and was hoping that I could attain some additional information on his activities from your agency. Any information you could send me on Al Capone and his bootlegging activities and the breaking up of them would be helpful. If I could receive this information before the end of May I could get the most usage out of it.

Thank you very much

sincerely yours:

East Lans. Mich

[Signature]
Dear Sir,

I am doing a report project for school and as my subject I chose to work on the bootlegging activities of Al Capone. I have now found that the resources that I have access to are very inadequate and was hoping that I could obtain some additional information on his activities from your agency.

Any information you could send me on Al Capone and his bootlegging activities and the breaking up of them would be helpful. If I could receive this information before the end of May I could get the most usage out of it.

Thank you very much sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Date]
In reply to your card received on May 26th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send to you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
Know Your FBI
FBI Career Opportunities

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in files.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Division of Criminals
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Would you please give me the city and country where
Alfonso Capone was born.

Sincerely,
In reply to your letter of June 22nd, the FBI has not verified the place of birth of Alphonse Capone; therefore, I am unable to be of assistance with respect to your inquiry. I am sorry we cannot be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Buffels. Library references show that Al Capone was born in Naples, Italy, and in Brooklyn, New York. Capone's Identi record also indicates he told us he was born in Brooklyn; however, attempts to verify his birth in Brooklyn have met with negative results.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I have a term paper to do for one of my classes. It's on Al Capone. I would be extremely grateful if you would send me the full life history of this man. I've checked libraries and other sources, but I thought this would be the best and most efficient way to get a complete life history of him. It's due in early March. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

acknowledged
1/28/71

[Signature]

[Stamp: REC 51 62-39/28-J03 9 JAN 29 1971]
In reply to your letter received on January 25th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Dear Sir,

Information please--What year did Al Capone die?
Where?
How many years did he spend in prison?
What years were they?

Thank you

Torrance, Calif 90504
Dear Sir,

Information please—
What year did Al Capone die?
Where?
How many years did he spend in prison?
What years was this?

Thank you

Torrance, Calif. 90504

1/5
2-17-71
1-11-71
2-23-71
February 22, 1971

Dear [Name]

Your letter of February 16th has been received.

In answer to your inquiry, Al Capone received a one-year sentence on charge of carrying concealed deadly weapon on May 17, 1929. This sentence was commuted and he was released from the State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 17, 1930. He was sentenced on October 24, 1931, to a term of 10 years for violation of the Federal income tax laws. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DCL:gar (3)
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b3, b6__________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); ____________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☒ For your information: ____________________________

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 6239128-204

☒ DELETED PAGE(S)
☒ NO DUPLICATION FEE
☒ FOR THIS PAGE
March 11, 1971

Dear Sir:

Could you send me any information on Al Copone.

Thank you.

Burlington, Wisconsin 53105
March 11, 1971

Dear Sir,

Could you send me any information on Al Capone.

Thank you.

Burlington, Wisconsin

S3105
March 17, 1971

Burlington, Wisconsin 53105

Dear [Name],

In reply to your letter of March 11th, this Bureau does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)
- Jobs for Women in FBI
- The Feminine Touch
- Know Your FBI
- FBI Career Opportunities

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Files.
March 22, 1971

Dear [Name]

Your letter was received on March 17th and I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your kind comment regarding my administration of the FBI. I deeply appreciate the confidence you expressed in the work of this Bureau.

In answer to your inquiry, information received by this Bureau concerning the birthplace of Alphonse Capone varies. Our records show he has given his place of birth as: Brooklyn, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and New York City. This Bureau does not have any material regarding Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. A copy may be available at your local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)

1 - New York Enclosure
See Note and Enclosures Page 2
Enclosures
A Closer Look at the FBI
Profiles in Crime
Know Your FBI
Story of the FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in files. The information concerning Al Capone's birthplace was contained in his Identification Record.
WASHINGTON D. C.

F. B. I.

I am making a report on Al Copone and I wrote to the F. B. I. in San Diego and they told me to write to you and you will send me more information than they did. I would like to know who his Father & Mother was if he got married - did he have any sons & were any of them gangsters? If you would please send me pictures of him and of you have any of his family who were his big gangster friends what big places he hit what jails he broke out of what prisons I would like to know when he was born if you would. Please send me this information please by May 19. I need this information bad. Please

Thank you

EX-103

REC 9 63-39/28-207

9 MAY 13 1971
May 12, 1971

EX-103

San Diego, California 92110

Dear [Name],

In reply to your letter received on May 10th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3)
Know your FBI
The Story of the FBI
99 facts about the FBI

NOTE: No files contain no record of correspondent.
Washington, D.C.  N-31-71

F.B.I.

I am making a report on
Al Copone and I wrote to the
F.B.I. in San Diego and they
told me to write to you and
you will send me more information
than they did. I would like to
know who his father, mother,
was if he got married, did
he have any sons, were
any of them gangsters?

If you would please send
me pictures of him and if
you have any of his family
who were his big gangster
friends what big places
he hit what jails he
broke out of and what
prisons I would like to
know when he was born.

If you would please [back]
Send me this information please by May 19. I need this informationbad please.

Thank you. 66
subject Capone, Alphonse
file number 62-39128
section number 5
serials 208-224
total pages 43
pages released 40
pages withheld 3 (26.890, 4.440)
exemption(s) used b6, b7c
CHANGED TO

62-39128-208

62-115123-X2

JUL 19 1972

AHR/VJS
Dept of Criminal Records
Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir,

I would like some information on Al Capone and the gangster he was affiliated with.

Thank you

Sincerely your

[Signature]

TRUE COPY

MOCKER GROVE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SHAWNEE MISSION PUBLIC SCHOOLS
10400 JOHNSON DRIVE
SHAWNEE MISSION, KANSAS 66203
May 12, 1971

Dept of Criminal Records
Federal Bureau Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

I would like some information on Al Capone and the gangsters he was affiliated with.

Thank you

Sincerely Yours

[Name]

Ack 5/19/71
Lee: 46
In reply to your letter received on May 17th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (4)
What it's like to be an FBI Agent
Know your FBI
Story of the FBI
99 Facts About the FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.
Mr. Hoover;

I am writing you to see if it is at all possible to get any information on Al Capone. I am doing a term paper in school which involves Mr. Capone and the federal government. I have read several history books and various other library books but they don't get into any of the involvement he had with the federal government. Please, if it is at all possible, send me as much information on Mr. Capone that is possible. It is very important and I would appreciate it very much.

Thank-you,

My address:
Strawberry Point, Iowa 52076
Mr. Shover,

I am writing you to see if it is at all possible to get any information on Al Capone. I am doing a term paper in school which involves Mr. Capone and the federal government. I have read several history books and various other library books but they don't get into any of the involvement he had with the federal government. Please, if it is at all possible, send me as much information on Mr. Capone that is possible. It is very important and I would appreciate it very much.

[Handwritten note: Thank you, b6.]

My address:

Strawberry Point, Iowa 52076

CORRESPONDENCE
In reply to your letter of September 23rd, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which it can send to you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
Mr. J.B. Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Almost one year ago I wrote to you for some information on the late Eliot Ness. Now I have a question for you. At any point during his life, did Al Capone ever visit the southeast section of Pennsylvania around Johnstown? The reason I am asking this question is that very close relatives of mine have,
ing this period and I also knew about much corruption in officials, who are most likely dead today, who dominated the scene.

During Prohibition, federal men did raid this village and part of Johnstown. In Johnstown, they flooded the streets with whisky by breaking hundreds of casks of the alcohol. One street carried the whisky in its gutters is still used. The name of the street is Whisky Run Road.

The relatives changed their name from Capone to one still bearing the first four letters of Capone. I shall not divulge the name.

You may wonder why I am asking you a question now.
In reply to your letter of October 24th, the FBI has no information concerning Al Capone which we can send to you. "The FBI Story" by Don Whitehead, to which you were previously referred, contains some data relative to him.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: As indicated, correspondent previously inquired about Eliot Ness. His letter was acknowledged 11-25-70 furnishing him general Bureau booklets and referring him to "The FBI Story".
Dear Sirs:

I wish to have all the information on Al Capone and the facts leading to the arrest and conviction of Tax Evasion in 1931. Any theory as to his actions in Chicago and area such as the St. Valentine day massacre. The pre 20's history of his life and his stay in prison.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
Dear Sirs:

I wish to have all the information on Al Capone and the facts leading to the arrest and conviction of Tax Evasion in 1934. Any history as to his actions in Chicago and area such as the St. Valentine's Day massacre and the 20+ history of his life and his stay in prison.

Sincerely,yours.

Newmarket Ont.
Nov. 9, 1971

1T.c.
11-19-71
DCL 11-19-71
PCL 11-19-71
Correspondence
Newmarket, Ontario, Canada

Dear [Name]

In reply to your letter received on November 15th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)
The Story of the FBI
99 Facts about the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: Correspondent not identifiable

DCL: bmv (3)
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Waikart

FROM: E.W. McCoy

DATE: 3/4/70

SUBJECT: CONSPIRACY TO RECEIVE AND SEND CONTRABAND OUT OF THE UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Bulky Exhibit File Number: 62-39128-35

We are in the process of reviewing all bulky exhibits in order that we may dispose of those which serve no further purpose. Inasmuch as many of the bulky exhibits pertain to inactive cases and are occupying badly needed space, it is requested that the appropriate substantive supervisor review the above-listed bulky exhibit and render a decision as to its retention or disposition. A notation as to the decision reached may be placed on this memorandum. The memorandum should be returned to the Filing Unit of the Records Branch, Room 1116, Identification Building, for filing in the case file.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned bulky exhibit be reviewed and a decision rendered as to the retention or disposition of the material.

☐ Retain ☐ Destroy ☐ Other Disposition

Reason for Decision: RETAIN FOR HISTORICAL PURPOSE

as this pertains to Al Capone

Signature of Reviewing Supervisor: [Signature]

Special Agent, Crew Sect.

NOT RECORDED 4-20-70

9 FEB 10 1972
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington D.C. 20000

Dear Sir:

I am doing a report on Alfonso Capone for History. I would like you to send me some information on him. And also, if possible, I would appreciate you sending me a picture.

Thank you,

Martin, Michigan
49070
February 17, 1972
Martin, Michigan
49070
February 17, 1972

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C. 20000

Dear Sir:

I am doing a report on Alfonso Capone for History. I would like you to send me some information on him. And, of possible, I would appreciate you sending me a picture.

Thank you, b6

[Signature]

CORRESPONDENCE
February 24, 1972

In reply to your letter received on February 22nd, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (3)
A Closer Look At The FBI
The Story Of The FBI
99 Facts About The FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondant.
April 13, 1972

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Sir/Madam:

In the spring, the Junior Class is assigned a research paper. For my topic, I have chosen to write about Al Capone and his vices.

Would you happen to have any information of this kind that you could send me? Anything you might have would be greatly appreciated. If there is a fee for this service, send me a bill and I will gladly pay it.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
April 19, 1972

Nowata, Oklahoma 74048

Dear [Name],

In reply to your letter of April 13th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws, which does not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (4)

Story of the FBI
Know Your FBI
99 Facts About the FBI
What It's Like to be an FBI Agent

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

LEE: klm (3)
In reply to your letter received on November 13th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Federal income tax laws which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

Enclosures (3)
A Closer Look at the FBI
The FBI After Hoover
The FBI Laboratory

NOTE: By letter dated 8-2-72, correspondent was furnished other publication about the FBI. (94-5-82465)
Mr. L. Patrick Gray  
Acting director of the F.B.I.  
Washington, DC 20535

Dear Mr. Gray,

I am involved in a lengthy report on the direct or indirect involvement of the gangster, Al Capone in murder. One of the requirements of the report is to have material other than what is in local material in libraries and research books.

Therefore, I would appreciate any material, or any recommendations of where I could acquire any material on Al Capone and any of his friends or acquaintances. I would appreciate a reply as soon as possible so I could have that much more time to organize my material.

Sincerely Yours,

Holden, Mass. 01520
March 21, 1973

Norwalk, Connecticut 06851

Dear [Redacted]

In reply to your letter of March 12th, this Bureau does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violating Federal income tax laws, which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III
Acting Director

NOTE: Bufiles indicate no record of correspondent.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I attend Nathan Hale Middle School and I am doing a report on the Capture for Language Arts. I would appreciate any information you could send me. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

[Name]

March 12, 1973

EX-112 REC-76

7 MAR 22 1973
May 15, 1973

Jackson, Michigan 49201

Dear [Redacted]

Your communication was received on May 10th. In reply to your request, this Bureau does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violating Federal income tax laws, which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is some literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus

William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

Enclosures (5)
The Story of the FBI
Fingerprint Identification
99 Facts About the FBI
FBI Career Opportunities
Wage Scale

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bureau.
AL Capone

Dear Sir,

I'm doing a History report and I have picked Al Capone. Could you please send me anything you would have on him. Pictures or anything as fast as possible.

Thank you

Jackson, Michigan

29001
May 31, 1973

Dear [Name],

Your letter was received on May 29th. In reply to your request, this Bureau does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you. Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violating Federal income tax laws, which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

I am enclosing the only material we have for dissemination regarding the gangster era. You may also wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book by Don Whitehead, for some information regarding activities during the prohibition period. A copy may be available in your local library.

Sincerely yours,

William D. Ruckelshaus
William D. Ruckelshaus
Acting Director

Enclosures (2)
The Story of the FBI
The Question of Print Removal by Surgical Plating

NOTE: No record of correspondent in Bufiles.

rkk:mks (3)
Dear Sir:

I am taking a course in Law Enforcement and would like any information your organization might have on Al Capone and the various gangs of that era. Also any information on the prominent law enforcement officials that were instrumental in their apprehension. All information pertaining to the above stated material will be helpful in the completion of my thesis and would be very much appreciated. Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

SUB TO:

[Redacted]

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Main Office
Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20013

REG 84

1 MAY 31 1973
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

I am a student at Appalachian State University in Boone, North Carolina. My Criminology class requires a project and I have decided to do my project on Al Capone. Would it be possible for me to obtain information about the gangster Al Capone through your organization? If possible I would appreciate any information about Al Capone during his reign of terror during the 1920's and 1930's. Also I would appreciate any duplicate wanted posters of this man and other materials that would be interesting.

Knowing this is an unusual request I will understand if certain laws prohibit giving out certain data. Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

[Handwritten]

Boone, North Carolina 28607

[Handwritten]
In reply to your letter of September 18th, the FBI does not have any material concerning Al Capone which we can send you; however, you may wish to refer to "The FBI Story," a book written by Don Whitehead, which contains some data relative to him. You may be able to obtain a copy at your school or local library.

Capone was sentenced on October 24, 1931, for violating Federal income tax laws, which do not come within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI. He was released from the Federal Correctional Institution, Terminal Island, California, on January 19, 1939, and died on January 25, 1947, at Palm Island, Miami, Florida.

Enclosed is literature which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

O. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosures (3)
FBI Tours
Cooperation -- The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
The Story of the FBI

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.
July 10, 1974

Director

Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am interested in obtaining information under the freedom of information law. The information I want relates to files about 40 years old involving the Al Capone gang. Essentially I want to know whether a particular person was involved in the gang's operation. That person is [redacted]. I need not know who the FBI's informants were who told of involvement. I would, however, like to get a sense of what activities were within the gang, if he was involved.

Since it is 40 years since [redacted] was supposedly involved, I suppose it is possible that he may have been involved in some other Chicago gang. If that is true I would, of course, be interested. What I am saying is that I want to find out anything you know about and can tell me.

As I am sure you understand I am under time constraints. If you can reply by early next week it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,
July 19, 1974

1 - Mr. Mints

Dear [REDACTED],

Reference is made to your letter of July 10th requesting information concerning [REDACTED] whom you identified as [REDACTED].

For your information, investigatory files of the FBI are exempt from public disclosure pursuant to the provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. However, on July 11, 1973, former Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson issued Order 528-73 affording access to Department of Justice files that are more than 15 years old and are of historical interest to persons engaged in historical research. Concerning the Order, enclosed is a reprint which contains the current Department of Justice regulations and policy implementing the Freedom of Information Act.

According to our interpretation of Order 528-73, your request for information concerning [REDACTED] is not of the historical significance envisioned by the Order.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley
Clarence M. Kelley
Director

Enclosure

1 - File 62-115530 (FOI - REPLIES)

NOTE:
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) 67C with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies): ________________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ________________________________, as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: __________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

42-270

DELETED PAGE(S)-handler
NO DUPLICATION FEE-here
FOR THIS PAGE

FBI/DOJ
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ________________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); _______________________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

__________________________________________________________

☐ For your information: ________________________________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

__________________________

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
DELETED PAGE(S) X
NO DUPLICATION FEE X
FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
The Attorney General

In cases where we are protecting the privacy of a third party, it is extremely important to maintain a uniform response to all requests which will preclude any inferences being made by the requester. Although we do not have the exact information requested in this instance, we do have material relating to [redacted]. An additional request for information concerning him might force us to furnish a different type of answer leading to the logical assumption that we do indeed have the information requested.

Simply put, it is our position that in these situations where the right of privacy of third parties is at issue, the requester is entitled to no information whatsoever and any information we do furnish, even when negative, opens the door to assumptions which could be damaging to the third party.

We feel this policy is sound and is the most protective of the rights of individuals who may be mentioned in our records. We respectfully urge you to affirm our denial of request without telling him that we do or do not have a record regarding [redacted].

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

NOTE: We have learned from representatives of the Department's Office of Legal Counsel that the FOIA Unit feels strongly enough that this procedure suggested by the Department in advising an individual as to whether or not the FBI has a record on a third party would constitute an invasion of privacy in regard to the third party. Therefore, we feel our views should be put on record with the Attorney General.
The Attorney General

October 25, 1974

Director, FBI

Mr. Mintz

October 25, 1974

1

APPEAL OF

FBI'S DENIAL FOR DATA UNDER THE

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

This concerns a request received from, in July

of this year, for any information in our files concerning one

involvement with the Al Capone gang. According to

one feels that information on his

background would serve the public interest.

A review of our files developed several references

to, but none were located which indicated his

involvement with the Al Capone gang. Consequently, since

the files concerning the Al Capone gang are over 15 years old,

was advised that according to our interpretation

of Departmental Order 528-73, was not of the histori-

cal significance envisioned by that Order.

Representatives of the Department's Office of Legal

Counsel have advised us that

Although the preceding statement is accurate, it has

been the FBI's policy in implementing the provisions of the

Freedom of Information Act that in those cases where one party

inquires as to whether we have a record on a third party, that

we do not respond to such inquiry indicating whether or not we

have such a record, but reply by indicating that such informa-

tion would not be available to a third party. In appropriate

cases, we go on to explain that the divulgence by the FBI of

an individual that a third party does or does not have a

record with the FBI could lead to an invasion of privacy

the individual about whom the inquiry was made.
Seminars and Workshops
Westlake Press
Murphy and Associates, Inc.

DR. HARRY J. MURPHY
President

4-27-83

Dear Sirs,

I would like to purchase a photo from your book "Capone," preferably his FBI "regal shot."

Would you kindly tell me the price of an 8x10 B&W glossy, and information on how to order?

Many thanks.

[Signature]

23 May 1983

Co. of Pub. Aff.
May 10, 1983

Dr. Harry J. Murphy
President
Seminars and Workshops Westlake Press
Murphy and Associates, Inc.
Post Office Box 4212
Thousand Oaks, California 91359

Dear Dr. Murphy:

Your letter dated April 10, 1983, in which you requested a photograph of Alphonse Capone has been brought to my attention. I am happy to comply with your request. Enclosed is one 8- by 10-inch black and white photograph of Capone which I hope is suitable for your use. If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact our Office of Congressional and Public Affairs.

Sincerely,

Roger S. Young
Assistant Director in Charge
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing to preclude this response. Dr. Murphy is being sent a photograph of Alphonse Capone.
August 26, 1983

Mr. Willie Ross
Research Analyst
Pennsylvania House of Representatives
Room 311, Finance Building
Post Office Box 250
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

Dear Mr. Ross:

In response to your telephone call to our Research Unit on August 15, 1983, for information and photographs of Al Capone and members of the "Capone Gang," the following data are furnished:

The activities ascribed to the "Capone Gang" and others in the 1920s and early 1930s did not, for the most part, constitute apparent violations of Federal law within the investigative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Investigation, the predecessor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. However, available information which may be of value to you is described below:

Enclosed is a list of alleged members of the "Capone Gang" as furnished in 1936 by police officials familiar with the hoodlum element in Chicago.


1 - Mr. Young - Enclosures (2)
1 - Mr. Baker - Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Return negative re Willie Ross. Material furnished is that available in Research Unit.
Mr. Willie Ross

Articles also appear in one or both of those volumes concerning:

- Ralph and Frank Capone, EAC, Pages 124, 125;
- E&B, Pages 97–109;
- Frank Nitti, EAC, 528;
- Jack Guzik, EAC, 305;
- Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, B&B, 183;
- Anthony Joseph Accardo, EAC, 3; B&B, 14;
- Louis Campagna, EAC, 117;
- Philip Louis D’Andrea, B&B, 348;
- Jack McGurn, EAC, 450; B&B, 347;
- John Torrio, EAC, 716; B&B, 554;
- Jim Colosimo, B&B, 127;
- Frankie Yale, EAC, 775; B&B, 620;
- Sam Hunt, EAC, 353;
- Paul Ricca, EAC, 612; B&B, 470.

Enclosed also are copies of available summaries of the criminal careers of some alleged Capone associates, prepared in 1969. These summaries concern Accardo; D’Andrea; Paul De Lucia, also known as Paul Ricca; Jake Guzik; Murray Llewellyn Humphreys; Claude Maddox; Johnny Patton; Torrio and Anthony Volpe. Copies of news items concerning the deaths of Harry Guzik in 1949 and Claude Maddox in 1958 are enclosed.

Copies are enclosed of available photographs of Alphonse Capone, Accardo, D’Andrea, Vincent Gebardi (Jack McGurn), Humphreys, Lawrence Mangano, and Volpe.

Additional information concerning Capone and associates may be found in other literature and a bibliography of some sources is enclosed.

I hope this information will assist in the completion of your project.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Roger S. Young
Assistant Director in Charge
Office of Congressional and Public Affairs

Enclosures (22)
8/17/83

Mr. DIVAN:

On 8/15/83 a telephone call was received by John Mullery in Research Unit from Willie Ross, Research Analyst, Pennsylvania State House of Representatives, Room 311, Finance Building, Post Office Box 250, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120. He advised that some time ago, about four months, he had requested photos and histories of several gangster types, including Al Capone and his gang members. He had received the desired material, except for the Capone request.

A check of records of OCPA Research, Special Productions, and Correspondence Units, and of indices has failed to verify that Ross's request has been handled.

Unless you disagree, information and photos of Al Capone and members of his gang, as identified in Research Unit folders, will be furnished to Mr. Ross at the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. I am assigning this project to Mr. Mullery.

WILLIAM E. TRIELL

l - Mr. French
l - Mr. Triell

WT: July (6)
Alleged members of the "Capone gang" per information furnished in 1936.

Tony Accardo
Albert Anselmi (D)

Tony Balcastro (D)
Charles Blakely

Louis Campagna
Ralph Capone
Louis Clemente
Mike Corrozzo
Louis Cowan (D)

Frank Diamond

Charles Fischetti
Carlos Fontana
Ernest Fontana

John Genaro (D)
Joseph Guinta (D)
Harry Guzik
Jake Guzik
Sam Guzik

Jack Heinan

Frankie Kelly
Mike Kelly

Hymie Levine
Joe Lolordo
Pasqualino Lolordo (D)
Tony Lombardo (D)

Jack McGurn (D)
Claude Maddox
Lawrence Mangano

Frank Nitti

Martin O'Leary
Johnny Patton
Nick Perry
Frank Rio (D)

John Scalise (D)
Danny Stanton
Johnny Torrio

Danny Vallo (D)
Anthony "Mops" Volpe

Those names followed by "(D)" were deceased in 1936.
subject Capone Alphonse
file number 69-180
section number 1
serials 1-54X

total pages 218
pages released 218
pages withheld 0
exemption(s) used 0
MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WILKINSON
Assistant Attorney General

Reference is made to your memorandum which I received this morning requesting an investigation in order to ascertain if Al Capone and Dr. Kenneth Phillips might be held in contempt of court in connection with an affidavit executed by Dr. Phillips, which indicated that Capone had been unable, physically, to answer a subpoena for his appearance before a Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, Illinois.

In compliance with your request, I have issued instructions by telephone for the desired investigation to be made in a very discreet manner at the earliest possible moment. Copies of the reports relating to this matter will be furnished you immediately upon their receipt by the Bureau.

The letter addressed to the Attorney General by United States Attorney Johnson, and its enclosure consisting of the above mentioned affidavit, are here-with returned for your files.

Very truly yours,

Director.
I write this to you so that you will be aware of the situation regarding the accident that occurred. I hope that you will be able to recover quickly and that you will not have any lasting effects. If you have any questions, please feel free to ask. Thank you for your understanding.
Memorandum for Mr. Hoover

As a personal matter of very great importance to me, I wish you would look into this Al Capone affidavit. It will be a tenstrike on a huge case in Chicago if you are able to prove the falsity of this affidavit so that we can punish Capone and the Doctor for contempt. May I rely upon you to do so secretly and soon?
March 15, 1929

In re: Al Capone.

The Attorney General,
Washington,
D. C.

Sir: 

Attention: Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt.

I have the honor to enclose copy of an affidavit presented to Judge Wilkerson of this district, on March 12, 1929, wherein it is alleged by one Doctor Kenneth Phillips that Al Capone was confined to his bed on account of illness for a period of six weeks subsequent to January 13, 1929, at his home in Miami Beach, Florida.

It is the opinion of this office that this affidavit is false. If it can be proved to be false it seems to me that both the doctor, who executed the affidavit, and Al Capone, who was instrumental in having it presented to Judge Wilkerson for the purpose of obtaining a continuance of his response to a grand jury subpoena, can be punished for contempt of court.

Mr. A. F. Madden of the Intelligence Unit here at Chicago was requested to inquire into the truth of this affidavit, but reported today that it was not within the scope of his authority to do so. He suggested, however, that the matter be taken up
with you personally and you probably could arrange to have the matter investigated at once. If evidence could be obtained from persons in Miami Beach, Florida, to the effect that Al Capone was not in bed during the six weeks in question, this office is desirous of availing itself of such evidence for the purpose of instituting contempt proceedings against Al Capone, as well as Doctor Kenneth Phillips, and having them properly punished. If this is to be done it should be done immediately. I shall be pleased to have you consider the matter at once.

Very respectfully,

[Signature]

(George E. Q. Johnson,
United States Attorney.)
STATE OF FLORIDA

DUG COUENY

CITY OF MIAMI

Before the subscriber, a United States Commissioner in and for the Southern District of Florida, residing in the City of Miami, in said District, personally appeared DOCTOR R. W. PHILIPS, who being by me first sworn in due form of law, says that he is a resident of the City of Miami, in Dade County, Florida, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; that he is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and is a member of the Dade County Medical Society, and a fellow of the American Medical Association, and is duly licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Florida; that he has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Miami, Dade County, Florida, for the past eighteen months and that he was actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, for four years before beginning of practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Miami; that he is personally acquainted with ALPHONSE CAPONE, who has a winter home on Palm Island, in Miami Beach, Dade County, Florida, and has been professionally attending the said Capone continuously since January 1st, and that the said Capone is now under professional treatment by the affiant; that since January 13, 1929, said Alphonse Capone has been suffering with broncho-pneumonia pleurisy with effusion of fluid into the chest for six weeks confined to his bed at his home island, and has been out of his bed only for ten, but has not fully recovered from said illness;
that, in the professional opinion of affiant, the said Capone's physical condition is such at this time that it would be dangerous for him to leave the mild climate of southern Florida and go to the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and that to do so would, in the professional opinion of affiant, imperil the safety of the said Capone, and that there would be a very grave risk of a collapse which might result in his death from a recurrent pneumonia; that affiant strongly advises against the said Alphonse Capone being required to go at this time from Lake County, Florida, to the City of Chicago; that, in the professional opinion of affiant, the said Alphonse Capone will, in from thirty to forty days from this date, be so far recovered that it would not then be inconsistent with his personal safety to go to the City of Chicago; that the opinions expressed by affiant in this affidavit are concurred in by three professional consultants of the City of Miami, Florida, namely: Doctor F. A. Good, a surgeon; Doctor E. B. Harwell, an Internal medicine man; and Doctor Earl Pearson, an X-ray specialist, all of whom may be reached by addressing them at 4120 Shoreline Drive, in the City of Miami, Dade County, Florida; that affiant is not related by blood or marriage to the said Alphonse Capone, and has no business connection with him, whatever, other than that of physician and surgeon.

(Signed) KENNETH HILLMUIR

Sworn to and subscribed before me on the
24th day of March, A.D. 1929.

L. D. MILLER
In confirmation of a telephone conversation with Special Agent J. E. Judge of your office this morning, you are advised that the Bureau desires that you make a prompt and discreet investigation for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsity of an affidavit executed on March 5, 1929, by Dr. Kenneth Phillips, relative to the illness of Alphonse Capone and the latter's inability to answer a subpoena for his appearance before a grand jury in Chicago, Illinois.

In this connection there is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum which the Bureau has received from Assistant Attorney General Vilebrunet, as well as a copy of a letter from the United States Attorney at Chicago, Illinois, and a copy of the affidavit in question. You will observe that the affidavit indicates that Capone was confined to his bed for a period of six weeks since January 10, 1929, and that he had been out of bed for a period of approximately ten days prior to March 5, 1929.

Your investigation of this matter should be made for the purpose of proving the truth or falsity of the illness of Capone, as alleged in the affidavit, in order that it might be determined whether or not Dr. Phillips and Capone may be held in contempt of court, as it appears that the affidavit was transmitted to United States District Judge Willkerson at Chicago, Illinois, as an excuse for Capone's failure to answer the subpoena.

The Bureau invites your attention to the fact that photographs of Capone and Jack Sharkey recently appeared in newspapers, showing Capone in conversation with Sharkey, a short time prior to the Sharkey-Strobing fight at Miami, Florida. Newspaper accounts have also indicated that on a comparatively recent date, Capone appeared at a Police Station at Miami, Florida.
In the event that you should find that the information not forth in the affidavit of Dr. Phillips in writs, you should 
continue the investigation for the purpose of establishing all 
facts necessary to show that the parties involved might properly 
be held in contempt of court.

Please give this matter your very prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Creator]
MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WILKIE
Assistant Attorney General

With further reference to the requested investigation concerning the affidavit which was executed by Mr. Kenneth Phillips in behalf of Al Capone, you are advised that the Bureau is in receipt of information from the Jacksonville Office, in effect as follows:

That on February 16, 1929, Capone appeared in the office of the County Solicitor at Miami, Florida, and signed a statement in connection with the Rothstein murder; that this statement was signed in the presence of Solicitor Taylor and Sheriff Laban, and the statement was taken stenographically by Ruth Caskin; that at the time the statement was given, Capone was interviewed by George Kenney, and he was asked by Kenney if he was going to Chicago, to which Capone replied, "No, I am having too good a time here"; and that Chief of Police Guy Reeves of Miami, Florida, stated that he had been reported to him that Capone attended the races in Miami on February 12 or 13, 1929, and probably had been in attendance for several days at approximately that time.

The Jacksonville Office advised that this information was being furnished in advance of a regular report in view of the fact that Capone is a figure of such notoriety that his movements become important news events, and the most casual and discreet inquiries about him are made on the basis of considerable gossip.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

RECEIVED
Director.

MAR 23, 1929
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22, 1929
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

March 23, 1929.

In accordance with your instructions, I telephoned the Jacksonville Office relative to the investigation concerning Dr. Phillips and Al Capone. Acting Special Agent in Charge Burdge, advised that the investigation had been completed, the report was being typed, and would be placed in the mails this afternoon. Agent Burdge was instructed to obtain affidavits in all instances possible from informants in this case and forward them to the Bureau immediately. He advised that a notation would be added to the report that affidavits were being obtained in support of the information set forth in the report, and the affidavits would be forwarded to the Bureau immediately after they had been executed. Agent Burdge was informed that it was desired that all available evidence which might support contempt proceedings, should be obtained in this matter. He advised that there was in the report being dictated, in his opinion, ample evidence to support a citation for contempt, as it had been found during the period that Capone was alleged in the affidavit to have been confined to his bed, that several policemen and other citizens had seen Capone at the Kiern races. Agent Burdge advised that his report was being forwarded immediately and that affidavits would be obtained at once and would follow at the earliest possible moment.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

MAR. 23, 1929

MAR. 25, 1929

[Handwritten Notes]
MEMORANDUM FOR REV. WILKINSON
Assistant Attorney General

There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of the report of Special Agent J. R. Burd, dated March 25, 1929, at Jacksonville, Florida, relative to the case entitled: ALPHONSO BAPOR and

ALPHONSIO MILIUS, M. D. - Contempt of Court and Perjury.

Two copies of the report in question have been forwarded to United States Attorney George E. G. Johnson, of Chicago, Illinois, who was advised that in accordance with information obtained during a telephone conversation with the Bureau's Jacksonville Office this morning, four affidavits have already been mailed after being obtained from informants listed in the report, and the remaining affidavits are being obtained and will be placed in the mails today. Immediately upon receipt of the supporting affidavits, they will be forwarded to United States Attorney Johnson, in accordance with your request.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director,

[Signature]
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P. O. Box 32
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mar. 25, 1939

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the above entitled case, there is transmitted herewith the original and five copies of my report of even date.

Having in mind that it may be Assistant Attorney General Willebrandt's desire to handle this matter specially at Chicago, I have not transmitted any copies of my report to the Chicago Office, but have, instead, transmitted a sufficient number to the Bureau for forwarding if desired.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Burdge
Acting Special Agent in Charge
On March 5, 1929 Subject Phillips appeared before U.S. Commissioner John F. Spitler at Miami, Florida, and executed an affidavit indicating that Subject Capone had been confined to his bed during the period January 15, 1929 to approximately Feb. 25, 1929. Affidavit apparently false. UNDEVELOPED LEAD TO JACKSONVILLE OFFICE.

REFERENCE: This investigation is predicated upon telephonic instructions received from Mr. H. H. Clegg of the Bureau on March 21, 1929; also Bureau letter of March 21, 1929.

DETAILS:

On March 12, 1929 an affidavit was presented to Federal Judge Wilkerson at Chicago, Ill., wherein it is alleged by one Kenneth Phillips, M. D., that Alphonse Capone was confined to his bed on account of illness for a period of six weeks subsequent to Feb. 13, 1929 at his home in Miami Beach, Fla.

DETAILS:

On March 5, 1929 Kenneth Phillips, M. D., appeared before U. S. Commissioner John F. Spitler at Miami, Fla., and executed the affidavit of reference. The affidavit is quoted as follows:
DADE COUNTY

CITY OF MIAMI

Before the subscriber, a United States Commissioner in and for the Southern District of Florida, residing in the City of Miami, in said District, personally appeared DOCTOR KENNETH PHILLIPS, who being by he first sworn in due form of law, says that he is a resident of the City of Miami in Dade County, Florida, where he is engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery; that he is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, Illinois, and is a member of the Dade County Medical Society, and a fellow of the American Medical Association, and is duly licensed to practice medicine and surgery by the Board of Medical Examiners of the State of Florida; that he has been actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Miami, Dade County, Florida, for the past eighteen months and that he was actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Chicago, Cook County, State of Illinois, for four years before beginning of practice of medicine and surgery in the City of Miami; that he is personally acquainted with ALPHONSE CAPONE, who has a winter home on Palm Island, in Miami Beach, Dade County, Florida, and has been professionally attending the said Capone continuously since January 13th, and that the said Capone is now under professional treatment by the affiant; that since January 13, 1929, said Alphonse Capone has been suffering with broncho-pneumonia pleurisy with effusion of fluid into the chest cavity, and for six weeks was confined to his bed at his home on said Palm Island, and has been out of his bed only for ten days last past, but has not fully recovered from said disease; that, in the professional opinion of affiant, the said Capone’s physical condition is such at this time that it would be dangerous for him to leave the mild climate of southern Florida and go to the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and that to do so would, in the professional opinion of affiant, imperil the safety of said Capone, and that there would be a very grave risk of a collapse which might result in his death from a recurrent pneumonitis; that affiant strongly advises against the said Alphonse Capone being required to go at this time from Dade County, Florida, to the City of Chicago; that, in the professional opinion of affiant, the said Alphonse Capone will, in from thirty to forty days from this date, be so far recovered that it would not then be inconsistent with his personal safety to go to the City of Chicago; that the opinions expressed by affiant in this affidavit are concurred in by three professional consultants of the City of Miami, Florida, namely: Doctor E. A. Gowdy, a surgeon; Doctor E. B. Maxwell, an internal medicine man; and Doctor Carl Pearson, an X-ray specialist, all of whom may be reached by addressing them at #120 Shoreland Arcade, in the City of Miami, Dade County, Florida; that affiant is not related by blood or marriage to the said Alphonse Capone, and has no business connection with him whatever, other than that of physician and surgeon.

(Signed) KENNETH PHILLIPS M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of March, A. D. 1929

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER, Southern District of Florida.
Upon receipt of the above information, this agent communicated with Agent J. J. Perkins who was at that time on assignment at Miami, Fla. and following are listed the names of persons interviewed by Agent Perkins in this connection and the information obtained in connection with the case:

W. A. Aufricht, police officer, Hialeah, Fla., states that he was on duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., from January 17, 1929, until February 3, 1929. During the period he saw Subject Capone at the races every day that he was on duty at the track. He stated that Subject Capone was in attendance at the races at least several times during the period mentioned.

O. E. Heilbr, police officer, Hialeah, Fla., states that he was on duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., the entire month of February, 1929, and personally observed Subject Capone in attendance at the races at least eighteen or twenty times during the period mentioned.

J. M. Corcoran, detective, Hialeah Police Department, Hialeah, Fla., states that he was on duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., from January 17, 1929, to March 12, 1929; that Subject Capone came to the track on January 19, 1929, and attended every race during that month with the exception of being absent for about three days due to being sick with a cold; that from Feb. 1, 1929, to Feb. 23, 1929, Subject Capone was in attendance at the races at least thirteen times; that it is his opinion that he saw Subject Capone at the Hialeah races at least twenty-five days of the racing season, namely, from Jan. 17, 1929, to March 12, 1929. Detective Corcoran further states that he is very positive in his estimation of the days that Subject Capone was present at the races for the season that he was constantly on the lookout for Subject Capone and his crowd, as he considered it his duty to keep them under observation, and whenever possible he stood near the box occupied by Subject Capone and his associates.

Sergeant M. S. Wood, Hialeah Police Department, Hialeah, Fla., states that he was on duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., on every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday during the racing season of 1929, namely, from Jan. 17, 1929, to March 12, 1929; that he considered it his duty to keep Subject Capone and his associates under observation, and that he is certain he saw Subject Capone at the races almost every day during the season.

Miss Ruth Gaskin, clerk in the office of the county solicitor, Miami, Fla., states that on Feb. 13, 1929, Subject Capone, in the presence of Robert W. Taylor, county solicitor, and M. F. Lehman, sheriff, Dade County, Fla., and Louis Goldstein, assistant district attorney, Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y., gave a sworn statement in connection with the murder of Frankie Yale (pronounced Frankie Yale). Miss Gaskin further states that Subject Capone appeared to be in perfect health, and made no mention of being sick in any way. George Keene, reporter on the "Miami Herald" was present at the time Subject Capone gave the statement of reference, and asked Subject Capone, "When are you going back?" (meaning Chicago), and Subject Capone replied, "I am not going back, as I am having a pretty good time in Miami."
Detective Joseph Jenkins, Miami Police Department, Miami, Fla., states that he was assigned to the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., from January 17, 1929, to March 13, 1929, which period covers the 1929 racing season at that track; that to the best of his knowledge, Subject Capone was at the races nearly every day of the season; that while he could not testify that he observed Subject Capone at the races every day, he is positive that Subject Capone was absent from the races only a very few days.

On January 1, 1929, he was talked to the name of Subject Capone by a friend of Subject Capone who had threats against him. The friend was confined to bed with influenza and Subject Capone was asked to look after Subject Capone from that date until January 17, 1929. At least once a day, he visited Subject Capone and sometimes two or three times a day, that Subject Capone was in a very sick condition. However, on Jan. 17, 1929, he was ordered by professional calls on Subject Capone, the subject's condition became much improved, though he was still confined to bed, and was under treatment. Dr. Light further states that on Jan. 18 or 19, 1929, Subject Capone told him that some friends of his from Chicago had requested that he visit Dr. Nathaniel Phillips whom they had known in Chicago for a consultation. After the interview, Subject Capone that the procedure was acceptable to him. That a consultation was had about the condition of Subject Capone. After which, he informed Subject Capone that there would have to be a detention, and if Dr. Phillips made any suggestions, he wanted it understood that by Dr. Light, would have to be consulted before any suggestion of Dr. Phillips should be acted upon. Subject Capone replied that he was perfectly satisfied with his, Dr. Light's, work, and the only reason Dr. Phillips had been called was at the request of his friend; that from that date on, Subject Capone, paid little attention to Dr. Phillips. Dr. Light further states that on Jan. 18, 1929, while paying a professional visit to Subject Capone, Dr. Osuna of Chicago, his former family physician at Chicago, was a guest in his home and he wanted Dr. Light to meet him. Dr. Light stated that Subject Capone then introduced him to Dr. Osuna, and after the introduction, he informed Subject Capone that as long as his family physician was residing with him, there was no longer any necessity for him to continue on the case, and he withdrew from the same on that date. Dr. Light further states that as far as he knows, Dr. Osuna was the only physician consulted by Subject Capone from January 17, 1929, to date.

The above statements appear to establish beyond a doubt that the information submitted in the affidavits of Nathaniel Phillips, M.D., under date of March 5, 1929, was falsely and materially false. Further investigation is being conducted for the purpose of ascertaining the connection between Nathaniel Phillips, M.D., and Alphonse Capone. 

The persons whose names and statements are listed above may be reached by subpoena at the addresses given, and formal affidavits are being obtained and forwarded to the Bureau direct from Miami by Special Agent J. J. Jenkins.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE JACKSONVILLE OFFICE will continue investigation at Miami and Miami Beach, Fla., particularly inquiring into the connection between Subject Capone and Subject Phillips.

No action will be taken with respect to prosecution in this district until receipt of further information from the Bureau.
March 26, 1939

Honorable Mr. E. L. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with the request of Assistant Attorney General Willbraund, I am transmitting herewith two copies of the report of Special Agent J. L. Durden, dated March 26, 1939, at Jacksonville, Florida, relative to the case entitled ALPHONSE GAFON and ROBERT PHILLIPS, M. B. - Contempt of Court, and Perjury.

The investigation in question is predicated upon the affidavit executed by Dr. Phillips relative to the physical condition of Alphonse Gapon during a part of January and February, 1939.

I have been in communication by telephone this morning with the Jacksonville Office of this Bureau and am advised that affidavits were obtained from four of the prospective witnesses listed in the enclosed report Saturday night, and that affidavits have already been placed in the mails. Additional affidavits from the remaining individuals are being obtained and will be placed in the mails today. Immediately upon their receipt by the Bureau, I will forward these affidavits to your office for your information and for such action as may appear to be proper.

A copy of the enclosed report is also being forwarded to Special Agent in Charge E. J. Connelly, of the Chicago Office of this Bureau for his information and guidance in the event you would desire any investigation to be made at Chicago in connection with this matter. Mr. Connelly will see you upon receipt of the report in question in order to ascertain your further desires in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Encl. 123645
CC - Chicago Office.
Mr. R. J. Connellay,
P. O. Box 1406,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith a copy of the report of Special Agent J. L. Burke, dated March 25, 1929, at Jacksonville, Florida, relative to the case entitled: ALPESESE-CAPONE and DOCTOR HENRY PHILLIPS, Contempt of Court and Perjury.

It is suggested, upon receipt of this report, that you ascertain from United States Attorney Johnson if he desires any investigation of this matter to be made at Chicago, Illinois. This suggestion is offered as it appears possible that he will desire that inquiries be made relative to the status of Dr. Phillips as a physician in Chicago Medical circles, as well as his connection with subject Capone. Your action in this matter, however, should be guided by the advice of the United States Attorney.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #29468.

RECORDED

MAR 26 1929
FILE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
CHICAGO

March 23, 1929.

Mr. ALBRECHT CAINE.

The Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Attention Assistant Attorney General
Herbert Walker Willebrandt.

I have the honor to report that this office is considering the
question of filing a criminal information for contempt against Alfonse
Capone, pursuant to which I requested an investigation to be made at
Miami, Florida.

Your information over the telephone indicates that the reports are
about ready. I would, therefore, respectfully ask that a summary of these
reports be telegraphed to be immediately upon receipt of the same and
reports transmitted by air mail, for the reason that Capone is to appear
before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, March 26. It may become difficult to
hold him here longer on the subpoena and if there is a possible basis for
filing an information for contempt I would like to have the information on
hand so that the petition might be prepared and the necessary orders
protested.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEORGE E. L. JOHNSON,
United States Attorney.
March 20, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WILLIAMSON
Assistant Attorney General

In accordance with the request of Mr. McCutcheon, of your office, a telegram, a copy of which is enclosed, was forwarded to United States Attorney Johnson, Chicago, Illinois, today summarizing the information obtained relative to the case involving Dr. Kenneth Phillips and Alphonse Capone.

The letter of United States Attorney Johnson requesting such action is herewith enclosed for your files.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Signature]

[Date: MAR 25 1929]
ERCANY
March 26, 1929.
42-20490.

Honorable Geo. Q. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

Supplementing the Bureau's letter of even date, relative to the case involving Dr. Kenneth Phillips and Alphonse Capone, there are transmitted herewith original affidavits which have been obtained by Agents of the Bureau from J. E. Corrigan, W. R. Porter, C. H. Breier and M. O. Wood.

You will observe that there are some discrepancies in the names of the affiants appearing on the attached affidavits, and as set forth in the report of Special Agent J. E. Burdige which was forwarded to you this morning. It is believed that the discrepancies in question were occasioned by the fact that the report prepared by Agent Burdige was probably based upon information furnished to him from Miami, Florida, over the telephone. Additional affidavits in this matter are now being obtained, and they will be submitted to you immediately upon their receipt by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Director.

RECORDED & INDEXED

EARL 138008
88 - Chicago Office.

BUREAU FILES DIVISION
MAILED
MAR 25 1929
P. M.
DEP. OF JUSTICE
March 26, 1929

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAMSON
Assistant Attorney General

Supplementing the Bureau's memorandum of

even date, are transmitted herewith for your

information photostatic copies of four affidavits

which have been obtained in connection with the

investigation relating to Alphonse Capone and Dr.

Kenneth Phillips. The original affidavits have been

forwarded to the United States Attorney at Chicago,

Illinois.

There appear to be some discrepancies in

the names of the affidavits as shown on the enclosed

affidavits and as set forth in the report of Special

Agent Surdich, which was submitted to you today. It

is believed that the discrepancies in question occurred

in transmitting the information by telephone from Miami

to Jacksonville. This fact has been called to the at-

tention of United States Attorney Johnson.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

Registrar

Mar 26 1929

M. H.}

FILE
Dade County
State of Florida

J. M. Coroneas, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for about a year prior to this date;

That from January 17, 1929 to March 13, 1929, he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida;

That on January 18, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at the race track above mentioned, this date being the second day the race track was in operation this season; after January 18, 1929, and up to and including the closing day, to wit, March 13, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at said track on at least twenty four different days of the meet; that between the dates of February 1 and February 25, 1929, affiant states that he saw said Al Capone at said race track at least thirteen different days; furthermore, affiant states he is positive as to his statements herein made relative to the number of days he personally observed Capone at the track for the reason that affiant was parking automobiles in front of the race track enclosure and three or four days after the opening of the meet said Capone gave affiant a Ten Dollar tip and affiant looked for him daily therewithforward; that during part of the time affiant was on duty at the track he was on duty in the inside of the enclosure and said Capone's box was right over where affiant stood, and frequently affiant would look into Capone's box and greet him; that at the first of the meet Capone appeared to be in robust health - but towards the last of the meet he did not look well at all; affiant made inquiries and was informed that Capone had been sick after noting his rather poor appearance, and was informed at that time that Capone had been sick. Further deponent sayeth not.

I solemnly swear that the above statement is the truth.

J. M. Coroneas

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

[Signature]
Notary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Dade County

State of Florida

W. R. Foster, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and have been such for the past three years;

That on January 17, 1929, he was assigned to the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, and did continuous duty from that date until February 1, 1929 at the race track, now called the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Fla.;

That he saw Al Capone at least every other day at the Hialeah Race track herein mentioned from January 17, 1929 up to and including February 1, 1929;

That on February 15, 1929 he did continuous duty until the day of the closing of the race track, March 13, 1929 - working at the race track as a police officer there; that he, affiant, saw said Al Capone at least every other day at the track between February 15 and March 5th, or in other words, between February 18, 1929 and the period ending about eight days before the race track closed.

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

[Signature]

[Seal]

Rotary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Dade County
State of Florida

C. E. Bebler, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such since May of 1926;

That during the entire month of February, exclusive of Sundays, he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida;

He, affiant,

That I personally observed a man who has been pointed out to me and whom I understand is Al Capone, referred to in the press from time to time as a "Chicago Gangster," this observation being made at the above mentioned race track during the season of 1929, which was run off from January 17, 1929 to March 13, 1929;

Affiant further states this man who he understands to be Al Capone, approximately eighteen or twenty times during the month of February, in attendance at the race track; the "February" referred to being February 1929;

I solemnly swear the above affidavit represents the truth.

C. E. Bebler

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

A. M. Scaife
Notary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Dade County
State of Florida

M. G. Wood, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for about a year prior to this date;

That from January 17, 1926 to March 13, 1926, affiant was on duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday;

That a man named Al Capone was pointed out to me by

[Handwritten note:]

someone, but who I do not now recall - the man who pointed Capone out to me was either officer J. N. Corones or J. R. Foster of the Hialeah Police;

That further states that his regular beat at the race track was in front of the grandstand but that he was at that beat all but two days when he was with Ex Governor Smith of New York; that his regular beat carried him right in front of the box occupied by the man known as Al Capone; that affiant noticed Capone particularly because there had been so much talk in the papers concerning him;

Affiant further states that he actually observed the man pointed out to him as Al Capone nearly every Thursday, Friday and Saturday that affiant was on duty at the meet as set forth above;

Further affiant says that. M. G. Wood

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.
Dade County | as
State of Florida

J. M. Coroneas, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for about a year prior to this date;

That from January 17, 1929 to March 12, 1929, he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida;

That on January 18, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at the race track above mentioned, this date being the second day the race track was in operation this season; after January 18, 1929, and up to and including the closing day, to wit, March 12, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at said track on at least twenty four different days of the meet; that between the dates of February 1 and February 25, 1929, affiant states that he saw said Al Capone at said race track at least thirteen different days; furthermore, affiant states he is positive as to his statements herein made relative to the number of days he personally observed Capone at the track for the reason that affiant was parking automobiles in front of the race track enclosure and three or four days after the opening of the meet said Capone gave affiant a Ten Dollar tip and affiant looked for him daily thenceforward; that during part of the time affiant was on duty at the track he was on duty in the inside of the enclosure and said Capone's box was right over where affiant stood, and frequently affiant would look into Capone's box and greet him; that at the first of the meet Capone appeared to be in robust health - but towards the last of the meet he did not look well at all; affiant made inquiries and was informed that Capone had been sick after noting his rather sickly poor appearance and was informed at that time that Capone had been sick. Further deponent sayeth not.

I solemnly swear that the above statement is the truth.

J. M. Coroneas

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

[Signature]

Notary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Dade County  |  as
State of Florida

W. R. Foster, being duly sworn on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and have been such for the past three years;

That on January 17, 1929, he was assigned to the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, and did continuous duty from that date until February 1, 1929 at the race track, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Fla.;

That he saw Al Capone at least every other day at the Hialeah Race track herein mentioned from January 17, 1929 up to and including February 1, 1929;

That on February 15, 1929 he did continuous duty until the day of the closing of the race track, March 13, 1929 - working at the race track as a police officer there; that he, affiant, saw said Al Capone at least every other day at the track between February 15 and March 5th, or in other words, between February 15, 1929 and the period ending about eight days before the race track closed.

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A.D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

[Signature]
Notary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Dade County
State of Florida

C. E. Bebler, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such since May of 1926;

That during the entire month of February, exclusive of Sundays, he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida;

That I personally observed a man who has been pointed out to me and whom I understand is Al Capone, referred to in the press from time to time as a "Chicago Gangster", this observation being made at the above mentioned race track during the season of 1929, which was run off from January 17, 1929 to March 13, 1929;

Affiant further states this man who he understands to be Al Capone, approximately eighteen or twenty times during the month of February, in attendance at the race track; the "February" referred to being February 1929;

I solemnly swear the above affidavit represents the truth.

O. E. 13-6-29.

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

[Signature]
Notary Public.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Faye County

State of Florida

H. G. Wood, being duly sworn, on oath depoises and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for about a year prior to this date;

That from January 17th to March 14th, 1921, defendant was on duty at the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday;

That a man named Al Cane was pointed out to me by

Louis St. John, but who I do not now recall - the man who pointed Cane out to me was either officer J. H. Coroneas or W. H. Foster of the Hialeah Police;

Defendant further states that his regular beat at the race track was in front of the stands and pitch area and that he beat all but two days when he was with the Governor Smith of New York; that his regular beat carried him right in front of the box occupied by the man named Cane; that the same notice was given defendant concerning Cane; that defendant further states that he was not ordered to take the man pointed out to him at the races nearly every Tuesday, Friday and Saturday that defendant was on duty at the track above;

Further defendant says:

M. G. Wood

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, 1921.}

[Signature]

W. J. H.
MAJOR

GEORGE M. JOHNSON
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
FEDERAL BUILDING
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

O

IN ALPHONSE SAPIOR AND DOCTOR BENJAMIN PHILLIPS EXPENSE IN MAIL TODAY FOLLOWED
BY FOUR SUPPORTING AFFIDAVITS UNDER SEPARATE COVER ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVITS BEING
OBTAINED STOP SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS BY POLICEMAN J N CORRINA N E FOSTER Q R
BELLER IV S GOOD KILLARAN FLORIDA THAT WENT FREQUENTLY SAW SAPIOR AT MIAMI STATION
SEEN EACH TRACK KILLARAN FLORIDA FROM JANUARY SEVENTEEN TO MARCH THIRTEEN MIGHT
HE MADE STATEMENT BEFORE COUNTY SOLICITOR MORRIS N TAYLOR BROWN N K BROWN
AND MISS MARY SARGENT ON JANUARY FORTYTH AT GOOD TRAKK SHOP DOCTOR
SAMUEL S LIGHT MIAMI ADVISED SUBJECT CONFUSED TO END WITH EXTREME NARCISSISM AND PREGNANCY
JANUARY TWO TO SEVENTEEN ON LATTER DATE CONDITION MUCH IMPROVED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

RECORDER

69-180-10
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26

35
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
Box 32  
Jacksonville, Fla.,  
March 23, 1929.

WRIITEN AT MIAMI, FLORIDA.

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:  
Subject: AL CAPONE  
(Classification given this case in  
Jacksonville headquarters office unknown).

This afternoon, while in Miami, Agent Burdge called me on the telephone  
from Jacksonville and informed me that you desired Agent Perkins to secure  
certain affidavits concerning the physical activities and whereabouts of  
Al Capone between the dates of January 13 and February 25, 1929, or there-  
abouts. Agent Burdge further informed me that it was your desire to have  
these affidavits in the mail, direct to Washington from Miami, tonight or  
by noon tomorrow.

I immediately hired an automobile and drove Perkins to Hialeah and secured  
four affidavits which are enclosed herewith. I understand from him that there  
are three others, and while we have expended our best efforts to get them this  
evening, it will be physically impossible to get them tonight. Moreover, we  
cannot get them before one or two o'clock tomorrow - the only reason being that  
the affiants' engagements will not or do not conform with our desires.

On tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon's mail, Mr. Perkins will forward the remaining  
affidavits to you.

I do not pretend to know much about this matter - I am merely writing this  
letter as a transmitting agent. The file is in Jax and I never heard of this  
matter until this afternoon. I hope the enclosed papers will be of value for  
the purpose they may be designed to serve.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

George A. Campana  
Special Agent in Charge

69-180

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
MAR 26 1929}
The affidavits re. Al Capone were attached as enclosures.
March 26, 1929

Honorable Ed. L. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Ed:

With further reference to the case involving Al. Gafford and Jr. Kenneth Phillips — subject of your letter, there are transmitted herewith for your information, the original affidavits obtained from Sidney Joseph Rosenblatt, Joseph Rosenblatt, Ruth Rosenblatt and Robert R. Taylor, Jr.

The Bureau is just in receipt of a telegram from its Seattle office advising as follows:

"This information is obtained through extensive passage and inspection by the Bureau in the course of its investigation. The individuals named in the affidavits, Al. Gafford and Jr. Kenneth Phillips, are considered to be of interest and have been investigated. The information is considered to be reliable and accurate. The affidavits are attached for your review."

The additional affidavits will be submitted to you immediately upon their receipt by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Affixed stamp: MAR 26 1929]

[Notation: 6/9-180-12]

Encl. [#18003]

CC: Chicago Office

CC: Mrs. Wiesner.
MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. WILKINSON
Assistant Attorney General

There are transmitted herewith for your information photostatic copies of four affidavits which have been obtained from informants in connection with the case entitled: DR. KENNETH P. PHILLIPS and AL CAPONE - Contempt of Court Matter. There is also enclosed a copy of a letter which the Bureau forwarded today, under Special Delivery cover, to United States Attorney Johnson at Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #123011.
From
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
To
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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Personnel Filing Section
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir;

Subject Al Capone.
(Classification given this case Jacksonville headquarters office unknown).

In accordance with instructions of Acting Agent in Charge Burge I am enclosing here with four more affidavits concerning the activities and whereabouts of Al Capone between the dates of January 13 and February 25, 1929.

Following is a list of those from whom affidavits have been secured and submitted;

C.E. Bebler.
M.C. Wood.
J.M. Coreneas.
W.R. Postor. (Previously reported as W.R. Austin).
Sidney J. Newcomb.
Joseph Jenkins.
Robt. R. Taylor.
Ruth Gaskin

Hialeah, Fla.
Hialeah, Fla.
Hialeah, Fla.
Hialeah, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Miami, Fla.
Miami, Fla.

Trusting these affidavits will be of some value I remain

Very Truly Yours

James J. Perkins

G.O.
SAC Campana.
Jacksonville, Fla.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF Dade

Before me the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally appeared Sidney Joseph Newcomb, who resides at 700 S. 34th Street, Miami, Fla. and who being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has been employed by the Miami Jockey Club located at Miami, Fla. during their last two meetings, that is to say during the season of 1927 and 1928.

Affiant further states that he was employed as usher or attendant to those that had rented boxes, further during the season of 1929 he was personally in charge of thirty boxes, comprising an upper and lower tier.

Affiant states that a few day after the 1929 racing season at Allegheny, Fla. opened by Al Capone, referred to in the Press as a Chicago Gangster was pointed out to him as occupying a box bearing the name plat of L. Gentry. Affiant states that there was fifty one racing days during the season of 1929, to wit, from January 17th, 1929 to March 13th, 1929. Further that from the day of the opening, January 17th, up to and including March 1st, 1929. He has personally observed the said Al Capone at the race track thirty four different days during the racing season. Further that the said Al Capone was not observed by him at the race track towards the end of the meet, that is to say from about March 1st to March 13th.

Affiant states that from all appearances the said Al Capone was in perfect health and was able to converse with anyone.

Sworn to an subscribed before me this 24th day of March, 1929.

[Signature]

Sidney Joseph Newcomb
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oath and take acknowledgments, personally came Joseph Jenkins, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that for the past six years he has been connected with the Miami Police Dept., Fla., Fla.

Affiant states that he was assigned for special duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., by Sheriff Richard E. Tucker with the sanction of Chief of Detectives L. E. Scarboro, Miami Police Dept. Affiant states that from January 17, 1929, he did continuous duty at the race track at Hialeah, Fla., until the end of the last March 15, 1929.

Affiant further states that about two years ago he met Al Capone of Chicago, Ill., referred to in the Press from time to time as the "Chicago Gangster," further that he did not personally observe said Capone at the race track at the start of the 1929 racing season, but did observe this said Capone at the races quite frequently during the said racing season.

Joseph Jenkins
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, A.D. 1929.

Masonic Order
STATE OF FLORIDA,} 
COUNTY OF DADE, )

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Ruth Gaskin, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is stenographer working in the office of the County Solicitor of Dade County; that on February 14th, 1929, beginning at twelve-thirty o'clock P. M., Robt. R. Taylor, Jr., the County Solicitor of Dade County, and Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours in the County Solicitor's in the Dade County Court House at Miami, Florida, and that the said Alphonse Capone, from all appearances was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that Sheriff H. P. Lehman of Dade County was present during the questioning.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, A. D. 1929.
STATE OF FLORIDA,}  
;SS.  
COUNTY OF DADE,  

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came RALPH R. ZAHLER, Jr., who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is County Solicitor for Dade County, Florida, and that on February 14th, 1929, at twelve-thirty o'clock P. M., this affiant, with Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours, in this affiant's office in the court house at Miami, Florida. Further, that Alphonse Capone, from all appearances, was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that the questions and answers were taken down in short-hand by Miss Ruth Gaskin, and that Sheriff M. F. Lehman of Dade County was also present.  

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, A. D. 1929.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

STATE OF FLORIDA) 
COUNTY OF DADE)

Before me the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized
to administer oaths and take acknowledgments afo, personally appeared
Sidney Joseph Schwartz, who resides at 503 East 46th Street, Miami,
Fla., and who being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he has
been employed by the Miami Jockey Club located at Miami Beach, Fla.
during their last two meetings, that is to say during the seasons
of 1927 and 1928.

Affiant further states that his employment was that of attendant
to those that had rented boxes, and further, during the season of 1929
he was personally in charge of thirty boxes, comprising an upper and
lower tier.

Affiant states that a few days after the 1929 racing season at Miami,
Fla., opened with Al Capone, referred to in the Press as a
Chicago Gangster was pointed out to him as occupying a box bearing
the same plate of L. Centry. Affiant states that there was fifty one
racing days during the season of 1929, to wit, from January 17th, 1929,
to March 13th, 1929, further that from the day of the opening, January
17th up to and including March 1st, 1929, he has personally observed
the said Al Capone at the race track thirty different days during the
racing season. Further that the said Al Capone was not observed by
him at the race track towards the end of the meet, that is to say
from about March 1st to March 13th.

Affiant states that from all appearances the said Al Capone was
in perfect health and was able to converse with anyone.

Sworn to an subscribed
before me this 24th day
of March, 1929.

Minnie Esterly
Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally saw Joseph Jenkins, who, being then a city, in, and says that for the past six years he has been connected with the Miami Police Dept., Miami, Fla.

Affiant states that he was assigned for special duty at the Miami Race Track, Miami, Fla., by Sheriff Kekeel with the sanction of chief of detectives of the Miami police dept. Affiant states that from January 17, 1949, he did continuous duty at the race track at Miami, Fla., until the end of the meet March 13, 1949.

Affiant further states that about two years ago he met an “informant” in Chicago, Ill., referred to in the press from time to time as a “Chicago Gangster.” Further, that he did not personally observe said “informant” at the race track at the start of the 1949 racing season, but did observe this said “informant” at the races quite frequently during the said racing season.

______________________________
Joseph Jenkins
Affiant

Mark to an subscribed
before me this 24th day
of March, A.D. 1949.

______________________________
Witness: E. Lober
STATE OF FLORIDA,
COUNTY OF DADE,

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Ruth Gaskin, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that she is stenographer working in the office of the County Solicitor of Dade County; that on February 14th, 1929, beginning at twelve-thirty o'clock P. M., Robt. R. Taylor, Jr., the County Solicitor of Dade County, and Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours in the County Solicitor's in the Dade County Court House at Miami, Florida, and that the said Alphonse Capone, from all appearances was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that Sheriff H. P. Lehman of Dade County was present during the questioning.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of March, A. D. 1929.

[Signature]
STATE OF FLORIDA, }  
COUNTY OF DADE,  }

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Alphonse Capone, Jr., who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is County Solicitor for Dade County, Florida, and that on February 14th, 1929, at twelve-thirty o'clock P.M., this affiant, with Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours, in this affiant's office in the court house at Miami, Florida. Further, that Alphonse Capone, from all appearances, was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that the questions and answers were taken down in short-hand by Miss Ruth Gealin, and that Sheriff W. P. Lehman of Dade County was also present.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, A. D. 1929.
HALTS CAPONE OUSTER

Judge Grants Permanent Injunction against 26 Florida Sheriffs

MIAMI, Fla., April 25 (AP) - Federal Judge Harold L. Ritter made permanent the temporary injunction he issued March 23 forbidding 26 Florida sheriffs from carrying out an order of Governor Claude Kirk to arrest Anthony Capone on sight and escort him to the state line.

Capone and his attorney, J. E. Gwin, were the only witnesses at a hearing in Federal Court. After ordering the injunction made permanent, Judge Ritter called Capone to the stand and urged him to take advantage of his parole as a resident of the United States in lawful exercise of his liberty.
CAPONE MATTER STOP AFFIDAVITS ADDITIONAL THOSE YOU HAVE FORWARDED BY PERKINS ON EIGHT TEN TRAIN LAST NIGHT SPECIAL DELIVERY STOP NEW INFORMATION IS STEAMSHIP NORTHLAND OUTBOUND PASSAGE MANIFEST REVEALS THAT ON FEBRUARY EIGHT VOYAGE NUMBER FIFTY ONE ALPHONSE CAPONE AND FIVE OTHERS WENT NASSAU STOP SAME VESSEL INBOUND MANIFEST VOYAGE NUMBER FIFTY TWO REVEALS SAME PARTIES LEFT NASSAU FEBRUARY TWELVE ARRIVING MIAMI FEBRUARY THIRTEEN EIGHT THIRTY-MINUTE STOP I HAVE DIRECTED PERKINS SECURE AFFIDAVIT FROM CAPTAIN OF VESSEL AND FORWARD DIRECT TO YOU TONIGHT
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington D. C.  

MARCH 25, 1929  

Re: Al Capone  

(Classification of this case  
in Jacksonville office unknown).

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith you will please find additional  
affidavits taken from material witnesses in the above entitled  
matter, together with copy of a letter from Mr. H. E. Aspinwall,  
Manager of the Munson Steamship Lines, Nassau, Bahamas, to Mr.  
H. V. Perry, Manager of the Munson Steamship Lines in Miami, Florida.

I conducted further investigation of the Capone  
matter at Miami, which revealed that Capone and a party of friends  
visited Nassau, Bahamas, during the early part of February 1929  
by the way of the steamship New Northland.

Investigation was conducted at the office of the  
Munson Steamship Lines, Columbus Hotel Building, Miami, Florida, and  
a perusal of the outbound passenger manifest revealed that on February  
8th, 1929, voyage numbered fifty one of the steamship New Northland the  
following passengers were listed: inbound Passenger manifest numbered  
fifty two also gave the following names as leaving Nassau February 12th, 1929  
Alphonse Capone, 95 Palm Island, Miami Beach, Florida.  
Albert Capone, 95 Palm Island, Miami Beach, Florida.  
Philip D'Andrea, 92 Palm Island, Miami Beach, Florida.  
Wm. Phillips, 715 Olympia Building, Miami, Florida  
Fred Milton, 715 Olympia Building, Miami, Florida.  
William McCabe, Floridian Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida.

I was informed at the offices of the Prohibition  
Department in the Seybold Building, Miami, by Mr. William Kelly,  
who I have been informed is a Prohibition Agent, that the above  
mentioned parties listed with Alphonse Capone as above on his  
trip to Nassau, were Capone's party and all their expenses were paid  
by him (Alphonse Capone).

I interviewed Mr. Harold V. Perry, Manager of the  
Munson Steamship Lines, Columbus Hotel Building, Miami, who advised  
me that the first information he had of the booking of Alphonse  
Capone via the Steamship New Northland to Nassau was during the  
afternoon of February 8, 1929.
Previous to the SS New Northland sailed, Captain Tremblay of the SS New Northland, asked Mr. H. V. Perry who Capone was, as a friend of the Captain's had introduced Capone to him and requested that Capone be given special attention on the trip from Miami to Nassau. Mr. Perry recommended to the Captain of the SS New Northland not to fraternize, and if necessary to stay in his quarters in order to avoid Capone.

Mr. H. V. Perry gave me a copy of the letter received from Mr. H. E. Aspinwall referred to above which is self explanatory.

Very truly yours,

J. J. Perkins,
Special Agent

CC
SAC
Campana
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF LAKES

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority in and for the County of Lake, State of Florida, Captain William P. Trembley, Master of the Steamship New Northland, which is owned by the Clarke Steamship Company of Quebec, Canada, and which vessel plies between the Port of Miami, Florida and the Port of Nassau, Bahamas, E. W. I., Captain Trembley being duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says that —

On the eighth day of February 1929, the said steamship New Northland left the Port of Miami about three P.M. for the Port of Nassau, Bahamas, E. W. I., and affiant states that among the passengers on this voyage numbered fifty-one, one was Alphonse Capone with a party of friends, and the affiant further states that said Capone was introduced to him by a party whose name affiant cannot recall.

Affiant states that he could positively identify the said Alphonse Capone by a scar appearing on the side of his face—

Affiant further states that the said Capone appeared to be in perfect health and apparently enjoyed the trip from the Port of Miami to the Port of Nassau.

Affiant further states that on February twelfth 1929, the said Alphonse Capone and his party left the Port of Nassau, Bahamas for the Port of Miami, Florida on the steamship New Northland, said vessel arriving at the Port of Miami about eight thirty A.M. on February thirteenth 1929.

Affiant states that he saw the said Alphonse Capone only once during this return voyage and he appeared to be in perfect health and made no mention of being sick in any way.

[Signature]

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public this twenty-fifth day of March 1929. I.P.

[Notary Public seal]

Notary Public State of Florida
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF MIAMI

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the County of Dade, State of Florida, John William Cooper, Jr., residing at 458 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach, Florida, who upon being duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says that he is District Traveling Passenger Agent for the Hamburg Steamship Lines, at "Hull, Florida, who operate the Steamship New Northland plying between the port of Miami and the port of Nassau, Bahamas.

Affiant further states that on February eighth, 1929 at about three o'clock in the afternoon he was at the Municipal Piers #7, Miami, Florida, checking passengers boarding the steamship New Northland, which was on a direct and continuous voyage from the port of Miami to the Port of Nassau.

Affiant states that among the passengers he checked on said date and on said vessel was Alphonse Capone, his brother Alfred Capone, Ben Phillips and several others in the same party, whose names he cannot now recall. Affiant states that the purpose of making this check was to ascertain that all passengers booked for this voyage were on the vessel.

Affiant further states that the said Alphonse Capone, who booked passage on the steamship New Northland on February eighth, he personally saw board said vessel and saw the said Capone and party standing on the dock of said steamship New Northland prior to its leaving the Port of Miami.

Affiant further states that Alphonse Capone mentioned hereof in the same said Alphonse Capone whose pictures he has seen in a number of newspapers and the one that was referred to by the press as the Chicago gangster.

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public this twenty-fifth day of March, 1929 A.D.

Notary Public State of Florida
Registration No. 39-29-0
STATE OF FLORIDA 
COUNTY OF MIAMI 

PERSONALLY appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the County of Miami, State of Florida, Doctor Samuel D. Light, a practicing physician in the City of Miami, State of Florida, County of Dade, who upon being duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says - that on or about January second 1929 affiant was called at the house of Al Capone Pala Island to attend son of the said Capone who was sick, and on or about January fifth was again called to the house of Al Capone who was suffering from influenza which later developed into double pneumonia.

AFFIANT states that condition of the patient, Al Capone, became serious and it was necessary to have two nurses in attendance. Affiant also states that he was called at least every day to the house of Capone and some times made two calls a day, a total of sixteen or seventeen calls were made during the period from January fifth to fourteenth.

On January fourteenth when patient was last seen by affiant, Capone was still in bed suffering with congested lungs and having a temperature.

Affiant's services were discontinued on account of a Doctor Omens arriving as a house guest of said Capone, and the said Doctor Omens affiant was informed was Capone's family physician in Chicago and that Capone wished him to take charge of the case.

Several days before affiant relinquished the case to Doctor Omens, Doctor Phillips of Miami Florida was called in consultation at the request of the said Capone and his friends, with affiant's approval.

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public

State of Florida at large this twenty fifth day of March 1929 A.D.

Notary Public

By commission expires 2-19-30
Nassau, B. W. I. February 21, 1929.

Munson Steamship Line
Nassau Branch Office,
B. W. I.
H. E. Aspinwall, Manager in Nassau.

Mr. H. V. Perry, Local Manager,
Munson Steamship Line,
Columbus Hotel Building,
Biscayne Boulevard & N. E. 1st St.,
Miami, Fla.

Dear Sir:

On the NEW NORTHLAND, voyage 51, from Miami, Feb. 8th,
you booked a first class passenger named Alphonse Capone. He was accompanied
by his brother, Albert Capone, and two or three others in his party. It is
common knowledge with this Government that Alphonse Capone bears a bad reputation
with the authorities in the United States. When he arrived here, they had
not any advice of his proposed visit, and therefore was treated with the customary
courtesy extended to visitors.

I have now been officially advised that should Alphonse Capone
pay another visit to Nassau he will be refused permission to land, under the
Immigration Act, 1928. The last paragraph of Clause 2 provides, under the
title of Undesirables, that such person shall not be allowed in the Colony....
"whose presence in the colony would not be conducive to the public good".
Further that the Governor in Council has the power to refuse admittance to
any person as may be considered undesirable, which is the case in this instance.

I advise you of the foregoing in case Mr. Capone should apply
to you for passage to Nassau on our steamer.

Yours very truly,

H. E. Aspinwall (Sgd)
Manager in Nassau.
Al Capone Arrested on Contempt Charge, Free on $5000 Bond

Chicago Beer Baron Taken as He Leaves Jury

After Inquiry on Massacre

By United Press

CHICAGO—The U. S. government today arrested "Scarface" Al Capone, notorious Chicago gang leader, on a charge of contempt of Federal Court growing out of his attempt to dodge a federal grand jury summons.

The warrant was served on Capone as he emerged from the grand jury room in the Federal Building where he was being questioned concerning the activities of beer runners in the suburb of Chicago Heights. He gave bond of $5000 and returned immediately to his suite in the Lexington Hotel.

Capone is alleged to have presented a false affidavit from a Miami physician early this month as a part of his campaign to postpone his appearance.

Affidavit of Illness

The affidavit said Capone was so ill at his Florida estate that a trip to Chicago in early March would endanger his health. On the strength of it his appearance before the federal grand jurors was postponed from March 12 to March 20.

Capone was locked in an ante-room of the grand jury quarters in the federal building when it became known that the warrant had been issued.

Asst. Dist. Atty. Daniel Anderson revealed that Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general in charge of prohibition enforcement, had advised government authorities here to place Capone under arrest. Anderson said the warrant probably would be served as soon as the gang chieftain emerged from the grand jury room.

Fails $5000 Bail

Assistant district attorneys took their warrant before Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward, who said that Capone's bond would be set at $5000.

The attorneys said that an investigation of Capone's physical condition, ordered by Mrs. Willebrandt from Washington, had shown that "Scarface" was in good health at the time the affidavit was made.

The petition presented before Judge Woodward charged that Capone "wilfully, corruptly, knowingly, falsely and contumaciously" failed to appear in court.

3-27-29
There is transmitted herewith for your information a copy of a letter which the Bureau is today forwarding by special delivery mail to United States Attorney Johnson, at Chicago, Ill., in connection with the case involving APHRED SAPIOX and MR. KENNETH PHILLIPS. Case appeal of Court Matter. Copies of the enclosures which accompanied the Bureau's letter to United States Attorney Johnson, are enclosed for your information.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Bureau J.
MAR 27, 1929
DEPARTMENT 99
FILE

59
March 27, 1929

B. C. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case involving ALPHONSE CAPONE and MR. DEWEY PHILLIPS - (Court of
Court letter), the following documents are transmitted
herewith for your information:

Copy of a letter dated March 25, 1929, which
has been received from an Agent of the Bureau's Jackson-
ville Office.

Original affidavits made by William P. Nodine,
John William Cogswell, Jr., and Edward E. Lightfoot.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Bureau Station-
ship line by B. C. Anglin.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

CC: Chicago Office
CC: Mrs. E. L. Anglin.
Department of Justice.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS,
826-833 FEDERAL BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

March 28, 1929.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir: Re: Alphonse Capone.

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of March 27 enclosing affidavits made by William P. Tremblay, John William Cooper, Jr. and Dr. Samuel D. Light; also copies of letters therein indicated.

Again, I wish to thank you for your cooperation and helpfulness in this matter.

Yours very respectfully,

GEORG E. C. JOHNSON,
United States Attorney.

MAR 30 1929
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Miami, Fla.
March 28, 1929.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Al Capone.
(Classification of this case in Jacksonville Office unknown).

Enclosed herewith you will find the affidavit of Edward Nirmaier, address 1442 N.E. Bayshore Drive, Miami, Fla., which is self explanatory.

The Curtis Flying Service, Miami, Fla. is managed by J.P. Baker. Mr. Baker and I checked the records of this Curtis Flying Service and found that Edward Nirmaier, Pilot, had made a trip to Bimini, Bahama on February 2nd, 1929 carrying passengers as mentioned in his affidavit, returning to Miami on the same date.

Immigration Officials at Miami advised me that the official record of Nirmaier's trip aforementioned would be in the Immigration Office at Jacksonville, Fla.

Trusting this affidavit and information will further assist you I remain,

Very Truly Yours,

James J. Perkins
Special Agent

Approved April 1929 A.M.

Bureau of Investigation
J. E. Johnson
Chief

File

Mar 30, 1929
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

(State of Florida) 86
County of Dade )

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the county of Dade, state of Florida, Edward Birmaier who resides at 1442 N. E. Bayshore Drive, Miami Florida. Who after being duly sworn upon oath deposes and says: that he is a pilot for the Curtiss Flying Service of Miami, Florida.

Affiant states that on February 2nd., 1929 at ten thirty A.M. he piloted Seaplane NC 6813 from Miami Florida to Bimini, Bahama carrying the following passengers: Al. Capone, J.R. Clark, M. Circella and P.L. De Andrea.

Affiant further states that he carried the above named passengers in Seaplane NC 6813 from Bimini, Bahama to Miami, Florida arriving at Three P.M. February 2nd, 1929.

Affiant further states that the Al. Capone referred to herein is the same Al. Capone that owns a residence at Palm Island Miami Beach, Florida and who has a scar on one side of his face. Affiant states that the said Al. Capone appeared to be in good health during the time that he took the trip from Miami, Florida to Bimini, Bahama and return.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, AD 1929.

[Signature]
April 1, 1929.

Sam. George E. E. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Federal Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

With further reference to the case entitled-
Dr. Kenneth Phillips and Alphonse Depauve - Contempt of
Court Order, there is transmitted herewith for your
information a copy of a letter dated March 24, 1929,
which the Bureau has received from an agent of the
Jacksonville Office.

There is also enclosed the original affidavit
signed by Ed Hirshler relative to this case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Position]

[File Number]

[Initials]

Of Chicago Office.

By Special Messenger

4-1-29
April 1, 1929.

DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT FOR US. ATTORNEYS

With further reference to the case entitled:
Dr. Demath/Phillips and Alphonso Coons - Contempt of Court Matter, there are transmitted herewith for your information, photostatic copies of communications which the Bureau has received from an agent of its Jacksonville Office.

A copy of the enclosed letter, together with the original affidavit which accompanied it, was forwarded today under special delivery cover to United States Attorney Johnson, Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enclosed. /55047.

[Signature]
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director Bureau of Intelligence,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:


Also your letter of March 26 with copy of telegram. I am very anxious that the information quoted in copy of telegram be thoroughly checked so it may be available for evidence.

I also acknowledge receipt of affidavits of Sidney J. Newcomb, Joseph Jenkins, Ruth Gaskin and Robert N. Taylor, Jr.

I have filed a criminal contempt this morning and have citation issued and the respondent Capone was placed under arrest and gave bond in the sum of $5000 for appearance.

APR 2 1929

Permit me to say that I appreciate very highly your cooperation in this matter and the prompt and efficient manner in which it was handled. In dealing with persons like Capone my policy is to prosecute vigorously for every violation and this prosecution for contempt will be helpful in other ways. I thank you very much.

GEORGE H. JOHNSON
United States Attorney.
CAPONE'S HEARING AS CONTEMPT WRIT IS SERVED

CHICAGO, March 21 (U.S.)—This is a disgrace!

Thus did Al (Scarface) Capone, notorious gangster and reputed "boss" of the underworld, today label his arrest under a capias from Federal Judge James M. Wilkerson's court.

Capone isn't used to being arrested.

In fact this is only the second time he has been arrested in his life—yet during the last five years his name has been linked with every major crime that has been committed in Chicago and points north, south, east and west.

NOT CRIMINAL RECORD

The only official record the police department has of Capone is his arrest on January 14, 1928, when he was "picked up on suspicion." However, this is not considered a criminal record.

Capone suffered the unspeakable ignominy of his second arrest today as he emerged from a grand jury room in the Federal Building. The capias charged contempt of court.

"All right," Capone sneered as the warrant was read to him. "What do we do now?"

He was promptly led to the clerk's office where it was announced that a $5,000 bond would be necessary.

"That's easy," laughed Capone. "My lawyers have that all fixed."

BOND IS READY

Sure enough. A legal-looking envelope was shoved across the counter to the clerk and there was a nice new $5,000 bond—from a surety company—for his release.

"See you later, boys," Capone called over his shoulder as he headed for the door.

A "special" elevator took Capone and his friends, some folks call them his bodyguard, to the street level. Deputy United States marshal, aided by detectives, made way for him to his taxi and as the taxi started off, a detective bureau car swung in behind it and still another fell in behind—because the officials are determined that no bad guns are going to "knock off" Capone while he is a Government guest.

M. BEL IS BLAMED

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, is at the bottom of all this trouble, according to information given today. It seems that for some reason Mrs. Willebrandt has taken a special interest in the affairs of Capone and has a very elaborate check-up on him in one, out and general doings.

The particular case against Capone right now is whether or not he was actually too ill to come to Chicago, March 12, when he was summoned here under a Government subpoena. The Government demands that he was able to attend court.

BOND IS NOT RECORDED

69-180
April 1, 1929.

Reference is made to your letter dated March 27, 1929, relative to the case involving Alphonse Capone and Dr. Kenneth Phillips—Contempt of Court Matter.

In connection with your request that the contents of the telegram quoted in the Bureau's letter dated March 24, 1929, be thoroughly checked so that the information may be available for evidence, you are advised that it appears from the files of this Bureau that affidavits supporting the information given were forwarded to you as an enclosure with the Bureau's letter dated March 27, 1929.

I assure you that it has been a pleasure to be of service in this matter as in all other cases which are referred to the Bureau for investigation.

In the event that you desire any further investigation of the instant case, it is suggested that you communicate your wishes to Special Agent in Charge Donald of the Bureau's Chicago Office, who has been instructed to follow your advice in this matter.

I also desire to thank you very much for the sentiments expressed in your letter.

Very truly yours,

Director.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1, with enclosure #133061, being the affidavit of Edward Nirmaier, and photostat letter of James J. Perkins, Special Agent at Miami, Florida, in the Capone matter, for all of which accept my thanks and high appreciation.

Yours very respectfully,

GEORGE E. Q. JOHNSON,
United States Attorney.
**Synopsis of Facts:**

Reporting further investigation and incorporating twelve affidavits secured from persons interviewed relative to activities of Subject Capone during the period January 15, 1929 to February 25, 1929, same showing conclusively that information contained in affidavit of Subject Phillips dated March 5, 1929 is materially false. Pending Bureau instructions.


**Details:**

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, the following affidavits were secured from persons interviewed, originals of which have been forwarded to the Bureau:

**L. Affidavit of Sidney Joseph Newcomb**

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF DADE

Before me the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally appeared Sidney Joseph Newcomb, who resides at 3346 B. W. 24th Street, Miami, Fla., and who being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he has been employed by the Miami Jockey Club located at Hialeah, Fla., during their last two meetings, that is to say, during the seasons of 1927 and 1928.

Affiant further states that his employment was as bookkeeper of the race track that had rented boxes, further during the season of 1928 he was personally.
in charge of thirty boxes, comprising an upper and lower tier.

Affiant states that a few days after the 1929 racing season at Hialeah, Fla., opened Al Capone, referred to in the press as a Chicago gangster was pointed out to him as occupying a box bearing the name plate of L. Gentry. Affiant states that there were fifty one racing days during the season of 1929, to wit, from January 17, 1929 to March 15, 1929. Further that from the day of the opening, January 17th, up to and including March 3rd, 1929 he was personally served the said Al Capone at the race track fifty three times. Further that during the racing season, further that the said Al Capone was not observed leaving the race track towards the end of the meet. Further to say that Al Capone was present at March 15th.

Affiant states that from all appearances the said Al Capone was in perfect health and was able to converse with anyone.

(Signed) Sidney Joseph Bonfante
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, A.D. 1929

STATE OF FLORIDA |
COUNTY OF DADE |

II. AFFIDAVIT OF JOSEPH JENKINS

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Joseph Jenkins, who being first duly sworn, deposes and says that for the past six years he has been connected with the Miami Police Dept., Miami, Fla.

Affiant states that he was assigned for special duty at the Hialeah Race Track, Hialeah, Fla., by Sheriff W. P. Lehman with the sanction of Chief of Detectives L. O. Scarboro, Miami Police Dept. Affiant states that from January 17, 1929 he did continuous duty at the race track at Hialeah, Fla., until the end of the meet March 15, 1929.

Affiant further states that about two years ago he met Al Capone of Chicago, Ill., referred to in the press from time to time as a Chicago Gangster. Further that he did not personally observe said Capone at the race track at the start of the 1929 racing season, but did observe this said Capone at the races quite frequently during the said racing season.

(Signed) Joseph Jenkins
Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of March, A.D. 1929.
Dade County 
STATE OF FLORIDA | SS

M. C. Wood, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such since January 17, 1929;

That from January 17, 1929 to March 19, 1929, affiant was in duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida, every Thursday, Friday and Saturday;

That a man named Al Capone was pointed out to me by someone, just who I do not now recall—the man who pointed Capone out to me was a plain officer, J. W. Gordon or W. B. Forsey of the Hialeah police;

Affiant further states that his regular beat at the race track was in front of the grand stand and that he was on that beat all but two days when he was with Ex-Governor Smith of New York; that his regular beat carried his right in front of the box occupied by the man known as Al Capone; that affiant noticed Capone particularly because there had been so much talk in the papers concerning him;

Affiant further states that he personally observed the man pointed out to him as Al Capone nearly every Thursday, Friday and Saturday that affiant was on duty at the meet as set forth above.

Further affiant saith not.

(Signed) M. C. Wood

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D. 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

(Signed) Arna F. P. Parks
Notary Public

C. E. Babler, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such since May of 1926;

That during the entire month of February, exclusive of Sundays, he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Florida;
That he, affiant, personally observed a man who has been pointed out to him and who he understands to be Al Capone, referred to in the press from time to time as a "Chicago Gangster", this observation being made at the above mentioned race track during the season of 1929, which was run off from January 15, 1929 to March 13, 1929.

Affiant further states this man who he understands to be Al Capone was present at approximately eighteen or twenty times during the month of February, in attendance at the race track, the "February" referred to being February 1929.

I solemnly swear the above affidavit represents the truth.

(Signed) E. A. Coale

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D. 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

(Signed) Agnes I. Powers
Notary Public

I. AFFIDAVIT OF W. R. PETER

Dade County
State of Florida

W. R. Peter, being duly sworn on oath repeat and says:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for the past three years;

That on January 17, 1929, he was assigned to the horse races at Hialeah, Florida and did continuous duty from that date until February 1, 1929 at the race track, to wit, the race track of the Miami Jockey Club, Hialeah, Fla.;

That he saw Al Capone at least every other day at the Hialeah Race Track herein mentioned from January 17, 1929 up to and including February 1, 1929;

That on February 15, 1929 he did continuous duty until the day of the closing of the race track, March 13, 1929 - working at the race track as a police officer there; that he, affiant, saw said Al Capone at least every other day at the track between February 15 and March 5th, or in other words, between February 15, 1929 and the period ending about eight days before the race track closed.

(Signed) W. R. Peter

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D., 1929 at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

(Signed) Agnes I. Powers
Notary Public.
VI. AFFIDAVIT OF J. M. COROLES

DADE COUNTY )
STATE OF FLORIDA) SS

J. M. Corones, being duly sworn, on oath deposes and sayeth:

That he is a police officer of Hialeah, Florida, and has been such for about a year prior to this date;

That from January 17, 1929 to March 18, 1929, he did confidential duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, to wit, the race track or the Miami Jockey Club of Hialeah, Florida;

That on January 18, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at the race track as mentioned, this date being the second day the race track was in operation this season; after January 18, 1929, and up to and including the closing day, viz., March 13, 1929, affiant observed Al Capone at said track on at least twenty four different days of the meet, that between the dates of February 1 and February 25, 1929, affiant states that he saw said Al Capone at said race track at least thirteen different days; furthermore, affiant states he is positive as to his statements herein made relative to the number of days he personally observed Capone at the track for the reason that Capone was parking automobiles in front of the race track enclosure and three or four days after the opening of the meet, said Capone gave affiant a ten dollar tip and affiant looked for him daily thenceforward; during part of the time affiant was on duty at the track he was on duty in the inside of the enclosure and said Capone's box was right over where affiant stood, and frequently affiant would look into Capone's box and greet him; that at the first of the meet Capone appeared to be in robust health but towards the last of the meet he did not look well at all; affiant made inquiries and was informed that Capone had been sick after noting his rather poor appearance, and was informed at that time that Capone had been sick. Further deponent sayeth not.

I solemnly swear that the above statement is the truth.

(Signed) J. M. Corones

Sworn and subscribed before me this twenty third day of March, A. D. 1929, at Hialeah, Dade County, Florida.

(Signed) Agnes P. Howard
Notary Public

VII. AFFIDAVIT OF ROBERT R. TAYLOR JR.

STATE OF FLORIDA)
COUNTY OF DADE) SS

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Robert R. Taylor, Jr., who,
being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is County Solicitor for Dade County, Florida, and that on February 14th, 1929, at twelve-thirty o'clock P.M., this affiant, with Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours, in this affiant's office in the court house at Miami, Florida. Further, that Alphonse Capone, from all appearances, was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that the questions and answers were taken down in short hand by Miss Ruth Gaskin, and that Sheriff H. P. Lehman of Dade County was also present.

(Signed) Robert R. Taylor, Jr.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, A.D. 1921.

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DADE

Before me, the undersigned authority, an officer duly authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments, personally came Ruth Gaskin, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she is a stenographer working in the office of the County Solicitor of Dade County; that on February 14th, 1929, beginning at twelve-thirty o'clock P.M., Robt. R. Taylor, Jr., the County Solicitor of Dade County, and Mr. Lewis Goldstein, Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, New York, questioned Alphonse Capone for about two hours in the County Solicitor's in the Dade County Court House at Miami, Florida, and that the said Alphonse Capone, from all appearances was in good health, and did not complain of being ill.

Further, that Sheriff H. P. Lehman of Dade County was present during the questioning.

(Signed) Ruth Gaskin

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, A.D. 1929.
STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DADE

IX. AFFIDAVIT OF DR. SAMUEL D. LIGHT

Personally appeared before me the undersigned witness in and for the County of Dade, State of Florida, Doctor Samuel D. Light, a practicing physician at the City of Miami, State of Florida, County of Dade, who, upon being duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says - that on or about January second last, affiant was called at the house of Al Capone, Palm Island, to treat a patient, said Capone who was sick, and on or about January fifth was again called to the house of Al Capone who was suffering from influenza which later developed into double pneumonia.

Affiant states that condition of the patient, Al Capone, became serious and it was necessary to have two nurses in attendance. Affiant also states that he was called at least every day to the house of Capone and sometimes made two calls a day, a total of sixteen or seventeen calls were made during the period from January fifth to fourteenth.

On January fourteenth when patient was last seen by affiant, Capone was still in bed suffering with congested lungs and having a temperature.

Affiant's services were discontinued on account of a Doctor Omens arriving as a house guest of said Capone, and the said Doctor Omens affiant was informed was Capone's family physician in Chicago and that Capone wished him to take charge of the case.

Several days before affiant relinquished the case to Doctor Omens, Doctor Phillips of Miami, Florida was called in consultation at the request of the said Capone and his friends, with affiant's approval.

(Signed) Samuel D. Light

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public,
State of Florida at large this twenty fifth day of March 1929 A.D.

(Signed) Helen F. Touhey
Notary Public
My commission expires 2-19-30

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF DADE

X. AFFIDAVIT OF CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. TREMBLAY

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the County of Dade, State of Florida, Captain William P. Tremblay, Master of the Steamship New Yorkline, which is owned by the Clarke Steamship Company of Quebec, Canada, and which vessel plies between the port of Miami, Florida and the port of Nassau, Bahamas, B.W.I., Captain Tremblay being duly sworn, upon oath, deposes and says that -
On the eighth day of February 1929, the said steamship New Northland left the Port of Miami about three P. M. for the Port of Nassau, Bahamas, E. W. I., and affiant states that among the passengers on this voyage numbered fifty one was Alphonse Capone with a party of friends, and the affiant further states that said Capone was introduced to him as a party of friends and apparently enjoyed the trip from the Port of Miami to the Port of Nassau.

Affiant further states that on February twenty-fifth, 1929, the said steamship New Northland, and his party left the port of Nassau, Bahamas for the Port of Miami, Florida, on the steamship New Northland, said vessel arriving at the Port of Miami about eight thirty A. M. on February thirteenth 1929.

Affiant states that he saw the said Alphonse Capone only once during this return voyage and he appeared to be in perfect health and made no mention of being sick in any way.

(Signed) William E. Trombley  
Master SS New Northland

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public this twenty fifth day of March 1929, A. D.

(Signed) Helen F. Peasley  
Notary Public State of Florida  
My commission expires 4-15-39

STATE OF FLORIDA  
COUNTY OF DADE  
City of Miami

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority ah and for the County of Dade, State of Florida, John William Cooper, Jr., residing at 450 Ocean Drive, Miami Beach, Florida, who upon being duly sworn upon oath, deposes and says that he is District Traveling Passenger Agent for the Florida Steamship Lines at Miami, Florida, who operate the steamship New Northland flying between the port of Miami and the port of Nassau, Bahamas.

Affiant further states that on February eighth, 1929 at about three o'clock in the afternoon he was at the Municipal TIrero Fd, Miami, Florida, checking passengers boarding the steamship New Northland, which was on a direct and continuous voyage from the port of Miami to the Port of Nassau.
Affiant states that among the passengers he checked on said date and on said vessel was Alphonse Capone, his brother Alfred Capone, Van Phillips and several others in the same party, whose names he cannot now recall. Affiant states that the purpose of making this check was to ascertain that all passengers booked for this voyage were on the vessel.

Affiant further states that the said Alphonse Capone who checked passage on the steamship New Yorkland on February eighth he personally went to the vessel and saw the said Capone and party boarding at the New Yorkland prior to its leaving the Port of Miami.

Affiant further states that Alphonse Capone was a known person to him and the said Alphonse Capone whose pictures he has seen to the number of news in the one that was referred to by the press of the Chicago newspapers.

(Signed) John William Cooper, Jr.

Sworn and subscribed to before me a Notary Public this twenty fifth day of March 1929 A. D.

(Signed) Helen T. Tooney
Notary Public State of Florida
My commission expires 3-10-30

STATE OF FLORIDA
COUNTY OF Dade

Personally appeared before me the undersigned authority in and for the county of Dade, State of Florida, Edward Mirnaior who resides at 1442 W. E. Bayshore Drive, Miami, Florida, who after being duly sworn upon oath does say that he is a pilot for the Curtiss Flying Service of Miami, Florida.

Affiant states that on February 2nd, 1929 at ten thirty A. M. he piloted Seaplane NC 5513 from Miami, Florida to Bimini, Bahamas, carrying the following passengers: Al Capone, J. B. Clark, M. Cirralla and F. L. De Andrea. Affiant further states that he carried the above named passengers in Seaplane NC 5513 from Bimini, Bahamas to Miami, Florida, arriving at five P. M. February 2nd, 1929. Affiant further states that the Al Capone referred to herein is the same Al Capone that owns a residence at Palm Island, Miami Beach, Florida and who has a scar on one side of his face. Affiant states that the said Al Capone appeared to be in good health during the time that he took the trip from Miami, Florida to Bimini, Bahamas and return.

(Signed) Ed. Mirnaior

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 26th day of March, AD 1929.

78
With reference to Subject Capone's trip to Nassau, Bahamas and return, agent assisted by R. E. Ayer, Assistant District Director, Immigration Service, Jacksonville, Florida, made a trip to Nassau, Bahamas, for February 1929, which revealed the following:

Out-bound manifest records show that SS "New Northland" departed from Miami, Florida for Nassau, Bahamas on February 9, 1929, having on board four United States citizens, Al Capone, Toy Clark, Nicholas D'Eraclea and Philip De Andrea.

In-bound manifest records show that SS "New Northland" departed from Nassau, Bahamas on February 12, 1929, arriving at the Port of Miami, Florida on same date, having on board four American citizens, Al Capone, Toy Clark, Nicholas D'Eraclea and Philip De Andrea.

A further check of the immigration records revealed:

Out-bound manifest, SS "New Northland", Voyage 42, departed from the Port of Miami for Nassau, Bahamas on February 9, 1929, having on board five passengers, among others, the following: Alphonse Capone, Albert Capone, Philip De Andrea, Fred Girton, Wan Phillips, William McCabe.

In-bound manifest, SS "New Northland" departed from Nassau, Bahamas for Miami, Florida on February 12, arriving at the Port of Miami on February 13, having among others, the following passengers: Alphonse Capone, Albert Capone, Philip De Andrea, Fred Girton, Wan Phillips, William McCabe.

Agent interviewed Harold V. Perry, manager of the Manatee Steamship Lines, Columbus Hotel Building, Miami, Florida. Mr. Perry advised that the first information he had of the landing of Alphonse Capone and his party was the SS "New Northland" to Nassau, Bahamas was sometime during the afternoon of February 9, 1929. Prior to the departure of the SS "New Northland" on February 9, Captain Tremblay asked Mr. Perry and Capone was, as a friend of his, the captain had introduced Capone to him and requested that Capone give special attention on the trip from Miami to Nassau. Mr. Perry further stated that he recommended to Captain Tremblay not to handle any Capone and if necessary, to stay in his quarters. The agent questioned Mr. Perry and he gave to this agent a copy of a written report from Mr. H. A. Aspinwall, copy of which has been forwarded to the Bureau for their information.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

JACKSONVILLE OFFICE. No action will be taken with respect to prosecution in this district until receipt of further information from the Bureau.
April 8, 1929,

RECEIVED
FEB. 4, 1929
RECEIVED FOR REV. VEHICLES

RECEIVED

With further reference to the case involving Alphonso Capone and Mr. Edward Phillips - Contemporaneous Court Matter, there is transmitted herewith for your information, a copy of the report of Special Agent J. E. Perkins, dated April 8, 1929, at Jacksonville, Florida.

A copy of the report of Agent Perkins has been forwarded to United States Attorney Johnson of Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Signature]

[Stamp: BUREAU FILES DIVISION MAILED APR 8 1929]
April 8, 1923.

Mr. George L. C. Johnson,
United States Attorney,
Federal Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the case relating
To Alphonse Cappone and Dr. Kenneth Phillips - Contempt
of Court Matter, there is transmitted herewith for your
information, a copy of the report of Special Agent J. J.
Perkins, dated April 9, 1923, at Jacksonville, Florida.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Handwritten notes and stamps on the page]
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of April 8 enclosing copy of report of your agent at Jacksonville, Florida, in the Alphonse Capone matter.

Yours very respectfully,

George E.C. Johnson,
United States Attorney.
April 18, 1929.

Reference for Mrs. Williamson,
Assistant Attorney General.

For your information in connection
with the investigation concerning Alphonse Capone
and Dr. Kenneth Phillips - Contempt of Court
Matter, there is transmitted herewith, for your
information, a copy of a letter dated April 10,
1929 which the Bureau has received from its
Chicago Office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
Director.

[Stamp: Bureau Files Division]
[Stamp: Filed 1929]
[Stamp: April 18, 1929]
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

Chicago, Illinois
April 15th, 1929

CONFIDENTIAL

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE,
DR. KENNETH PHILLIPS,
Contempt of Court and
Perjury

Reference is made to your confidential letter
of March 25th, 1929 and in this connection, immediately upon
receipt of your letter, I conferred with United States Attorney
Johnson at Chicago. At this time he advised me that at a later
date he would request such investigation, if any, as he desired
this office to make. I advised him that I would assign a com-
petent Agent whenever request was made of me as to this.

On March 27, 1929, contempt citation was had
before U. S. District Judge Charles B. Woodward at Chicago, as
against ALPHONSE CAPONE, charging him with contempt as to his
action in failing to respond to subpoena served upon him in
Florida March 12th, 1929. On this same date Capone was
arraigned before the Court and gave bond in the amount of $5000
for his appearance when called to answer to this charge.

Hearing has not as yet been had in Court as to
Capone, and the United States Attorney has made no request upon
me for further investigation. For that reason this matter has
been held in abeyance, pending such request.

Very truly yours,

F. J. CONNELLY
Special Agent in Charge

cc: U. S. Attorney, Chgo

RECORDED
APR 19 1929
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

P.O. Box 32
Jacksonville, Fla.
May 31, 1929

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Please refer to the file on ALFONSO CAPONE and KENNETH HILLIPS, Contempt of Court and Perjury, the most recent report on which is the report of Agent J.J. Perkins, dated April 3, 1929.

If there is nothing further to be done on this matter I would like to eliminate it from my records. May I have your permission to close the matter?

Very truly yours,

George A. Campana
Special Agent in Charge.
June 5, 1929.

Mr. C. A. Campen,
P. O. Box 160,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated May 31, 1929 relative to the case entitled: ALPHONSE CAPONE and KENNETH PHILLIPS - Contempt of Court and Perjury Matters.

In this connection, you are advised that this matter has been called to the attention of Assistant Attorney General Willkramit for suggestions as to the advisability of presenting the information obtained during the investigation to the D. R. Attorney in Florida for his decision with reference to the perjury angle in this case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Seal]
Memorandum for RG, Villaviciosa,
Assistant Attorney General.

Further reference is
made to the case entitled: ALFRED BACH
and DR. HERMAN PHILLIPS — Contempt of Court
and Perjury Matter.

In this connection,
the Bureau will be pleased to be advised of
your desires with reference to submitting
the facts obtained in this matter to the
U.S. Attorney in Florida in connection with
the allegations of perjury relating to the
statement submitted by Dr. Phillips.

Very truly yours,

Director.

69-180

JUN 4 1929
P.M.
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL WILKINSON

Attention: Mr. Smith.

In accordance with the request of Mr. Smith of your Division, there is transmitted herewith, for your information, a photostatic copy of a letter dated March 18, 1923 addressed to the Attorney General, for your attention, by U. S. Attorney George E. G. Johnson of Chicago, Ill., with reference to the case entitled: ALFRED CAPONE and MR. HERBERT PHILLIPS - Contempt of Court and Perjury Matters.

There is also enclosed a photostatic copy of an affidavit which Mr. Phillips executed in connection with this case.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

June 12, 1929.
Department of Justice  
Bureau of Investigation  
POST OFFICE BOX 1405  
CHICAGO  ILLINOIS

June 19th, 1929

Director,  
Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE  
DR. KENNETH PHILLIPS  
Contempt of Court  
and Perjury.

With further reference to my letter of April 15th, 1929, no further action has been taken as to the contempt citation as to subject Capone, and it is noted that this subject was recently arrested at Philadelphia, Pa. and charged with carrying concealed weapons, and on this charge he was sentenced and is now serving one year in the County Jail.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. J. Connelly,  
Special Agent in Charge.

BJC:JMS

CC U.S. Atty. Chicago.
June 24, 1929

Mr. E. J. Connelly,
P. O. Box 490
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 25, 1929 relating to the above entitled matter.

You are advised that the facts which have been obtained in connection with the investigation of this case have been submitted to the Department and it would appear that no further action is to be taken by the Bureau until additional instructions are received or until a time when subject Capone is given a hearing on the charges of contempt now pending against him.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER
Director, Bureau of Investigation

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated June 6, 1929, requesting advice as to my desire in reference to submitting the facts obtained in the Alphonse Capone and Dr. Kenneth Phillips contempt of court and perjury matter to the United States Attorney in Florida.

After reviewing the facts as developed and submitted by you in this case, I am of the opinion and respectfully request that they be transmitted to the United States Attorney for his consideration with a view to institution of the criminal proceedings they warrant.

Respectfully,

Malcolm Walsh Whitehead
Assistant Attorney General
June 27, 1929.

Mr. G. A. Campman,
P. O. Box 56,
Jacksonville, Fl.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the case concerning Mr. KENNETH PHILLIPS and ALPHONSE CAPONE - Contempt of Court and Perjury. In regard to this matter, you are advised that the Bureau is in receipt of a memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Villebrant requesting that the facts of this case be presented to the United States Attorney in Florida with reference to a possible perjury charge in connection with the affidavit submitted by Mr. Phillips.

The Bureau has received a report that on March 27, 1929, Alphonce Capone was cited for contempt of court before United States District Judge Goodward at Chicago, Ill., in connection with his having failed to respond to a subpoena served upon him in Florida on March 15, 1929. All the facts relating to this matter should be submitted to the United States Attorney in question for his decision as to further action.

Copies of all further reports relating to this matter showing Jacksonville as the office of origin should be submitted both to the Bureau and to the Chicago office. The United States Attorney at Chicago and the Chicago office have previously been furnished with copies of reports in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.
July 19, 1929.

Mr. W. J. Cummiskey,
P. O. Box 4666,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

There are enclosed hereewith, for your information, three copies of the report of Special Agent Felix O. Caro, dated July 19, 1929, at Jacksonville, Florida, relative to the case entitled: "Arlene Gar-" and "Eugene Phillips," N. D. - Contempt of Court.

One copy of the above mentioned report should be submitted to the U. S. Attorney at Chicago, who should be advised by the Department that the facts in this matter be presented to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida for his consideration, in view of the institution of such criminal proceedings as the facts may warrant, particularly with reference to the allegations indicating perjury on the part of Phillips.

The Jacksonville Office neglected to send copies of the report to you, as directed in the Bureau's letter dated July 17.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director,

[Officer's Name]

Jacksonville Office.
In this case the subject Kenneth Phillips, M.D., of Miami, Florida, on the 8th day of March, 1929, made an affidavit stating in brief that he is personally acquainted with Subject Alphonse Capone and that he had been professionally attending the said Capone continuously since January 13, 1929, and that the said Capone was suffering with Broncho Pneumonia Pleurisy and was confined to his bed at his home on Palm Island, from the 13th day of January to the 23rd day of February, 1929, of ten days prior to the date of the affidavit and that it would be dangerous for the said Capone to leave the mild climate of Florida and proceed to the City of Chicago, Illinois, and that his professional opinion was that such a trip would impair the safety of the said Capone and that there would be a grave risk of collapse which might result in his death from recurrent Pneumonia. This affidavit was to be used by the said Capone for the purpose of obtaining a continuance of his responses to Grand Jury subpoenas at Chicago, Illinois, and was presented to Judge Wilkerson of the United States District Court at Chicago for that purpose. The time covered by this affidavit namely from January 13, 1929, to ten days prior to March 5, 1929, the said Alphonse Capone was not sick nor confined to his bed as is sworn to be a fact by the said Kenneth Phillips, M.D., but was well, strong and able to be about in his usual manner, and therefore the affidavit is wholly false and without foundation.

The witnesses for the Government in this investigation, each of whom made an affidavit as to what he would swear to are as follows:

I. SINDY JOSEPH NEWTON, 3346 S. W. 24th Street, Miami, Florida, will testify that he was employed by the Miami Jockey Club at Hialeah, Florida, during the racing season of 1927 and 1928; that on January 17, 1929, Alphonse Capone was
present as a spectator at the race track at Hialeah, Florida; that he personally saw him thirty different times between the 17th day of January, being the day the races opened and the first day of March, 1929.

(6) JOSSE JENKINS, for the past six years connected with the Miami Police Department, will testify that he was at the race track at Hialeah, Florida, on January 17, 1929, and that he personally observed a man who had been pointed out to him as Al Capone, then a regular spectator at the races at Hialeah, Florida, as early as January or February, 1929, which began January 17, 1929, and ended March 9, 1929.

(5) W. R. ASH, Police Officer of Hialeah, Florida, will testify that he was assigned to duty at the Hialeah Race Track on January 17, 1929, and did continuous duty there until February 1, 1929, and to that place at least once every other day at the Hialeah race track during the time that he was thereby on duty there; that on January 17, 1929, he was on duty until the opening of the races, March 13, 1929, and that he saw Al Capone at least every other day from January 15th to March 9th, 1929, and at the races.

(6) J. N. CARONAS, Police Officer, Hialeah, Florida, will testify that he did continuous duty at the horse races at Hialeah, Florida, from January 17, 1929 to March 13, 1929; that on January 17, 1929, the second day of the races, he observed Al Capone at the race track, and from that date up to and including March 9, 1929, the day the races opened, he observed the said Capone at the races from different times of the day; that on February 1, 1929, and February 2, 1929, he observed the said Capone at the races; and that on different dates he knew that Al Capone was at the races and was parting automobiles in front of him and that he rode in a car on February 1, 1929, and on February 2, 1929, and on different dates of interest; that at first Capone rode in a car toward the end of the meet, but not later, as far as he could see.
in the office of County Solicitor in the Court House at Miami, Florida, for two hours and that from all appearances the said Capone was in perfect health.

RUTH GASKIN, Stenographer in the office of County Solicitor, Dade County, will corroborate Mr. Taylor's testimony.

JOHN WILLIAM COOPER, Jr., residing at 462 Ocean Drive, Miami, Florida, will testify that he is District Traveling Passenger Agent for the Florida East Coast Line at Miami, Florida, which operates the Steamer New Northland between the Port of Miami and the Port of Nassau, Bahamas, that on February 6, 1929, he was at the Municipal Pier in Miami, Florida, watching passengers boarding the said steamer; that among the passengers boarding the vessel that day was Al Capone, his brother Alfred Capone, Ben Phillips, and others, that he personally saw the said Capone board the ship that day and saw Capone stand on the deck of the Northland as it left the Port of Miami.

EDWARD WINDLE, a resident at 1618 N. Bayshore Drive, Miami, Florida, will testify that he is a pilot for the Curtiss Flying Service of Miami, Florida, that on February 6, 1929 he piloted Seaplane UU 6615 from Miami, Florida, to Nassau, Bahamas, carrying Al Capone, His N. Clark, S. Compelli, and P. Calavan, arriving about 2:00 P.M., the same day that Al Capone was the same person that owns a residence at Palm Island, Miami Beach, and he appeared to be in perfect health.

W. B. RICHER, Assistant District Director, Immigration Service, Jacksonville, Florida, will produce the records of the Port of Miami for February 1929, which will show:

Out-bound manifest records show the Steamer New Northland, C323, departed from Miami, Fla., for the Bahamas February 6, 1929, having on board Al Capone, J. H. Clark, S. Compelli, and Phillip Calavan.

In-bound manifest records will disclose that on the same day the same passengers were returned to Miami, Florida, aboard the same ship. Further, that out-bound Steamer New Northland, Voyage 53, departed from the Port of Miami for Nassau, Bahama on
February 8, 1929, having as passengers, among others, Al Capone, Albert Capone, Philip DeAndrea, Fred Girton, Won Phillips, William McCabe.

In-bound manifest, S.S. "New Horizon," departed from Baltimore, dated February 10, 1929, for Miami on February 22, 1929. The above party above stated.

Alphonse Capone, Subject: 6784112
Capone, commonly known as "Machine Gun," is a resident of the United States. To say the least, he has a very bad character; his record in this case does not attempt to set forth in detail all of the many crimes.

Nothing is shown in the record in regard to a previous criminal record of the subject Kenneth Phillips.
July 26, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, IN CHARGE
OF PROSECUTION.

Attention Mr. Smith.

With reference to your memorandum dated June 26, 1929 relating to the case entitled: - ALFRED CANOW and HERBERT PHILLIPS, N. D. - Contempt of Court and Perjury Matters, there is enclosed herewith, for your information, a copy of a report of Special Agent Felix A. Fox, dated July 15, 1929 at Jacksonville, Florida.

A copy of the report in question has been submitted to the U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida for such action as may appear to be appropriate.

Very truly yours,

Res. (Signed)

Director.
POST OFFICE BOX 1190
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dr. George E. J. Thompson
United States Attorney
Federal Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a full summary report of Agent Cox, Jacksonville, Fla., dated July 15th, 1929, in the above entitled matter.

In connection with this report our Bureau advises that the Department has requested that the facts in this matter be presented to the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida for his consideration, with a view to instituting such criminal proceedings as the facts may warrant, particularly with reference to the allegation indicating Perjury on the part of Doctor Phillips.

As previously indicated subject Alphonse Capeau is now serving a one year sentence imposed in the local court at Philadelphia in connection with his arrest there for carrying concealed weapons.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CONNELLY, Special Agent in Charge

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUL 25 1929 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Jul 27 1929

Director

File
July 29th, 1929
Chicago File: 89-19

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

As instructed in your letter of July 18th, 1929, copy of summary report of Agent Cox, Jacksonville, Florida, dated July 12th, 1929, in the above entitled matter, was submitted to the United States Attorney at Chicago, together with the information as directed in your letter, and in acknowledging receipt of same the United States Attorney at Chicago advises as per copy of letter attached hereto.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

A. J. Connelly,
Special Agent in Charge.

EJC: JMS

CC Jacksonville

RECORD: 69-180-31
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 31 1929 9:30 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIV. TWO

100
Mr. J. O'malley

Special Agent in Charge

of Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

In the above matter, I am writing the Attorney General today asking that the United States Attorney at Miami, Florida, be requested not to proceed in the matter.

There is a criminal investigation pending here, which I expect to try some time during the fall or as soon as Capone is released from jail, and there is another criminal investigation pending. I shall expect to use Dr. Phillips as a witness and I am asking that the entire matter be deferred until we are ready to proceed here.

Yours very respectfully

(Signed) GEORGE W. Q. JOHNSON

United States Attorney.
Mr. E. J. Creaney
2 Box 1658
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Creaney:

It will be appreciated if you will advise this office, for the information of the U. S. Attorney in this district, as to the status of the prosecution at Chicago, Ill., involving these subjects.

Very truly yours,

J. F. Waterland
Special Agent in Charge

JFN; CB

Director

JAN 24, 1933 A.M.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL IN CHARGE
OF PROHIBITION.

Attention: Mr. Smith

Further reference is made to the case entitled: - ALPHONSE CACHOS and MRS. HEINZEL PHILLIPS - Contempt of Court and Perjury.

In this connection, there is transmitted herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter addressed to the Chicago Office of this Bureau by U. S. Attorney Johnson at Chicago, Ill., relative to the action which you requested in referring the facts of this matter to the U. S. Attorney at Miami, Florida for the latter's decision as to further action.

Very truly yours,

Enc./100655

Director.
January 25th, 1930

On January 24th, 1930, I conferred with Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney at Chicago, Ill., as to the present status of the case against Alphonse Capone, and he advised that upon the release of this party from the jail at Philadelphia, Pa. which is expected about May, 1930, he will be granted such time as necessary to appear at Chicago under the prior bond of $5000.00, and that further action in this matter will be deferred until such time.

Very truly yours,

E. J. Connelley,
Special Agent in Charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGQUIST.

With further reference to the case entitled: ALPHONSE CAPOSSA, JR. EXHIBIT PHILLIPS—Contempt of Court, Perjury, there is transmitted herewith, a copy of a letter dated January 25, 1930, which the Bureau has received from the Agent in Charge of the Chicago Office.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enc. #452538

JAN 30 1930
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGLUST

With further reference to the case entitled
ALPHONSE CANONE, DR. KEITH PHILLIPS, Contempt of
Court, Perjury, there is attached hereto for your in-
formation a copy of a letter dated March 30, 1935, which
the Bureau has received from the Chicago office.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

Inc. 492712.
March 20th, 1930

Chicago File 69-19

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Subject ALPHONSE CAPONE was released from jail at Philadelphia, Pa. March 17th, 1930, after serving ten months sentence there in connection with charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Mr. George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney at Chicago advises me that the case as to subject is awaiting disposition at Chicago and that same will have attention in the near future as to possible prosecution of Capone for his activities in this matter.

Very truly yours,

E. J. CABLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

EJC:JNAS

CC Jacksonville
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

R. E. Johnson, messenger applicant.

Mr. Strobell, Special Agent applicant has been appointed.

Mr. Chase called on the telephone, stated the Attorney General was enquiring whether he were or had been investigating anyone. He told of the nature of the Bureau's investigation initiated over a year ago at the request of Mrs. Villerbrant, with regard to a contempt proceeding and that that Attorney Johnson possessed all of the facts. Was permitted to read file.

Very truly yours,

R. H. Lyle

69-150
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGQUIST

With further reference to the case entitled ALPHONSO CAPONE, KENNETH PHILLIPS, M. D., CONCURRENT OF COURT, PERJURY, there is attached hereto for your information a copy of a report of Special Agent in Charge J. P. MacFarland, dated April 11, 1930, at Jacksonville, Fla.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enc. 970 313.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

United States Attorney W. P. Hughes advises no action contemplated to be taken in this matter until case pending against Subject Capone at Chicago, Ill., is finally disposed of.

DETAILS:

On April 9, 1930 the writer conferred with United States Attorney W. P. Hughes at Jacksonville, Florida, relative to what prosecutive action he contemplates instituting in this matter. Mr. Hughes stated that no action will be taken in this district until the case pending against Subject Capone at Chicago, Ill., is brought to trial.

PENDING

DETAILS

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: J. P. MacFarland

3 Bureau
2 Chicago
3 Jacksonville (U. S. Atty. Jax.) ML

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

RECORDED AND INDEXED: 69-180-35

APR 14 1930 AM

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:
Mr. C. L. Keen,
P. O. Box 997,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 20, 1930, relative to the case entitled ALPHONSO CAPODI, DR. KENNETH MULLIGAN, DEFENDANTS, concerning which it is suggested that you again confer with the U. S. Attorney at Chicago for the purpose of ascertaining if possible what disposition is to be made of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director

RECORDED

69-180-36
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 8 1930
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Mr. R. J. Smoakley,
F. C. Box 163,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Smoakley,

If an amended answer of a letter signed by the
Director, which was evidently intended for your action, as
it is requested that the matter be taken up with the U. S.
Attorney at Chicago. The letter reads:

"May 2, 1930,

Reference is made to your letter of March 20,
1930, relative to the case entitled ALFRED CHAPPELL, T. H.
KERR (P) MILLIGAN, COURT OF CIVIL, PENNSYLVANIA, concerning
which it is suggested that you again confer with the U. S.
Attorney at Chicago for the purpose of determining
if possible what disposition is to be made of this matter."

The Pittsburgh office has no file in this matter.

Very truly yours,

(C. P. R. Rep.)

C. E. Ryster,
Special Agent in Charge.

OC Bureau

6/9/180
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 6, 1930.
April 26, 1929.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY

April 26, 1929.

The files of the National Headquarters of Identification and Information reveal that the above named individual was arrested May 17, 1929, at Phila., Penna., as being a suspicious character and was charged with carrying concealed deadly weapons. He was sentenced the same date to serve one year in the Eastern State Penitentiary. At that time his birthplace was given at New York City, his age, 32, and his occupation, leather-seller. The records contain the notation that he had been arrested at New York and Chicago respectively on suspicion of murder. However, the dates of the above arrests or other data were not given. A letter in the Bureau's files indicates that Al Capone on or about January 16th 1929, under the alias of SCARFACE AL BROWN was arrested and charged with homicide in Brooklyn, New York, at which time he was released on bond.

In April, 1928, an investigation was conducted at the request of the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York for the purpose of locating one, A. J. CAPOKE, whose presence was desired at New York City in the case entitled US. v. BEHRING, et al. Capone was located in Chicago and approached a witness in the above proceeding. On August 29, 1928, Capone was located by agents of the Chicago office of the Bureau, it being stated at that time he was wanted as a witness in a civil suit which the Government brought for damage to a mail truck. This investigation was instituted at the request of the United States Attorney in that City. It was reported in December, 1928, that Capone, ALE PERNER and one MORELLI had purchased a tract of land in Clearwater, Florida, for $100,000.

An affidavit was presented to Federal Judge Williams, March 12, 1929, at Chicago, Illinois, sworn to before United States Commissioner Spitzer at Miami, Florida, by Dr. RUSSELL PHILLIPS to the effect that Capone for six weeks subsequent to January 19, 1929, had been confined to his bed at Miami because of illness and, subsequently, was unable to respond to a Grand Jury subpoena issued for him from the Federal Court at Chicago. The United States Attorney doubted the truth of the affidavit submitted and referred the matter to the Department. Subsequently, the Bureau was requested by John D. Cowan, Assistant Attorney General in charge of Prohibition to conduct an investigation of the matter, which disclosed that the affidavit submitted over the signature of Dr. Phillips was not true as Capone during the time indicated in the affidavit, had attended several sporting events at Miami and was otherwise actively engaged. A citation for contempt was issued against him in Chicago on March 27, 1929.
at which time he was placed under arrest and his bond fixed at $5,000. Having furnished the bond, he was released.

Under date of March 20, 1930, the United States Attorney at Chicago advised that he contemplated making appropriate disposition of the contempt proceedings in the very near future. The institution of prosecution action in the Florida District has been suspended, pending the outcome of the contempt proceedings in Chicago.

In January, 1930, a statement was obtained from one WALTER GRIFFITH, an employee of the Burns Detective Agency at Chicago to the effect that in April, 1929, he accompanied Sergeant WALTER CONROY of the Police Department of that City on several evenings when the latter visited various speakeasies and houses of ill-repute for the purpose of collecting money and soliciting votes for one R. F. HAIR, a candidate for an office in Chicago. Conroy was very abusive of his victims and according to Griffith, obtained on one evening approximately $3,500. Griffith stated that Conroy informed him that he was a lieutenant of Al Capone who was telling him what to do. The above information appears in a report dated January 18, 1930, at Chicago, in the case entitled R. F. HAIR, ET AL., CONSPIRACY TO VIOLATE THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, a copy of which was furnished the United States Attorney at South Bend, Indiana.

Respectfully,

J. J. Waters.
January 19, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. RETHAL.

Assistant Attorney General Dodds has expressed a desire to confer with Special Agent in Charge Dunn of our Chicago office relative to the investigation of the purchase of Post Offices in Indiana, the prosecution of which has recently been taken over by Mr. Jeffrey, the United States Attorney at Indianapolis. I told Mr. Dodds that I would have arrangements made to bring Mr. Dunn in to Washington as soon as possible but I did not believe it would be desirable to bring him in before the latter part of this week for the reason that I understood that the prosecution of Al Capone for contempt would be instituted in Chicago this morning, provided United States Attorney Johnson does not have some more of the more or less continuous postponements that have been permitted in this case.

I wish that you would keep in touch with this matter and, as soon as Mr. Dunn can come to Washington, order him here for conference with Mr. Dodds.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
January 22, 1931.

Director, 
Bureau of Investigation, 
Department of Justice, 
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

As you know the above captioned matter was set for a hearing before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson on the 19th instant, which date had been previously set as a firm trial date in this matter.

On the 19th instant Federal Judge Wilkerson continued the matter indefinitely because of the crowded condition of his court calendar.

I conferred with Federal Judge Wilkerson on the 19th instant relative this matter and was advised by him that two important and lengthy civil matters have precedence on his calendar and that because of that fact it was not possible to proceed with the instant matter on the 19th instant. In this connection Federal Judge Wilkerson informed me that he has a definite understanding with the attorneys representing Defendant Capone that the instant case is subject to call on forty-eight hours notice at the first opportunity which may afford itself during the pendency of the two civil matters which have priority on the calendar.

I have endeavored to keep in touch with the situation from day to day in order that this office might be on notice as to the probable trial date. My latest advice, obtained this morning, is that Judge Wilkerson is now confined to his home by illness and that it is extremely doubtful if he will be able to visit his office during the present week. The Secretary of Judge Wilkerson tells me, even though the Judge is able to visit his office during the present week it is a certainty that he will not attempt to hear any matters whatever.

Send a copy to the A. G. 
1/24/31 J. E. X. 
It appears certain, therefore, that this case cannot be called this week and it is apparently not possible at this time to ascertain within any degree of accuracy the date upon which it may be called, since it is probable that when Federal Judge Wilkerson is able to resume his duties the civil matters which have been held in abeyance will claim the major portion of his time over a considerable period.

In conference with Assistant to the Attorney General Froelich today, the latter expressed the opinion that there seems to be no possibility of the instant matter coming to trial within the next ten days and possibly not for a longer period.

I have effected arrangements whereby this office will be promptly informed of developments in this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. P. O. Dunn,
Special Agent in Charge.

JEPO-zk
69-19.

cc-Jacksonville.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

As of probable interest to you in connection with the case involving ALPHONSE CAPONE - CONTEMPT OF COURT, Chicago, Illinois, I am attaching hereto copy of a letter received by me from the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago office of the Bureau of Investigation.

It will be noted in this letter that a definite trial date for the hearing in the case against Capone has not been set, the case having been continued indefinitely from January 19, 1931.

I have been subsequently advised by the Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago office that the continuance granted to the defendant Capone was subject to termination on forty-eight hours' notice and that while the definite date for the trial has not been set, it will probably be designated for a date within the next ten or fifteen days.

Respectfully,

[signature]

[Handwritten note:]

Enc. 456220
Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Sir:  

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE et al  
CONTEMPT OF COURT; PERJURY  

Inquiries made today in the court of Federal  
Judge Wilkerson with respect to the probable date upon  
which the instant matter may be heard develop the follow-  
ing information:  

Attorneys for the defendant have filed a motion  
to quash, alleging a technical defect in the information  
filed against Subject.  District Judge Wilkerson has  
assigned the 19th instant for hearing of the arguments  
on the motion to quash.  

District Judge Wilkerson has indicated that in  
the event the motion of the defendant's attorneys is  
over-ruled, this matter will be heard on the 25th instant  
and states in this connection that counsel for the defend-  
ant have agreed to produce their client in court in the  
event the matter comes on for hearing on February 25.  

This office will continue to keep the Bureau  
advised as to developments in this case.  

Very truly yours,  

J. F. DUNN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

FEB 24 1931  
RECEIVED  
FEB 18 1931  
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
69-180-150
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
P. O. Box 2408,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Reference is respectfully made to your letter of the 5th ultimo in the above styled matter.

Please be advised that on the occasion of the recent visit of United States Attorney George E. O. Johnson at Miami and Miami Beach, Florida, he contacted, at Miami, Special Agent B. L. Dawson of the Jacksonville office who cooperated with Mr. Johnson in the location and interview of the desired witnesses and also assisted the Marshal in the service of the subpoenas designated by Mr. Johnson.

In the event further investigation or action is desired in this district, you may so advise and the same will receive prompt attention.

Very truly yours,

Harold E. Anderson,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

[Handwritten note:]

[Confidential] File 69-9
To Director.
February 17th, 1931

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE
KENNETH PHILLIPS, M.D.
CONTEMPT OF COURT;
PERJURY.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith for your information, newspaper clipping taken from the February 16th, 1931 issue of the Chicago Evening American, relative to the above named subject.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNN,
Special Agent in Charge.
CAPONE FACES
U. S. TRIAL
FEB. 25

Al Capone, born of Chicago gangland, must face Federal Judge
James H. Wilkerson one week from
Wednesday in the contempt pro-
ceedings brought against him, un-
til the court sustains the motion
of defense attorneys to quash the
proceedings.

Arguments on the motion to
quash were begun today and will
be heard again Thursday morning.
If the court overrules the motion,
Judge Wilkerson said, the hearing
will begin February 26. Attorneys
William F. Waugh and Benjamin
P. Epstein are pressing the mo-
tion, while Assistant District Attor-
neys Jacob J. Grossman and Daniel
Anderson oppose it.

The contempt proceedings grew
out of Capone's failure to appear
in Federal Court here to answer
to a subpoena when he was in
Florida about two years ago. He
claimed sickness prevented him
from appearing on the day spec-
dified, but made an appearance six
days later. The government charges
that, despite his claim of sickness,
Capone was attending the races in Florida at the time.

A question over the pronunciation
of Capone's name arose in court to-
day, with Judge Wilkerson request-
ing that it be settled before he
went further with the case.

Attorney Epstein and Prosecutor
Anderson had been referring to him
as though the final letter in the
name was sounded, to rhyme with
Vosy, but Attorney Waugh had pro-
nounced his client's name Capone-
rhyming with stone. When the
judge asked that pronunciation of
the name be settled, Attorney
Waugh informed him that the way
in which he had been pronouncing
Al Capone...
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for them to show cause on February ninth they would have been set
present in the courtroom on that date.

On February 10, 1931 motion to dismiss the information
and quash warrant of arrest against Subject Capone was overruled by Judge Wilkerson and the date for hearing of this matter was set February 28, 1931.

Special Agent O. S. Dewey conferred with Assistant U. S. Attorney Grossman who advised that subpoenas for the necessary witnesses
have been forwarded to the U. S. Marshal at Jacksonville, Florida and that
he is directing a communication to the Jacksonville Bureau Office requesting
that an agent aid the U. S. Marshal in serving these subpoenas and advising
that the various witnesses are started on their way to Chicago.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: CHICAGO OFFICE will keep in touch with Assistant U. S.
Attorney Grossman as to any action he desires taken regarding this matter and
to secure hearing of this case on Feb. 25, 1931.
Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 92,
Jacksonville, Fla.

Dear Sir:

With reference to your communication of the above instant concerning the above entitled case, you are advised that the report of Special Agent T. P. Mallem, dated February 20, 1951, records information concerning the present status of this matter. The date for hearing in this case has been set for February 20, 1951, at Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

R. O. Harvey
Acting Special Agent in Charge

69-180
P. O. Box 215
Jacksonville, Florida
February 25, 1937

Dear Mr.:

Subject: CAPTURE OF 

Referring to your letter of January 22, 1932, enclosed above caption, addressed to the Director, I will appreciate advice if any further action has been taken toward disposing of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Louis DeBelle
Special Agent in Charge.

[Caption for file reference]
Capone Real Mayor Here
Editor of Chicago Sun

BY JOHN DUNSTER.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
Museum Head's Son Seized, Pal SHOT

MAYBE IT'S A HANGOVER — after all-night whoopee at which I
Al Capone seemed a bit depressed when I
and paid honor to the Big Shot
snapped in Judge Wilkerson's Federal
perhaps it was thoughts of vag il
court. The picture was of him after Uncle Sam was through.
IN HOLDUP

(Story on Page 2)

BANDITS' SWEETIES?
—These girls were questioned by Grand Crossing police today after doctor reported treating wounded bandit in house where they were arrested. The girls (left to right) are: Mae Palombo, sweetie of James Bennett, the wounded bandit; Toots, Elizabeth Weiss, Kitty Tufaro, Ben, and his pal were...
Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

RE:  
ALPHONSE CAPONE;  
KENNETH PHILLIPS, M. D.  
CONTEMPT OF COURT-PERJURY

Dear Sir:—

I am transmitting herewith for your information copies of clippings from the local press in connection with the above entitled case.

Very truly yours,

RGH-mk

RGH: Harvey

Acting Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures.

FEB 26 1931

RECORDED & INDEXED 69-180-54  
MAR 3-1931 1-5-23
ON HIS WAY BACK TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

ON HIS WAY BACK TO UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

AS HE APPEARED AT THE DETECTIVE BUREAU.

As he appeared after his arrest on a fugitive warrant. He was taken to the State street station where his fingerprints were taken.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
February 26, 1931
COURTROOM CROWDED AS GOVERNMENT PRESENTS ITS CASE AGAINST AL CAPONE IN CONTEMPT OF COURT PROCEEDINGS.

(1) Al Capone, (2) Benjamin P. Epstein, and (3) William F. Waugh, Capone's attorneys; (4) Jacob Grossman, assistant United States district attorney, questioning (5) W. R. Foster, Hialeah, Fla., government witness; (6) Judge James H. Wilkerson. The room was filled to capacity, spectators occupying the bao box in the background.
Egmu walked into the room.

"What do you think of the election?" he was asked.

"Lyle tried to make me an 'error' and the public has given its answer," was the reply.

"No, I'm not going into the movies," Capone said in reply to another question. "Neither am I going to write my autobiography. It probably would make me a lot of money. I have been offered as high as $12,000.00, including movie, serial, and book rights. But I am not going into the literary business."

Where Capone stayed last night was not learned, but it did not matter to the authorities. The pregnancy warrant has been served.

Florida Teleprompter Textiles.

John M. Coronesa, a policeman from Hialeah City, was the first government witness to combat Capone's illness plea. An affidavit from Capone's physician, Kenneth Phillips, which gained a stay for the grand jury appearance from March 11 to March 12, stated that Capone was suffering from "bronchopneumonia pleurisy, with fluid effusions in the chest." Dr. Phillips first attended Capone on Jan. 11.

"When did you first see Capone?" Coronesa was asked by Prosecutor Jacob Grossman.

"On the opening day or the opening of the Hialeah racetrack. They opened on Jan. 11, 1931," said Coronesa.

"Which was it, the first or the second day?" A.—The second. I was patrolling the grounds and I saw a big yellow car pull up in a space reserved for the sheriff. I started towards the car, but somebody that was Al Capone, so I gave him service.

"What did you do then?" A.—I asked over to the ticket office and waited for him. I said "Hello, Al," and he said, "Hello," handing me a $10 bill, which he peeled off a roll he took out to buy the tickets with.

"Have you seen Capone?" A.—About fifteen times.

"How did he look? Did he appear in good health?" A.—He was the picture of health, always smiling and in good spirits.

"(By the court) Did you talk to him about his health?" A.—No, judge, I just saluted him, like this, and said "Hello, Al."

"Give us a $10 bill."

"James R. Wood and W. R. Foster, the other policemen, arrested Capone."
WOMAN FALLS OF INTERVIEW


Q.—“How did he appear then, sick or in good health.” A.—“He didn’t look any different from the way he does now.

Q.—“Did he say anything about being sick.” A.—“Not that I knew of.

The airplane trip to Bimini, on Feb. 3, when Capone was “confined to bed” and convalescing from his “depressed illness” of Jan. 11, was described by Edward Nurnauer, the pilot.

Q.—“Did you ever see Al Capone?” A.—“Yes.

Q.—“Do you see him here in the courtroom.” A.—“After searching the crowded room for a full minute—There he is.

TOOK PICTURES OF ESTATE.

Q.—“Tell us about the first time you saw him.” A.—“It was in January, 1929, at his estate at Palm Island, about two weeks before I took him on a trip to Bimini. I had taken a photographer on a flight over the E. C. Penney estate, where Mr. Hoover was going to stay, to get pictures, made some pictures of Capone’s estate and the photographer asked me to there and try to sell some of them.

Q.—“Did you go there.” A.—“Yes, I gave him some of the prints and to him where he could get some money. Incidentally, I took one of his friends for a ride.

TAKEN AN AIRPLANE PAGE.

Q.—“What was Capone doing.” A.—“He was sitting around in a green gown.

Q.—“When did you next see him.

GREAT WESTERN

Save 50% only $18.00 round trip to St. Paul-Minneapolis
The men demanded $10,000 and when Kaplan said that he could not pay they suggested that they should execute him in the cellar.

They Return with Death.

"We do not care what you pay. We'll get the money or not," said the spokesman of the gang. "We would as soon burn you up in the boiler and nobody would ever hear of you again."

Kaplan said that he was frightened and asked for permission to communicate with some of his relatives. They agreed to drive him to the barber shop where an automobile was abandoned and the government closed it up.

The kidnappers would not allow Kaplan to leave the automobile, but they

The police guard took the gang back to the federal building for examination and after the noon recess the police were again in the bridge but nobody was to be seen

This was an instruction of Commissioner Adcock, who said: "We don't want Capone killed, either."

Capone's tambourine was stopped at Green and Dearborn streets, just as he was leaving the building, a wretched man ran up and said: "Lew, McCuskey jumped his squad car, killed the man in the sidewalk, and sent him to jail."

"I'm only a bystander trying to clean up some trails," said the frightened suspect.

"He's all right," said Capone.

U. S. Well Represented.

Not only police but all branches of the government turned out for the Capone trial—the secret service, deputy marshals, special police men. The revenue department, who are interested in Capone's income tax affair, postedlepagnements prohibition of..."
Gang Leader in Chicago for Primary

Al Capone, public enemy No. 1 and reputed contributor of $150,000 to the primary campaign fund of Mayor Thompson, was reported yesterday to have returned to Chicago from his winter estate at Miami. Dispatches from Miami said he had departed from there and last night he was believed to be in exclusion in one of his Chicago suburban headquarters.

Coincident with these reports Judge John H. Lyle, who is attacking the Capone influence in the city hall administration in his campaign for the Republican mayoralty nomination, was provided with a bodyguard of two motorcycle policemen who are to accompany him night and day. Judge Lyle did not ask for the bodyguard, but said he would accept it "in view of the interests which the gang chief has at stake in the primary."

Gang Patrol of 1924 Recalled.

It was revealed that Capone returned to the city for the primary election of 1924 and was seen in the loop accompanied by ten men on Monday, April 4, the day before the primary. For that primary Capone contributed $60,000 to the Thompson campaign, according to Judge Lyle. This year the gang chief ante to the Thompson campaign was $150,000, the judge charged.

There were divergent reports of the method of Capone's departure from Miami, one that he had left by plane and the other that he had gone by train. The latter was considered the more likely since it had substantiation at Danville, Ill., though it was pointed out that the gang chief might have boarded a train after flying out of Miami.

Seen by Danville Policeman.

Traffic Policeman Wiley Watson of Danville said he recognized as Capone a man who left the Dixie Limited at Chicago and Eastern Illinois railway at Danville yesterday morning. The policeman identified the gang chief from his pictures and the scar on his face, he said, and called out, "Hello, Al!" The stranger stopped, admitted he was Capone, waited for a moment and said he was going to Chicago, according to Watson.

He was accompanied by two men, and a third man, described as a woman.
CAPONE'S HAND REPORTED BUSY IN DAY'S VOTING

Police Hunt Gang Boss in Vain as Rumors Hint at His Activities.

CASE UP TOMORROW

Slain Man Is Identified

The body of a man, nude and gagged, the face and hands acid, frozen, found in a secluded culvert eight miles south of Cary on Feb. 12, today was identified as that of Paul Catalina, who served as a chef in the Little Florence restaurant, 2122 South Michigan avenue, long known as a gathering place for "Scarface Al" Capone's men.

Sheriff Roy Holley announced the identification after a conference with Pat Roche, State's Attorney's chief investigator.

Catalina disappeared from Chicago Jan. 11. He had been strangled and an effort was made to hide his identity by pouring acid on his face and hands. Identification was made through tracing a dry cleaning mark in a bloodstained hat found two miles from the body.

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CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Tues., Feb. 26, 1931.

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Capone Goes to Trial
In U. S. Contempt Case
Seized on ‘Vag’ Charge

Marshals and Police Greet
Gang Chief as He Dodges
Crowd.

He’s ‘Home’ for While

By Robert J. Casey,
Chicago today stretched forth its
arms to welcome its returning son,
Alphonse (“Scarface Al”) Capone.
He was greeted by a large crowd.

The visit to the detective bureau
was quite an affair. When motion
was made of a bond Capone reached
into his pocket and although there
was an involuntary motion of clutching
by the spectators the bond came out with
nothing more lethal than a $10,000 real-estate bond,
secured by property identified at $200,000.
The bond had been approved.

Chief Horton asked as Capone was
munching a sandwich brought by a bondsmen:

“Why about the election?”

“Just the usual,” Capone said.

Sequels to Finger Point

For the first time since Dec. 27, 1930, when there was a minor charge
against him, the gangster was noticed in the vicinity of a town
through the bureau of identification. His age, he says, is 29; his home in
the Near West Side vicinity; his name, Capone.
ONE IN COURT
U. S. CHARGE OF CONTEMPT

(Continued from First Page)

covered with sandpaper ready at their words.

Chicagos Representative

He is such a display of gold breed has been seen in Chicago since the last annual ball of the city volunteer fire department as was mobilized on the

Tomorrow morning, President, Senators and house officials of the house of representatives were at the present at having business there and in the

meets the ends of the block with the monotonous of a political parade. The and the people practiced itself in the technique of keeping from being swarmed upon.

Do on the sixth floor, where Judge Weickert was listening to the arguments of which lawyer against a Capone away from Chicago's bond and give it to Leavenworth or Atlanta, barricades had been erected in the cross corridors and a squad of marshals and secret service were among all applicants for admission to the general public was excluded from the room itself. And those who were "fanned" at the door for what

meant that the spectators might carry in their hip pockets or shoulder holsters.

Makes Bedford Appearance

Mr. Capone was an early arrival. While the bicycles of the photographers were massed about the tunnel where postal trucks entered the building and bidden their auxiliary apparatus at the entrance, Capone's car suddenly appeared in Adams street. The honking hoedead leaning out and waved his hand to the startled waiting committee as he dashed up the steps.

He laughed at suggestions that he stop to pose, made his way quickly across the rounds of the building and out into his car with guard, if present, was undiscouraged.

Mr. Capone seemed to be in good spirits and spoke cheerily to reporters on all the week's news. Though he was now in Florida, the business depression, the prospect of Young Stirling against somebody named Schmeling, the appearance of O'Hara and his prospects for political promotion, his second "crusade" preaching to a deputy governor who never been of Wilson, but, in the same manner, he appeared extremely at the young man's words.

"I'm not going back to Florida, because we are having a better time here, Capone said, going down to Florida as the weather never have I seen weather as we've had there in the last three days and the snow also. And you were down there and it had snowed, but is was gone through in a few days.

"I've been asked if I have come home to write my biography," Capone said. "I was going to say yes, and I was going to say no, and I was going to say yes again. But I'm not going to say yes.

"And you can say for me that I'm not going into the movies, either. I saw a play in one of the papers about how I was going into the pictures. He grinned, "You can fancy that? Well, anyway, I'm not going into the movies. I'm not going into the movies."

"Capone was quickly dressed in a blue suit, a grey ascot, dark shoes, white shirt and diamond-covered chain and un帳〃,

Deeds are Disavowed

Toward 10 o'clock the investigation at the door speeded their process of examination and the benches began to fill up when men who had been disappointed in their attempt to show a license and show the flowers downstairs, "Silence was maintained by the deputy marshals, who ordered all spectators, including attorneys, to send seats and announce the vigorous measures that would follow any whispering or other indecorous gestures.

There came presently Michael Ahern of counsel for the defense, who asked with his client briefly concerning the charge of conspiracy to which Mr. Capone was called upon to answer when the government finished with him.

"I'm going to surrender as soon as I can get out of here," Capone announced laconically. "I'm not going down to Florida any more this winter. The weather is better up here. Anyway, Chicago is always as well as it is now, weather is dreary outside.

"You are welcome to write your biography, "Capone said, "but don't try to make it look like it was done by someone else."

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Heavy Guard on Hand

And Apparils in Court

Capone Dodges Convict

PUBLIC KEPT OUT

Denise Curtis

Answer Conveni Charge
Works in With Lawyer to

Page 2

Rockford Daily News
The story is about the arrest and subsequent events involving Capone. The text mentions that Capone will be served with a warrant to appear in court and that there will be a surprise action foreseen.

The text also includes a picture of a person in a suit, possibly Capone, with the words "Surrenders in Court."
POLICE SEIZE AL CAPONE AT HIS U. S. HEARING

CHICAGO EVENING AMERICAN 8/25/21

GANG RULER MAKES BOND AS 'VAG'

Picture on Page 9.

The United States government, this afternoon rested its case against Al Capone, chief of Chicago's gangland, who appeared before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to show cause why he should not be held in contempt of court.

After a brief recess, taken when the assistant district attorneys announced they had completed their case, the defense was to present its side.

SEIZED AS VAGRANT.

A few hours earlier, at the noon recess, Capone was seized by police bearing a 'public enemy' vagrancy warrant for his arrest.

It was learned that the man whose name is a synonym for gun terrorism throughout the world gave his occupation as 'real estate dealer' when he was booked on the vagrancy charge. He gave two names, Europe afterward.

Capone pleaded not guilty to the charge of contempt, growing out of the government's contention that he filed false affidavit two years ago to avoid testifying before a federal grand jury which was investigating a Chicago Heights bookkeeping conspiracy.

The contempt hearing was disclosed by the opening statements of prosecution and defense attorneys, is to be another 'gangland trial' case, paralleling in some respects the recent courtroom events.

After Terry Druggan, Capone was extradited from Europe to make a deposition in Chicago from his Winter home in [illegible], Va.

The government represented it had announced that the defendant, who was being tried in this city, did not appear on the scheduled date.

Capone had just arisen from a conference table where he was seeing his attorney, when Judge Wilkerson adjourned court at noon, when Lieut. Edward Birmingham entered with a squad of detectives.

The lieutenant told the gangster to report back to the Federal Building, waiting with an operator on the freight elevator which runs to the basement of the building, occupied by the main postoffice.

With a dozen detectives and deputy United States marshals waiting for him, Capone was led to the elevator, taken to the basement and placed in a police squad car which was waiting in the tunnel of the building used by mail trucks.

There was a scene of wild confusion as he was led into the elevator, obviously causing minutes later. At windows and on fire escapes of a freight house across the street, a number of girls screamed with excitement at the sight of him.

AL IS GREATLY AMUSED.

His entrance into the office of the Chief of Detectives John Norton threw that place into a tumult, with scores of policemen, newspapermen and photographers milling about. Capone grinned through the whole proceedings, apparently amused at the hubbub which his appearance created.

At the request of Chief Norton, he posed for the photographers and smiling. Michael Abner, one of his attorneys, arrived then, and arranged with the detective squad to have the vagrancy warrant served immediately and the $10,000 bond set by Judge John H. Lyke posted.

Capone was then released, after having been in jail since he was arrested last week at a Chicago hotel. He was also the first time the Chicago police had had a chance to get a fresh photograph of him and check it against the one he gave his residence at [illegible].

BOND APPROVED.

As soon as Capone was released, Attorney Abner went before Judge Thomas Green, sitting in the Small Claims Court in the same building, and obtained approval of a $10,000 bond on which one Michael Sbrig-egal had scheduled an apartment building at 7777 W. Albany ave., represented to be worth $40,000.

Capone waited for his attorney in Chief Norton's inner office. While he was waiting a policeman went to a nearby restaurant and got him his lunch. When he was released, the detective squad took him back to the Federal Building.

In his conversation with Chief Norton, Capone indicated he might quit his present life soon. He said: "I don't like the life.

"What do you mean, sir?"

Capone did not answer him.

The charges made by Judge Lyle in his unsuccessful campaign for mayor, the underworld case said:

"Well, I have no comment to make on the election, except that the people have spoken. This is the third time that certain individuals have sought to involve me as a campaign issue, and it is the third time that the voters have decided that I was not a campaign issue. I believe the people with me one of those who, the banks and houses which have been built around me and my family.

NEWS ON COURT.

What he had to say about the gay regarding [illegible]
chronicled in the press. We will show through testimony that he was physically fit to come to Chicago."  

MAKES DENTAL

The opening statement of Attorney Epstein was a direct denial of the prosecutor's closing remarks. He said:

"The defense will prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Mr. Capone was in January, 1929, suffering seriously from bronchial pneumonia; that he was confined to his bed, with a day and night nurse in attendance.

"We will show that a Dr. Light was in attendance upon him, and that Dr. Phillips was later called in consultation; that bronchial pneumonia is serious and that people who have it take a long time to recover; that he was in bed most of January and that it would have been seriously detrimental to his health to go in a climate different from that in which he had been living in Florida."

Attorney Epstein went on to assure the court that Capone had no intention to be in contempt; when he fled his affidavit that he was too ill to appear, and that he did so on the advice of physicians. He then related how when Capone appeared after a 1,500 mile journey from Miami to Chicago, he appeared at the office of the district attorney, was led to return a week later, appeared before the grand jury as a witness and was dismissed by the grand jury.

CALL FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness, Charles W. Clark, a special agent of the intelligence unit of the internal revenue bureau, stationed at Miami, was then called to the stand.

He was asked by Prosecutor Grossman if he saw Capone on February 27, 1929, and replied:

"Yes, I accompanied Deputy United States Marshal J. C. Cooper to Mr. Capone's residence at Palm Island at Miami, Fla., to serve a subpoena calling Capone to testify before the grand jury in Chicago."

"We called at the gate of the Miami Beach residence and a man met us at the gate and said, 'What do you want?' Cooper said we desired to serve a subpoena on Capone. The man repeated the question, and then a man whom I later identified as Capone, who was sitting on the steps of the house."

Continued on Page 14, Column 2.
Q—Who was there?  A—Mr. Taylor, Mr. Goldstein, the attorney, myself and Capone.

SEEMED IN GOOD HEALTH.
Q—Was the defendant in good or bad health?  A—He appeared in good health.

Q—Do you see the defendant in the room?  A—Yes, he appears to look the same.

The witness was cross-examined by Attorney Waugh:
Q—Don't you remember that he was told to report to the county solicitor's office the day before the meeting.  A—I don't know anything about that.

John N. Coreman, former policeman of Hialeah, Fla., was the next witness.  Prosecutor Grossman questioned him as follows:

Q—Do you know Capone?  A—Yes.

Q—On the second day of your duty at the Hialeah race track, did you see Capone?  A—Yes. I was patrolling and I saw a big yellow car drive up. I stepped over to the ticket office and right after that Capone came up. I said, 'Hello, Al,' and he gave me a $10 bill and I walked away.

Q—Saw him frequently.
Q—What day was that?  A—Either January 17 or 18.
Q—Did you see him after that?  A—The next day, I saw him quite frequently except for one period around.
Q—What is the longest space during that period that you didn't see him?  A—Four or five days.

Q—What was his appearance?  A—He was smiling, he seemed to be in good spirits.

Q—Fixes exact date.
A—March 8 or 9.

M. G. Wood, a police officer at the Hialeah race track, was the next witness.  Mr. Grossman questioned him as follows:

Q—Were you a police officer at the race track in the spring of 1928?  A—Yes.
Q—What was your duty?  A—I patrolled in front of the grandstand three days a week.

Q—Do you recall seeing Mr. Capone at the race track?  A—Yes, I used to see him in one of the boxes.

Q—Do you know Mr. Capone?  A—Not to speak to him.

POINTED OUT TO HIM.
Q—How did you know it was Mr. Capone?  A—He was pointed out to me.
Q—Why was he pointed out to you?  A—The question was objected to by Attorney Epstein on the ground that it called for deduction on the part of the witness. The objection was sustained by Judge Wilkerson. The questioning continued:

Q—Do you recall about the time that you saw Capone at the race track?  A—During the first and second weeks of January.

WITNESS CROSS-EXAMINED.
Cross-examination of the witness then was begun by Attorney Waugh, as follows:
Q—You said you saw Capone the...
He was questioned by prosecutor Grossman. The questioning proceeded as follows:

Q:—Did you ever see the defendant, Alphonse Capone, at the racetrack during the season of 1929?
A:—Yes, sir, nearly every day.
Q:—Did you ever have a meeting with Capone when he was parking his car?
A:—Yes.
Q:—What was his appearance when you saw him? A:—He seemed to be healthy.

The first witness at the afternoon court session was Edward Nirmaler, an airplane pilot living in Miami. He was questioned by prosecutor Grossman as follows:

Q:—Did you ever see Al Capone in and about Miami? A:—I have.
A:—Did you ever take him on an airplane trip? A:—Yes. One time I was flying with a commercial photographer at Miami who wanted to take pictures of the J. C. Penney estate.

The pilot went on to testify that on this flight, the photographer took pictures of Capone's home also. Several days later, Nirmaler added, the photographer asked him to take the pictures over to Capone and ask him if he wanted to buy them.

Nirmaler then testified that he took the pictures to Capone, about the middle of January, 1929, and found Capone lounging outside his home in a dressing gown. The next time he saw him, he said, was on February 2, when he took him for a plane ride to Hawaii and back.

Q:—How was Capone's health at that time? A:—He looked all right.
Q:—Did he sound gay? A:—Well not that I remember.

On cross-examination by Attorney Waugh, Nirmaler said the weather at the time Capone went riding with him was very pleasant.
Apparently unperturbed, Al Capone sits at the detective bureau in the photo at the left. He looks much more like a prosperous, solid businessman man of the middle class than the free-handed tyrant of the underworld he is reputed to be. At the right is Capone before his appearance in federal court today, charged with attempting to evade Federal income tax, Judge Williamen adjourned the trial until next week.
CAPONE GIVES APPEAL BOND IN U.S. COURT

Appears in New Ensemble, but is Silent on 6-Month Jail Term.

"Scarface Al" Capone, jailbird and brothelkeeper, appeared today in the courtroom of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson where on Friday he was sentenced to six months in the county jail for contempt of court.

Capone was in court today for the purpose of making a supersedeas bond of $8,000, to give him his freedom while William F. Waugh and Benjamin F. Epstein are taking his case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

The No. 1 public enemy was accosted in the federal building by Paul William McCutcheon and Louis Edward Birmingham and their friends. His appearance through the Adams street entrance excited no comment.

He Dons New Ensemble.

Capone was philosophical about his sentence, but would not comment on the appeal which was in view of the appeal planned.

He will be in New Ensemble for his court appearance today-green suit, green tie, gray spats and gray shoes-a light shade.

Judge Wilkerson entered the formality of the day. The assignment of errors, alleging fourteen errors, was received by the court and given permission to file an amended assignment of errors in ten days. The judge also granted a supersedeas, but the appeal went into the wrinkle that it is to expire June 1 of this year unless extended by the Appellate court.

U.S. District Attorney Jacob I. Groman, who prosecuted the Capone contempt case, pleaded for an early disposition of the case. The judge pointed out that the bill of exceptions is due within thirty days and said that he did not believe the Appellate court could extend the supercedeas.

One of the errors alleged is that the judge allowed the introduction of Capone's grand jury evidence. The judge said he was of the opinion the defense had agreed to its admission or Groman produced a transcript of the record to show that no objection had been made.

CAPONE GIVES APPEAL BOND IN U.S. COURT

(Continued From First Page)

The Supreme Court reversed the verdict and sentence of Al Capone.

Robert E. Crowe was then the state's attorney-a not proffered was taken by the state. The murder charge was reinstated in the drive against public enemies.

Chief among the witnesses for the state is Sergeant James McGlade, who was with Capone when the two fought in a battle with White and another hodgson named Jimmy Johnston. Johnston was also slain in the battle.

Second Trial for White.

White was convicted of the Pizanne murder in 1927, served three years of a life sentence and then was released on an appeal when the original charge was found to have been improperly presented. A new indictment, recently, was filed against White in the campaign against public enemies.

Police Officer James McGlade, original state witness and companion of the slain officer when he was killed, was the subject of an attempted assassination while riding in a Maywood street car last November.

James Maddox, "curse" gangster, was seized as one of his assailants. Gangster Armorer Passes Court.

Peter Von Franckus, long known gangster, gun runner, went on trial today before Judge Justin F. McCutcheon in the jury branch of the Municipal court charged with selling firearms without keeping a record of the sale.

The state will introduce as evidence two machine guns identified by ballistic efforts as the weapons that were used in the Valentine's Day massacre of gangsters. A third gun was found in the hands of Fred Burke, the state. It was said yesterday in court that Burke had been taken into custody unlawfully.

The petition was denied and it was ordered that O'Donnell took the stand and denied the revolver was his.
CAPONE HEARS
SENTENCE; POSTS
BOND FOR APPEAL
U. S. Begins Tax Case
Against Gambler.

(Picture on next page.)

Public enemies and less prominent
hoodlums were concerned yesterday
with the processes of
the law,
both state and federal.
Those with
legal difficulties ranged
from Al Capone, public
enemy No. 1, to Jerry
O'Connor,
leap gambler
and
race horse
man, who is
in trouble
over his
income taxes.

Acting
Collector of
Internal
Revenue Robert E. Neely filed a
suit
claiming income taxes of $770,000 for
the years 1923, 1924, 1925, 1928, and
1929, on the property of O'Connor. For
years O'Connor has maintained an
elaborate gambling establishment in
South Washington avenue. He is under
investigation by the Intelligence unit
of the revenue bureau, which handles
criminal cases. Whether his suit will
result in a criminal conviction
has not been ascertained.

Capone Appears for Sentence.

Al Capone appeared before Federal
Judge Wilkerson for his formal sen-
tence in six months in the seventy-fifth
circuit court for contempt of court. He
posted a superseded bond of $5,000 to
permit an appeal. His counsel was
allowed 30 days to file a bill of
exceptions
and the court stipulated that if the
contempt case is not disposed of by
June 1, when the superseded expires,
he must go to the Circuit Court of
Appeals if he wishes a continuance.

Capone again was escorted to and
from the federal building by police
squads under Lieut. William McCarthy
and Lieut. Edward Birmingham, who
protected him last week, during his
trial, against possible assassination.

Drug-Lake Cases Delayed.

The income tax evasion cases
against Terry Druggan and Frankie
Lakes, the former beer partners, who
have entered conditional pleas of
guilty, were up in federal court
yesterday for sentence, but each was
continued until June 1 pending outcome
of the appeals of Ralph Capone and
State Representative Lawrence O'Brien.

The bear dispensers regarded
the privilege of changing dates

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Tues., Mar. 3, 1931.
Contempt Case Decision May Be Given Today

Gang Chief Fails to Take Stand.

A decision by Federal Judge Wilkinson determining whether Al Capone, public enemy No. 1, will go to prison for contempt of court is expected today at the conclusion of the gang leader's trial. The government's closing argument in the case was made yesterday afternoon by Assistant District Attorney Jacob Grossman and it was believed that the argument of the prosecutor would have been concluded this morning.

Capone had indicated that he thought he could handle his own defense by taking the stand, but when his attorneys closed the presentation of their evidence, he had not been called as a witness. This was taken by court attaches as an indication that his lawyers sought to save him from the cross-examination that had weakened other defense witnesses.

Doctor Has Bad Day.

One of these was Dr. Kenneth Phillips, Capone's Florida physician, who put in a bad day under questioning by the prosecution about the affidavit on the gang chief's illness out of which the two-year-old case grew.

Judge Wilkinson assisted Prosecutor Grossman in a withering cross-examination of Dr. Phillips, which ended in the physician's admission that many of the statements in the 'affidavit' were false. Capone, on the plea of illness, gained a stay from March 12 to March 29 on a subsequent to appear before a federal grand jury in Chicago in 1922.

Dr. Phillips admitted that the affidavit had been dictated by Capone's Miami lawyer and that he had only scanned it hastily before signing it.

On the other hand, Capone's nurses who attended him night and day during his attack of pneumonia in January, 1922, could not be swayed by cross-examination from their testimony that he was a sick man, and that he did not leave his Miami residence on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January, when, according to the testimony of three policemen, he attended the State's races.
Fugio Guard Continued.

nearly of Capone's being in the
and on trial had somewhat
year, the second day of
the hearing, and fewer curiosity
peeked to the federal building.
But the police motor escort was still
in attendance, accompanying the
respondent on his trips from the Lex-
ington hotel to the federal building
and back. The gangster used a high
powered automobile for the first trip.
With him rode Philip D’Andrea, well
known hoodlum, who accompanied Ca-
pone on his airplane trip from Miami
to Biarritz when Capone was supposed-
tly "confined to bed."

Capone was scheduled to be ar-
raigned in Felony court before Judge
Frank M. Padden yesterday on the
magnificence charge pending against him.
His counsel, Attorney Michael Ahearn,
informed Judge Padden that the gang-
ster was on trial in federal court.

"Well, he can't be in two places at
once," said Judge Padden, and con-
tinued the case until March 6.

Nurse Talks of Illinois.

Miss Nora Hawkins, now attached
to the Dade county hospital at Miami,
was the first nurse called on Capone's
behalf by Attorney W. F. Waugh.
She said she was a graduate of the
Rhode Island hospital at Providence.

Q.—When did you first see Capone?
A.—When I was called in to attend
him by Dr. Phillips, to the best of
my recollection it was in the second
week of January.

Q.—How did you find him? A.—I
found him very uncomfortable. He
had a temperature of 104, and a high
pulse rate. He was coughing hard
enough to shake your head off. He
also complained of pains in his chest.

Attended Him Seven Nights.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—
Between seven and ten nights.

Q.—Did Capone at any time leave
his bed while you were there? A.—
Absolutely not.

Q.—So far as you know, was he out
on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January?
A.—So far as I know, he was not. I
was only there eight nights.

Q.—In your opinion, and taking his
condition into consideration, would it
have been possible for him to attend
the horse races on the 17th, 18th, or

Miss Hawkins explained that she
kept daily charts while attending his
patient, but that she left these up
shortly afterwards when she went
into institutions work.

Mid Day Nurse Testifies.

Miss Ann Fagan, a red haired
nurse who said she did her graduate
work at the Virginia hospital, Rich-
mond, and had six months experience
at the Lexington hotel, in New York,
payments on several charities benefiting

ONE-MAN DRIVE IN CHICAGO HAS GANGS QUAKING WITH FEAR

U.S. Prosecutor's Tax Law Thrusts Thin Ranks of "the Immune" Among 26 Public Enemies.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

CHICAGO, March 2.—One man, rather slight of stature, modest and self-spoken in manner, suggesting the professor rather than the prosecutor: an earnest churchman, but fearless, determined and intensely thorough, had the powerful potentialities of the underworld quaking yesterday.

He is George E. Q. Johnson, Federal district attorney for the northern district of Illinois. Seven times Mr. Johnson has faced the spectre of the man who all on gangland thrones and seven times he has knocked them down.

Chicago police and detectives, a whole phalanx of prohibition agents, vigilante organizations of citizens and local prosecutors have been largely ineffective, this official has scored with results.

Consequently, the ranks of the immune among Chicago's 26 public enemies are thinner perceptibly—Ralph Capone, Jake Gusik, "Moe" Volpe, Frank Nitti, Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake tumbling out, one after another.

Tax Charges Vera Trick.

And then "Scared Al" Capone himself—head of the $1,000,000,000 house, vice and iniquity, who long has defied the law with impunity—was nicked. The procession of gambling house operators of the Capone organization entering the grand jury chambers suggests that Mr. Johnson is soon to be ready to strike hard at this principal underworld figure with an indictment for conspiracy to violate the Federal income tax laws.

His six months' sentence for contempt of court is rumored to be just a nick and nothing more.

Twenty months of thought on the problem of dealing with rich and powerful gangsters provided the Federal district attorney with the weapon which is turning the trick—indictment for conspiracy to violate the United States income tax laws in failing to pay taxes on huge underworld profits.

When he decided to strike, Mr. Johnson and his aids were so sure of their ground that they hit with precision and such assurance that gangsters held him in fear. All their money and all their men have finally proved helpless.

Ralph, brother of Al Capone, was shown to have had $1,871,000 in profits from gambling alone in three years. He was the first convicted and drew three years, with the case now on appeal. Then came Nitti, who pleaded guilty, when two politicians bucked the game and lost. He now is serving 18 months.

Jake Gusik, with $1,048,000 profit from gambling in three years, forgot the case and drew five years. After Gus, Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake, with a million in beer profits at stake, pleaded guilty.

Volpe, No. 3 among Chicago gangsters, has just been ordered deported for violation of the immigration laws. What all this means is explained by Mr. Johnson.
Mr. Grossman went—what was the name of the witness at this point?

Q.—You talked with Mr. Wagnon before leaving Florida to come here and testify. Did you see him? A.—Yes.

Q.—Yes. Then with Mr. Charlie, the government investigator, didn’t you? A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn’t remember dates and didn’t possess any definite recollection when you talked to Mr. Clarke, did you? A.—I don’t have any definite recollection now.

Dr. Phillip, who testified for the defense on Wednesday, declared in an examination yesterday that he was 21 years old, a graduate of the University of Chicago and of Rush Medical College, receiving his diploma in 1914 and going to Miami shortly thereafter.

Q.—Then the statement in your affidavit that you had been ‘actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for four years in Chicago’ was not true, was it? A.—No. I only practiced here as an intern.

Q. (by the court)—How long were you an intern in Chicago? A.—One year.

Q. (by the court)—Did you have any other practice here? A.—None.

Q.—Did you know Capone in Chicago? A.—I had seen him several times.

New Capone at City Hall.

Q.—Professionally? A.—No. I saw him around the city hall but I was not acquainted. Did you have any personal acquaintance with him?

Q.—Did you treat any other members of Capone’s family in Florida or anywhere else? A.—Yes. I treated his wife, his son, his sister-in-law, whose name I don’t recall, and a worker at his hotel.

Q.—Any where? A.—Yes, I treated his brother-in-law, Coughlin. I believe his name was Dennis Coughlin.

Q.—What was his trade? A.—I don’t remember, but that took care of several consultants I called in; he was injured in an automobile accident. This was disputed and only half of it was paid, when we settled out of court.

Q.—How much was Capone’s bill?
A statement issued yesterday by the Association of Omaha was issued that 11,000,000 cans of beer were sold in Omaha and that the total amount was $10,000,000. It was said that the statement was made in Chicago than often there was.

Q. "What was the amount of the order for beer?"

A. "The order was placed by the Chicago police department."
U. S. SCORES AS CONTEMPT CASE NEARS FINISH

Nurses Call Gang Chief Sick Man.

The contempt of court case against "Capone" public enemy No. 1, which the closing argument stage yesterday after a session which was marked by the breaking down of the affidavit made by Dr. Kenneth Phillips, the gang chief's Florida physician, out of which the two year old case grew.

Federal Judge Wilkerson assisted prosecutor Jacob Greenspan in a withering cross-examination of Dr. Phillips, which ended in the physician's admission that many of the statements in the affidavit were false. Capone, on the plea of illness, gained a day from March 13 to March 14 on the subpoena to appear before a federal grand jury in Chicago in 1932.

Fall to Shake Nurses.

On the other hand, Capone's nurses who attended him night and day during his attack of pneumonia in January, 1928, could not be swayed by the cross-examination from their testimony that he was a sick man, and that he did not leave his Miami residence on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January, when, according to the testimony of three policemen, he attended the Miami races.

The novelty of Capone's being in Miami and enjoying good times had apparently burned out yesterday. The accused got up
Capone was scheduled to be arraigned in Federal court before Judge Frank Padden yesterday on the vagrancy charge pending against him. His counsel, Attorney Michael Ahearn, informed the court that the gangster was on trial in federal court.

"Well, he can't be in two places at once," said Judge Padden, and continued the case until March 4.

Miss Nora Hawkins, now attached to the Dade County hospital at Miami, was the first nurse called on Capone's behalf by Attorney W. E. Waugh. She said she was a graduate of the Rhode Island hospital at Providence.

Q. When did you first see Capone?
A. When I was called in to attend him by Dr. Phillips. To the best of my recollection it was in the second week of January.

Q. How long did you stay with him? A. I found him very uncomfortable. He had a temperature of 104 and a high pulse rate. He was coughing hard enough to shake your head off. He also complained of pains in his chest.

Q. From your opinion, and taking his condition into consideration, would it have been possible for him to attend the horse races on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January? A. Absolutely not.

Q. How long did you stay with him? A. So far as I know, he was not there only there nights.

Q. In your opinion, and taking his condition into consideration, would it have been possible for him to attend the horse races on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January? A. Absolutely not.

Miss Hawkins explained that she kept daily charts while attending her patient, but that she tore them up shortly afterwards when she went into institution work.

Miss Anne Fagan, a red haired nurse who said she did her graduate work at the Virginia hospital, Richmond, and had six months experience at the Rockefeller Institute, New York, attending returned soldiers suffering with respiratory diseases in 1918, was then called by Defense Attorney Benjamin F. Epstein.

Miss Fagan stated that she was called to attend Capone in the day time, on Jan. 4, to the best of her recollection.

Q. Where did you first see Capone? A. I saw him then. He was in bed and had been for two days. He was complaining with pains in the chest, coughing incessantly, and had a temperature of about 104.

Q. How long did you remain there as day nurse? A. About two weeks or longer.

Q. During that time, did Capone ever leave the house? A. No.

Q. Did he get out of his bed? A. No.

Q. Was his condition such that he...
would have been possible for him to attend the races on the 17th, 18th, or 19th of January?  
A.—No, he had a high fever.

Q.—You never left the house without reporting to Miss Hawkins, and you never left without reporting to me, is that right?  
A.—That's correct.

U. S. Cross Examines Mrs. Grossman crossed the witness at this point.

Q.—You talked with Mr. Waugh before leaving Florida to come here and testify, did you meet?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—You talked with Mr. Clarke, the government investigator, didn't you?  
A.—Yes.

Q.—You didn't remember dates and didn't possess any definite recollection when you talked to Mr. Clarke, did you?  
A.—I don't have any definite recollection now.

Dr. Phillips on Stand.

Dr. Phillips, who testified for the defense on Wednesday, declared on cross-examination that he was 31 years old, a graduate of the University of Chicago and of Rush Medical College, receiving his degree in 1915 and going to Miami shortly thereafter.

Q.—Then the statement in your affidavit that you had been "actively and continuously engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery for four years in Chicago" was not true, was it?  
A.—No. I only practiced here as an intern.

Q. [by the court]—How long were you an intern in Chicago?  
A.—One year.

Q. [by the court]—Did you have any other practice here?  
A.—No.

Q. Did you know Capone in Chicago?  
A.—I had seen him several times.

New Capone at City Hall.

Q.—Professionally?  
A.—No. I think he was around the city hall that I saw him. I didn't have any personal acquaintance with him.

Q.—Did you treat any other members of Capone's family in Florida, or friends of his?  
A.—Yes. I treated his son, his brother-in-law, his sister-in-law, his name I don't recall, and a person at his house.

Q.—Any others?  
A.—Yes. I treated a brother-in-law, Capone, I believe his name was, Dennis Capone.

Q.—What was your fee?  
A.—$2,000.

Q.—You took care of several considerations I called in; he was injured in an automobile accident. This fee was disputed and only half of it was paid, when we settled out of court.

Capone's Bill Is $900.

Q.—How much was Capone's bill?  
A.—I don't recall, somewhere around $100 or $400.

Q.—You testified you were called to Capone's house on the 17th of January. How often did you visit him before that?  
A.—Three times a day the first week, twice a day the second week, and after that he began to improve, so I didn't see him every day.

Q.—Now, how long was he confined to bed, and by that I mean in bed, not going to the horse races?  
A.—Less than three weeks or a little less.

Q.—That is after you came there?  
A.—Yes, that is from the time he was ill.
Dixie, Ill., Feb. 26—(Special)—In a county-wide raid, F. A. Richardson, sheriff of Lee county, seized several auto loads of jack pot and money slot machines last night and this morning. All roadhouses and amusement places about Dixon and in Amboy and sub- jette business houses were visited by the officers.

State's Attorney Mark C. Keller ordered the raids when complaints were received that charged that minors and children were allowed to play the machines. Money found in the gambling machines will be turned over to the police, where committee will use for

SHERIFF SEIZES
SLOT MACHINES
IN ROADHOUSES
Capone Defense Rests
In Contempt Trial
Al Avoids Testifying

Gangster's Doctor Admits
Error in Affidavit for
Evidence.

Police on Guard

"Maybes Al Capone's trial on
contempt charges before Federal
Judge James M. Wiltzam ended
earlier than the defense rested its
case when the defense rested its
case, Al Capone, avoided testifying
in his own defense in the contempt
case against him, the case is said
to have been the possibility that
the prosecution, with Capone on
the stand, might have wanted to
question him about his affair with
Phoebe C. Capone, who might have
done himself generally
more harm than he could do
in today's specific case.

Assistant District Attorney Jacob
F. Grossman and Assistant Post
Judge Charles W. Williamson, a
member of the faculty of the college
of medicine at the University of Illinios,
intended to be the ordinary course of
disease in pneumonia and bronchial
cases.

Miss Jan Pagan, a nurse who
attended Capone during his illness,
testified that on Jan. 2, 19, and 19 days
in 1929 on which government wit-
nesses testified that they saw Capone at
the track—Capone was ill, with
"a temperature that" hovered
about 104 degrees.

Mr. Grossman, in cross-examina-
tion, asked an admission that she
took part of the date between
which she had been in attendance
on the gang boss.

Closing arguments were expected
following the completion of the
Williamson testimony.

Argumentations were that Al Capone
might have been the deciding
factor in the defense case by
potentially testifying in the trial.
Apparently every one of them and the federal building was guarded by the Capone men this morning, so O'hara was not getting away when Capone proposed to through the Adams street entrance.

The same proceedings taken yesterday were repeated in 4th Street today.

Capone was in affable mood. Newspaper men surrounded him as he appeared in Judge Williamson's court.

(Continued on Fourth Page)
The testimony of Dr. Phillips will decide the fate on the case of Dr. C. Conner and the company who formed Capone, C.-

It is a well-known fact that Capone was a member of the Capone syndicate, which was founded by the well-known Capone brothers.

The judge, after hearing the evidence, now proceeded to give the decision, which was as follows:

The decision of the court is now in favor of the defendant, and the defendant is hereby declared not guilty.

The defendant, however, is entitled to a new trial, and the case is now to be referred to the circuit court for a new trial.

The defendant is hereby ordered to appear for a new trial at the next session of the circuit court, and the defendant is hereby ordered to appear for a new trial at the next session of the circuit court.
JUDGE WILKINSON'S OPINION

REVERSING IN CAPPONE CASE

The text of Judge Wilkinson's opinion in the Cappone case follows:

"This respondent was served with a summons from the court requiring him to appear before the grand jury on March 13, 1929, at 3 p.m. On the 11th of March he entered his appearance in this court, substituted himself in the presentation of the court, and made an application to be heard in the courts in hopes of postponing his appearance in response to the summons until such time as he might be permitted by the order of the court. In connection with this motion made by agreement of the court, there was submitted to the court an affidavit addressed to the court and by the respondent the law firm of Donahue & O'Connell,

It is said that the affidavit was a substitute for the bond and that the said respondent was permitted to appear before the grand jury on March 13, 1929, at 3 p.m. On the 11th of March he entered his appearance in the court, substituted himself in the presentation of the court, and made an application to be heard in the court in hopes of postponing his appearance in response to the summons until such time as he might be permitted by the order of the court. In connection with this motion made by agreement of the court, there was submitted to the court an affidavit addressed to the court and by the respondent the law firm of Donahue & O'Connell.

Donahue & O'Connell

The affidavit stated that the respondent desired to be heard on this matter and that he had not yet had an opportunity to present his case in court. The respondent stated that he had been a long time in preparing his case and that he had been waiting for the opportunity to present his case in court. The respondent stated that he had been a long time in preparing his case and that he had been waiting for the opportunity to present his case in court.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 8 OF 11

BUFFILE: 69-180
subject Capone, Alphonse

file number 69-180

section number 2

serials 55-71

total pages 241

pages released 237

pages withheld 4

exemption(s) used b7c, b7d

My
February 27th, 1931

AIR MAIL

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE
KENNETH PHILLIPS, M.D.
Contempt of Court,
Perjury.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above entitled case, which went to trial at 10 A.M. on February 25th, 1931, you are advised that on this date testimony was completed, and arguments closed by both the prosecution and defense, after which Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson sentenced subject Capone to serve a term of six months in the Cook County, Illinois jail, final order of sentence to be entered by the Court under date of March 2nd, 1931, at 10 A.M. Judge Wilkerson intimated that on March 2nd, 1931, he would allow subject Capone thirty days in which to file an appeal. Said subject was released under his present bond of $50,000.00.

For your additional information in connection with this matter I am transmitting herewith copies of the official transcript of Judge Wilkerson's announcement of finding in the Alphonse Capone case, dated February 27th, 1931, as made by the Court Reporter.

For your further information I desire to advise that subject Capone was arrested at the noon recess when he was leaving the Federal Court under date of February 25th, 1931, by City Detectives of the Chicago Police Department, in connection with the Vagrancy charge pending against him at Chicago. He was arraigned before Municipal Judge Thomas Green, who released subject Capone on a $10,000.00 bond.

Shortly after Federal Judge Wilkerson announced the verdict in the Capone case, Special Agent T. F. Mullin talked with United States Attorney George E. G. Johnson, who stated that he...
Page 2.

was very much elated with the outcome of this case, and desired to congratulate this Bureau in connection with the obtaining of evidence and the work performed during the trial of this case. United States Attorney Johnson also informed Special Agent Mullen that so far as his office is concerned with respect to subject Phillips, no prosecutive action is to be taken in this district regarding that subject.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey
R. C. Harvey,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

RCH:J:J
69-19
February 27th, 1931

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Very truly yours,

[Signature]

P. C. KINNEY,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

RC:J:O
69-19
Before Wilkerson, J.

Friday, February 27, 1931

10 o'clock A. M.

OPINION.

THE COURT: This respondent was served on the 27th of February, 1929, with a subpoena from this Court requiring him to appear before the grand jury on the 12th day of March, 1929, at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 11th of March he entered his appearance in this court, submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the court, and made an application to the court to postpone his appearance in response to the subpoena until the April Term of the court, or until such other time as his appearance might be directed by the order of the court.

In connection with the petition and made a part of the petition by express reference there was submitted to the court an affidavit executed in Florida and sent by the respondent to Chicago. The affidavit was that of a doctor named Phillips.

The affidavit stated that he was acquainted with the respondent, that he had been attending him ever since the 13th of January; that the respondent was then under his professional treatment. That since January 13, 1929, the respondent had been suffering from bronchopneumonia pleurisy with effusions of fluid into the chest cavity, and for six
weeks was confined to his bed at his home on said Palm Island, and had been out of his bed only for ten days last past; that he had not fully recovered from the disease and that in the professional opinion of affiant his physical condition was such that it would be dangerous for him to leave the mild climate of Southern Florida and go to Chicago, and that to do so would imperil the safety of the respondent; that there would be a very grave risk of relapse which might result in his death from the recurrence of pneumonia; that the doctor advised against requiring the respondent to go from Florida to Chicago, and that it would be inconsistent with the personal safety of the respondent to go to Chicago; that the opinion expressed by him was concurred in by three professional consultants of the City of Miami, Dr. Goudy, Dr. Maxwell, and Dr. Pierson, all of whom may be reached by addressing them at 120 Shoreland Arcade in the City of Miami.

Now as to this affidavit the fact is that it was executed in the office of a lawyer; that it was taken from the lawyer's office and sworn to before the United States Commissioner and turned over to the respondent. It appeared first in court accompanied by a letter which concordantly was written by the respondent and in which there was a reference to his desire to obtain a stay of time for his appearance before the Grand Jury. The doctor
said he did not pay very close attention to the affidavit when it was dictated by the lawyer. There is no contention, however, by the respondent here that he did not understand the allegations of the affidavit. He has not undertaken to assert any lack of familiarity with the statements in the affidavit. On the contrary, he adopted it and sent it to Chicago to the attorneys to be used for the purpose indicated.

Aside from the opinion of the doctor as to what was the matter with the respondent, there were certain averments of facts in the affidavit which could not have escaped the attention of anyone who had given even a slight consideration to the language of the affidavit.

There is the positive statement of fact that the respondent had been confined to his bed at his home for a period of six weeks after the 13th of January, and there is the positive and direct statement that he had been out of bed only for ten days last past.

Now the testimony offered by the respondent consisted of the evidence of Drs. Phillips and Omens and of the two nurses.

Dr. Phillip's testimony, of course, must be considered in the light of the telegram which he sent to Dr. Omens in which he characterized the sickness of the respondent as not serious in its character. He has given an explanation for that, but without saying anything further concerning the testimony of Dr. Phillips, I think clearly that we must decide
the question of fact as to the respondent's illness in January upon the testimony of Dr. Omens and the two nurses.

Dr. Omens reached Miami sometime between the 15th and the 20th of January and found him, he says, seriously ill from the disease mentioned. He remained there a few days, and when he left, shortly after the 20th of January, so far as temperature and pulse are concerned, the condition of the patient was about normal.

One of the nurses went to the home on the 6th of January and remained a little less than three weeks. The night nurse who was called in by Dr. Phillips went there on the 13th or about the 13th and remained seven or eight days - I think she said seven to ten days. At any rate, the nurses had gone by the last week in January.

The evidence establishes beyond all possibility of doubt in this case that during the month of February the respondent was not confined to his bed.

The evidence shows during that period frequent attendance at the race tracks; it shows a trip in an airplane; it shows a boat trip, and taking all of the evidence, it is perfectly clear that at least after the 2nd of February it could not be truthfully stated that the respondent was confined to his bed, and that the statement on the date when the affidavit was made, namely, the 5th of March, 1920, that the respondent had been out of
bed for only ten days last past was glaringly false.

Now the result of the whole thing was that there was a short extension of time within which the respondent was to appear before the Grand Jury.

But I think we miss the point in this case when we lay stress upon what happened when counsel for the defendant and Mr. Anderson appeared before this branch of the Court, or when we lay stress upon the inconvenience, if any, to which the United States was subjected by the failure of the respondent to come here on the 12th, or if we lay stress upon the statement of the respondent in his application for a continuance that he was willing to come here whenever the Court directed him to come, or the statement which it is said was in the letter that he did not wish to be in contempt of court, — I say we miss the point in this case when we lay stress upon that.

The point in this case as I see it, is this:

There has been a system established for the administration of justice. The Court is a part of that machinery which is erected for the administration of justice.

Now the Court deals with litigants, with witnesses, with jurors in only one way, and that is through the process of Court, and when the process of Court issues it is to be respected, it is to be obeyed, it is not to be trifled with, it is not to be flaunted; and with respect to the process of the Court the duty rests upon litigants and upon witnesses and upon jurors to deal honestly and fairly and frankly
with the Court; and when an attempt is made to interfere with the execution of the process of the Court, when an appeal is made to the Court to relieve a party from obedience to the process of the Court, the Court is entitled to the fullest, fairest and most complete disclosure of all the facts. In no other way may the Courts operate.

Now here we have an application addressed to this Court with respect to the execution of the process of the Court in which it is represented to the Court that the respondent has just been out of bed for ten days, when it must have been a matter of general knowledge in the community in which he was then staying that he was not sick in bed at all.

Now the point in this case is the effect of conduct of that kind upon the administration of justice, and the situation is not changed by the notice which the Court took with reference to this document. The situation would be the same if the Court had acted in granting the continuance for some reason entirely different from the one stated in the affidavit.

The point in the case is that instead of obeying the process of the Court, the respondent, to be relieved from obedience to the process of the Court, sent this affidavit which contained these false statements.

Upon the record as it stands here there is nothing for the Court to do except to adjudge the respondent guilty
of contempt of Court as charged in the information, and as
punishment therefor the respondent will be committed
to the County Jail of Cook County for the period of six
months. The United States Attorney may prepare the order.

MR. EPSTEIN: If your Honor please, I wish to
enter a motion in arrest of judgment.

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. EPSTEIN: And in support of my motion for arrest
of judgment I wish to assign the argument that there is no
proof in this case that the defendant had any knowledge of
the false representations that were made, as I made before
in my argument, and I wish to urge in support of the motion
in arrest of judgment that there has never been any service
personally of the rule to show cause in this case; and I
might say all the other points that were heretofore argued
and presented and contained in the motions heretofore made.

THE COURT: The motion will be overruled.

MR. EPSTEIN: May I have an exception to the
overruling of the motion in arrest?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. EPSTEIN: Now, if your Honor please, will your
Honor make any findings of fact in connection with the —

THE COURT: Well, I have directed the United States
Attorney to prepare an order.

MR. EPSTEIN: Your Honor, the verdict was that —

THE COURT: He will put in this order the facts
found. I have found now that the charge of the information —
MR. EPSTEIN: That he was guilty of the charges contained in the information.

THE COURT: Oh, that may be embodied in the formal offer which the United States Attorney submits.

MR. EPSTEIN: Will your Honor -- until the presentation of that order I suppose there is no real final order in the case.

THE COURT: What is the bond of the respondent?

MR. EPSTEIN: $5,000, and he has voluntarily appeared, as your Honor knows.

THE COURT: I think that is a sufficient bond.

MR. EPSTEIN: As the matter stands on the --

THE COURT: You may present the formal order for entry next Monday morning at 10.00 o'clock.

MR. EPSTEIN: At that time will your Honor allow us an order --

THE COURT: There will be no order this morning.

I have announced my decision in the case and formal order will be presented here Monday morning at 10.00 o'clock by the United States Attorney for entry. In the meantime the respondent may be at liberty on the bond which he has already given in this case, if that is satisfactory to the respondent.

MR. EPSTEIN: And at that time, if your Honor please, or shall we make the motion now, praying an appeal? Will your Honor allow an appeal?

THE COURT: I will allow an appeal. You can present your petition when you have it ready, petition and assignment...
of errors and bond on the appeal will be the same as the bond here, $5,000.

MR. EPSTEIN: And supersedeas?

THE COURT: I think that bond is sufficient on appeal.

MR. GROSSMAN: Yes.

THE COURT: Yes, supersedeas, bond $5,000.

MR. EPSTEIN: Will your Honor allow supersedeas?

THE COURT: On $5,000 bond.

MR. EPSTEIN: On $5,000 bail.

THE COURT: I may, however, limit the operation of the supersedeas. I think you should prepare on this hearing a bill of exceptions within twenty days. I think that would be ample time for you to do that, so that you can get the record up and get it docketed before the Court of Appeals. I should like to limit the time of operation of the supersedeas so that the case may be considered before the Court adjourns in July. I do not think that is any hardship upon counsel.

MR. EPSTEIN: Well, it will be a hardship —

THE COURT: Sometimes in matters of this kind a great deal of the force of the Court's acts, if they are correct, is lost by delay, and I think it is important that the questions which are involved should be finally disposed of as early a date as possible. I am disposed to do everything to facilitate your getting your appeal and your bill of exceptions.
MR. EPSTEIN: Well, as to that I don't know. For twenty days right now to me happens to be —

THE COURT: Thirty days.

MR. EPSTEIN: -- a time when I am going to be very busily engaged, but I have able assistants and counsel and colleagues and cogitators with me.

THE COURT: Did you both have reporters in this case?

MR. TAUGH: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: The record in this case is short and somebody can take it and abstract it and make a statement of the evidence in a day, I should think.

MR. TAUGH: Of course it has to be written up first. We have not had it written up yet.

MR. EPSTEIN: We have not had it written up as we went along.

THE COURT: Those questions may be disposed of on Monday.

MR. TAUGH: All right

(The record was taken to Monday, March 2, 1931, at 10:00 o'clock A.M.)
CAPONE TO JAIL.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
Monday, Mar. 2, 1931.

At Cook County Court today, James Capone was sentenced to six months in jail by Federal Judge Wilkinson for contempt of court. He had taken a casual but characteristic attitude toward judicial process. He was not willing to check on himself, being in Florida. He was well advised legally that he could not ignore it and that, under the law, he could be tried by a federal court.

Judge Wilkinson was recently in Chicago, where he went to jail for a year for carrying a gun, but has not met the conditions of the sentence. That was a term in which he was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

The sentence which has been imposed is not precedent to any of the minor facts of his career, but it is the end of his period of government in which he is involved. The sentence was rendered without the knowledge of the Government in which it is involved, but with the approval of the Government in which it is involved.

The Government in which it is involved has been in constant communication with the Federal Government in which it is involved, and it is the judgment of the Government in which it is involved that the sentence rendered today is not precedent to any of the minor facts of his career, but it is the end of his period of government in which he is involved.

The sentence has been rendered in Chicago, where he went to jail for a year for carrying a gun, but has not met the conditions of the sentence. That was a term in which he was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.

The Government in which it is involved has been in constant communication with the Federal Government in which it is involved, and it is the judgment of the Government in which it is involved that the sentence rendered today is not precedent to any of the minor facts of his career, but it is the end of his period of government in which he is involved.

The sentence has been rendered in Chicago, where he went to jail for a year for carrying a gun, but has not met the conditions of the sentence. That was a term in which he was charged with carrying a concealed weapon.
Chicago Daily News
Sat., Feb. 28, 1931

Gang War Fades

SINCE THE ARREST OF LEONARD "LITTLE SMOKEY" BURGESS, crime in Chicago has become a dull gray routine of police intrigue, compared to the open warfare that raged here until the past year.

The "Smoky" methods of attack used by Capone's "boys" in the past were a matter of public record. In various raids, they were charged with the murder of police officers and other citizens. Their ease was so well known that the public became accustomed to hearing of their activities.

However, in recent months, there has been a marked decrease in the number of such attacks. The police have made a concerted effort to prevent the Capone gang from carrying out their plans.

Despite these efforts, the Capone gang continues to operate in Chicago, and there is little likelihood that it will be forced to disband.

The Capone brothers, however, are currently facing a tax fraud charge in federal court. This could have a significant impact on the gang's activities.

U.S. Plans Gang Chief's Income-Tax Prosecution; Speed Volpe Exile

WHITE TRIAL MONDAY

With "Finger" Al Capone, boss of the city's underworld, in the dock today, the government has an excellent chance to put a stop to the racketeering activities of his gang.

The government has been working on this case for several years, and a number of witnesses will testify against Capone. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

The Capone brothers, meanwhile, have been arrested on a number of charges, including murder and income tax evasion.

In a recent raid, the police found a large amount of evidence linking Capone to various criminal activities. This evidence, including letters, bank statements, and other documents, was seized from the Capone home.

The trial of Capone is expected to be a major event in Chicago, attracting a large number of spectators. The outcome of the trial will have far-reaching implications for the future of Chicago's underworld.
March 4, 1930

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

[Text not legible due to poor image quality]

[Signature]

Director.

Incl. 4506Config.
February 28, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN:

Referring to your previous memorandum I thought you might like to see the attached clipping with reference to the alleged activities of Al Capone. I can't make out whether this is intended as a joke or whether it is really being taken seriously by this little local paper. Please return it when you are through with it.

Sanford Bates
Director.
ALL SORTS OF AL CAPONE SCANDALS ARE IN CIRCULATION IN AND AROUND LEWISBURG. IT ALL LEADS, NO DOUBT, TO WHAT IS REPORTED IN NEWSPAPERS ALONG THE GREAT LAKES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY TO BE OWNED IN THE MAJORITY BY CAPONE AND TO BE A PART OF SOME RACKET SYSTEM. THIS IMPEACHMENT OF THE COMPANY BY THE GREAT LAKES CONSTRUCTION COMPANY IS IN NO WAY RELATED TO AL CAPONE. WHILE THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE IS PLUNGING HIGHER WITH THE LOCAL MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN WHO STAND FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY THE HOLIDAY PURCHASES ARE THE FEDERALES WHO GREAT BOOMAN MAY BE HAD AND MANY BOOMED.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE
CHICAGO GANGDOM OPENS OPERATIONS IN LEWISBURG

MIFFLINBURG GIRL WINS CONTEST
Hummel Again First

Private Investigator Discovers that Romanelli, "The Roman," and "Jo Jo" Jackson Have Been at Site of Penitentiary --- Both Representatives of Chicago Underworld

Lewisburg High Wins on Northumberland

By Special Staff Writer and Exclusively for THE SATURDAY NEWS:

This the underworld of Chicago has leaped out from its operations along the shores of Lake Michigan, it is alleged by several startling developments in this section during the past two weeks. The first intimation of Mifflinburg High gang's entrance into Union County came last week when Ben Comiskey, of Shamokin, was arrested at Sunbury for trespassing on Reading Railroad property. Taken before Mayor Heckert of Sunbury, the Shamokinite stated that he had been sent to those parts by "Scarface" Capone, supreme potentate of the Chicago underworld, to stop work on the new penitentiary.

Although police officials discounted his story, attributing his remarks to fabulous dreams caused by "cannabis heat," the future developments have taken a different aspect on the whole affair.

Strange Tracks Near Penitentiary Site

Early Monday morning a private investigator discovered near the site of the new penitentiary strange tracks.
Trial of subject Capone was commenced before Federal Judge Jan. H. Wilkerson on a contempt of court charge. On February 26, 1931, subject Capone was found guilty by Federal Judge Wilkerson and sentenced to one year in the Cook County jail. On March 3, 1931, Beamer, funkc and Esposito, attorneys for subject Capone, were granted a writ of habeas corpus to appeal the decision of Judge Wilkerson. This writ will be filed within thirty days. Subject Capone was fined $5,000. In accordance with the Federal appeals clause, the time is not to expire until June 1, 1931. The date set for the appeal is June 1, 1931.
to make application for further continuance.

The above information, together with fingerprints and photograph of Subject Capone have been forwarded to the National Division of Identification and Information at Washington, D. C.

**Referrer Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.**
March 5, 1931.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE;
KENNETH CHILLIPS, M.D.,
CONTEMPT OF COURT—PERJURY

Dear Sir:-

There are enclosed herewith for transmission
to the National Division of Identification and Information, fingerprints, photograph, description and criminal record of Subject
ALPHONSE CAPONE, one of the Subjects in the above entitled case.

Very truly yours,

J. E. DUNN,
Special Agent in Charge.
March 5, 1951.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE
alias SCARFACE AL

I am transmitting herewith for your information and the Bureau file a series of articles appearing in the Chicago Daily Times during the period February 10 to March 2, 1951, inclusive, and having reference to the above entitled subject.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. E. P. Dunn,
Special Agent in Charge.
PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

How Much Longer Can He Get Away With It?
Dream of Health Restores Hope to Breather-Girl in Fight for Life

Alone, Broke, Girl, 20, Kills Self

NORA TURNS DEN ON GAS WHEN LOVERS PASS

The city was plunged into mourning this week with the news of Nora Black's death. Nora, a young woman from a wealthy family, was found dead in her apartment with gas turned on.

An old enemy of the police, Lila, was charged with murder. Lila has a history of mental illness and has a reputation for violence.

The police were called to the scene and found Nora's body. An investigation is underway to determine the cause of death.

Vision Starts Paralysis Victim on Road to Recovery

FRANCES McGAY, the nurse who lived for four months in the Drinker Residence at St. Luke's hospital, has made a remarkable recovery.
The Marriage

Measures

DAILY TIMES
Companionate Wife to Gilbert, No Sox Darner, Says Ina Claire

GIRLS' STORY JAILS 2 YOUTHS

Victims tell of attacks after rides

Complaints of two 17-year-old girls who had been alone, parked, and then attacked today held two youths in the Brannan lockup.

The doors of Charles Robinson, 20, 1028 Sixth St., Racine, and Walter Thompson, 41, 341 Ridge ave., Brannan Home charges of assault and battery.

They were arrested after Miss Angeline Davis, 21, 3440 Locust visited them at a drug store at Lawrence and Avalon and told police they told her "even after." to take her home.\n
Director turned over to the police, Miss Angeline Davis was arrested for an assault and battery.

An arrest was made at Lava Park hospital during the course of Miss Angeline Davis, 21, 1200 E. Chicago ave., Miss Angeline Davis was arrested for assault and battery.

Ina Claire, who has forsaken the stage for the screen, is going to live with John Gilbert as well as she can through the Brannan Home charges of assault and battery.

Two famous temperamental people like John and Ina Gilbert are together in the same house, and the fighting is a disaster.

Wakes from coma

EUGENE NEW YORK

"Of course, in the world, I live to work, but I don't work when I'm sick," she explained. "In the world, I live to work, but I don't work when I'm sick."

"I've been in the world, I've tried to work, to be successful. But I've been sick. I've been sick a lot. And the world is harder now."

The word is to get along with it."

"If I could, I'd work.

OLIVER

"In the world, we fight, but I don't work when I'm sick."
CARONE
PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1
How Much Longer Can He Get Away With It?
Hawaiian Guitar

This beautiful boxwood concert size Washburn Hawaiian guitar regularly sells for $30. Included in this remarkable offer is a strong basket guitar case and an instruction book. Other guitar values at attractive prices...

$37.50

Each of these instruments is heavy silver plated, with gold bell. Valves work easily; quick change from Bb to A. Perfect intonation. Strong case and instruction book are included at this great price reduction.

Clarinet Outfit

A fine stock instrument with 17 keys and 6 rings. Beautiful tone. Popular with beginners and advanced clarinetists. Strong case, reeds and instruction book included at...

$37.50

Drum Outfit $37.50

Included at this price are Base Drum, Marching Bass Pedal, Drum Stand; two drum bells; Cymbals and Hammers. Other noteworthy Drum Outfit Values...

Lyon & Healy

30 Days Free Trial

Low Down Payment—Easy Monthly Terms

322 S. Wabash Ave.

Wabash Avenue at Jackson Boulevard
CAPONE PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1
How Much Longer Can He Get Away With It?

\[\text{J. Edward Doherty}\]

The criminal gunner called Jack McGurn is an American born in the west side of Chicago and his name is Robert Leo McGurn, Jr.

McGurn was last seen in the company of two other men, all believed to be underworld associates. The murder of McGurn's associate, Jack McGurn, was a little known fact.

\[\text{Kirkland Grid Rival Faces Trial for Attack on Girl}\]

Machine Gun Jack McGurn

Kirkland Grid Rival Faces Trial for Attack on Girl

While Virgil Kirkland was fighting for freedom in Virginia today a friend and former football opponent was wounded by a bullet from the right

And if the man was actually shot, and not just wounded, then there is always the question of whether he should be tried—until the murder inquiry begins.

With the murder inquiry, the murder inquiry begins.

The murder inquiry begins.

John White, 18, a small griller, who worked for the Chicago Board of Education, has been working for the Board of Education since he was 18.

He has been a griller for the Board of Education since 1893.

The Board of Education has been working for the betterment of the community for over 100 years.

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The Board of Education has been working for the betterment of the community for over 100 years.
Make a Comic Face and Win a Cash Prize

FUNNY PICTURE GAME

"What's this face you're making?"

STIRS RIVERS' HOPE IN HIGH COURT
DIME FAKE FIGHT CONTEST IN 28TH BEE

PAROCHIAL SCHOOL PUPILS WIN BEE

DAILY TIMES CHICAGO CATHOLIC, FEBRUARY 28, 1895
Reference is made to the article appearing in the June, 1931, issue of the "Real Detective" magazine entitled "Al Capone is Dead!" written by Bruce Pope, a Chicago newspaperman.

The writer reviewed files #69-180, 32-12941, 41-84, 62-22619, 62-20032, 26-18103, and 62-23246 (Interesting Case #154) relative to subject AL CAPONE, and did not find any information in these files which would substantiate the statement made in the "Real Detective" magazine that the real Al Capone is now dead.

Respectfully,

F. I. Conroy

69-180

MAY 14 1931

94
LADY ASTOR GLAD THERE'S NO OTHER WOMAN LIKE HER

LONDON, June 15—(AP)—In opening a plea for small children in East London tonight, Lady Astor declared that people differ too much individually ever to be equal, and added that there was no one woman like her.

"I know that when I first got into Parliament most people thought that I would be the first and last woman to get in, but my growing there was simply a sign of progress," she said. When she first lost a vote she was in despair, but she regained her composure, and then she committed suicide in 1895. Astor added that in the course of time she realized the great need of the war and went to make her appeal to the public.

U.S. MAYORS SAIL FOR HOME AFTER TOUR OF FRANCE

MAYOR. France, June 15—18—The four mayors of Chicago and Los Angeles, along with their chauffeurs, have arrived in France for an extension of the tour.

Mayor Frank N. Lapham, who is representing the mayor of Chicago, said that he was very interested in the country.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

With reference to recent magazine articles regarding the fact that the present Al Capone is a half-brother of the true Al Capone, I beg to inform you that there is nothing in the files of this Division which would either substantiate or disprove these articles. The articles in question indicate that the true Al Capone was killed in the early part of May, 1929. The first fingerprints on the individual whom we know as Al Capone was received in this Division on May 18, 1929, regarding his arrest by the Police Department at Philadelphia, May 17, 1929. Later prints, of course, check with the one indicated.

Respectfully,

[Signature]
Chief,
Division of Identification and Information.
May 14th, 1931.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith as of possible interest
a clipping taken from the Chicago Tribune of May 12th, 1931,
concerning an attempt on the part of ALPHONSE CAPONE to seize
control of the cleaning and dyeing industry in the city of
Chicago.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge.
Cleaners Defy Capone Offer;
War on Gangs

An attempt by Al Capone to merge
the gangster business and the
cleaning and dyeing industry was
made recently when he offered
C. F. R. Smith, of the N. L. D. C.
the sum of $2,000,000 as a settle-
mont. of the matter. The offer
was refused by the N. L. D. C.

The gangster and the Acme
offered to split the entire
business between Chicago and
New York. The cleaners and dye-
derived materials were to be
merged into the gangster
business and the gangster
business was to be merged into
the cleaners and dyeing
industry.

This offer was rejected by
the N. L. D. C. as not being
in the best interest of the
industry.

Cleaners Defy Capone: Will
War On Gangs

Spurn Proposal of the
Hoodlum Chief.

Dr. Benjamin M. Squires, chair-
man of the Cleaners and Dyeing
Industry of Chicago, said that
the cleaners and dyeing indus-
try would not accept the proposal
of Al Capone to merge the
industry.

"The cleaners and dyeing
industry will not accept the
 proposal of Al Capone," said
Dr. Squires. "We will con-
 stantly fight to keep the
industry independent and self-
sufficient."
The case originated at Jacksonville, Fla.  File # 40-8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT:</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE:</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacksonville, Fla.</td>
<td>May 20, 1931</td>
<td>May 20, 1931</td>
<td>Louis De Nette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

United States Attorney Hughes, Jacksonville, wrote the Attorney General May 18, 1931 enclosing instructions with regard to further procedure in captioned matter.

**DETAILS:** AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

With reference to the captioned case, in which subject Capone was found guilty of contempt at Chicago and sentenced to six months in jail, United States Attorney W. P. Hughes advised that on May 18, 1931 he addressed a letter to the Attorney General requesting instructions as to what, if any, further action should be taken in the Jacksonville district. He stated he will advise the Jacksonville Bureau office upon receipt of a reply.

**ENDING**

---

**NOTES:**

Do not write in these spaces.

Approved and forwarded by:

Louis De Nette

Special Agent in Charge

69-180-65

Bureau of Investigation

Recorded and Indexed:

MAY 22 1931

Department of Justice

MAY 25 1931

Routed to:

100
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Sullivan, of the Scripps Howard newspapers -
desired information as to the Bureau's activities relative to
Capone. Referred him to Mr. Dodge.

Very truly yours,

E. Nathan
June 16, 1951.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a clipping taken from the
Chicago Daily Tribune under date of June 15, 1951, relative
to Al Capone.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSwain
Special Agent in Charge


CHICAGO

YOUR THROE

YOU ARE ABOUT TO LOSE IT'S BAD REPUTATION

AND CHICAGO IS ABOUT TO LOSE ITS BAD REPUTATION

APRIL 1, 1929
CHICAGO DAILY RECORD
March 11, 1931

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 1609,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

Referring to fingerprint on Alphonse Capone,
received March 8, 1931, please be advised that an examination of the records of the National Division of Identification and Information fails to disclose any data concerning this individual in addition to that already supplied in Bureau letter dated March 29, copy attached for your information.

Your print mentioned above shows the following:

Subject as Alphonse Capone, Inquiry made by Bureau Office, Chicago, Ill., March 9, 1931.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
CAPONE KILLED
TWO YEARS AGO,
SAYS MAGAZINE

Gang Leader Willing to Let
Story Stand, But Terms It
Just Plain "Applesauce"

FRANK C. OTTMAN
CHICAGO, May 1 (UPI) - "I
ain't dead, but it's all right for
'em to think so if they want to," he
said "Scarface" Al Capone today.

ORIGINAL DEAD
But J. M. Lansinzer, publisher
of the Real Detective Magazine, in-
sisted:
"The original 'Scarface' Al
Capone is dead. It gives me
great pleasure to explode the
Ruse surrounding the bogus Ca-
pone."

Which indicates that there is a
certain difference of opinion re-
gardless of records. Any number
can play the role of Al Capone.

But public killer of Chicago's vice,
littering, and racketeering syndi-
cates, the scar-faced criminal who be-
came a multimillionaire through
his nefarious enterprises.

Evidence seems to have collected
from the underworld of late about
Capone's influence has become
his downfall. Over whether he is the supreme boss
of the underworld or whether he
takes his orders from a semi of
middlemen.

BROTHER IN SHOES

Mr. Lansinizer climaxizes the
rumor and a dead person identity
with an attack that Capone was
killed two years ago and that his
half-brother, Guglielmo Capone,
submitted to a plastic operation
to obtain a synthetic scar on his
left cheek and that the latter
now rules the criminal syndicates
under the Criminal method name
"Capone."

Mr. Lansinizer said his facts
were authenticated and docu-
mented and that he would prove
to an interested police depart-
ment soon that his story is cor-
rect.

The scarred Capone, or maybe
Mr. G. Capone, when reached
by the United Press said:
"No, I look like Capone."

"I'm a lot of applesauce."
FIVE WITNESSES LINK GANGSTER TO RICH PROFITS

Gaming House Clerk Testifies for U.S.

GAMBLER TALKS OF PROFITS

Ang through L. A. Powerway, a former employee of the underground gambling houses of Capone, which were

driven from one place to open in another, the prosecution showed profits to the house which Capone owned

of $304,284 in 1934, $317,090 in 1935, and

$310,011 during four months of 1936.

The books of the gambling house were

uncovered ad evidence.

The new, pic. Story of the case, with a little and a

long, sharp axe, surrounded by melodrama, was threshed slowly and methodically, apparently weighing each

word before shouting it.

Capone and the young minister

were face to face during a raid on

the place at 4118 West 114th street on

the afternoon of the third Saturday in May, 1936, the day of the Kentucky Derby.

The members of church

and property owners had

collected a posse of police and had

entered the place with the purpose of

wrecking it.

Place Response Same Day.

They did so partially, but it was

through another witness that it was

clearly for a few hours, as the

gamblers were doing business at the

same place late that afternoon. In the

meantime, several rooms had been

broken, including that of witnesses

who took the stand yesterday.

Capone's presence in the gambling

house and the conversation were

uncovered when Lieut. John F.

Marsha, in the capacity of police

officer.
U. S. Jury Hears
Of Capone's 'Take'
Told by Himself

Gang Chief Loses Fight
to Bar Admissions to
Tax Expert.

BARES FAILURE TO FILE

Alphonse Capone, on trial before Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson for evasion of the income tax, today received his first serious setback when the judge admitted in evidence the record of his early negotiations for a compromise with the treasury department.

In the statement which contains a statement of Capone compiled by Lawrence E. Mischke, income-tax expert, then representing the government, Capone outlines the founding of his association. Early in 1923, an organization to which he contributed his capital, and from which he derived an income of more than $5,000. In 1924, little more than $4,000, and in 1925 and 1926 not more than $3,000 a year.

Always in Debt Claim.

It represents that during this period Capone was a taxpayer, due more than $7,000 in debt to the three associates with whom he had organized the business.

In admitting that Capone never filed an income-tax return and in general conceives most of the prosecution based on the record, the government's position was outlined to the jury.

The defense attorneys in their closing argument sought to have the letter treated as privileged matter, which as a presentation of fact in one particular negotiation was not admissible as evidence in another case.

Judge Wilkerson, after stressing the point that the defendant herself or any one of the associates did not make the negotiations, stated that in the case of a minor official of the treasury department, the letter was based on the evidence of the government's documents were admissible. The jury was recalled.

Miss Helen Alexander, 1912 South 48th avenue, Capone's draft lawyer in the Financier's State Bank, was the next witness. She testified that Capone had a deposit box in the vault of the bank from April, 1924, to April, 1925. Under the contract through which this box was granted to Capone it could be opened only in the presence of Louis LeCane and Capone after both of them had signed the entrance slip. She said that she had seen the defendant many times during that year.

Identification Letter.

At this point Louis H. Wilson, internal revenue agent in charge of special fraud investigation in Chicago, was called to the stand. He identified the witness letter as one

(Continued on Third Page)
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1931.

Close of Negotiations

(Continued from First Page)

Mr. Capone told his attorney, C. W. Herron, that he had a statement by Mr. Capone for him about what he knew of the Capone investigation, but Mr. Capone refused to talk about his statement. Mr. Capone did not want to talk about his statement, and Mr. Capone said that he was not going to talk about his statement.

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Manager of Famous Miami Hotel Tells How He Signed for Al's Money

Telegram Orders for Thousands Sent Under 'Costa'

Parker Henderson, manager of the Hotel 'L' in Miami, was called to the stand in the afternoon session of the trial as a government witness against Al Capone. He was questioned by Dwight Darrow, unopposed district attorney. It was alleged Capone sent him an envelope containing orders to无线电 telegraph orders for thousands of dollars, specifying that they were to be wired to him at the 'L' Hotel.

One of the first questions asked by the government's attorney was if Henderson had ever received any orders from Al Capone. Henderson testified he had not.

When Darrow asked if Henderson had received any orders from Capone, Henderson replied, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." When asked if he had received any orders from Capone, Henderson again answered, "No, sir." 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ENDOR'
HAL RECALLS WARD SLAYING

Sentence Two Capone Aids
in Grant Park Shooting
Girl Identifies Capone and Money Order Receipts

Katherine Oakley, 13, pretty young girl, who was kidnapped in Oak Park, Mich., yesterday, has identified the murderer as Al Capone, the Chicago gangster, and offered to turn over to the authorities a money order for $5,000 which she was told to deliver to a man in a red car at Oak Park.

On January 14, 1929, Henderson said, Capone called him by name and suggested:

"There's some money down in the Western Union. Will you go down and get it for me? My name's not even on the money order." Henderson was an order for $5,000. From that on the money kept coming every three or four days, usually in amounts of $1,000, through the months of February, March, and April, totaling $4,000, $1,000, and $2,000 in each order thereafter until the end of April. During the later months of April, May, and June, Henderson and Oakley went to Chicago and the money was delivered to a man in a red car.

Henderson said he learned that the gangster's money was being used for the murder of Al Capone and that Oakley was told to turn it over to him. The girl also said that she was told to turn over her money to the gangster's wife. The amount was $5,000, which was delivered to Oakley in Oak Park.

Price of Alcohol Boosted for 'Big Fellow's' Defense

Two men were killed in a turnover in Oak Park, Mich., yesterday, and the lead of the Chicago police was turned over to Al Capone.

The Chicago police were stopped at the scene of the murder and an attempt was made to identify the gangsters. The amount was $5,000, which was turned over to Oakley in Oak Park.

A note was found in the car, which read: "The Chicago police are on the trail of Capone and will be arrested in a few days."

They were turned over to the authorities and a large reward was offered for information leading to the arrest of the gangsters.
State's Attorney's Office Opens 35

15 INSPECTORS QUESTIONED ON FAULTY WORK

Declare Concrete Inspection Service Is Undermanned; Contractors Held to Bond

"First steps to investigate charges that the city was contracted at
nearly $200,000 on a million dollar street lighting contract were taken
yesterday by the state's attorney's office. The charges were made
public last September 11 by the Citizens' Association, which
repeatedly indicated

The contract called for installing
4,500 light posts and was awarded
to the Elacril Coating Company
for $175,300. This was the
'low bid'—only one other bid had
not been submitted." This bid, the
association charged, was made
solely for appearance sake.

INSPECTORS SUMMONED.

In accordance with the Inquiry, Artist
and city's Attorney Horace A.
Dodds summoned fifteen city inspec-
tors. They were questioned as to why the city permitted
the type of installations revealed
by examination of hundreds of
posts selected at random. The ex-
amination revealed many of the
posts were smaller than the spec-
fications called for and that inju-
sive concrete was used. In some
cases the concrete was used—for
which the city was charged.

The testimony of the inspectors
revealed the "strange" situation of
there not being enough inspectors
on the job at one time and too
many at another. The shortage
lasted until the concrete was
placed. Mr. Dodge was informed.
When this part of the work was
completed and relatively impor-
tant work remained, inspectors
"backed" for the construction men
REFUSED MORE HELP.

Each of the witnesses related
that during the concrete work he
had to much to do that he could
not inspect anything carefully.

Reported that Francis O'Donnel
said that he heard two times,
but his request was refused.

Commissioner of Electricity
Rendi was informed that the doors of
the building were open and that
the electric company was using
"hot wire.

UNDAUNTED BY LAW

In line with his record,
the former state's attorney
has never been intimidated
by the strong arm method.

LYLE BOOM AS PROSECUT

AT 6:00 PM

Entry into State Pec Pro-
ceedings and Bond

By Order of Mayor

J. C. D. M.

Leading the line, Mayor

J. C. D. M., followed by

the city attorney

J. C. D. M., closed the

doors. The mayor

J. C. D. M., expressed the

sadness of the city's
situation and the need

J. C. D. M., for the city

J. C. D. M., to be strong

J. C. D. M., in the face of

the adversity.
A PETITION FOR an in-
junction to stop County
Assessor Joseph H. McDon-
ough from proceeding with the as-
essment of property in default of
a tax notice was filed in Circuit
Court yesterday in behalf of
property owners.

The petition alleges seven points of
illegality, among which are
charges that the properties were
assessed for sale on the day the
assessments were made; that there
was no authority for the reassessment;
that the board of assessors and
the assessors failed to make public
the assessment list, and that the
assessors were directed to
consider the assessment.

The value of the
property involved is $12,264.

CLUE SPEEDS;
MERLANE HUNT

Scooby the hunt for Frank Me-
Carron as the murderer of his wife
and the discovery last night that
Carron's greatest danger was the
woman he had killed and his own
body. There are police in the city
that he will have been in the same
room at the same time. Fingerprint
prints were taken from the woman
and the body. There are police who
belie that the fingerprints at the
scene of the crime will not match
those taken from Mulligan's body.

TOADSTOOLS
TAKE 3 LIVES;
18 POISONED

Ten Members of Two Fam-
ilies Ill Here: Fatalities in
Milwaukee and Toledo

Three死亡sheets have been
found in the concerts of the
first three deaths, and the bodies
are being autopsied. The bodies
are said to have been eaten by
the members of the families.

TWO DEAD IN TOLEDO

TOLEDO, Oct. 3—
A woman and a men who
were dead and severely affected are
in hospitals formerly occupied by
surviving the attack of the
mushrooms.

Mrs. Ohio Chandler, 27, of
Toledo, died Sunday, said a
physician. The death was
unexpected. The body was
sent to the coroner's office.

Mushrooms were found in
the possession of two women
who were found dead in their
houses. The bodies were
sent to the coroner's office.

COMPlicate TOLEDO

Mushrooming, an accident
which caused the death of the
man, was reported to the coroner.

Sergeant and Nine
Policemen Shifted

A PAPER FOR PEOPLE WHO THINK.

...
Rob Street in Flying Harness.

A new technique in smuggling was employed last night, according to the Associated Press.

They used a car as an intermediate stage in the operation. The money was placed in a small bag and left in the car, which was driven to the pick-up point. The bag was then picked up by the绶vengers, who had arranged to meet with them in the street. The money was then transferred to a second bag, which was placed in the car. The car was then driven to the drop-off point, where the money was delivered to the绶vengers. The car was then driven to another location, where it was left for the绶vengers to pick up.

Countess Refuses to See U.S. Agent

His mission a mystery—Henry Business, a federal officer, last night attempted to question Mrs. Lucia Bremner, a Soviet agent, at her home. When she refused to admit her, he attempted to enter the house. Mrs. Bremner said she was a Soviet agent and that her husband, who was a Soviet spy, was staying with her. The question of whether or not Mrs. Bremner is a Soviet agent is being investigated.
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Dear Sir:

Inspector H.H. Clegg has informed me that in one of his conferences with United States Attorney George E. Q. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois recently, the latter recited that he had interviewed certain persons in Florida regarding the case entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE, Contempt of Court, who were never contacted by Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation.

Please be advised that I have obtained through Special Assistant to the Attorney General William Froelich, a complete list of the witnesses who were subpoenaed in the above entitled case and checked same with the file in this office, with the result that all the witnesses who were subpoenaed had previously been interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation.

It appears however, that two witnesses, namely Charles Clarke, Special Agent, Bureau of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Florida, and Raymond Brown, attorney for the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Florida, appeared voluntarily and testified. The names of these two individuals do not appear in the Bureau file.

Mr. Froelich informs me that Mr. Brown testified that he had seen subject in Florida on one occasion, and that Charles Clarke likewise testified that he is acquainted with subject Capone, and saw him in Florida on one occasion. Mr. Froelich recites that the testimony of both of these individuals was immaterial and irrelevant.

I have been endeavoring to obtain a transcript of the testimony of these two witnesses, but due to the present trial of subject Capone, on a charge of failure to make proper income tax returns, Mr. Froelich has been unable to obtain the desired data.
Page 2.

I will continue my efforts to obtain a complete transcript of the testimony of the two witnesses mentioned above, and forward same to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge.

WAM: JMS
STERN HAND ON CAPONE

JUDGE REFUSES TO DELAY CASE OF GUARDIAN'S BODYGUARD

D'Andrea Faces the Firing of a Gun on Court in Serious Matter and Must Go to Trial.

COLD SPRING HARBOR, Oct. 12—Philip D'Andrea, the Capone bodyguard who carried a pistol into federal court in the income tax trial of Frank Capone, was told in no uncertain terms today that he was in serious difficulties. He was given until tomorrow to defend himself and meanwhile ordered held without bond.

"The federal court is not willing to exercise its power and send a gun on court," said a defendant, Judge John H. Walker, and D'Andrea was turned back.

RECEIVED IN COURT

D'Andrea first arrived for a few days a few days before the opening of the tax trial, not long before the court was in session and before the case had been heard.

The bodyguard's defense was postponed until tomorrow, that he was only present to defend himself. He claimed he was not present to have his own defense heard.

The bodyguard's defense was supposed to be that he was only present to defend his own defense. He claimed he was not present to have his own defense heard.

Albert Pink, defense attorney, suggested the matter be delayed until after the Capone trial had ended. He also said the case should be heard in state court, which he had in mind.

The judge refused the defense counsel's suggestion that several hearings be held in accordance with the possible threat of the D'Andrea arrest case.

Judge Walker overruled the attorney's suggestion and said, "The matter appears to be no dispute of the fact that the man sat on through the proceedings Saturday armed.

MOODY CAPONE IN COURT

Capone appeared after his bodyguard appeared on court, and sat at a table in the courtroom where his private affairs were discussed before the jury. Today there was no bodyguard present as the judge except a barkeep in his dress suit. In his absence were two women who made a bet on the government's testimony in the income tax trial. It was all over until Saturday, when he paid $500 for a suit and $273.50 for a shirt, and $45 for a watch,

"I have no idea of what the defendant attempted to show that Capone was considerable of a problem. When he denied a motor car he ordered one especially made up for his purposes and paid $1,000 for it. When he ran away from the car, he stepped in at a little Leopold domaine store, ordered a Steven Cameron ready at $18 to $25 each.

NEAREST THE FLANDERS HOME

Furniture purchased in 1928 for the 314, 340, and 370 W. 314th St., cost $7,289.50, and was purchased for Jean Reves, a stockbroker, married to Capone's wife. Gail. C. Homan, the salesman, who offered Capone a new 1928 model car in 1924, and the car $1,500 was traded in and $3,500 added for a new one turret.

Two employees in the store who sold the car to him told them to "get a new one after this one is traded in."

Capone did not attempt to sell the car to him, but rather to Capone who bought the car for himself.

"There was a distance with every car," said Pink. "It was a dark room, air with the other cars turned up to an inch in."

PHOTOS IN THIS ISSUE
Capone Defense May Be Concluded Today; Race Losses Related

Gangster’s Bookmakers Testify That Al Dropped $262,000 on Horses; Torrio Present

556 By Charles Pena

CHICAGO—Al Capone counted today on the weakness for gambling on horse races that cost him at least $250,000 in six years to save him from the penitentiary.

His defense was a paradox. His attorneys had called witnesses to describe the gang leader as a colossal dupe of race track bookmakers as his trial on charges of income tax evasion in U. S. District Court swept toward conclusion.

Case May End Tomorrow

There was prospect that the defense would rest its case before noon. With four hours allotted to each side for argument, the ease could reach the jury tomorrow.

Al Capone, owner of the gambling house "gold mine" in Cicero with a yearly net of $150,000 each, had been depicted in prosecution testimony.

Court Becomes Race Stand

Al Capone, racketeer, who was bail fellow to the bookmakers, who placed four or five bets a day on each day of the racing season, bet as much as $5,000 on a single horse to win, and almost always lost, was pictured yesterday by the defense.

Federal District Court room took on the color of a race stand and betting booth as a procession of bookmakers went in and from the witness stand. Their testimony was intended by the defense to show that while Capone was a plugging gambler and bit large sums, he lost consistently and had no wealth on which to pay income tax.

Good Credit Risk

None of the bookmakers could recall any of the "al-rens" on which Capone wagered from $100 to $5,000.

"On the note," all agreed Capone was a good credit risk.

"I knew he was fair and honest in all his business transactions," said Gutter. "If he won, I usually took the money to him at the Metropole Hotel."

Besides the bookmakers, Pete Benevich, manager of Cicero gambling houses, that the prosecution contended belonged to Capone, took the stand. He pictured Ralph (Botticelli) Capone, Al’s brother, as the overseer. The prosecution comparing his testimony with that he gave before the grand jury, attempted to impeach the witness.

Federal District Judge James H. Wilkerson reserved decision.

Whether Johnny Torrio, the man who brought Capone to Chicago in 1920 and started him on the road to gang dominance, would be placed on the stand by the defense could not be ascertained. Torrio sat with other prospective witnesses yesterday.

The Washington News

Oct. 15, 1931
KANSANS

CAPONE BAKES RACE LOSSES, THEN RESTS

Last Minute Moves to Strike Out Damaging Testimony End

By United Press.

FEDERAL BUILDING, CHICAGO, Oct. 16—Al Capone's attorney rested his income-tax fraud case at noon today, after portraying him as a race horse gambler who lost $20,000 or more in a year.

A last minute motion of the defense to strike from the record testimony regarding Capone's alleged gambling house revenues was overruled by Judge Wilkens.

Another motion to exclude the testimony of internal revenue bureau officials that Capone admitted he had filed no returns and paid no income tax also was overruled.

A third motion, also overruled, would have struck out testimony of Dr. Capone shouted, "that the person . . ."

CAPONE-SUBKEE LONE IN BOUGHT IN MICHIGAN

MARQUETTE, MICH., Oct. 16—More than a week ago, the body of Al Capone and Fred (Subke) Subke was found. The underworld's underworld was shocked. No one knows the circumstances of the death of Subke or Capone. The Coroner has not yet made a public statement.
Capone's Zero Hour

Jury Told They Have 'Privilege of Putting Stamps on Disappearance on the Capone Gang'

CHICAGO—The zero hour for Al Capone ticked nearer on the clock in Federal District court room today.

His attorneys wound up their defense yesterday and Assistant Procurator-General Trink Taub, who is leading the prosecution, started his final arguments today. A verdict of not guilty was delivered by the jury of 12 men.

The defense rested yesterday after the prosecution had concluded its case.

The trial began last month and has been a spectacle of violence and corruption, with charges of murder, racketeering, and income tax evasion.

Al Capone, Chicago gang lord, is accused of income tax evasion and has been in prison since 1931.

Judge William H. Moats presided over the trial, which has lasted for almost three months.

Capone Winks

Al Capone, Chicago gang lord, winked at the photographer who snapped his picture, shown above, which was taken after the defense had begun its efforts to clear the Capone of the income tax charges.

Capone himself appeared in court today, and he was charged with income tax evasion and racketeering.

D. C. Attorney Not Called

The case came to conclusion rapidly yesterday. Eight former bookkeepers and payroll clerks were called to the stand to testify.

Michael Aigner, the defense attorney, interrupted a complicated legal argument and announced that the defense had rested its case. Few in the court room were surprised, as the defense had spent most of their time on the presentation of the witnesses.

Capone's income tax evasion charge was dismissed, and the jury found him not guilty on all counts.

The trial was adjourned until next week, when the prosecution will present its case for Capone's retrial.
How Attorneys for
And Against Capone
Waged Court Battle

FOR and AGAINST

Albert Bank, associate counsel in Capone's defense, spoke 2 hours and 36 minutes by way of opening for Al. He was a man of perhaps 60 of florid countenance and booming voice. He is rather a big man, who wears a belt and a vest, and keeps his feet firmly planted.

First and foremost, Capone is a victim of a crime, a trial, to which the public man. This may be approved. He in this trial is a matter of importance, and this generation of men will be of the greatest signifi-
cance to generations to come. He has

The questions involved, gen-
eral of the jury, are, first, whether or not there is any ev-

dence proving, in fact, there is any evidence at all that Capone is in the diurnity of human existence.

The second question is the big question which you are interested in, and are interested in and other generations are in-

terested in, namely, if there be no evidence at all, can a jury be persuaded, or moved into returning a verdict of not so

good faith must be accompanied by intent to defraud.

It is referred to the evidence of fact that Capone was in full health for 21 months and a half after his conviction.

"I don't think if the man's name had been other than Alphonse Capone he would have got a day.

The trial was returned two months earlier than normal. He was released on March 17, 1928, two days after his tax verdict was returned.

The Fifth Amendment was not claimed by the evidence. Indeed, both the defense and

Evidence Attached

Glover rarely raised his voice. He attempted to forestall as he summ- ed the Government's case against Capone. He pointed out that the defendant knew he was under suspicion in 1930 when he gave Latislaw F. Mattlin, momentarily, that in- volving of witnesses by whom the Govern-

ment attempted to connect Capone with gambling profits.

"What are these men trying to do? Are they really trying to find this man guilty of tax evasion or are they trying to use this case as an instrument to put Al Capone away?" And what are you, the jury, going to do about it?

"You, the jury, are the only people that can resist oppression in times of public clamor. You cannot do it. The power has not been intruded to them.

"Don't let yourselves be drawn away from the truth by the claim that Al Capone is a bad man. He may be the worst man that ever lived, but there is no

vestigia of evidence that he willfully attempted to defraud the income tax department or charged the income tax as charged in the indictment. Capone may be all the newspapers charge him to be, but if he is, why have not these charges been pressed against him?

Betrayal Is Seen

Pink said that Mattlin's evidence of the tax evasion of the Washington expert was referred to the evidence of fact that Capone was in full health for 21 months and a half after his conviction. He was released on March 17, 1928, two days after his tax verdict was returned.

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"I don't think if the man's name had been other than Alphonse Capone he would have got a day.

The trial was returned two months earlier than normal. He was released on March 17, 1928, two days after his tax verdict was returned.
'PRISON? BAH! ME TO FLORIDA,' SCOFFS CAPONE

Convicted Gang Chief Orders Clothes for 'Nice Rest' as His Counsel Plans Appeal

BY FREDERICK C. OTHMAN

CHICAGO. Oct. 17 (U.P.)

Instead of preparing for prison tonight, (Al Capone) Capone packed up to go to Florida for a 'nice, long vacation.'

Although he was found guilty of enough income tax fraud charges to assure him a maximum imprisonment of 17 years and a top fine of $50,000, that apparently worried him not at all.

IN COURT TUESDAY

Capone will appear in court Tuesday when his attorneys will plead with Federal Judge William Moor, son for an arrested judgment. Whether the judge grants it, or whether Capone is sentenced immediately, he plans to leave next week-end for his estate on Palm Island, near Miami Beach.

Should he be sentenced, his lawyers merely will appeal that case and he automatically will be freed on the same $50,000 bond which has kept him out of prison these many months on a contempt charge.

It was learned meanwhile that while his case was being argued last week, while witnesses were testifying about his gambling operation, and his huge annual expenditures for jewels and luxuriously-embroidered suits, Capone even then was exhibiting his contempt for prison threats.

He called in a tailor to make two lightweight suits for use on Florida beaches. When the tailor appeared at Capone's residence in the notorious Lexington Hotel, Frankie booze, cohort of Capone, said:

"You don't need to be ordering fancy suits. You're going to prison, why don't you have a suit made with stripes on it?" Capone replied:

"The hell I am. I'm going to Florida for a nice, long rest and I need some new clothes before I go.'

RETURN ASSURED

"Escaface" will leave Chicago, the scene of his rise to illegal millions, via the beer, gambling and vice route, consequently, but eventually he will have to come back, and finally he must go to prison, prosecutors believe.

In addition to the income tax charges, which were settled in compromise fashion by a jury late last night, Capone faces 5,000 separate beer charges, preferred by Federal authorities.

WASHINGTON HEARD

10/19/31
MAIN EDITION

MASK OFF CAPONE

Former Cashier of Gambling House Links Gangster to Underworld Operations.

$150,000 'Take' in Year

Government Presents 'Key' Witness Who Helped Send Outfit to Prison.

CASE OF BODYGUARD WAITS 10-13-31

Testimony Tightens Government's Case Around Racketeer for Tax Evasion.

Bulletin

(The Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The government completed its testimony today to the income tax case against Alphonse Capone.

(The Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Oct. 13.—The profits of an alleged Capone-owned gambling house, a $150,000 'take' in 1927, were disclosed today as testimony in the income tax case against Alphonse Capone.

Fred Ramey, a prisoner at theegrator's home, and always went to the private store. The profits were turned over to Jack Guinn, whom Capone had described as his 'financial secretary.' Ramey is the witness who was seen on a trip to South America on 'Tide' under the Comstock. He was the principal witness in a similar trial which resulted in a 6-year sentence for Jack Guinn.

A Die Without Competition

The gambling house which Ramey knew was the same one which Ramey had earlier testified was used by Capone. The house, said Ramey, was the scene of a raid on the house and Capone 'sent them to the door and said, "I own the place."'

Although it moved frequently, the gambling house was an almost continuous operation in the house and under various names, such as the "RoofTop," the "Raid," the "Shop," and the "Racketeers.'

Ramey said it had no competition in the western suburb. The management was changed in 1927. Ramey said, "Ralph Capone, brother of the ex-mob gang leader, told the employees "Paul" Pocomerich had taken charge. Ramey testified that the ex-Roman soldier 'made off' with everybody's money and "hijacked" the business for himself."
Judge Merrill M. Oha's decision finding the Ukiah Grape Producers Company guilty of violating the prohibition laws "goes for the wine bricks, too," according to Thomas J. Layton, an assistant United States district attorney.

The "wine brick" product, which is offered as potential nucleus for wine with a "real kick" after certain processes have been carried on by the purchaser, is solicited by interests that have retained Mabel Walter Willebrandt, seemingly an assistant United States attorney general in charge of prohibition enforcement.

If Ukiah is guilty, then the wine bricks also are illegal and unconstitutional," Mr. Layton, who handled the government's case in the Ukiah prosecution, asserted.

WASHINGTON

GRANTS TO SAVE CAPONE

REPORTERS AND ORATORY MAKE UP DEFENSE ANSWER TO EVIDENCE.

Castro Paints Hoodlum as Citizen Persecuted for Public and Calls on Jury to Uphold "Constitution"

(By the Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—The government was charged by Al Capone's attorneys today with attempting to convict the gangster on charges of violating income tax laws "only to appease and respond to public clamor."

Albert Pink, pleading the gangster's case in final arguments before a federal jury, said the "big question" to be decided was whether the jury could be "persuaded and convinced" into returning a verdict of guilty, without sufficient evidence, but to satisfy the "supposed public excitement."

"It means "no apprehension,"

Pink said this question which he presents not only to this community and this generation, but to future generations as well," Pink said.

The jury had just listened to government prosecutors say "not even a child" would doubt that Capone had a huge income and that the evidence left no doubt that he had tried to conceal his income and evade taxes.

Pink told the twelve men, most of them farmers and elderly businessmen, that, he did not need to "waste much time on the evidence," which he said did not even rise to the "dignity of hearsay evidence of guilt."

He stressed the fact "the presumption of innocence is affirmative evidence in favor of the accused."

Capone was pictured by Pink as a citizen who made "numerous deductions" attempts in 1928 to pay "extraordinary" tax, but, such evidence, the attorney said, was "not even a shade of any."
CRIME
"Who Wouldn't Be Worried?"

Federal agents in Chicago's crowded Federal building were busy on Wednesday afternoon. Agents in the FBI, who had been investigating Capone's illegal activities for months, were searching for him as he prepared to leave for his trial on tax evasion charges.

Jack Guzik, a Capone lieutenant, had been arrested and charged with conspiracy to obstruct justice. The trial was scheduled to begin on October 18. Guzik was expected to plead guilty, according to sources close to the case.

The judge was busy with other cases in the courtroom, and there was no indication that Capone would appear.

The prosecution had been preparing for weeks, and the defense had been working overtime to try to establish a defense. The trial would be closely watched by the media and the public, as Capone's trial was expected to be one of the most high-profile cases in recent history.

TIME Magazine
10/19/31

Chester A. Arlen, Client Capone, Counsel Fink
Mr. Fink: "Oh, my conscience! Nailed to the cross!"

Willerson had the plans and was ready to act. He had been planning to organize a "Bottles" with Capone's help, and Capone had been with him during his talks with Willerson. Capone's efforts were for naught, as Willerson was not interested in the deal.

The defense had wanted to present evidence of Willerson's efforts to organize a "Bottles" operation with Capone, but the district attorney had refused to allow it.

The jury: one farmer, two retired mer-
chants of a country grocer, two painters, a real estate dealer, an insurance salesman, a clerk, a lubricating engineer, a bookbinder, a wood turner, out of a job. All were more than 45; all but one were rustic. Mr. Alcorn did not like the jury. Judge Willkerson stated: "Nothing is to be decided except who," this man evaded and attempted to defeat these taxes. He overruled most of Capone objections, quickly filled the box. Most of the jury immediately began to show signs of sleepiness. The grocer, A. E. Hauser of Prairie View, alone was all attention.

For the Prosecution, first star witness was Rev. Henry D. Hauser, Congregational minister of Berwyn, Chicgo suburb. He knew a good deal about the "gold-brightening pits of evil." He was a member of the Western Suburban Ministers' Association that took part in a raid on 19:56 on a Cicero gambling house. Telling about it, Minister Hauser's eyes blazed, his tight lips bit on his words: "I looked behind the partition and saw this man [Capone] taking money from the teller. He was carrying it in his pockets. Someone said, 'Who is this man?' and he said, 'Al Brown. Is that good enough for you?' Then Mr. Capone said, 'Why are you fellows always picking on me?' Reverend, he said, 'can't you and I get together?' I said, 'What do you mean?' He answered, 'If you'll let up on me here in Cicero I will withdraw from Buckeye.' Scarface Snooky answered, as though everybody must know he had never used a two-syllable word where a one-syllable word would do.

Chester Bratz, another raider, said Capone had broken into the house while it was being raided. "I asked him, 'What the hell do you think this is, a party?' and he said, 'I'm the owner of the place!' Immediately after that raid, I heard Bratz, noose was broken with a black jack.

The Government's ownership of gambling houses proved a case. He had spent the returns holding that these expenditures would prove the existence of a taxable income. While Snooky was a small-time operator into his right ear, letters were read from Lawrence P. Matthews, Washington income tax attorney retained by Capone in 1930, to show that Capone offered to compromise with the Government and pay a delinquent tax on $2,750,000 for the years 1926-27. Capone, the letters showed, not one-sixth of the income from his syndicate's operations. As the letters were read over the strenuous objections of Snooky's attorneys, who maintained a lawyer could not "contest" for his client. Attorney Fink beamed a sick "Oh, my conscience?" he sighed "They've got me riled to the core now."

Witnesses from Florida said Capone had spent $30,000 for his Palm Island home, $100,000 to improve it, another $5,000 in meat bills, $2,500 in hotel bills, a $5,000 telephone bill reported, distributed $50 tips and spent thousands of dollars on cakes and macaroni. Prime Miami witness was one J. F. Ryder, a garrulous taxi-

*TIME*

10/19/31
HEARING DELAYED

Motion Scheduled to Come Up Tomorrow Is Continued Until Friday.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO October 18—Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson today granted counsel for "Scarface" Al Capone a continuance until Friday on the hearing of their motion for an arrest of judgment in his recent conviction for income tax violations. It was to have been heard tomorrow.

The next move in Capone's fight to keep out of the penitentiary as an income tax violator is up to the same chief himself, and his attorneys have indicated it will be a motion for a new trial.

The maximum sentence for the specified paragraphs of the federal tax code runs to 17 years in prison and fines of $30,000. The public quantity of $30,000 was fixed in the federal and state court of the same name.

The new trial will be in the state circuit court of Cook County. Capone is charged with income tax evasion in three districts.

Judge Wilkerson has set a hearing for 10 a.m. tomorrow, and since the matter is a continuance, the case will be held over until Friday.

Continued from First Page.

Capone's Arrest of Judgment Motion to Come Up Friday

United States Attorney Jacob J. Grossman said he believed the verdict might be "incomprehensible." After Capone had been convicted of income tax violations last May, he was given a month to prepare his defense.

D. W. Willard, a Capone bodyguard, gave up the income tax case and the trial was continued until Friday, the state court's notice said.

The case involves the famous Chicago racketeer who was found guilty of three counts of income tax evasion.

Judge Wilkerson said he had decided to have the case come up for hearing on Friday, the state court's notice said.

Capone's bodyguard D. W. Willard was also called to the stand for questioning.

Capone was found guilty of three counts of income tax evasion.

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Capone's bodyguard D. W. Willard was also called to the stand for questioning.

Capone was found guilty of three counts of income tax evasion.
Capone has so often been an easy target that he may have been a little careless about getting into a new kind of a fight.

Capone’s Conviction.

Conviction in Chicago of Alphonse Capone of violation of the Federal income tax law may perhaps be viewed as a “triumph of justice,” in that it is a step toward the imprisonment of a man who has defied the law brazenly and brutally, and has lived by crime and grown rich by murderous bandity. But it is more the law’s glad reflection upon the State and the city in which he has practiced his criminal profession. It is a victory upon the law that apparently the only way in which this macabre, gang leader, assassin by proxy, racketeer and blackmailer can be reached for punishment is through the technicality of fitting the statute which requires a statement of income for purposes of taxation.

Capone’s guilt of the charge brought against him in this case was virtually conceded in his unsuccessful efforts to “adjust” his peace. The fact that he enjoyed an enormous revenue from his various criminal and criminal enterprises was patent, and there was no dispute as to his failure to make return to the Government. Yet even in this trial, which seemed to be merely a formality, effort was industriously made to deny that the revenue was “legitimate” on the ground that it was from gambling and furthermore that a great part of it was squandered in losing bets on the horses. Now Capone’s attorneys are making a motion to set aside the verdict on the ground of inconsistency—based upon the fact that he was acquitted of some of the charges but convicted of others of a similar nature—and when this motion is denied, as it presumably will be, this will bring an appeal and no endeavor to evade the case, leaving the hideous creature at liberty for an indefinite period, leaving and playing at the law in contemptuous defiance.

The theme is that Chicago has not caught this braggart in its own legal net and long since sent him to his deserved punishment. The theme is that the State of Illinois has not handled the case of a common felon. The theme is that the law has failed utterly to cope with the creature whose hideous income has stolen and robbed and mutilated others against his own best interest. No matter how satisfied, ever will be the eventual incarceration of Capone in a Federal prison for the failure to make an income tax return, as a technical means to the end of getting him in jail, there will remain the charge that the law has failed.
JUDGE DELAYS CAPONE'S TRIP TO MANSION HOME

Whizzo Delers Gang Chief's Next Appearance in Court; Bodyguard Returns to Jail

By FREDERICK C. O'EHERN

CHICAGO, Oct. 19 (UPI)—Federal Judge James H. Weckler today ruled that Alphonse Capone's film star bodyguard in the gangster's recent victorious in the murder series, has not requisitioned or equalized, and will not require any assistance from the Federal Government.

Judge Weckler made his decision after meeting with five other leading gangsters, who are not connected with Capone, and who have agreed to furnish assistance in the form of additional bodyguards for Capone.

Judge Weckler also ruled that the bodyguard, who has been assigned to Capone, will not require any further assistance from the Federal Government.

The bodyguard, under the direction of Alphonse Capone, has been assigned to furnish protection and assistance to the gangster in the fulfillment of his duties.

The bodyguard, under the direction of Alphonse Capone, has been assigned to furnish protection and assistance to the gangster in the fulfillment of his duties.
Another Shattered Idol

The recent "unveiling" of Al Capone in the Federal Court in Chicago must have been a shock to those who pictured "Public Enemy No. 1" as a bold, bad man, rough and tough to the core.

The city and State governments of Chicago and Illinois had never been able to penetrate the outer layer of the famous bootlegger, but the Federal Government authorities went right down to Capone's skin—and went to it—they found daily garments of pink silk.

Imagine the consternation and amazement of the wise lord's tough followers when the Federal authorities removed—figuratively, of course—Capone's 3150 suit, his expensively interwoven shirt unbuttoned to his belly button, his glistening silver belt, his 10-karat gold watch, and the gaudy array of jewels that ordinarily encumbered his person. For this had been his embattled struggle, for this had been his noblest gesture.

Another idol shattered and fell when those intimacies were revealed.

Washington Times
Oct 19, 1931
AGENT BRENNAN PROCEEDING SPRINGFIELD ILLINOIS TONIGHT
RESPONSE SUBPOENA STOP AS EVIDENCE CAPONE CASE CONCLUDED
BELIEVE FURTHER PRESENCE BRENNAN HERE UNNECESSARY STOP
UNLESS ADVISED CONTRARY WILL INSTRUCT BRENNAN PROCEED
ST LOUIS FROM SPRINGFIELD=
MCSWAIN.
Supplementing my communication of October 6, 1931, relative to two witnesses, namely Charles Clarke and Raymond Brown, who voluntarily appeared and testified in connection with the case entitled "Alphonse Capone, Contempt of Court," but who were never contacted by Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation, please be advised that a transcript of the record reveals the following data:

Charles W. Clarke testified that he is a Special Agent of the Intelligence Unit, U.S. Treasury Department, and that on February 27, 1929, he accompanied Deputy U.S. Marshal Cooper with the latter served upon subject Capone a Grand Jury subpoena, calling for Capone's appearance at Chicago, Illinois, on March 12, 1931.

Raymond F. Brown testified that he is a Special Attorney in the Bureau of Internal Revenue at Miami, Florida, and that on February 27, 1929, he saw subject Alphonse Capone at the Chauncey-Stevens prize fight at Miami Beach, Florida.

The above confirms the original statement of Special Assistant to the Attorney General William Preble, who stated as set forth in my letter of October 6, 1931, that the testimony of the above two witnesses was rather immaterial, and at best only cumulative.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge.
CB385 139 NL COLLECT
BO CHICAGO ILL 3
DIRECTOR
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DEPT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON D.C.

FEDERAL JUDGE WILKERSON HANDED ME FOR APPROPRIATE ATTENTION
TELEGRAM DATED DECEMBER SECOND CHICAGO ADDRESSED TO WILKERSON
READING QUOTE WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT AL CAPONE IS USING THE
COUNTY JAIL FOR HIS LIQUOR BUSINESS AND TRANSACTS FROM THERE
POSSIBLY AS MUCH IF NOT MORE THAN HE USED TO AT HIS OLD
HEADQUARTERS AT THE LEXINGTON HOTEL HIS VISITORS SEEM TO BE

Mr. Youngquist
1/7/31
B385/2 CHGO DIRECT BUR OF INVESTIGATION WASHN D.C.
COMING ALL DAY LONG AS WELL AS IN THE EVENING I AM EMPLOYED AT
THIS BRANCH OF SERVICE AND CANNOT UNDERSTAND WHY EVERY PRIVILEGE
IS EXTENDED TO HIM AND NONE TO THE OTHERS PLEASE INVESTIGATE UNQUOTE
SIGNED A STOP CAPONE NOT COMMITTED TO COOK COUNTY JAIL BUT
REMANDED BY JUDGE TO CUSTODY MARSHALL ACCORDINGLY JUDGE WILKINSON
QUESTIONS WHETHER CONTEMPT PRESENT IF ALLEGATIONS TRUE STOP WILKINSON
PRINCIPALLY DESIRES CONDITIONS REMEDIED IF ALLEGED LIBERTIES BEING
GRANTED STOP PLEASE INSTRUCT

MCNAMARA.
December 4, 1931.

RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Attorney General has received from the Bureau of Investigation a report of certain activities as the part of organized crime in New York, New York. It will be noted that this report is based on certain activities on the part of Counsel.

Your attention is invited to Judge Millman's memorandum of views reflecting the possibility that certain of the actions taken may not constitute contempt of court.

Will you please advise me promptly if you believe this Bureau should act in this matter and, if so, the extent of the action to be taken.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Acting 7/4/31.
CRIME

Capone & Caponies

Alphonse Capone cocked one blue-clad leg over another blue-clad leg in Chicago's Federal Court last week, and every news hawk in the courtroom gasped in amazement. Snorkey wore no garters.

As acutely sensitive to Snorkey Capone's sartorial condition as the newshawks were the jury that was trying him for attempted murder. The reporters had been treated to a description of the rich raiment in which Alphonse Capone clothed himself.

About the $135 suits he bought by the half-dozen, the $2750 shirts ordered by the dozen, the $30 hats & shoes, $150 overcoats the 30 diamond belt buckles for which he had paid $275 each.

The newshawks looked temporarily baffled, then went out and began writing stories about who would succeed Snorkey as gang chief. Consensus was that it would be cocky, slick-haired Hymie Levin, not his quieter lieutenant, Murray Humphries, Editor Jack Leach of The Daily Northwestern, student paper at Northwestern University, published an editorial entitled "Get This, Capone," warning Snorkey not to attend any more football games.

Next move for the prosecution was to call bald, be-speckled Fred Ries, who testified he handled the finances of four Cicero gambling houses "and belching pits of evil" to eloquent Michael Strauss of the New York Evening Post and hearing accounts of lavish personal expenditures in Florida. (Time, Oct. 19) the juror and the reporters had been treated to a detailed description of the rich raiment in which Gangster Capone clothed himself.

Eleven rustic jurors and one from the city had listened, gaping, to witnesses who told about the $135 suits he bought by the half-dozen, the $2750 shirts ordered by the dozen, the $30 hats & shoes, $150 overcoats the 30 diamond belt buckles for which he had paid $275 each.

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Eleven rustic jurors and one from the city had listened, gaping, to witnesses who told

*Among them: a man considered by the Chicago Science Monitor, which seldom prints crime news.

The Defense was not ready. Sadly, indignantly Lawyer Fink protested that it was unfair to give him no warning. Judge Wilkinson was unimpressed, said the defense would have to be ready by 10 a.m. next day.

By 10 a.m. Lawyers Abels & Fink had assembled eight bookmakers with shiny shoes. To them Snorkey was no smart gambler. One William Yario said Snorkey had lost some $50,000 in two years to him. Bookie Sam Getchon thought his profits were $25,000. Bookie George Lederman took another $25,000. Bookie Milton Held got $35,000. A sharp-eyed hunchback named Oscar Gutter swore he had won $50,000 from Capone; Harry Belford, better known as "Hickory Slim, the Dice Guy," $25,000. Other bookmakers got smaller amounts. Altogether Snorkey's fondness for playing the Caponies seemed to have cost him some $150,000. Snorkey smirked, did not seem ashamed. One Bud Centry breasted up on the stand, recalled that Privates Sharkey and Stribling and Mrs. Tex Rickard had been Capone's guests in Florida. said that at the end of the 1924 racing season he had won $150,000 from Snorkey. He could not remember any of the horses Snorkey had bet on.

The defense rested.

During much of one day's testimony Snorkey had his eyes on slim Beatrice Lillie, who sat with the reporters. He wanted to meet her, but his lawyers objected. Churruped Actress Lillie: "Well, I wasn't billed, but if pressed I'll sing a song for you."

*Not in five years has Prosecutor Johnson argued a case in court, except to come up.
CHICAGO, October 27—The Federal Government, which already has com-
pleted Alphonse Capone, the gang
leader, on two charges, had another
avenue of possible prosecution opened
in R today.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson
said whether the gangster knew his
bodyguard, Philip D'Andrea, carried a
board panel into the courtroom dur-
ing the Capone income tax trial, and
pointed out Capone could be cited for
contempt of court if he had such
knowledge.

The point was made as D'Andrea's
evidence obtained another continuance
on his contempt of court hearing.

D'Andrea is one of the defendants.

Judge Wilkerson made it plain that he
thought Capone's recollections with his
guerrilla friend should be investigated.

"If the defendant Capone needs
guards to accompany him to the court,
then he should do it in public of the
United States district court," said the
court. "We have evidence that the de-
defendant Capone's testimony of D'Andrea's
behavior.

Assistant United States District At-
torney Jacob J. Gorman said that in
his view the contempt of court
charge against D'Andrea should be
heard, for Capone for the latter's aca-

dociation.

D'Andrea's attorney, Joseph F. Reisch,
said D'Andrea accompanied the gang
leader "in the public manner, but in a
friendly manner.

He claimed he had been a bailiff in
a municipal court," Reisch said, "and
the defendant Capone had received
many threatening letters from cranks
and, therefore, asked D'Andrea to ac-
company him.

With Capone's possible culpability
still in the air, D'Andrea was taken
back to jail. Since he has been since
October 10, the date he was charged
for possessing a loaded pistol while
inside behind Capone in the income tax
trial, his case is to come up again next
Tuesday.

Capone has already been sentenced
to six months by Judge Wilkerson on
one count of evading tax. Charges for not
paying a grand jury summons. He
is expected to be arraigned tomorrow
on tax evasion for income tax, and
for not paying a grand jury summons.
As his case has been noted and
the trial adjourned on a change of

The Washington Star
10/22/31

of contempt to violate prohibition

law.

Authorization from Washington, D. C., expected today, alone was needed to
set the Government tax collectors busi-
ning Capone's properties.

Robert E. Neely, acting collector of
internal revenue, announced the gang
leader's property from which real estate
he may possess to his $125 shows.
may
be acted on after tax liens are obtained
for overdue income taxes.

A maximum sentence of 17 years' im-
prisonment and $30,000 in fines is pos-
able under tomorrow's court de-
cision. The tax liability charged in
the criminal action was only $213,000,
but the Government is expected to seek
collection of about $500,000.

The prosecutors have announced they
will begin a legal battle tomorrow to
have Capone sent immediately to Lan-
sele Penitentiary. His attorneys have
said they would appeal the con-
viction.

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said they would appeal the con-
viction.
AL CAPONE NOT TO SEE CELL FOR 2 YEARS

It Will Take That Long for Action on Appeal; Gangster to Be Sentenced Tomorrow

CHICAGO, Oct. 22 (U.P.)—Citizens of crime-ridden Chicago were speculating today on two questions:

How long a prison sentence will Federal Judge H. Wilkerson mete out to Al Capone in court tomorrow?

When will the super-gangster begin serving his sentence?

Judge Wilkerson can virtually settle America's "big shot" racketeer from the gangland picture by giving Capone the maximum penalty—15 years in prison and a fine of $50,000.

Guzik Gets 3 Years

The longest term ever given a gangster for income tax violations, however, was five years and a day—the sentence in the case of Jack Guzik, Capone's "financial secretary.

Legal obstacles may block immediate incarceration of Capone as the belief prevails that fully two years may elapse before the Government finally gets Capone behind prison walls. There is a good deal of speculation as to whether Capone will be at liberty during the world's fair in Chicago in 1933. The consensus is that he will and that he will be doing business at the same old stand.

Await Action On Appeal

The belief that it will take two years to imprison Capone is predicated on the small pace progress of the appeals in the cases of Guzik and Ralph Capone. In April, 1930, Ralph Capone, Al Capone's brother, was convicted by a jury in Judge Wilkerson's court of tax evasion and sentenced to imprisonment for three years. Guzik was convicted of a similar offense in May, 1930, and given a five-year sentence.

Both Guzik and Ralph Capone appealed to the appellate court, and final rulings in their cases are not expected until next spring.

NOT REPRINTED

09-160

Washington
O.C.

Daily Times
10/22/31
CAPONE WINS AND LOSES, BUT STAYS IN JAIL

Trip to Leavenworth Delayed; Bail Denied, and Al Lingers Behind County Prison Bars

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN
CHICAGO, Oct. 27 (U.P.)—Alphonse Capone settled down for an indefinite stay in Cook county's nonexistent comfortable jail tonight.

The Circuit Court of Appeals ruled his Florida vacation plans by denying him freedom on bond. While he awaits his appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, theapper may take two years. If it does, the "Rat-tar" may stay in jail all that time and still have 11 years more of imprisonment.

When Judge Samuel Ashburner, Will M. Davis and Favor A. Evans announced their decision, defense attorneys Michael Ahern exclaimed:

"Capone might as well be in Leavenworth as in the county jail!"

Ahern indicated he would appeal immediately to the Supreme Court for freedom of his client. At the $15,000 fine, which the Circuit Court ruled must stand, Ahern said he "guessed" Capone would have to pay.

CHASTENED CAPONE

The swaggering Capone, who entered at courts for the decade he ruled Chicago's underworld with machine gun and bomb, meanwhile was a chastened gangster. He mused:

"I'm glad to stay here."

He had dreaded his prospective trip, in leg irons to the Kansas prison; had dreaded even more his prospect of doing hard physical labor when he got there.

In the celebrated "crack-proof" jail from which more than one prisoner has escaped despite all its ultra-modern gadgets, Capone's life won't at all be quite so difficult.

He may wear new clothes he takes even to the nut underwrite which furnished so prominently in his trial before Federal Judge Wilkinson. And he may have all his food especially prepared and brought to him. For that Capone is thankful; he fears that his enemies otherwise might attempt to poison him.

LEMON AMENDMENTS

Otherwise, his lot is the same as that of the lowest common denominator in the jail. His cell is furnished with one hard bench and cold running water. For amusement, there is the "Rat-tar" radio system which blares jazz from a loud speaker at the end of a concrete corridor.

In the next cell from Capone is his bespectacled bodyguard, Phil D'Andrea, who made the mistake of carrying a pistol into Judge Wilkinson's court on Oct. 10.

Washington Herald
10/28/31

69-180
PELA DUE TODAY

Court of Appeals May Order Him Sent to Prison or Held in Jail.

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 27—Al Capone has settled down for what may be a long stay in the county jail, and apparently much more content to remain there than to leave for a Federal penitentiary.

A ruling on the gang chief's request to be free on bond while his income tax conviction is appealed is to be made at 3 p.m. today from the Circuit Court of Appeals. The court may either order him held, sent to Leavenworth or held in his present quarters.

United States marshals were ready to have Capone taken tonight to Leavenworth, but they have been held in abeyance until the appeals court action.

Defence attorneys argued before the appeals body that the imprisonment of the gang chief was unwise and unwise.* On that ground, they have filed a notice of appeal to the higher court.

[Address page]

Phil B. Stone, brother of Prince R. Stone, Capone's best man, charged in the tax evasion case, was not convicted and was released.

The court, however, did not handle the gang chief's request for bond. The case is one of the many before the appeals court at this session.

[Address page]

Washington D.C. Star, Oct. 27, 1931

SOMPA CAPONE REVIEW

Government Brief Filed Against Plea for Release

By the Associated Press

TOPHILL, Oct. 27—The Government has filed its brief in the case of the Allen v. United States, which is now before the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago. The Government brief is a strong one, and is expected to be heard by the court on Monday, according to United States Attorney General Durbin, who is in charge of the case.

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Conviction of Alphonse Capone by the Federal Court is found to offer some cause for public congratulation, but it is feared that the case is still far from its final stages; hence it is a matter of little surprise that local authorities have failed to press more serious charges than the felonious actions of which they are felt to be the present case. The court has sentenced Capone to 10 years in prison for conspiracy to defraud, which is considered a lesser crime.

Referring to the murder of a rival gangster by Capone, the Chicago Daily News declares: "Even in this indirect manner, the authorities have accomplished much," reports the United Press. "The murder of a man of the Chicago gang is not a trivial matter; it is a serious crime, and the authorities have done well in bringing the perpetrators to justice."

The Alcoholic News adds: "The conviction of Capone is a good example of the effectiveness of the law in dealing with organized crime. The authorities have been able to bring to justice even the most powerful gangsters, and this is a matter of great satisfaction to the public."
Capone Stunned by Sentence

CHICAGO GANG LEADER SHOWN LEAVING CO. CT.

Alphonse Capone, Chicago gangster, as he appeared in an apparently stunned and dazed condition on leaving court room of Federal J. James J. Weldon, who sentenced him to 11 years in Leavenworth Prison for Income Tax violation. Capone was also fined $25,000 and ordered to pay the costs of his prosecution, estimated at about $10,000. The book gangster was escorted by United States marshals from the Federal court room to the Cook County Jail, Chicago, where he will be held prior to departure for prison.

WASH. D.C. Dec. 10, 1931
CAPONE DEPARTURE TO PRISON DELAYED

U.S. Court of Appeals to Give Bond Plea Ruling Tomorrow.

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, October 26—Alphonse Capone's departure for prison was deferred another day by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals today.

Three appellate judges, sitting en banc, heard the convicted gang lord's attorneys move for a supersedeas bond to allow him liberty while his income tax case was reviewed. The court three-judge "Reverence Air" held another session in the county jail and promised a ruling at 2 p.m. Tuesday.

Capone settled down comfortably in the county jail apparently not badly dispirited by the way the matter stands. He has heard no word of a pending bond.

Circuit is equally upset.

Judge James H. Wilkerson, who gave Capone Saturday the most severe sentence ever given for an income tax conviction indicated a wish that he leave immediately for Leavenworth. Government attorneys said that the appellee's appeal might upset the lower court in such matters.

The attorney had prepared the requests as a test of whether or not a judge in Congress accepted it in bond. If not, the appeal would remain in the county jail. While the case is reported, in other words, were granted he could return to his former position and view court proceedings while the litigation continues.

D'Andrea Note Taken.

A penciled memorandum concerning a Chicago policeman's transfer, found in the pocket of Philip D'Andrea, broker and cellmate of Capone, was handed to the Government today by Warden David Sweeney of the Cook County Jail.

The note, which Warden Sweeney said was taken from D'Andrea before he had a chance to discard it, says the name of a policeman and then reads: "Nineteenth district to Driving Eneury or first, second or third district."

D'Andrea was arrested October 16 for carrying a loaded pistol with him while attending the income tax trial of his chief Capone. He has been in the Cook County Jail ever since.

Another Capone himself went to jail under sentence of 11 years for evading income taxes, and the two have been called.

A supposed "lead" through which police information reached the hands of the Capone gang was suggested because of several other incidents, including the finding in a Capone house without warrant of a police list of "possible targets" for whom warrants were to be sworn. The list apparently used by the gangsters was later found in police files.

Washington D.C.

Oct. 19, 1931

69-180
Indicted Bishop

"Is that authentic? Oh, isn't it just grand! Mr. Tinkham will be so pleased!" The female secretary of black-bearded Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts foresees political enmity of Bishop James Cannon Jr. of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, almost jumped for joy. For Bishop Cannon had just been indicted, with Miss Addie L. Burroughs, bespectacled treasurer of the Virginia Anti-Smith Committee in 1930, both charged with violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. It was the same charge that Representative Tinkham had made last year, but Bishop Cannon had given the Warway Lobby Investigating Committee and walked out.

(TIME, June 16, 1930). Miss Burroughs had obstinately refused to testify before the Nye Senate Campaign Funds Committee which then threatened to cite her for contempt. Last week's charges, the ten counts of which could provide an aggregate of ten years in jail and $10,000 in fines, were made by the District of Columbia Grand Jury, which under District Attorney Leo Rover took over the evidence collected by the Nye Committee.

Counts. The allegations in the indictment are based upon the receipt by Bishop Cannon, for his campaign in Virginia against Alfred Emanuel Smith, of $65,000 from Edwina Cornell Jameson, Manhattan insurance man (TIME, May 7, et al). Federal statute requires that inter-State political contributions be filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Bishop Cannon revealed disposal of all $17,000 of Mr. Jameson's money. The remainder, he has insisted, is his own business.

Four counts in the indictment charge Miss Burroughs with willful failure to report the full amount, and Bishop Cannon with "aiding and abetting" her, which if proved makes him equally guilty. Four counts charge mere technical, unwitting violations, implicating the Bishop in the same manner. The remaining two counts charge conspiracy "with divers other persons" to commit the (willful) felony and the (unwitting) misdemeanor.

Persecution. Bishop Cannon was in Atlanta at a church conference (see p. 221 when he heard of the indictment. No one was surprised to hear him say: "This is merely a plot to discredit me, a persecution by a Roman Catholic district attorney acting under orders of his priest. (The case had been turned over by Catholic District Attorney Rover to Protestant Assistant District Attorney John J. Wilson, who presented the evidence to the Grand Jury last month.) With bond set at $10,000 and the trial slated for some time before Jan. 1, Bishop Cannon said he did not fear. He has previously defended his action on the ground that the Corrupt Practices Act deals only with Federal officers. Presidential electors, for whom the money was spent, are State officers, says he. It was indicated that his lawyer, Robert H. McNeill, might file a demurrer to the indictment upon this ground.
Argument. Assistant U. S. Attorney Jacob I. Grossman estimated the Capone income at $150,000 in 1924; $250,000 in 1925; $450,000 in 1926; $550,000 in 1927; $450,000 in 1928; $400,000 in 1929 and total $1,829,000. Declared he: "When [the defense] put those gamblers on as witnesses they admitted that we had proved our case. Why prove deductions if we have not proved income?"

Mr. Fink, still feeling hurt, thought the language of the indictment was "vague, indefinite, uncertain," felt that a [defense] had been done to Snorkey in charging him with "attempting" to evade tax payments. Snorkey, he said, had only "omitted" to do his duty. In Washington, Treasury officials punched a hole in Snorkey's only defense by pointing out that race track losses could not be deducted from his income. If he lost consistently, they explained, the money he lost must have come from other sources than the track, and therefore he must pay income on it. Lawyer Ahern deplored the great public clamor against Snorkey, called him a mythical Robin Hood.

Prosecutor Johnson indignantly insisted the Government was presenting the case with "high purpose."

Charge. Judge Willkerson hitched his chair toward the jury box, leveled his bushy brows at the jurymen, to deliver his charge. Excerpt: "Mere failure to file an income tax does not constitute an attempt to evade or defeat the tax... To convict you must find beyond reasonable doubt that there was intent to defraud and also some act done in furtherance of that intent."

Snorkey looked blissfully content as the jury filed out. In a bright green suit ($125) and green-smeared tie he stood in the corridor and smiled. Also pleased with Judge Willkerson's dispassionate charge were Counsel Ahern & Fink. A moment later Snorkey disappeared. It was 2:40 p.m.

Verdict. At 10:30 p.m., the jury was ready, but Snorkey was nowhere to be seen. Lawyer Ahern rushed to a telephone. Fifteen minutes later in popped Snorkey, panting, sweating. He tossed a green coat & hat on the counsel table, stopped his fat head with a green handkerchief. In came the jury.

"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty on counts 1, 5, 9, 13 & 18 in the second indictment, and not guilty on counts 7, 8, 10, 14, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21 & 22."


Soon the meaning of the verdict became apparent. The jury had decided Snorkey (formiously "attempted to evade & defeat") the income tax in 1925, 1926, 1927, but in 1924 & 1928 he only "failed" to pay up. The jury apparently thought he had tried his best in 1929.

The prosecution huddled and counted up. For each of the two years Capone had merely neglected to pay his tax, he might be sentenced to 1 year in the penitentiary; for each of the other three years he could be given a five-year sentence; on every count he could be fined $10,000; total 17 years, $190,000. Inconsistent or not, the Government was satisfied with the verdict moved to attach his worldly possessions in lieu of the $125,000 he owed.

Snorkey did not think Judge Willkerson would give him the maximum penalty. He pranced in all directions around the courtroom, then got to his feet, hurried to an elevator, descended to the street, jumped into a waiting automobile and disappeared into the sprawling city whose thousands of illicit night haunts were his Empire.
To: Director.
   Ass't. Director Nathan.
   Miss Candy.
   Miss O'Brien.
   Chief, Div. 2.
   Chief, Div. 3.
   Chief, Div. 4.
   Chief, Div. 5.
   Chief, Div. 6.
   Chief, Div. 7.
   Chief, Div. 8.
   Chief, Div. 9.
   Chief, Div. 10.
   Supervisor, Steno. Pool.
   Inspector
   Miss Sheaffer.
Bureau of Investigation

From: Division Six.

To: Director.
Mr. Nathan.
Mr. Tolson.
Miss Gandy.
Mr. Egan.
Chief, Div. 2.
Chief, Div. 3.
Chief, Div. 4.
Chief, Div. 5.
Chief, Div. 6.
Chief, Div. 7.
Chief, Div. 8.
Chief, Div. 9.
Chief, Div. 10.
Mr.

I had this copy prepared believing Director might wish to have it.

Reg
CAPONE'S BROTHER MUST SERVE TERM


By the Associated Press.

Ralph Capone, brother of Al Capone, today was refused a review by the Supreme Court of his conviction of having made false statements in an attempt to compromise his income taxes.

The action ends the gangster's hope of a legal escape from his three-year sentence and a fine of $10,000.

Other gangsters have been watching the case.

Two Plead Guilty.

Terry Drizan and Frankie Latt, former Chicago beer bosses, have pleaded guilty to income tax violations with the understanding that they might change their plea if Ralph Capone won a review.

Obscured somewhat by the notoriety of his brother, Al, Ralph Capone nevertheless found underworld operations very profitable. At his trial, the Government introduced evidence to prove that in a period of five years preceding April 1928, he earned more than $1,000,000.

He failed to file a return or pay any tax during 1927, 1928 and 1929.

After the Government began investigating Capone admitted to the Internal Revenue agent at Chicago that he owed the Government $18,000.

Offered $1,000 Compromise.

Assuring that he received an income of approximately $20,000 yearly from gambling, he offered to compromise by paying $1,000.

He claimed he had lost so much money on his raw horses and in defending himself and his associates from criminal prosecutions that he was broke.

The Government made that admission the basis of prosecution against him. They said he had an extensive income from his other sources.

After his conviction, Ralph Capone took his appeal to the Seventh Circuit Court where he lost.
KANSAS CITY STAR 10-29-31

A CLEVER D R C E n r y

In his series on the Capone case, Judge James M. Wilkinson of the federal court in Chicago has displayed a type of courage and a sense of strict justice that are heartening to the great body of American people who stand for the maintenance and supremacy of law. In the very case, when the gangster appeared before him on a plea of guilty, there was evidence of a firmness and determination on the part of Judge Wilkinson that was most disconcerting to the man who had been hanced in his defense of constituted authority. Capone was warned then that there could be no bargaining with the court, a point that the gangster was to grasp fully in later days.

Judge Wilkinson's denunciation of the whole band of lawless followers that Capone had gathered about him comes as another indication of the alarm quality of this defender of law and justice. The jail sentence given the gangster's bodyguard who had appeared armed in court, together with the outright declaration that there had been "a shocking array of perjury" by Capone witnesses at the trial, is still further evidence of a rigid adherence to the demands of order and of a fixed purpose to deal out punishment where it is due. Gangsters in Chicago and elsewhere will may take heed to such procedure in a court of law. Justice is having its turn. The example of Judge Wilkinson ought to mark the opening of a new era in enforced respect for authority in this country.

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KANSAS CITY STAR 10-29-31

CATFISH GANG HIDES OUT

AT LEXINGTON HOTEL
FIND HEADQUARTERS EMPTY;

Search in Hangout of Rebel Chief
Prevent Precautions He Took
Against Being Poisoned.

(by the Associated Press)

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The Lexington hotel, "outlaw camp" of Alphonse Capone and his gang lieutenants, was raided by detective squads today and found deserted except for servants.

The raid was described by the Chief of Detectives, William Schenck, as part of his campaign to harass gangsters at every turn and arrest them on sight.

Detectives discovered Capone's often expressed fear of being poisoned extended even to his own hangout. On the fourth floor of the hotel, which apparently had been reserved entirely for Capone and his "boys," officers found a completely equipped kitchen with a chief, a second chief and a waiter who served only the gangster and members of his party. These three servants were the only ones found in the spacious quarters.

The hotel was described yesterday by Federal Judge James H. Wilkinson as an "outlaw camp" where the Capone gang "exercised a menace interest over those with whom it came in contact."

As his headquarters was raided and his gang apparently scattered, Capone took the aspect of a "mockingbird" at the Cook County jail. He is there pending an appeal on the conviction which brought him an 11-year sentence as an income tax dodger.
**A NEW TONE TO CHICAGO**

**KANSAS CITY JOURNAL-POST, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1931**

**CAPONE'S CONVICTED PUTS SPIRIT IN FIGHT ON CRIME.**

The Chicago Daily News, an Associated Press news service, reports that Al Capone, the gangster who once controlled Chicago's criminal underworld, has been convicted of income tax evasion.

**THE CASE.**

Al Capone, through his attorneys, has asked for a new trial or a reduction of his sentence by the United States circuit court pending his appeal to the United States supreme court. His attorneys plan to carry on with his defense, and the case will be heard by the court of appeals in Washington, D.C.

**THE VERDICT.**

The jury found Capone guilty of income tax evasion and convicted him of the crime. The jury's verdict was returned on October 27th, and Capone was sentenced to a term of six months in prison and fined $50,000.

**THE DEFENSE.**

Capone's attorneys plan to appeal the case to the United States supreme court, and they will continue to fight for his release. The defense team, led by Mr. Edward J. Cahn, has been working on Capone's behalf since the trial began.

**THE CONVICTION.**

Capone's conviction has been hailed as a victory for law and order, and it has been hailed as a victory for the people of Chicago. The conviction has been seen as a sign that the city is finally taking a stand against crime.

**THE REACTION.**

The reaction to Capone's conviction has been mixed. Some have hailed it as a victory for justice, while others have criticized the government for using the case as a means to suppress political opponents.

**THE OUTLOOK.**

The future of Capone and his criminal empire is uncertain. Some believe that the government will be able to successfully dismantle the organization, while others believe that it will simply shift its focus to other targets.

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**FREE IN JAIL CELL**

Capone Gets Special Food and Has Visitors.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 — (UP) — Al Capone, the notorious gangster, is said to be receiving special treatment in jail. Capone's lawyer, Edward J. Cahn, has filed a motion for a new trial on the grounds that the government did not properly investigate the case.

Capone is said to be living in a comfortable cell, with a television, a radio, and a library available to him. He is also said to be receiving special food and having visitors regularly.

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**FEAR HOLDS GANG RIVALS.**

Police Find No Pretenders to Leadership of Capone.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 — (AP) — The Chicago police have been searching for a new leader for the Chicago gang. They have been searching for a man who can take Capone's place.

Capone, the most feared gangster in the city, has been in jail since his conviction for income tax evasion. The police are now looking for a new leader to take over the gang.

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**THE CHICAGO HUMOR.**

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**THE CHICAGO HUMOR.**

The Chicago Daily News, an Associated Press news service, reports that Al Capone, the gangster who once controlled Chicago's criminal underworld, has been convicted of income tax evasion.

The newspaper reports that Capone, through his attorneys, has asked for a new trial or a reduction of his sentence by the United States circuit court pending his appeal to the United States supreme court. His attorneys plan to carry on with his defense, and the case will be heard by the court of appeals in Washington, D.C.

The jury found Capone guilty of income tax evasion and convicted him of the crime. The jury's verdict was returned on October 27th, and Capone was sentenced to a term of six months in prison and fined $50,000.

The newspaper reports that the police are now looking for a new leader to take over the gang.

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**THE OUTLOOK.**

The newspaper reports that Capone is said to be receiving special treatment in jail. Capone's lawyer, Edward J. Cahn, has filed a motion for a new trial on the grounds that the government did not properly investigate the case.

Capone is said to be living in a comfortable cell, with a television, a radio, and a library available to him. He is also said to be receiving special food and having visitors regularly.

The newspaper reports that the police are now looking for a new leader to take over the gang.
CAPONE 'FORT' RAIDED; YIELDS TRIO OF CHEFS

Hoodlums Gone, But Police Learn Gang Chief Had Five Radios and Period Furniture

CHICAGO, Oct. 29. (U.P.) While Alphonse (Scarface Al) Capone frettet in the city jail today, detectives raided his headquarters at the Lexington Hotel, known as "The Fort." No hoodlums were present, no shotguns and no bombs announced the officers, but they did discover just how luxuriously a gangster chief lives his life.

RENTED ENTIRE FLOOR
Capone, they learned, rented the entire fourth floor of the South Michigan Boulevard bostet and a large part of the third. He had a private kitchen which sparked with stainless steel, a living room cluttered with period furniture, the radio set a bedroom, said the said police, was the biggest and softest bed that side of Utopia.

In Capone's super-kitchen the officers obtained their only reports. Head Chef Jimmy Arcadi, self-admitted expert in preparing spaghetti; Second Chef Joe Ab- ruzzo, whose specialty was spaghetti, and Joe Jones, colored bus boy, whose duty it was to serve the "Scarface."

SAW CAPONE OFTEN
Arcadi, Abruzzo, and Jones in- cluded they didn't know for whom they worked, although they admitted seeing Capone frequently. Chief of Detectives William (Ghost) Shomaker said the Lexington raid was his first in a renewed attempt to "put all the gangsters in with Capone, where they belong."

Meanwhile Capone lounged as best he could on a hard-wood bench in his cell, awaiting final disposition of his 11-year prison sentence for income tax fraud. He played solitaire, read a detective story, and turned down Warden David Monte- ney's offer of "congenial work pushing a mop."
"WHAT I can't figure out with a guy like you," I said to him, "is you are in a big business. The biggest business men cheat a little, but they rarely give the Government a chance to catch them cheating with their income returns. You should have used your nut and paid it..." "Who?" he snapped. "I have no business!" "Then," I countered, "how are you going to explain this—and your wealth?" "Presents," he said. "My friends and cousins gave me it all..." I realized then that Capone wasn't so shrewd, and the beer in me gave me the courage to tell him... A newspaper was brought in... "Hah!" I hah'd. "This is good. Look! It says people in New York saw you today on a train. And here's a report that you just passed through Albany!... It was amusing to read those statements sitting with him in Miami Beach... Then he tossed the paper on the couch... The paper's front page carried another tale about him being wanted in Chicago for the Colorado murder... "That's another thing about you I can't figure," I said. "You're nuts over that boy of yours. Still you leave newspapers around the house like that where he can see such stories about you. That's not nice"... "Don't mean a thing," Capone replied indifferently. "He knows that anything they put in the papers about me is lie..." God bless Mr. Volstead—if it weren't for him there'd be no marvelous Capone beer... I think I know the recipe... It must be flavored with lightning!"
SOMETHING told me at the time I wouldn't see Capone for a long spell...I mean the last time I met him in his Florida mansion...he seemed pretty clueless after he got that call from Chicago—and they told him that all those politicians, aspirants for the heights, were reopening the Colombo thing again...he never dreamed that they would finally trap him via the income tax gag...the size of Alphonse was what impressed me more than anything about him. A mutual friend asked if I would like to meet Capone, and I said I would. Murph have made a lot of coin that all those politicians that asked for an article on that visit told "The Capones at Home"...but I told Capone that Murph had made a lot of coin and that he didn't...he said he didn't care whether I did or not—that he was sick and couldn't make a decision about a woman...I wonder if it is true what I heard about him...That before retiring each night he cried like a baby.

I had always pictured him as a small and fat person...He's over six feet...When I was entering his place, he saw me coming up the three steps leading to the patio. He was wearing a cardigan and a ring around his middle. Their backs were to the door—Capone faced all...Oh, come on...he calls, as he sees me, and in the corner he must have led to the other room because he didn't care...he was smoking..."No, this all right, I'm coming..." I sat down on a kitchen table, and opened one of the books...I was again caught up in the largest automatic I ever saw...it was written in one of the rooms, where they have a pool, and didn't want me to be disturbed...He opened the book with one of his immense pages and read it on the other side of the table...I didn't understand...I listened to something in 'here are plenty of things to do...anyone can do one thing'..."I have no time..." he said as he handed me a glass of grand. 

He wasn't sick at all when all the while he thought he'd die from pneumonia..."Once," he was saying, "I was so sick I fell down a whole flight of stairs..." The doctor's fee, he thought, was a stiff one and he told him only half..."So he told the Government," said Capone, "that I was never sick..." he said suddenly... "I found a way, with a little smile, added: "That's the funniest thing. Anybody I have seen and dined in my own house has crossed me...I handed me the third beer...over the table.

The call from Chicago came...Before it arrived Capone was in a gay mood...He likes to talk...it seems...and he was defending his reputation against a first impression...After the phone call he came back into the room and seemed to have more belongings. He asked: "What good?..." "Aw," he said, "that big bunch in Chicago is trying to pin the Colombo murder on me...This was a year ago...All of us had a hearing! The hell with them!...He told me about the time they mailed him to Phipps where he died..." I was buying tickets back to Chicago," Capone said, and I told the ticket guy in the case at the station to keep the change. It was a $30 bill. So that's what I got for being helpful...He must have remembered me. So he shook the police officer's hand...he said, kept my fifty dollars..."And the detectives, in order to get me out of the police station, to a more polite and pleasant room, when they came to get 'me...They had come to him time between trials..."What crazy cops we were." Capone sighed. "They might have started a panic in that lobby with all those people. That's no time of place to get excited...and just a lot of people could get hurt..."

I was looking at him through one eye—his beer was too sour..."Yeah," I said, "that's pretty dangerous with all those people around..." One of the cops said, "Dinner..." Capone explained to me that it was a good thing he didn't remove the gun himself. For that I had to go..."They have given me..." he said, examining his weapon..."The police took him before a magistrate there..."Oh, boy," said Capone, "you should have heard the call-down then...he was in the liquor store..." I was a bum, a rat, a thief, and that the time I thought he was putting on a show for the benefit of the people...I went to the court..." I told him he was sorry that he couldn't put me in the electric chair right then, himself..." Finally I promised a lawyer and figured the bad would be made...But the judge who once was my pal, was trying to smooth the situation when he explained that me a piece of his mind...So when he said $25,000 bail and I started to put it off my mind, he charged me with the bad would be made...In the time I spent in that cell it cost me $110,000...All over the $50 top!"

The Washington Herald 10/29/31

Portrait of a Man Talking to Capone on Broadway

Wishell on Broadway

69-180 Page 1
1 YEARS IN PRISON

GANG LEADER ALSO MUST PAY $50,000 FINE AS TALL DODGER

Judge Says He Will Flip A Coin...
**C**

**CAPONE, 11 YEARS**

Federal Court Brushes Aside Technicalities to Sentence the Undisputed Gangster

**A $550,000 Fine With Term**

Judge Wilkinson Places Penalty Close to Maximum for Income Tax Violations

Appeal to Delay Entry In Prison Now Offers Only Refuse to Racket Chief.

**LAW PASSES VITAL TEST**

Hoodlum Stunned by Outcome, Curses as He Faces Time in Penitentiary.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

Federal Building, Chicago,
Oct. 28.—“Scarface A.11” Capone, underworld leader of Chicago, was sentenced today to eleven and a half years in Leavenworth Penitentiary for evading income tax. He was ordered to pay a $550,000 fine, and the cost of prosecution, estimated at about $100,000.

Defendant: A.11. Capone

Federal Judge: Judge Wilkinson

The court employed the maximum penalty under the five counts on which Capone was convicted, but cut the penalty possible of the possible maximum of eighteen years by ruling that the usual terms should run concurrently.

As the sentence was pronounced, and as Capone, more than 6 feet tall, lumbered to the cage, the defendant turned to his attorney and whispered a few words, and immediately afterward a man in a black suit and hat moved to the bar and dropped a tiny box into the prisoner's hand. The court then adjourned.

Judge Wilkinson, in ordering the defendant to prison immediately, said that if the higher courts should reverse the verdict on the felony counts, which charge evasion of income tax for the years 1925, 1926 and 1927, Capone could be given credit for whatever time he had served, the court to order an additional number of years as well as his 6-month contempt of court sentence.

Capone was charged in the indictment with evading $113,600 taxes on a 4-year income of $2,135,000. He will be given credit for a contempt of court sentence of six months, passed by Judge Wilkinson last February.

The two additional counts on which he was convicted were misdeemeanors charging failure to file returns in 1926 and 1927. When Capone has served six months in Leavenworth he will be given credit for a contempt of court sentence of six months, passed by Judge Wilkinson last February.

This bulky, sullen man, a notorious gambler for twelve years, internationally infamous head of his own gang, has spent less than one year in jail. The only previous term was in Philadelphia, where he served a little more than nine months of a 3-year sentence for carrying concealed weapons.

His notoriety as a ruthless gang leader figured only in the closing arguments of his income tax trial, and Judge Wilkinson said the government would have tried so other man on similar evidence and was merely trying to “get Capone.” District Attorney Johnson told the jury he did not deny the “poor public interest” in the trial, but he was not asking that body to consider it.
BLOW TO GANGLAND RULE

GOVERNMENT SCORES HEAVILY IN SENTENCE TO CAPONE.

Crate Leaders in Crime Go to the Gallows as Record of Federal Laws in Drive Continues.

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 24—The government accepted Al Capone's sentence today as another milestone in the drive against gangland's flaunting of federal laws.

To agents who pit adding machines against gambling machines, the successful prosecution of Capone was a new stimulus.

Elmer E. Hargis, chief of the internal revenue bureau's special intelligence unit, said he was "pleased and satisfied" with the sentence, and added: "There will be no let-up in Chicago.

MAY GO TO APPEAL COURT.

Attorney General Mitchell refused to break the silence he has promised to maintain as long as the Capone case is in the courts. More legal learning is expected with an eventual appeal to the supreme court. In which Ralph Capone, the racketeer's brother, last week a sentence of 10 years for income tax evasion was overturned, the order of the court today was vacated.

It was understood the instructions of Capone's case would now be turned over to the criminal prosecution, and that special efforts would be directed toward building up the civil case against the gangster.

Since the Capone investigation started on October 22, 1929, when Chicago racketeers have been convicted. S że Al Capone and his brother, Ralph, they include Jack Guzik, Frank Nutter, Sam Guzik, Terry Druggan and Frankie Lake.

Some Politicians Involved

Meanwhile, investigations of income tax frauds are progressing in New York City and Pittsburgh. Officials have declined to disclose the names of those under investigation beyond saying witnesses, racketeers and some politicians are involved.

While castigated over their success against tax dodgers, officials were quick to point today that federal law violations are relatively minor in comparison with the financial disregard of state laws involving capital offenses and that state and municipal officials must co-operate to wipe out gang crime.

A LIEN ON HIS "PALACE"

Federal Government Sets In to Collect Unpaid Income Taxes.

By the Associated Press

Miami Beach, Fla., Oct. 24—The federal government today levied on Al Capone's Miami winter place here with a lien of $55,400.00 in its fight to collect $215,000 unpaid income taxes from him.

The lien was set today after Capone's winter home in Miami was assessed a tax of $50,400.00 by the city government.

The house has been back in the hands of the United States internal revenue department since the social convention at which Capone is said to have made Capone and his wife, Marie Capone, as transferees.

Eighteen months ago it was the subject of padlock proceedings, brought in criminal court in Miami after a raid on the property and a fine.

Vincenzo C. Giliani and J. P. Gordon, at that time Capone's Miami attorneys, placed the mansion and other homes on the market and defeated the padlock suit.

Later Giliani and Capone disagreed over attorney's fees and the lawyer attached some furnishings, appraised at $6,000 to $10,000, in the mansion. A reported settlement out of court halted the proceedings after some of the furnishings were removed to a storage warehouse.

Hi-Gotten Wealth Begins to Vanish, Too.

Chicago, Oct. 24—Some of the wealth Al Capone has flouted in the face of the law from Chicago to Florida today was being returned to the taxpayer who won it on the way to prison.

While liens were filed against Capone's Chicago property, advances from Jacksonville, Fla., and similar action had been taken against the palatial winter home of Capone at Palm Island, near Miami Beach. The government is蚕ing the property to pay the $215,000 delinquent income tax which figured in the gangster's trial. But that is not all the gangster owes the government, the total figure being estimated in excess of a million dollars. Penalties would add half again as much to the bill, it is said.
AL CAPONE'S GUARD GETS SIX MONTHS

D'Andrea Sentenced to Jail for Carrying Loaded Gun Into Federal Court.

By the Associated Press,

CHICAGO, Oct. 29—Phil D'Andrea, formerly bodyguard of "Scarface" Capone, was sentenced to six months in the county jail by Judge James M. Wickersham today for carrying his loaded pistol into Federal Court.

D'Andrea had been in the county jail since October 13, when he was found carrying a loaded pistol in the court room. He had been asked directly behind Capone every day of the trial until his arrest last week, and yesterday, when he was excused, he had carried the weapon.

Parole for Two Weeks.

Judge Wickersham said the possession of an armed man during the trial of Capone on income tax evasion was a direct threat to the court and sentenced D'Andrea guilty of contempt of court.

A two week's stay of execution was granted and D'Andrea was paroled to Michael Abeln, his and Capone's lawyer.

Before sentencing D'Andrea, Judge Wickersham said it was clear he was a devoted bodyguard and that in prison he would have to be watched over by the United States Marshal Service. But the court ordered the defendant to keep out of the city.

"This gun," the court said, "was a violation of the rules of the court and D'Andrea is guilty of contempt of court. He has not told the truth in answer to questions. He has not told the truth in answer to questions."

Washington, Oct. 31—A corporal of the 4th U.S. Inf. was killed and a soldier was wounded in a riot by a mob of Mexican Volunteers in the United States.

"I would have been killed had I not heard the shouts of the rioters. They were shouting 'Sieg Heil' and 'Death to the Jews'."

The corporal's arm was amputated. He was shot in the leg and had a bullet in his right hand. He died of shock.

Judge Charles Purkey

Judge Purkey said the shooting was a result of the trial of Capone on income tax evasion and that the defendant, who was found to be guilty of contempt of court, had been paroled to Michael Abeln.

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CAPONE GUNMAN
GIVEN 6 MONTHS
GETS RESPITE
FOR TWO WEEKS

Mother's Illness Responsible For Stay: Occasion Used By Court to Fizz Scar-Face

CHICAGO Okt. 25 (INS.)—Six months in jail was the penalty levied today on Phil D'Andrea, Capone's bodyguard, for carrying a revolver while attending the gang leaders' party recently.

In announcing the sentence, Federal Judge James J. Walker took occasion to assail Capone as the leader of an insurrection against the United States, and attacked the gang leader for forcing defense witnesses to commit perjury at his trial.

The judge referred to Capone's call for witnesses to attend a meeting at the Lexington Hotel, where their testimony was discussed.

D'Andrea virtuously had thrown himself on the mercy of the court. At the behest of defense attorneys, the court granted D'Andrea a two weeks' stay of execution because of the serious illness of his mother.

69-180
CAPONE LIKELY TO GO TO PEN AT ONCE

Wants to Get Credit for Time He Must Serve While His Appeal Is Being Decided On

CHICAGO, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Al Capone may capitulate to his adversary, the United States Government, and will not go to Leavenworth penitentiary, his lawyers indicated today.

But this capitulation would be made only to avoid “wasting time” while his attorneys strive in the higher courts to win a reversal of the jury verdict finding him guilty of defrauding the Government out of his income tax.

Bail Plea Denied

The possibility that Capone may shortly seek to be taken to Leavenworth, where he is under sentence to serve a twenty-year term, as a breach of a order of the Circuit Court, Appeals, denying the gangster his liberty on bail,

The ruling, handed down yesterday, was that Capone must remain in the county jail until his appeal is disposed of, a matter of nearly two years if customary procedure is followed.

Thus, the appellate court’s action in granting Capone’s petition for a stay of sentence, while at the same time denying bail, is of no value to the convicted gangster’s cause. Unless a court higher than the appellate orders Capone released on bail, he may voluntarily request to be sent to Leavenworth without further delay in order to receive credit on his sentence should his appeal be denied.

Case May Shift Here

Michael Ahearn, the gangster’s attorney, intimated he may go to Washington and ask Supreme Court Justices Van Doren for an order admitting his client to bond and vacating the appellate court’s writ.

If customary procedure prevails, Capone’s appeal may be argued before the appellate court in about two months and a decision rendered promptly next February. If the appellate court rejects the appeal, another year will probably be consumed in filling and arguing the appeal before the United States Supreme Court.

Meanwhile, Capone spends much of his time in his tiny jail cell, amusing himself with solitaire.
Chicago, Illinois

November 3, 1931

Hon. George L. C. Johnson
United States Attorney
Federal Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

On November 3, 1931, a party giving his name as [Redacted] called by telephone and stated that he was an old resident of St. Joseph, Michigan, and that information had come to him indicating that Phillip L'Anse, alleged body guard of Capone, was the owner of some property in St. Joseph, Michigan, and was known to own a farm or a resort immediately adjoining the farm house or rented by Fred Burke, notorious outlaw. Further, that ... Capone was the owner of a hotel in Benton Harbor, Michigan. [Redacted] stated that Sheriff Fred Cutler of St. Joseph, Michigan, could give considerable information relative to the holdings of the above parties in St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, and that Sheriff Cutler was entirely dependable and could be relied upon to give correct information to the proper parties.

The above is submitted for your information and any disposition you see fit.

Very truly yours,

[Redacted]

Special Agent in Charge
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ALPHONSE CAPONE

PART 9 OF 11

BUFILE NUMBERS:
69-180
62-20619
subject Capone, Alphonse

file number 69-180

section number 3

serials 12-16

total pages 244

pages released 224

pages withheld 20

exemption(s) used 67c, 67d
December 11, 1931.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL...

Reference is made to a memorandum which I directed to you under date of December 4, 1931, transmitting a copy of a telegram received from the Special Agent in Charge at the Chicago, Illinois, office of the Bureau of Investigation relative to alleged irregular activities on the part of Alphonse Capone while in the custody of a United States Marshal at Chicago.

With further reference to this matter, I am attaching for your information a copy of a letter dated December 7, 1931, received from the Special Agent in Charge at Chicago concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Encl. 704350.
Confirming my telegram of December 3, 1931, regarding alleged undue liberties being granted to Alphonse Capone, please be advised that on December 2, 1931, U.S. District Judge James H. Wilkerson handed me the original of the following telegram, with the request that I give same appropriate attention:

"THAT TO INFORM YOU THAT CAPONE IS USING THE COUNTY L I N K ROOMS AND TRANSACTIONS FROM THERE SUBSTANTIALLY AS MUCH AS NOT MORE THAN HE USED TO AT HIS OLD RESIDENCE AT THE ALEXANDRIA HOTEL HIS VISITORS SEEK TO BE COMING ALL DAY LONG AS WELL AS IN THE EVENING I AM INFORMED AT THE BRANCH OF SERVICE AND CAN NOT UNDERSTAND WHY EVERY PRIVILEGE IS EXTENDED TO HIM AND NONE TO THE OTHER PLEASE INVESTIGATE"

At the time of the discussion with Judge Wilkerson the question was raised as to whether the allegations even if true would constitute a violation or a contempt of court, inasmuch as Al Capone is not serving the sentence recently imposed upon him, but on the contrary has been remanded to the custody of the U.S. Marshal, pending the disposition of the case by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

Pursuant to Bureau instructions, I today conferred with U.S. Attorney George E.H. Johnson, regarding this matter, at which time he informed me that on December 2, 1931, he likewise received a telegram concerning alleged undue liberties being granted to Capone. The wording of the telegram received by Mr. Johnson is identical with that received by Judge Wilkerson.
Mr. Johnson is having one of his assistants render an opinion as to whether the allegations even if true would constitute contempt of court or any Federal violation. Pending this decision by the U.S. Attorney's office I am taking no action. In the event that the District Attorney's office is of the opinion that by reason of subject Capone being remanded to the Marshal rather than committed to jail, there is no Federal violation or contempt of court involved, it would appear that the matter in question is more or less an administrative one to be adjusted by the U.S. Marshal. Naturally I shall take no part in any administrative measure, and assume that such action if desirable will be amicably adjusted by the U.S. Attorney and the U.S. Marshal, or by the Department itself.

I have caused inquiry to be made with a view to determining the source of the telegram in question, and am informed by the Western Union Telegraph Company that the message in question was delivered to the Western Union Office at 1512 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on December 2, 1921. The original message was typed on a Postal Telegraph blank, and bore no name or return address. Miss A. Kulettia, the employee who accepted this telegram, will not return to duty until tomorrow afternoon, at which time the manager of the Western Union Company will interview her with a view to determining whether she remembers the party who delivered the message in question to the branch office, or can give any information regarding the identity of this party.

Upon being advised of the opinion of the U.S. Attorney's office regarding the matter in question as alluded to above, the Bureau will be advised accordingly. At any rate I shall undertake no investigative activity in connection with this case until the Bureau has been fully informed thereof.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McNair,
Special Agent in Charge.
CAPONE JURY PLOT
IN TRIAL REVEALED

CHICAGO, December 8.—An alleged attempt to tamper with justice in the recent income tax trial of Alphonse Capone was revealed last night by Dwight H. Greene, assistant United States district attorney, who said the plan was frustrated by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson.

Addressing the Air Corps Officers' Association, Greene said that the prosecutors had learned that Capone agents had obtained the names and addresses of 100 veniremen called for Judge Wilkerson's court and had already approached 10 of them.

"At the last moment," he said, "Judge Wilkerson sent his whole venire to Judge Barnes and Judge Barnes sent his to Judge Wilkerson. Thus we got a venire that the Capone agents knew nothing about."

The prosecutor added that the pistol brought into court by Capone's friend, Philip d'Andrea, was carried for a definite and serious purpose.

"It was a death threat for a certain witness to make sure his memory would be defective on the stand," he said.

Capone was convicted and sentenced to 11 years. D'Andrea was sentenced to jail for six months for carrying the weapon.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

On the 15th. instant Special Agent in Charge McSwain called on the telephone and advised that a conference was then in progress in the Bureau of Investigation between Assistant United States Attorneys and the Warden of the jail at Chicago relative to the reported privileges granted to Al Capone; that the office of the United States Attorney, after considering the facts in the case had decided that if the allegation proved to be true the same would constitute a Contempt of Court punishable in the Federal Court and that he, Mr. McSwain, anticipated that he would probably receive a request at the conclusion of the conference to conduct an investigation by interviewing the Deputy Wardens and employees about the jail. Agent in Charge McSwain was advised that in the event he did receive such a request from the United States Attorney he would be authorized to proceed with such an investigation.

Very truly yours,

V. W. Hughes.
December 7, 1931.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: Alphonse Capone;
Kenneth Phillips, M.D.;
Contempt of Court;
Perjury.

With reference to the above entitled case, please be advised that the United States Circuit Court of Appeals has rendered no decision on the appeal of Subject Capone from the sentence imposed by United States District Judge James H. Wilkerson on March 2, 1931, at Chicago, Illinois.

Pending the decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals on the appeal of Subject Capone, no action will be taken by the United States Attorney regarding the prosecution of Subject Phillips.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSwain,
Special Agent in Charge.
Informants allege undue liberties and special privileges being granted Alphonse Capone, Federal prisoner incarcerated in the Cook County Jail. Interrogation of Subjects, other officials of institution, and prisoners unproductive of evidence to substantiate allegations.

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

This investigation is predicated upon a report from Honorable George E. Q. Johnson, United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, and a telegram received by Honorable James H. Wilkerson, United States District Judge, Chicago, Illinois, from an anonymous source, which telegram was handed to Agent by Judge Wilkerson for appropriate attention.

On December 14, 1931, a conference was had in the office of the United States Attorney, Chicago, Illinois, at which time there were present Mr. Johnson, United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer, Mr. William Fromlich, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, Mr. Dwight Green, Assistant United States Attorney, Mr. Arthur F. Madden, Special Agent in Charge, Intelligence Unit, Treasury Department, and this Agent. Mr. Johnson advised that he had received a telegram from an anonymous source, alleging...
that Alphonse Capone, a federal prisoner now incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, is receiving special privileges and undue liberties. This telegram is identical to telegrams received by Judge Wilkerson and Mr. David T. Moneypenny, Superintendent of the Cook County Jail. In addition, information has been received by Mr. Madden, as well as Mr. Johnson, from informants concerning special privileges extended to Alphonse Capone. A resume of the information at hand and which was discussed at the above conference is as follows:

"Information has been received from time to time to the effect that Al Capone, since he has been confined in the Cook County Jail, has been receiving many privileges not accorded to ordinary prisoners. In the first place, it is said that he has been assigned to commodious quarters in the jail hospital, and that Philip O'Andrea and Three-Fingered Jack White, who are also incarcerated in the jail, and who occupy quarters removed from others, are very frequently permitted to visit Capone in the hospital quarters, and stay with him as long as they see fit.

It is said that Capone is allowed to receive visitors, sometimes in large numbers, at almost any hour of the day or night, regardless of the regularly established rules for visiting. Among those who are said to have visited Capone with greater or less frequency, and often at irregular hours, are Jack Guzik, Mrs. Jack Guzik, Jack Guzik's son, Frank Rico, Paul Villa, Lefty Louie (Little New York), Hymie Levine, Red Parker, Dave Gorrilla, Harry Jacobson, Miller the bookman, Alderman Prigione, John Patton, Congressman Crenata, a very Italian alderman whose name is not definitely known, another Italian said to be a sanitary district Trustee, Forky Dillon, Murray Humphries, Joe Fusco, George Rowlett, Son-Bon Allegrtti, John Torrio, Marion (Al's girl friend), Sam Hare, Rocco DeGreziale, Ed Strong, and others.

It is said that on Thanksgiving Day, Capone was permitted to have a dinner in the jail, at which time he had twenty or more guests. It is said that the dinner was prepared by a caterer or by some catering company, and was thereafter brought into the jail.
It is stated that on Monday, December 7, 1921, Capone received some twenty or twenty-two Italians and others from Buffalo, New York, and elsewhere in the East.

It is said that Capone has been permitted to keep a supply of whiskey in the jail, which he serves to his guests.

It is alleged that Bon-Bon allegretti on occasions has escorted a number of women to Capone's quarters in the jail and that, at least one occasion, these women put on an obscene performance for the entertainment of Capone's guests.

It is said that Capone's woman, Marion, has been permitted to visit him in his quarters in the jail on numerous occasions.

It is said that Capone has access to a telephone in the jail, and that opportunity has otherwise been afforded to him to conduct his illegal operations while incarcerated in the institution.

It is stated that his liquor business has been continued from the jail, largely through Hymie Levine, Jack Guzik, and Frank Rio.

It is alleged that Red Barker, the Labor racketeer, is a frequent visitor to Capone, and that together they have been planning various illegal Labor activities.

It is stated that since Capone has been in the Cook County Jail, his meals have been prepared and sent in by his regular chef, and that Superintendent Moneypenny has frequently been a guest at Capone's meals which have been thus prepared and sent in.

It is stated that Capone directly or through his representatives has distributed large amounts of money to jail employees, particularly to Superintendent Moneypenny and a man named Gibson, who is said to be one of Moneypenny's assistants.

It is stated that some time within the past two or three weeks, Superintendent Moneypenny, with some other man, had business in Springfield, Illinois, in connection with the case of Frank Reel, who is under sentence of execution on a murder charge. It is stated that Moneypenny and his associate took women with them to Springfield, Illinois, or met women at Springfield, and that Capone or his representatives furnished a substantial quantity of liquor to be used in some form of a celebration in connection with the trip to Springfield. It is recited that there are several
hospital patients in the jail who sleep in a dormitory adjoining Capone's quarters, and that Capone has been permitted to assist himself with respect to these prisoners very much as master and servant.

The following telegram, on December 2, 1931, was sent to Federal Judge Wilkerson, United States Attorney Johnson, and Superintendent Moneypenny:

"WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT AL CAPONE IS USING THE COUNTY JAIL FOR HIS LIQUOR BUSINESS AND TRANSACTIONS FROM THERE POSSIBLY AS MUCH IF NOT MORE THAN HE USED TO AT HIS OLD HEADQUARTERS AT THE LEXINGTON HOTEL. HIS VISITORS SEEM TO BE COMING ALL DAY LONG AS WELL AS IN THE EVENING. I AM EMPLOYED AT THE BRANCH OF SERVICE AND CAN NOT UNDERSTAND WHY EVERY PRIVILEGE IS EXTENDED TO HIM AND NONE TO THE OTHERS PLEASE INVESTIGATE.

(SIGNED) A"

Investigation by this office disclosed that the above message was delivered to the Western Union Telegraph Office at 1512 N. Madison Street at 8:26 P.M., December 2, 1931, by a white man who is described as being 5' 9" tall, 35 years of age, and attired in dark clothes. The messages were typed at the time they were brought in and the individual bringing them in laid them on the counter of the office with $1.25 and told the Western Union employee, Miss A. Kuleta, to send the messages and keep the change."

Mr. William Froelich, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, at the request of Mr. Johnson, rendered an opinion that the irregularities, if true, would constitute contempt of court, notwithstanding that Capone was not actually committed to the Cook County Jail by the Court, and is not serving a sentence. As a matter of information to the Public, it will be stated that Capone has been remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal by the Court, pending an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Marshal in turn has placed Capone in the Cook County Jail for safe keeping.

The advisability of initiating an inquiry in connection with this case was discussed at the conference, and Mr. Johnson was of the opinion that
newspaper publicity would in all probability be attendant to an inquiry of this nature, and thus, in the absence of any information of an evidentiary character, or anything to positively indicate that the allegations were true, he believed a general investigation advise. Accordingly, he suggested that Superintendent Moneypenny and the other officials of the institution be openly approached before following the matter further.

Accordingly, Mr. David T. Moneypenny, Superintendent of the Cook County Jail, was questioned at the Chicago Office of the Bureau on December 15, 1931, by United States Marshal Laubenheimer, Assistant United States Attorney Clapp, Mr. Madden, and Agent. Mr. Moneypenny stated that Al Capone is confined in the hospital ward, located on the fifth floor of the Cook County Jail; that this hospital can accommodate approximately twelve prisoners, but that the average number of inmates of the hospital since the incarceration of Capone therein has been four; that Capone was placed in the hospital ward rather than in a regular cell block because a man of his character would undoubtedly cause considerable trouble if placed in a cell block with forty or fifty other prisoners. The charges in question were called to Mr. Moneypenny's attention, at which time he stated that he had no knowledge of any such privileges being granted Capone or any undue liberties being taken by that individual. He recited that visitors are allowed to see Capone on a pass, which is issued either by himself or one of the Assistant Superintendents; that these passes are a matter of record for the past thirty days, but passes issued prior to that time are not available; inasmuch as when they become a month old, they are destroyed. He recited that visitors seeing Al Capone must talk to the latter through the wire mesh, and none other than his attorneys and possibly Capone's mother and sisters are permitted to actually enter the hospital and talk to Capone other than through the wire mesh. He denied that D'Andrea or Three Fingered Jack White were permitted to visit with Capone or that Capone kept whiskey in his cell. Likewise, Mr. Moneypenny denied any knowledge of any women visiting Capone's quarters other than Capone's mother and sisters. The various allegations previously mentioned were all denied by Mr. Moneypenny, and he stated that if such conditions were existing, that it was without his knowledge, and certainly without his consent. Mr. Moneypenny did state that food is sent in twice a day from the outside for Capone, but that this is not an unusual practice, as all prisoners are permitted to receive food from the outside. Mr. Moneypenny was of the opinion that this food was being sent in by Capone's mother, but was unable to advise authoritatively.
Mr. Moneypenny stated that there is a telephone in the hospital quarters but that this is a local phone and no prisoners are permitted to use this telephone for making calls outside of the prison. With regard to the allegations concerning money, Mr. Moneypenny recited that when Capone came to the institution, he had $500 which was deposited with the Chief Clerk, and no additional deposits have been made by Capone since that time. Mr. Moneypenny was unable to give detailed information regarding the withdrawal of this money, but stated that some is a matter of record and is available. Mr. Moneypenny denied that he had received any money from Capone, or had eaten meals with him in the institution. Mr. Moneypenny offered his cooperation in the investigation, and agreed to have the other Assistant Superintendents and such persons as were deemed necessary, call at the Chicago Office for interview. This procedure of having the officials come to the Chicago Office, rather than be interviewed at the County Jail, was deemed advisable by Assistant United States Attorney Clawson, in order to preclude the possibility of newspaper publicity.

While Mr. Moneypenny was in the Chicago office, Assistant Superintendent George Gibson of the Cook County Jail was called in and questioned. He corroborated the statements of Mr. Moneypenny concerning the reason for placing Capone in the hospital ward, and stated that to his knowledge no such privileges have been extended to Capone or undue liberties granted him. Mr. Gibson related that except on visitors day, which is once a week, all persons visiting Capone must have a pass, which pass is either issued by Mr. Moneypenny, himself, Gibson, or one of the other Assistant Superintendents. Mr. Gibson was confronted with all of the allegations hereinbefore mentioned, and denied any knowledge of same. Upon questioning he admitted that some time ago Superintendent Moneypenny had received certain anonymous communications concerning privileges being granted Capone, and that at Mr. Moneypenny's instance, he made a personal investigation, but found no evidence to substantiate the allegations.

While Mr. Moneypenny and Mr. Gibson were in the Chicago office, arrangements were made to have John C. Baster, an inmate of the hospital ward, brought to the Chicago office for questioning.

John C. Baster, inmate of the Cook County Jail, under sentence of one to fourteen years for forgery, was interviewed, and stated that he has been in the Cook County Jail since March, 1931; that he is designated as the attendant of the hospital ward, and is charged with the duty of cleaning the hospital ward and caring for the sick patients confined therein. He drew...
a diagram of the hospital, which is attached hereto and marked Exhibit 1 which shows the bed occupied by Capone. It will be noted from this Exhibit that the hospital consists of one large room capable of holding twelve beds, and one ante-room which contains one bed. Baster stated that Capone sleeps in the large room and that the bed in the ante-room is used by any patient who has a contagious disease. He recited that the door connecting the main room of the hospital and the ante-room is never locked and that all prisoners in the hospital have absolute access to both of these rooms; that visitors being brought to the hospital room sit on the outside of the wire mesh in the ante-room and the inmates sit on the inside of the wire mesh in the ante-room of the hospital ward. He states that Capone has an average of three or four visitors daily but that these visitors always talk to Capone through the wire mesh and are never permitted to enter the hospital ward itself; that the only visitors to see Capone whom he knows are Capone's mother, sisters, and one brother. He does not know their names, but states that Capone pointed them out as his relatives. Baster states that all of the prisoners eat together on one table in the large room in the hospital, and that Capone, who is a very light eater, sits at this table with them. Baster recited that Capone has two meals served each day, one at noon, and one at night; that Capone usually eats these meals in the large room with the other inmates of the hospital and shares his food with them at times. Baster claimed he did not know who prepared this food, but assumed that it was Capone's mother. He also recited that on occasions he has seen Capone's lawyers and Capone's mother inside the wire mesh in the ante-room, but has never seen any other visitors there. He denied that he had ever seen any whiskey in the hospital quarters in the possession of Capone or any of the other inmates, and that likewise, no women had ever visited there and put on an obscene performance. He likewise stated that no women prisoners or other women have been permitted in the hospital to see Capone or anyone else.

Concerning the allegation regarding the Thanksgiving dinner, Baster recited that the noon Thanksgiving meal was eaten in the main room of the hospital by all of the prisoners, and that Capone was at this meal with them. According to Baster's recollection, there were present at this meal Capone, Prisoner Novak, Prisoner Kasman, a colored prisoner whose name he does not know, and himself. He stated that Capone had food brought in for the evening meal on Thanksgiving Day, but would not be specific as to whether this meal was eaten by Capone in the ante-room or in the main room with the other prisoners.
He denied seeing any other prisoners eating Thanksgiving dinner with Capone in the ante-chamber, and scouted the idea. The various other allegations mentioned above were gone into with Baster, but he denied knowledge of any of them, and positively stated that Capone is receiving no privileges or liberties not granted to other prisoners. He stated that the hospital is not commodiously equipped and that the ante-room is not used by Capone exclusively, but is used by all the inmates of the hospital. When questioned concerning the door connecting the ante-room and the main room of the hospital, he stated that this door is usually open, but could not advise as to whether it is possible for same to be locked. He was rather hazy and vague on questions concerning the possibility of Capone locking the door connecting the ante-room and the main room and indulging in liberties in the ante-room. Baster stated that to his knowledge, neither Philip D'Andrea nor Three Fingered Jack White, who are inmates of the Cook County Jail, had ever been permitted to visit Capone in the hospital ward. He states that Capone plays cards with the other prisoners, reads, and does his share of the work; that Capone does not assume the attitude of master over the other prisoners. Baster denied that he had ever received any money from Capone, or was aware that Capone is distributing any money to prisoners or officials of the institution.

Edward C. Nittell, Assistant Superintendent, Cook County Jail, residence 1647 Burling Street, Chicago, Illinois, advises that he works at the institution from 7:45 A.M. to 3:45 P.M. and has been on this shift since the first of October; that one of his duties is to circulate throughout the jail every morning and take requests from the prisoners for special passes; that Capone usually asks for two or three a day and that sometimes these are granted and sometimes not; that he is not acquainted with any of the visitors that come to see Capone other than Capone's mother and sisters and brother; that Capone's mother usually comes once a day and Capone's sisters, three times a week; that he has never seen any other women come to visit Capone, and that the length of the visit of Capone's mother and immediate relatives is usually from ten to forty-five minutes; that while on duty he has never allowed but one individual to see Capone without a pass, and that was Capone's brother. Mr. Nittell states that he was on duty on Thanksgiving Day, and during the noon hour visited the hospital and found Capone and the three other inmates of the hospital having dinner in the large room of the ward; that there were no visitors present, and likewise no whiskey being consumed. He states that he has never eaten with Capone, and to his knowledge, no visitors have ever taken meals with him. With regard
to visitors being allowed in the quarters with Capone, he states that this has never happened to his knowledge, and that all of the visitors with the exception of Capone's mother and lawyers are required to remain on the outside of the hospital ward and talk through the wire mesh. Capone's lawyers and his mother are occasionally permitted to enter the hospital ante-room and talk personally with Capone, but this is done only when an official of the institution or a guard is present. He states that he himself on one occasion has taken Capone's mother up and allowed her to talk to Capone in the ante-room, but that he was present all the while and took her out of the institution upon the conclusion of the visit, which was approximately thirty minutes. He states that the largest number of visitors he has ever seen Capone have at one time were three, the names of whom he does not recall, but whom he believes to have been Italians.

Mr. Mittell generally denied all of the allegations hereinbefore mentioned, and positively stated that to his knowledge no such privileges or undue liberties were being granted to Capone.

Mr. McDonald, Assistant Superintendent, Cook County Jail, residence 1904 George Street, Chicago, Illinois, states that he has been at the Cook County Jail for three years, and at the present time is working from 4 P.M. until 10 P.M. He stated that during this period he circulates through the jail and visits the hospital ward; that no visitors are ever allowed at the institution after 4 P.M. and that the lights of the institution are cut off at 9 P.M. With regard to the hospital, he states that the lights are cut off at 10 P.M., but that by reason of the arrangement, it is possible for the inmates of the hospital to cut on the lights after the guard has gone. Mr. McDonald denies that any large number of visitors had ever been to see Capone, and states that to his knowledge the usual average of visitors to see Capone is approximately three or four per day, although he has no positive knowledge concerning this as he does not report to duty until 4 P.M., at which time all visiting hours are over; that on one occasion since Capone has been in the institution, the latter's mother called at the jail after 4 P.M., and not having a pass, the doorman notified him, McDonald; that he made an exception and took Mrs. Capone up to see her son and remained with her there for a few minutes, but that this is the only occasion he has ever permitted any visitor to see Capone after 4 P.M.; that Capone usually has his dinner sent in each evening, and that this is taken up to the hospital by some guard at the institution; that he does not know who prepares these meals or who sends them in, but that this is a usual custom for
prisoners to have meals brought in from the outside. He denied specifically
the various allegations contained herein and stated that to his knowledge
no special privileges have ever been granted Capone and no undue
liberties taken by that individual. With regard to Red Parker, he
stated that this party called at the jail one evening about 7 P.M. but
that he refused to permit him to see Capone. McDonald denies that any
liquor is allowed in the hospital ward or that any women have been
entertained by Capone.

Herman Jordan, Assistant Superintendent, Cook County Jail, residence
6045 Dorchester Avenue, advised that he has been employed by the Cook
County Jail for three years; that his hours are from midnight to 8 A.M.;
that he is the only assistant on duty at this time, and is therefore
in complete charge of the institution; that he makes the rounds of
the institution about every hour and can positively state that during
his shift no visitors whatever have ever been allowed to see Capone
or anything irregular has occurred in the hospital ward. He states that
he frequently goes to the hospital ward during his shift and sees
Capone and the other inmates sleep; that Capone sleeps in a bed in the
large room of the hospital with the other prisoners, and does not use
the ante-room as his exclusive quarters as charged. Mr. Jordan was
very positive in his statements that none of the alleged privileges and
undue liberties have ever been extended during his shift, namely, from
midnight to 8 A.M., or for that matter, during any other time.

Mr. John Dohmann, Relief Assistant Superintendent, Cook County
Jail, residence 1455 Rascher Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interrogated
in the presence of Assistant United States Attorney Clawson, and stated
that his hours at the institution vary; that on some days he is on the
day shift, while at other times he is on the night shift. He states
that he while on duty makes the rounds of the prison and is very
familiar with conditions there, and is positive that if any special
privileges were being extended to Capone or any undue liberties being
exercised by that individual, that he, Dohmann, would be aware of it;
that he saw Capone for the first time on December 15, in the morning,
at which time while on duty, Assistant Superintendent Gibson handed
him a pass and told him to take Capone's mother and sister up to see
Capone; that they talked to Capone through the wire mesh, and did not
go into the ante-room; that he has never seen any other woman there
to see Capone other than the above relatives; that he believes the
allegation concerning the obscene show is ridiculous, and likewise, he
is positive that Capone has no liquor in the hospital. He states that he has never received any complaint from any of the other prisoners concerning such privileges to Capone, and likewise has never been aware of any unusual conditions existing. He states that he is positive that if such conditions were existing, even though while he was not on duty, that he would receive some information concerning them. Dohmann is of German extraction, and was very frank in his answers and created quite a good impression.

Mr. Joseph Novak, Officer, Cook County Jail, residence 2224 Melrose Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interrogated. He advised that he has been an officer of the institution for 12 years, and works from 7:50 A.M. to 3:50 P.M. According to Novak, while on duty he has charge of the fourth and fifth floors, known as the C and D blocks. This includes the hospital ward, and accordingly, Novak has supervision over this part of the institution. He states that the largest number of inmates that have been in the hospital ward since Capone has been incarcerated therein has been four, and that at the present time the inmates at the hospital are Easter, prisoner Novak, and Capone; that these prisoners all live in the large room of the hospital and eat their meals there together. He likewise stated that Capone has two meals sent in each day, but that he does not know by whom. It is his belief that these meals are eaten by Capone in the large room with the other prisoners and the food at times shared with the other prisoners. He states that he has never permitted any persons to see Capone after visiting hours and has never allowed any person to see Capone even during visiting hours without the regulation pass except on visitors day, when no passes are required. The various allegations mentioned herein were fully discussed with Officer Novak and he denied that any of same are existing at the present time, or have existed while Capone has been incarcerated in the institution. He states that Capone has never given him any money or offered him any, and that he himself has never extended any special privileges to Capone.

William A. Daley, Guard, Cook County Jail, residence 5908 S. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and states that he has been employed as a Guard for about 20 months, and that his hours are from 7:45 A.M. to 3:45 P.M. Daley states that he has charge of the various prisoners who are termed as Trustees, and who perform the various
jobs in the jail; that twice a week he cleans the hospital ward, and
that during the rest of the time the attendant, Harry, is charged
with the duty of keeping the hospital clean; that it is Harry's duty
to care for the sick inmates and do all the work necessary in the
hospital ward; that he has never been in the hospital while visitors
were there, and has nothing whatever to do with the admission of
visitors to the institution; that he has never seen any women in the
hospital or visiting Capone, and has no knowledge of any liquor being
consumed there. Mr. Paley was questioned at length but could supply no
material information regarding the matter in question.

At the Cook County Jail, Mr. E. C. Pfeuffer, Chief Clerk, was
interviewed by Special Agent H. E. Hollis with reference to the dis-
bursements made by Alphonse Capone since his incarceration in the
Cook County Jail. In the presence of Agent Hollis, Mr. Pfeuffer
examined the records, and his records disclosed that under date of
October 28, 1931, Mr. Capone deposited with the Chief Clerk the amount
of $500. On November 4, 1931, on order of Capone, $100 was delivered
by the Chief Clerk to a Mrs. Kavicski, and under date of November 24,
1931, $100 was given to Mr. James Gabries by the Chief Clerk. Under
date of December 8, 1931, the amount of $200 was disbursed to Mr. J.
Russell, so that at the present time there is a balance of $100 in the
account of Alphonse Capone. The purposes for which these disbursements
were made are not reflected on the records.

Mr. Joseph Keller, Law Clerk at the Cook County Jail, was
interviewed by Special Agent H. E. Hollis with reference to the passes
issued to visitors calling to see Mr. Capone. Mr. Keller advised Agent
Hollis that the method in providing passes is as follows: The Assistant
Superintendent of the institution calls on each prisoner daily and
requests him to furnish the names of persons who will visit the prisoner
during the following day. This list is then sent to the Superintendent's
office and the passes made out by a minor administrative official.
When the visitors call at the Cook County Jail, it is determined whether
a pass has been issued for that particular individual, and if so, he is
admitted to see the prisoner. Mr. Keller was requested by Agent Hollis
to produce the passes as to the visitors calling to see Mr. Capone since
his incarceration in the Cook County Jail. Mr. Keller stated that all
of the passes had not been retained, and that the only passes in his
possession at the present time are those passes issued since November 25,
1931, the balance having been destroyed. Mr. Keller further stated that
there was no definite rule at the institution as to the period of time
these passes shall be retained. An examination of the passes issued for visitors to see Capone since November 23, 1951, was made, and it appears that seventeen passes were issued. These passes do not reflect the name of the visitor, but carry the designation as either "wife", "mother", "cousin", "brother", or "friend". In some instances, the passes provide for two cousins, other instances, two friends, and likewise, so that more than one individual was admitted to see Capone on one pass.

These passes reflect the following visitors:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>November 23, 1951</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 cousin</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Hockstein.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec. 2</td>
<td>2 cousins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. A. Capone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brother.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. A. Capone and friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brother and one.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 cousins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Capone, Mother and two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wife.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brother and sister.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 friends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother and sister.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These passes all bear the initials J. K., indicating that Mr. Keller, the law clerk, approved all of same. Mr. Keller informed Agent Hollis that he was unable to make any statement as to the identity of any of the individuals visiting Capone, on the passes in question. He further stated that the passes on which the name of Mrs. Capone or other relatives appeared, he was not positive that the persons visiting Capone were actually the ones named in the passes. The only persons confined in the hospital ward on the fifth floor of the Cook County Jail at the present time are Al Capone, Walter Novak, and John O. Baster.
Mr. Walter Novak, inmate of the hospital ward, upon interview by Special Agent H. E. Hollis, stated that he was presently under a life sentence, and that he would make no statement of any nature to this Agent, and refused to discuss the instant matter in any manner.

Agent Hollis visited the hospital ward and ascertained that the arrangement of same is in accord with the diagram alluded to above and marked as Exhibit A. At the time of this visit on the part of Agent Hollis, he observed nothing in the hospital ward other than the regulation prison equipment consisting of beds, tables, and chairs. The bed occupied by Capone is in the large room of the hospital ward and is no different from the beds used by the other prisoners. In addition, Mr. Hollis states that from his examination, there does not appear to be any luxuries or special accommodations provided for this prisoner other than those enjoyed by all of the inmates of the hospital.

The above facts were discussed with United States Attorney Johnson and likewise there was discussed the advisability of subpoenaing before a Federal Grand Jury the persons mentioned in this report, as well as those individuals who are not inmates of the institution but who are alleged to have visited Capone. Mr. Johnson was of the opinion that an inquiry of this character would naturally result in considerable newspaper publicity, and in view of the facts to date, he did not believe such action warranted, and that further inquiry would be unnecessary at this time. In addition, Mr. Johnson informed Agent that arrangements had been effected with Mr. Honeybunch, to the effect that henceforth, no persons shall be allowed to visit Alphonse Capone in the Cook County Jail without a pass from the United States Marshal.
December 18, 1931

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the investigation conducted by this office concerning alleged undue liberties granted Al Capone, who is now incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, there are attached hereto as of possible interest newspaper clippings taken from Chicago papers.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. A. McSwain
Special Agent in Charge

3 Enclosures
U. S. Opens Inquiry
Into Capone Gang Rule
From County Jail Cell

Racket World Operating
on Schedule Under Mysterious System
MARSHAL CLAMPS

A searching inquiry into the racketeering activities of Capone in the county jail has been ordered from Washington, it was learned today, and reports here that Capone has been receiving telephone, telegraph and postal service to point out he is safe on his mortgage by paying monthly.

Agents of the Department of the Interior have been instructed to stop any mail which might be dangerous, since it is known that Capone has been handling all mail, for demand letters specifying whether Capone has received the "hit" from bankers and other debts. Records show that Capone visited the Loomis Bank while in jail.

MARSHAL CLAMPS

United States Marshal at
Lombard, Illinois, Robert
Scott, has been ordered to
survey the situation and
assure that everything is
being handled properly.

Warden W. D. Moseley
of the Cook County jail
has been ordered to keep
an eye on Capone's 
graffiti and to report
any suspicious activity.

The investigation is
expected to continue for
some time, as Capone
has many connections
in the racket world.
AL CAPONE RULES

CHARGE CAPONE RULES FROM JAIL; U. S. PROBES

Investigation of the treatment accorded Alphonse Capone at the county jail was ordered today by officials of the department of justice at Washington following reports that Al still is operating his enterprises.

W. C. Laubenheimer some time ago ordered that no one be admitted to the gang chief's cell without a special pass from him, except Al's wife, child, mother and attorneys. Since then, Laubenheimer said, he had been besieged for requests for passes by politicians who, he feared, turn the papers over to Capone henchmen.

Agents of the special intelligence unit were ordered to conduct a quiet investigation into reports of Capone's continuing influence and especially to determine whether he has been permitted to use a telephone, send telegrams, employ a secretary and hold conferences with members of the board of directors, Murray Humphreys, Frank Klein, Ted Newberry, Frank Diamond, Olene De Grisse and Jack Guzik.

Sheriff John Forrester of Morris, Ill., several days ago was sentenced to serve 90 days in jail for special favors granted to Tony Reisch, former mayor of Rockford, while he was a prisoner in the Grundy county jail.

The investigation into Capone's influence also recalled the contempt sentence imposed on Sheriff Peter Hoffman several years ago for permitting Terry Donagan and Frank Lake to use the county jail as a mailing address while they were supposedly serving a sentence.
Gangsters Daily Visitors at Jail, Tipster Wires Washington; Al Living in Luxury

MYSTERY BALLS TRACED

Warden and Aids Questioned; Politicians Linked; Ban on Passes Ordered by Marshal

(Picture on Back Page.)

Officials of the Department of Justice and officers of the United States District Court here have conducted a searching inquiry into reports that Al Capone has been accorded special privileges in the county jail, it was admitted in Washington last night.

The investigation, it was revealed, began ten days ago when three anonymous telegrams, all worded the same, were received by Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, United States District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson and Warden David Moneypenny of the jail.

HOODLUMS 'DAILY VISITORS':

They asserted that Capone was receiving hoodlum henchmen daily as visitors, that he was allowed to make phone calls and send telegrams and, in short, was running his underworld machine from behind the bars.

The order came from the Department of Justice at Washington that the inquiry must be pushed to the limit to determine whether the irresistible power of the Caponeaddock, that floats the law, is greater than that of the government, which makes that law.

CAPONE PASS PLOT NIPPED

Continued From First Page.

shower. Such comforts are not allowed to the ordinary run of prisoners, who must occupy cells in the tiers and find restricted relaxation in the "bull pen."

STREAM OF CARS NIGHTLY:

They discovered that late at night expensive automobiles were parked within the jail shadows. Guarding them were men who had every appearance of hoodlums. The presence of these cars has not yet been explained, and federal investigators would not reveal whether any of the men had been questioned.

It was learned definitely, however, that Warden Moneypenny, Deputy Warden George Gibson and several guards and prisoners were interrogated to learn the nature of Al's life in jail.

BAN ON VISITORS ORDERED:

When this questioning was over, an order was issued by U. S. Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer that no one should be allowed to visit Capone without a pass signed by the marshal or his chief deputy, Edward A. King.

Exceptions were made in the case of Capone's mother, his wife, his son and his lawyers, Albert Pinks and Michael A. Ahern.

Even when the pass order was issued, the determination to see Capone persisted, as shown in the flood of requests for these tickets.

POLITICIANS INVOLVED:

Laubenheimer said he had been bitterly beseeched with requests that passes by petty politicians who, he
OFFICIALS DENY AL CAPONE IS DIRECTING GANG

U. S. Investigation in Jail Finds No Basis for Reports.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The federal investigation of Al Capone's sojourn into Cook county jail was ended Friday with announcement that reports the gang chieftain was directing his crime syndicate from behind the bars were unfounded.

The investigation, conducted by United States District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson and United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer, revealed that while the "big fellow" was not exactly languishing in a dungeon keep, he assuredly was not carrying on his interests by telephone, telegraph and special messenger, as an anonymous telegram to Johnson had declared.

Warden David H. Moneypenny, who takes pride in Cook county's "crack proof" jail, indignantly denied charges that Capone received special privileges while awaiting outcome of his appeal from his income-tax sentence.

"These charges are a lot of poppycock," Moneypenny declared. "Capone's in a cell like any other hoodlum. He's getting no special privileges and I'm not letting anyone see him unless I know who he is and what he wants."

Marshal Laubenheimer, when informed that Washington officials had directed an inquiry into Capone's jail life, ordered that all visitors except the gangster's wife, child and another must have a pass from the marshal.
December 19, 1931.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto as of possible interest a clipping taken from the Chicago Herald and Examiner, Chicago, Illinois, under date of December 19, 1931, relative to the recent investigation concerning alleged liberties granted Al Capone, an inmate of the Cook County Jail.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. A. McSwain,
Special Agent in Charge.

[Stamp: Recorded & Indexed: 69-180-97]

[Stamp: Dec 24, 1931]

[Stamp: Received by Justice: 9 Dec 21 1931 P.M.]

[Stamp: Filed]

[Stamp: 38]
BAR MYSTERY PAIR ON FINAL VISIT TO CAPONE

U. S. Blocks Al's Last Contact With Gang; One Arrival Hides Name; 'Weiss' Failed

Two mysterious applications for passes to see Al Capone at the county jail dormitory, where he has been living in comparative luxury, were rejected yesterday.

The applications were suspected as a final effort by the gang leader to communicate with his underlings before his contacts with the outer world are stopped entirely by the federal policy of vigilance.

MARSHAL ENFORCES BAN.

The order that no one may see Capone unless he has a pass signed by United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer or his chief deputy, Edward A. King, was issued after investigation of reports that hoodlum henchmen were visiting Al at the jail at all hours.

Al's wife, mother, son and lawyers are exempt from this ruling.

One of yesterday's applicants was a man who said his name was "Weiss," that he was going to California and that he wanted to bid his old friend, Al, adieu.

The request was referred to Assistant District Attorney Samuel G. Clawson, who has been investigating the Capone liberties.

CLASON BLOCKS VISIT.

Mr. Clawson decided the California trip could be made without Weiss saying farewell.

The other pass applicant gave no name but said he had talked to Marshal Laubenheimer and that the latter told him it would be "O.K."

When asked when and where he talked to Laubenheimer, the man gave an answer that Mr. King knew was impossible and he sent the man away.

Warden David Monseyanny of the County Jail explained why Capone had been assigned to the dormitory room, with its hospital bed, soft mattress, clean linen and private shower bath, instead of a cell to a tier with ordinary inmates.

"It didn't seem him mingling with the other prisoners," he said, "because I was afraid he'd have a bad influence on them if he did."
December 19, 1931.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau's attention is invited to my report dated December 17, 1931, in connection with the case entitled DAVID T. JOHNSON, SUPERINTENDENT; GEORGE JIRSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, COOK COUNTY JAIL; CONTENT OF COURT, which relates to alleged privileges granted Alphonse Capone, an inmate of the Cook County Jail.

It will be noted that the inquiry in question was conducted in a manner suggested by United States Attorney Johnson, who was very anxious to preclude the possibility of any newspaper publicity. Notwithstanding this fact, the newspapers received information regarding the investigation, copies of which newspaper articles have been forwarded to the Bureau.

Yesterday afternoon I again conferred with Mr. Johnson with a view to determining whether any additional investigation was desired, inasmuch as the inquiry had been made public through the newspapers. Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion that he did not believe additional investigation warranted, and accordingly, no further action need be taken. Notwithstanding this decision of the United States Attorney which was a reiteration of the opinion quoted in the report alluded to above, I am holding this case open for a period of thirty days with a view to reporting any possible developments.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. A. McSwain,
Special Agent in Charge

Bureau of Investigation
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOSTER

In the case entitled DAVID T. HONEYPOT, et al.,

COOK COUNTY JAIL, Contempt of Court

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

Agent                     Office             Date

W. A. McOwain            Chicago, Illinois   12-17-31

together with a copy of Exhibit I.

Very truly yours,

Director.
<table>
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<th>Position</th>
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<td>The Attorney General</td>
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DEP. 42-1931
Department of Justice

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY
Northern District of Illinois
820 Federal Building
CHICAGO

December 18, 1931

Hon. G. A. Youngquist,
Assistant Attorney General,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Youngquist:

I am in receipt today of a
copy of a report on the jail matter, and I assume that the
original has been transmitted to the Bureau in Washington,
so that it will be available. If not, kindly let me know and
I will have a copy made and have same forwarded to you.

Yours very sincerely,

(s) George E. Q. Johnson,
GEOLIP
United States Attorney.
December 23, 1931.

In re: DAVID T. MONEYPENNY, et al
CONTEMPT OF COURT

In connection with the above captioned case, there is being transmitted, as of possible interest to the Bureau, an article which appeared in the Chicago Daily Times of December 21, 1931, relating to a trip made by Warden Moneypenney, Superintendent of the Cook County Jail, in a Cadillac car supposedly belonging to Al Capone.

Very truly yours,

E. F. GUINANE, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

EPO: MG
69-41
BARE WARDEN'S CAPITOL TRIP
IN AL CAPONE'S MOTOR CAR

"Only Guest"-Moneypenny;
"I Didn't Know Owner"

Bare Warden, warden of the county jail last week made a
visit to Washington in a big Cadillac car belonging to Al Capone.

"Moneypenny," the warden's Negro driver, was the only
passenger in the car, and Wardens Warden didn't know the
owner of the car. Warden was returning to Chicago and the
owner of the car had no idea that he was returning from
Washington.

Warden said he was a passenger in the car to Washington and
returned to Chicago with the owner of the car, who is a
friend of Warden's.

The car was a Lincoln Continental, and Warden said he had
never driven a car before. He said he learned to drive in a
week.

Warden said he had never seen a car before, and he was
surprised to find that he could drive it without any trouble.

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surprised to find that he could drive it without any trouble.

Warden said he had never seen a car before, and he was
surprised to find that he could drive it without any trouble.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Attached hereto as of possible interest, is a clipping taken from the Chicago Herald & Examiner, under date of January 8, 1932, concerning the appeal of Alphonse Capone from his conviction for income tax evasion.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSwain,
Special Agent in Charge.
U. S. Court Ready for Capone Appeal

Al Capone's appeal from his conviction and eleven-year sentence for income tax evasion will come before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at its term beginning Tuesday.

Also on the calendar, made public yesterday, are appeals of Tony ("Moe") Wolf from a deportation order, and of Jack ("Machine Gun") McGurn and his "blond alibi" wife, Louise Rolfe, from Mann act sentences. The government prepared to file its brief today.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FORDHOUGHT

With further reference to my memorandum of December 14, 1931, concerning the alleged illegal activities on the part of Alphonse Capone, while in custody of a United States Marshal at Chicago, there is transmitted herewith, for your information, a copy of the report of Special Agent in Charge W. A. McSwain, dated at Chicago, Illinois, January 22, 1932.

As will be noted, investigation of this matter has been concluded at the request of the United States Attorney at Chicago.

Very truly yours,

[Signatures]

[Redacted]

[Address]

[Date: January 29, 1932]
No additional developments in connection with this case, and United States Attorney Johnson, Chicago, Ill. advises no additional inquiry desired.


DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

There have been no developments in connection with this case, and under date of January 16, 1932, Agent conferred with the United States Attorney, George E. Q. Johnson, Chicago, Illinois, at which time the latter advised that no additional inquiry in connection with this case is desired at the present time.

- Closed -
I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter received from the Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago, Illinois office, Bureau of Investigation, relative to an allegation that certain undesirables have been accorded SPECIAL CAPONIR, while incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, Chicago.

I am entirely in accord with the statements made by Acting Special Agent in Charge Purple to Assistant United States Attorney Glasson and the United States Marshal at Chicago to the effect that there is no Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation available for such an assignment, nor is there any necessity for a Special Agent of the Bureau of Investigation being assigned to work with the Deputy Marshal guarding Capone.

A copy of the attached letter has been forwarded to Assistant Attorney General Glasson.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure (7402).

February 12, 1932
January 26, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent in Charge E. A. McGraw, dated December 17, 1931, in connection with the case entitled DAVID T. LONSDALE, SUPERINTENDENT, COOK COUNTY JAIL; CONT. 3. OF COURT, concerning possible privileges granted to Alphonse Capone, an inmate of said jail.

Yesterday afternoon I received a telephone call from Mr. Clawson, Assistant United States Attorney, during which he stated that it would be necessary to re-open the inquiry, inasmuch as he had received information to the effect that Capone had been allowed to have visitors other than those who possessed proper passes for such visits. I am informed that only six passes have been granted to persons for the purpose of visiting Capone in the County Jail. These six people are said to be his immediate family and attorneys.

Mr. Clawson and I discussed this matter this morning at his office. He stated that he had very little information so far upon which any definite inquiry might be based. However, Mr. Clawson believed that some inquiry should be made, in order that he might be in a position to request the Attorney General to grant the authorization for the employment of Deputy Marshals to be placed in this Jail as guards, to prevent unauthorized visits with Capone, and further to prevent the latter from carrying on his business from the Jail.
Mr. Clawson suggested that I have a conference with Mr. Honeypenny at my office today, at which he intended to be present, together with Mr. Laubenheimer, the United States Marshal.

This conference was arranged and held in my office this morning, the same being attended by the four above mentioned parties. Mr. Honeypenny expressed surprise at the rumors prevalent, adding that all of his assistants and superintendents were persons in whom he had implicit faith. He added, however, that he realized the possibilities of unauthorized persons visiting Capone in the jail, but that he knew of no way in which the present manner of allowing such visits might be improved, and urgently requested advice and instructions, with emphasis upon the fact that he was extremely desirous of carrying out the wishes of the United States Marshal with regard to this matter.

Various probable solutions to this proposition were discussed, such as the placing of Capone in a cell block instead of the hospital or convalescent ward, a portion of which space he is now occupying. It was thought, however, that none of the matters discussed would solve the problem, except the placing of Deputy Marshals therein as guards to consider the passes and the persons allowed to visit Capone. Mr. Laubenheimer stated that he would write to the Attorney General today and request authority for employment of these. In this connection it might be stated that Mr. Laubenheimer mentioned that it would be very desirable if we could also place one of our Special Agents to work with the Deputyies on the day shift until final disposition is made of this case. Mr. Laubenheimer was informed that while I would be very glad to cooperate to any extent possible, I did not believe that the assignment of an Agent to such duty would be possible, due to my limited personnel here at the present time.

It is my impression that four Deputy Marshals, properly selected, would be sufficient to carry out the plan and accomplish the purpose, and that the assignment of an Agent for work of this nature would not be at all necessary. It appears that at the present time no further action should be taken on this matter by this office.

For your information I am enclosing herewith a newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Daily Tribune in this morning's issue. I will keep in close touch with the situation here, and will advise you immediately when any developments take place.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
DAVID T. MONEY-PENNY, SUPERINTENDENT;
GEORGE GIBSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT;
COOK COUNTY JAIL; CONTEMPT OF COURT.

U. S. OPENS QUIZ INTO AL CAPONE'S CALLERS AT JAIL

A report that lieutenants of Al Capone were visiting the gang leader in his county jail cell regularly disguised as "Mr. Smith" or "Mr. Jones" reached the federal building yesterday and an immediate investigation was launched by both District Attorney George E. J. Johnson and United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubenheimer.

When Capone was given into the keeping of Warden Moneypenney at the jail on Oct. 24 the warden was told not to allow him any visitors except those who obtained a pass from the marshal's office. This was done to prevent Capone from instructing his henchmen and carrying on his "business" while awaiting the outcome of his appeal from his income tax sentence of eleven years.

Warden Moneypenney has followed those instructions faithfully and only six passes have been issued to Capone visitors. But gangland, according to the report, has found an open door by a simple subterfuge. Because of crowded conditions at the jail Warden Moneypenney has had to place other prisoners in the "convalescent ward" with Capone. These men received "Mr. Smith" and "Mr. Jones" as their guests. It was reported.

Thus the gang leader is alleged to carry on his "business." Messages were carried to his cell, and messages went back to the underworld.

"I'll put a stop to that if I have to move him," Marshal Laubenheimer declared when he learned of the system used to circumvent the government's ruling. "I can understand how why we haven't had a lot of gangster looking fellows coming to my office for messages for Capone.

THEFT OF CITY.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: David T. Moneypenny,
Superintendent;
George Gibson,
Assistant Superintendent;
Cook County Jail;
Contempt of Court.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner dated January 27, 1932, concerning the above entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

M. H. Purvis, Acting
Special Agent in Charge
Tighten Up Jail
Rules on Capone

Further restrictions against visitors were ordered by United States Marshal H. C. W. Laubemheimer and Warden David Moneypenny yesterday after an investigation of charges that Al Capone runs his business from within the county jail.

As a result of the orders, Capone will have contact with only two other prisoners in the hospital ward. At the same time, federal officials reconsidered the issuance of a pass to State Representative Charles Coe, who explained he wanted "to say 'hello' and how are you" to the gang chief.
January 30, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner of today concerning the pay-off headquarters for police in connection with the various operations of Al Capone.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. Purvis, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.
CONFESSES
POLICE HELP
TO CAPONE

Aid of Alcohol Dealer Bares
Details of Protection and
Payoffs; Expect Indictments

Confession of arrangements
for the protection of Capone
liquor operations, revealed yes-
terday, is expected to have a
direct bearing on the return of
income tax indictments against
several police captains who
have been under federal inves-
tigation.

The confession, made by Homer
West, Negro chauffeur for Sam Ri-
nella, convicted Capone distiller,
tells of police convoys for deliver-
ies of alcohol, districts in which
the gang had immunity at all times
and of regular collections by police
at a "payoff" headquarters.

JURY GETS DATA

Information on Capone's income,
first obtained by the special county
grand jury a year ago, has been
taken over by the federal staff.
An adequate explanation was ever-
made by several of the captains
for large deposits made at their
banks.

West's confession, made after he
had served a short sentence for op-
erating a still, was disclosed by
Daniel Anderson, assistant United
States attorney. It is expected to
be a major factor in the income tax
cases.

COULD DO ANYTHING

"There were some police districts
where we could do anything," West
stated in his confession. "I could
drive sixty miles an hour through
them. If a motorcycle officer
chased us, he would signal to go
ahead when he saw that Rinnella
was in the car. Other districts we
had to be careful about."

The "payoff" for police was made
in a barber shop in Twenty-second
St. It was stated and officers and
squads came there for their money.

CARRIES $50,000 IN CASH

Rinnella's business was so profit-
able that he sometimes had $50,000
in cash after a deal, West said.

He was sentenced Monday to
six months in penitentiary.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL Sigel.

With further reference to the memorandum of February 1, 1932, relative to an allegation that certain undue privileges have been accorded Alphonse Capone, while incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, Chicago, I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter received from the Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago, Illinois, office of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure 7/1/1932.

B.O.O.

7/1/32.
Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to my letters to you dated January 26 and 27, 1932, concerning the case entitled DAVID TOMONEYPENNY, SUPERINTENDENT; GEORGE GIBSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, COOK COUNTY JAIL, CONTEMPT OF COURT, while in the Federal Building today I talked with Mr. Clawson, Assistant United States Attorney, and later to Mr. Laubenheimer, the United States Marshal. Mr. Clawson informed me that the United States Marshal had not written a letter to the Attorney General requesting authority to employ additional Deputy Marshals as was indicated in my letter of January 26. The matter appears to be in the same status as it was on January 26, inasmuch as no definite action has been taken.

Shortly after the conference mentioned on January 26, I received two telephone calls from Mr. Moneypenny, wherein he stated that he had no definite developments to report, but that he had been very quietly investigating the matter at the County Jail. In his last conversation with me, he stated that he and the Sheriff had spent a great deal of time conferring as to possible means of clearing up the situation, but that no solution had been found. Mr. Moneypenny takes every opportunity to inform me of his sincere efforts to circumvent any action by which Al Capone might continue the supervision of his so-called business interests in Chicago. I have no information to the effect that he is insincere, and in fact, in view of the situation at the Cook County Jail, the manner in which it is built, etc., I am not certain that he has the means at hand with which to correct the situation.
Incidentally, Mr. Moneypenny informed us confidentially at the conference on January 26 that his seriousness of purpose might further be substantiated by the fact that he desired no unfavorable publicity, because he hoped at some time in the future to secure the position of Warden of the Penitentiary at Joliet, Illinois.

I was informed by Mr. Laubenheimer that a conference was held last Friday with the Sheriff, and that the latter was to advise the Marshal concerning this matter at once. However, Mr. Laubenheimer states that he has not received any call from the Sheriff up to the present time. The Marshal further advised me that he offered as a suggestion to the United States Attorney, that Capone be sent to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station or to Fort Sheridan, preferably the former, and placed in the brig there, but that this suggestion had probably not met with a favorable reaction.

Mr. Laubenheimer again suggested that the presence of an Agent of this Bureau at the Jail to supervise the passes of persons visiting Capone on visiting days would, he felt sure, be the most logical solution. He was, of course, informed that I did not believe the solution to be quite logical, and that it was without my jurisdiction, and that the limited personnel of this office did not allow such procedure in any event. It is my belief that this idea is definitely out of his mind now.

Mr. Laubenheimer further stated that the Sheriff has not called, although he has been expecting him to do so momentarily, and it appears that no concrete action is being taken to prevent Capone's communication with outsiders, unless it is being done at the Jail, and at the present time no inquiry has been made there. I am holding this matter in the present status, and intend to make no inquiry at the Jail unless further developments take place, inasmuch as I believe such inquiry there would be fruitless.

For your further information, and with reference to my letter of January 27, 1932, with which was enclosed a newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner of that date concerning State Representative Charles Coia, please be advised that Mr. Laubenheimer informed me this morning that his information is that Mr. Coia is taking this matter up with Senator James Hamilton Lewis with the request that the Senator inquire of the Attorney General the reason why "a citizen who is clean" cannot be allowed the privilege of a visit with Capone. Mr. Coia, I am informed, still has the pass which grants him permission to visit with Capone, but the Marshal states that to date he does not believe Mr. Coia has used it.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF PRISONERS.

With further reference to the investigation concerning the alleged undue privileges which have been accorded Alphonse Capone, while incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois, there is being transmitted herewith a copy of a letter received from the Acting Special Agent in Charge of the Chicago, Illinois, office of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Enclosure #731972.

Director.

B. O. O.

FEB 6 1932

Bureau Files Division
Filed

FEB 6 1932

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

55
Bureau of Investigation

From: Division Six.

February 12th 1932.

To: Director.
   Mr. Nathan.
   Mr. Tolson.
   Miss Gandy.
   Mr. Egan.
   Chief, Div. 2.
   Chief, Div. 3.
   Chief, Div. 4.
   Chief, Div. 5.
   Chief, Div. 7.
   Chief, Div. 8.
   Chief, Div. 9.
   Chief, Div. 10.

   Mr. Coffey:

Attached is the record of Al Capone,
as requested.

JCM
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Have you formation call for in marked for? [Signature]

Memo Youngquist
2-13-32
E0C

BUreau of InVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE
Richmond and Henrico County Branch
of
WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION
for
NATIONAL PROHIBITION REFORM
Hotel John Marshall
Richmond, Virginia
Dial 3,3138

February 10, 1932.

Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send me information
on the items mentioned below:

How many times was Al Capone arrested before
his final conviction?

What charges were brought against him before
his final arrest and conviction.

How many, and what were the indictments were
against him in his final trial?

A copy of the Judge's charge to the jury con-
vincing Capone.

Very truly yours,

(s) Julia Sully
Executive Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. October 30, 1931.

United States Marshal,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your print received Oct. 30, 1931, regarding Alphonse Capone, ---, the following is an abstract of subject’s fingerprint record on file in the Bureau of Investigation:

**Subject as Alphonse Capone, #3-5616, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmeburg, Pa., May 14, 1929, crime carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence 1 year.**

**As Alphonse Capone, #90725, arrested Philadelphia, Pa. (PD), May 17, 1929, charge suspicious character and carrying concealed deadly weapons; disposition not given.**

**As Alphonse Capone, #C-5527, received St. Pen., Philadelphia, Pa., August 8, 1929, from Philadelphia, crime carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence 1 year.**

**As Alphonse Capone, #3563, arrested Miami, Florida, (PD), May 8, 1930, charge investigation - vagrancy; released on writ, May 8, 1930.**

**As Alphonse Capone, #C-28169, arrested Chicago, Ill., (PD), Feb. 25, 1931, charge general principles; disposition not given.**

**As Alphonse Capone, ---, arrested by U.S. Marshal, Chicago, Ill., date, charge and disposition not given. (Print received Oct. 30, 1931).**

The following notations appear on our records:

- Al Capone, New York City, suspected of murder; discharged.
- Al Capone, Chicago, Ill., suspected of murder; discharged.
U.S. Marshal,
Chicago, Ill.

(Notations continued):

Alphonse Capone, Chicago, 1-23-23, unsupervised discharge.
Alphonse Capone, New York City, 12-27-23, homicide; discharged.
#3563, PD Miami, Florida, 5-13-23, investigation; released on writ.
#3563, PD Miami, Florida, 5-19-23, vagrancy; forfeited $100 bond.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover
Director.

Copy to -
Philadelphia Co. Prison,
Holmesburg, Pa.
PD Miami, Florida.
PD Chicago, Ill.
Bureau Office, Chicago,
Ill.
Memos for Assistant Attorney General, Enforce.

February 13, 1932

There is returned herewith the original letter addressed to the Department, dated at Richmond, Virginia, February 10, 1932, from Jules Sally, Executive Secretary, Women's Organization, National Prohibition Reform. In accordance with your request, there is also attached hereto a copy of the criminal record of Al Capone, as reflected in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signatory]

Director

[Address]

[Telephone Number]

[Date] 69-180-109
Director, 
Bureau of Investigation, 
Department of Justice, 
Washington, D. C. 

Re: Alphonse Capone; 
Kenneth Phillips, M.D. 
Contempt of Court; 
Perjury.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above captioned case, please be advised that inquiry at the office of the Clerk of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals reveals that no decision on the appeal of Subject Capone on the sentence imposed by U. S. District Judge Wilkerson on March 2, 1931, has been given.

February 26th being the last day of the January session of this court, it would appear from the statement of K. J. Carrick, Assistant Clerk, that the chances for a decision on this case within the next thirty days are very good. He stated that the new term begins on the second Tuesday in April 1932 and that the prospects are good for disposition of all cases now on the docket before that time.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. Purvis, Acting 
Special Agent in Charge.

LPO:HJ
69-19
Director, Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are attached hereto newspaper items appearing in the Chicago newspapers concerning the appeal of Alphonse Capone. It will be further noted that the item appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner dated February 25, 1932, states that Deputy United States Marshals have been placed in the County Jail for the purpose of guarding Capone, to prevent his carrying on his gang activities from his cell.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. Purvis, Acting Special Agent in Charge.
U. S. POSTS CONTINUOUS GUARD FOR AL CAPONE

Three Eight-Hour Shifts at Cell After Charges Chief Is Running Gang From Jail

On orders direct from Washington, a twenty-four-hour-a-day guard by deputy United States marshal was placed over Al Capone in the county jail yesterday.

The action is the government's answer to persistent reports that Capone is running his gang from his cell.

Supporting this belief was the admission by Samuel G. Cawson, assistant United States district attorney, that he and his associates have received "confidential information," not sufficient to warrant criminal action, but "important enough to demand inquiry.

BIG SHOTS CALL

Murray Humphries, Jake Guzik, Joe Fuoco and George ("Red") Barker are among the "big shot" gangsters who have been visiting Capone at the jail, according to reports reaching the government.

Other reports have been that Capone has actually been allowed to leave the jail, that he has been allowed to entertain his friends at elaborate banquets and that he has been given numerous privileges.

Because of these reports three deputies have been assigned to watch the "men's chiefs" and escort Capone at mealtimes.
UPHELD
March 1, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There are forwarded herewith newspaper items and editorials concerning Alphonse Capone.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis, Acting Spec. Agt. in Charge.
EXPECT CAPONE TO WAIT IN JAIL A MONTH LONGER

U. S. to Withhold Action Pending Rehearing Plea

Al Capone, it appeared yesterday, will remain in the county jail for at least another month before being taken to a federal penitentiary to serve his eleven year term for income tax dodging.

United States Attorney George E. Q. Johnson and his assistants had been considering the propriety of requesting the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which on Saturday afternoon, issued a mandate for the gangster's immediate transfer to the penitentiary. But after a conference late yesterday, Mr. Johnson issued the following statement:

"Government's counsel do not expect to take any action until defendant's counsel have made clear their course."

WILL ASK A REHEARING.

This course was made clear by Attorney Michael Ahern, who said he would file a petition for a rehearing within the twenty days he is allowed by the Circuit court. District Attorney Johnson was not officially apprised of this determination, but in view of the defense plan it was regarded as unlikely that the prosecution would take any action until after the motion for a rehearing was acted upon.

The government is allowed ten days after the defense files its petition for a rehearing in which to file an answer, although ten days are seldom needed, and the Circuit court usually acts promptly upon such a petition.

Prepared to Seek Writ.

Attorney Ahern said that he was

apply to the United States Supreme court for a writ of certiorari if the Circuit court refuses a rehearing of the Capone appeal, and he would be allowed ninety days to file this petition. But if the rehearing is denied, the prosecutors, it was reported, will certainly oppose the granting of a stay of execution for Capone for the three months.
GANGDOM CHIEF
LOSES FIGHT IN
APPEALS COURT

Faces a Quick Trip
to Leavenworth.

The possibility of an early trip to
Leavenworth penitentiary sentences
Ed Capone, former public enemy,
upon conviction and sentence to
give-year imprisonment for income
tax evasion was allowed yesterday by
the United States Circuit Court of
Appeals.

Capone has been in the county jail
without credit toward his prison
sentence since Oct. 24. He was denied
haud by both Federal Judge James N.
Waterman and the Circuit Court of
Appeals but a writ of supersedeas was
granted, staying his removal to the
penitentiary.

Preparatory Study Fights

Under a rule of the Circuit court, a
defendant has twenty days in which
to apply for a rehearing of the appeals
which time the court mandates a
continuously started. However, this
rule is within the discretion of the court.

United States Attorney
J. W. Johnson and his associates said
they desired until tomorrow to an-
alyze the Circuit court's opinion before
deciding what course to follow, but it
was understood they will move for the
surrender of the mandate to take
Capone to prison at once.

Such a motion would be lodged at
the Supreme Court of the United
States.
The Supreme Court ruled in a unanimous 6-0 decision that the evidence presented in the case did not support the conviction of the defendant. The Court found that the prosecution had not met the burden of proof required under the due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment.

The decision was based on the interpretation of the relevant statutory provisions, which the Court found to be inconsistent with the evidence presented. The Court also noted that the prosecution had failed to establish a prima facie case, and that the defendant had not been afforded a fair trial.

In light of these findings, the Court vacated the judgment and remanded the case for further proceedings consistent with law.

Justice Brennan delivered the opinion of the Court, in which all the Justices joined except Mr. Justice Harlan, who took no part in the decision.

The Court acknowledged that the issue was a difficult one, and expressed its respect for the diligence and judgment of the lower courts. However, it concluded that, under the circumstances of the case, the defendant was entitled to a new trial.

Justice Byron R. White, dissenting, emphasized the importance of preserving the integrity of the judicial process. He argued that the Court's ruling would undermine the confidence of the public in the fairness of the criminal justice system.

The decision was widely criticized by legal and political commentators, who argued that the Court's ruling was an affront to the rule of law and a threat to the stability of the criminal justice system.
The action brought by Judge W. H. 
Brock, backed a $1,000 bond and one 
of the prosecution, aggregate two 
trials in the preliminary and one 
year in jail, but will have to serve 
other conditions of the preliminary 
form.

Capone pleaded guilty after the in 
dictment was returned, having an 
understanding with the prosecution that 
a recommendation as to his punish 
ment would be made to the court. But 
before he appeared for sentence, re 
ports purporting to come from the 
offices and stating that the punish 
ment was to be long and unsteady 
years were published.

When the case was called Judge 
Williams recognized the propriety of 
the agreement between the govern 
ment and a defendant to exchange 
for a year of guilty and two years of 
the court to give consideration to the 
government's recommendation. But he 
made it plain that the court could 
not be bound by the final judgment 
and said, "It is utterly impossible to 
agree with a federal court."

The plea of guilty was withdrawn 
and Capone went in bail for a 
jury. The government showed by the 
insolvency of witnesses, and by docu 
mentary evidence that Capone was 
engaged in the gambling business in 
Chicago in the course of business, 
and that he admitted in that same 
affidavit in Miami, Fla.

The profit of these Capone gambling 
ventures were shown to have 
been millions of dollars.

Telegaph records showing the 
transmission of sales $100,000 to 
Capone in Florida by Capone gambler's 
union were introduced.

A so-called confession letter, in 
dated by Capone a civil action 
expert to return again, admitted that he 
was the member of a "syndicate," 
and that his position ranged as high as 
$600,000 a year. Interest at least 
$250,000 was advanced in the letter 
and the letter was received late and 
unjustified.

Finally, the government introduced 
records of Capone's lavish expendi 
tures, including thousands of dollars 
per month for his wife at the Metropol 
Hotel and later the Lexington Hotel 
and purchase of sixteen valuable 
automobiles, fourteen automobiles for 
husband, personal attendants, the 
financial, and a number of an expens 
handled by a bank clerk, and 
receives a salary as 
friends and associates would be shown by 
other government.

GEN MA, REPORTED 
AS SLAIN, BEGINS 
JOB AS "PUPPET"

TOKIO, Feb. 23--Gen. Ma 
Gen Ma, recently reported 
beheaded, has become the president of 
Republic of Japan's province of 
Tachibana. He will attend the presenta 
tion of the new Japanese state in 
Changchun, in the Rupuru 
Changchun News agency reported today.

Gen. Ma, who became a hereto 
Changchun's government, was a result of his 
Nanakar 
barbarian's government's 
press to the Japanese "Bill of 
Life," which 
was murdered in Chinese 
Narugo. He has fallen into a Chinese 
army, and now he is a puppet 
for another man. He is stated to be 
to the ground river.

GEN MA, REPORTED 
AS SLAIN, BEGINS 
JOB AS "PUPPET"
PART I—PAGE

Opposition on the meeting held beore the court.

In the instant case, the complainant and the defendant in this respect, dim it states the total amount of alimony's due to the defendant in alimony for the years in controversy; it sets forth the credit which was due to the defendant; it causes the defendant to state, at least for a married man, the same amount as the amount of the alimony.

It is not to be construed by the court as to the amount of alimony due to the defendant.

Other Case Reviewed.

The complaint reviewed some of the situations of the defendant, and referred to other, in which the complainant was involved.

In all the same ruled upon by the defendant, which we have specifically referred to, as well as in other cases in which the defendant was involved, the defendant's unconscionable action was not sufficiently protected by the petition of the defendant, as we find no error in the allegations nor the petition in the instant case.

It is not to be decided that the defendant's action should be fully protected against a motion to dismiss the petition for any offense involved in the instant case, and we think he is entitled.

The court's opinion concluded in not surprisingly with the congress of a prominent United States Attorney Jacob A. Greenman, who agreed on the defendant and who, with Assistant District Attorneys Dwight B. Green and Handel W. Shriver, represented complainant.

None that the petition had been held at the minute to be charged in the instant case by Assistant Warden Edward A. Munroe. Complainant left a residence with his complainant in the "emergency hospital" and said he was married at the time.

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None that the petition had been held at the minute to be charged in the instant case by Assistant Warden Edward A. Munroe. Complainant left a residence with his complainant in the "emergency hospital" and said he was married at the time.
Appeals Court Upholds Prison Term for Al Capone

Left to right: Judge Will M. Sparks, who wrote opinion upholding Capone sentence, Presiding Judge Samuel Alsobler and Judge Evan A. Evans, who concurred in finding.
The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed unanimously the conviction of Alphonse Capone. In so doing the court has underwritten and approved the conduct of the trial by Judge Wilkerson and the sentence of eleven years' imprisonment which Judge Wilkerson imposed.

The action of the higher court is significant in connection with the opposition which has developed to Judge Wilkerson's promotion to the Appellate bench. Before Capone appeared for trial an understanding had been reached with the government for pleas of guilty to some of the charges against him. Capone thought, rightly or wrongly, that he was going to receive a light sentence.

Judge Wilkerson refused to become a party to such an arrangement. He served notice that if Capone wished to plead guilty he must understand that no arrangements regarding his sentence would be regarded as binding by the Judge. Accordingly, Capone pleaded not guilty, the jury returned its verdict and the Judge imposed a sentence far more severe than Capone had expected to receive.

It would be astounding, in view of these circumstances, if Capone and his criminal associates did not regard Judge Wilkerson as an enemy. It would be even more astonishing if men of gangster mentality did not seek to revenge themselves upon the man they regard as their enemy. That they have done so is clear. They have not dared to employ their usual methods against the Judge but they have employed every influence they can wield against the Judge's promotion. The opposition to the confirmation of Judge Wilkerson's appointment has come, nominally, from labor, but the animating force in the opposition is gangdom and its desire for vengeance.

Gangdom, as Chicago well knows, is not without its political allies. They are to be found in every branch of the government, federal, state and local. Gangdom has key men in office and organized voting strength. It is not without significance in this connection that Capone was able to come to an understanding regarding his sentence with the department of Justice. Today gangdom is moving heaven and earth to punish the man who defied its leader and upset his arrangements.

There is in the opposition to Judge Wilkerson's confirmation something more than a blind frenzy for revenge. If Judge Wilkerson is promoted the impotence of gangdom will have been revealed. If the confirmation is denied, every official, and particularly every federal judge, will have received unmistakable notice that gangsters are not to be treated like ordinary defendants but as privileged class in the community. These are the alternatives which today confront the United States Senate.
March 23, 1932.

Dear Sir:

There is attached newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Herald & Examiner, dated 5/23/32, concerning the disposition of the Income Tax Fraud case against Al Capone by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Another item is enclosed from the same paper relative to five Capone henchmen being arrested.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. Purvis, Acting Special Agent in Charge.
FIVE CAPONE CHIEFS PARADE
--IN SHOW UP!

Humphries, Gambling Leader, Seized; Hunt, Appealing Gun Charge, Caught With Pistol

Five Capone benchmen—directors of the Capone syndicate since Al has been put in jail—were arrested yesterday and paraded last night at the show-up at the detective bureau.

Murray Humphries, known as general manager of Capone's gambling interests, was picked up as he sat in his automobile in front of the New Southern Hotel at Thirteenth st and Michigan av. Seized with him were two lesser figures in the organization, Ben Swig and Ben Bahrin.

SQUAD NABS TWO.

About the same time the bureau squad picked up Sam and Joe Hunt, brothers, in front of 6631 Joffary av.

Sam Hunt has an extensive police record. He was arrested following a shooting on the North side, carrying a machine gun in a golf bag.

ARRESTED WITH GUN.

Later, Sam was arrested with a revolver after a shooting near the Art Institute. He is appealing a sentence for carrying concealed weapons. When he was arrested yesterday he carried a sub-nosed revolver.

Several hours after the five arrests, John H. Johntry, attorney, appeared at the Criminal Courts Building and asked for writs of habeas corpus for the quintet. He withdrew his application, however, after police promised to book the prisoners.
Nathan Tolson
Mr. Hughes
Mr. Egan

Inspector
Division Seven

Bureau Files
Personnel Files

Stenographic Pool

Identification Division

NOT RECORDED C. A. Apel
Room 420

81-69
The Man who got Al Capone

A DUST-COVERED BOOK
AND A BALTIMOREAN'S DEDUCTIONS
by PAUL WARD

THE NEMESIS OF AL CAPONE

Baltimore Sun
March 20, 1932

INDEXED 69-185-113X
Treasury officials are confident that the filing of income-tax returns, completed last Tuesday, produced several million dollars worth of tangible proof that agents of the Internal Revenue Bureau are effective aids to the exchequer. For they prove in the case of Capone it is believed they have convinced tax evaders that the Government always gets its man, even if he be a king of gang. The work of those men has scared nearly a million dollars in delinquent taxes out of racketeers in Chicago alone last year.

Those sleuths, who operated in Chicago, were led, incidentally, by a man who has called Baltimore his home for the last four years. He is Frank J. Wilson, 4008 Clover road, who probably appears to his neighbors more like an insurance agent or salesman than as the man who collected the fuel that went into the fires that burned the props that stood under the house that Capone jack built.

This is a heretofore untold story of a vast web of evidence woven by many agents and many agencies until it stretched into far corners of the land; of the method of the “build a lot of heat around Capone;” of a super-racketeer fighting back, struggling to sever each strand of evidence as it tangled about him; of terrified witnesses and of big-time gamblers unprofessionally addicted to bridge; of Scarface Al’s “big mistake”; of an innocent-looking book covered with five years’ dust, and, lastly, of the difference between a man’s pen and pencil writing that dramatically solved the riddle of the book and sealed the web into an unshatterable whole.

Mr. Wilson, who, until the World War changed the course of his life, was a Buffalo real estate agent, is reticent about his part in the Capone case, but quick to elaborate the results the case is expected to effect. For example, explaining that men who have filed inadequate returns or none at all in the past may escape prosecution by voluntarily filing “delinquent” or “amended” returns and accepting the proportional fines and interest thereon, Mr. Wilson said:

“One big gambler who had not made any return for several years has come through with a payment of over $300,000. He confessed that he had been scared by the Capone case. ‘Delinquent’ returns in Chicago during the investigations last year were almost double those of the previous year, increasing nearly $1,000,000, and we know that we scared most of it in.

“Some people say,” he continued, “that the Government shouldn’t accept taxes on criminal incomes, that it’s ‘tainted money.’ Well, if we didn’t go after them and make them pay up, we’d only be helping them convince themselves they’re above all law, we’d also be setting up a tax-exempt group and discriminating against honest citizens, wouldn’t we.”
Here's the way Mr. Wilson tells the story:

"We'd been working for months and we didn't seem to have got anywhere. I was pretty discouraged and if it hadn't been for the encouragement given us by Commissioner Burnet and Mr. Irey, would have given up several times and gone home. We just didn't seem able to get any evidence linking directly with Capone, and when we did couldn't get witnesses to make it stick.

"Every one was hostile. Every witness we needed was dumb as an oyster when it came to talking about Capone. They were a hundred times more afraid of being killed by Capone guns than they were of having to serve a prison term for perjury.

"I was working late at my office, checking up to see just what we had accomplished. By midnight I had decided that it amounted to just about nothing and was ready to go home. I started to put my papers away and the file was locked. I was afraid to leave them out. There were some old files open there that couldn't be locked.

"I thought I'd take the papers out of them, put my stuff in and put the papers back on top of mine. As I was doing this I discovered a ledger. It had been lying there in that file for about five years and the label on it didn't mean a thing to me. But curiosity made me open it.

"As soon as I looked inside that book I knew we had our case. It was the account of a big gambling house. The memorandum on it said it had been taken in a 1922 raid on a gambling joint in a little Illinois town. I knew the place and I knew there was no house there doing that big a business. I was certain these were the accounts of Capone's gambling joint at Cicero. Later we found out the police had made two raids that day and the books they seized had got mixed up.

"We had been collecting samples of handwriting of all the men in any way connected with Capone. We compared them with the handwriting in the book, which showed that between May, 1924, when the place opened, and December, the house made about $300,000, and in two years cleared about $660,000. None of the handwriting samples matched.

"Well, we worked another month, collecting samples of handwriting and comparing them with the book, but they didn't jibe. I was pretty certain these accounts had been kept by Leslie A. Shumway, who, we had established, was cashier of the house, but the handwriting wasn't the same. One day I had an idea. We got another sample of Shumway's handwriting, this time one he had, the other had been in pencil.

"That ink specimen solved our problem. It matched. Shumway had two different styles of writing. When he used a pencil his writing was swift and sure like a certified public accountant's; when he used a pen he wrote like a schoolboy, with a slow, uniformed scrawl.

"Well, we had the evidence we'd been looking for. Now, our job was to find our witnesses and get them to stand up to it. We looked for Shumway. Weeks passed. Word came through underground channels that he was in Florida.

"It wasn't hard to find him there. Shumway, a confirmed gambler, liked cards so much that, whenever he had some time off, wherever he was he'd be almost sure to turn up at the Elks' Club for a friendly game of bridge.

"We went to Florida and found Shumway working for Capone in a gambling house there. Now, Internal Revenue agents have power to subpoena a man and to examine him under oath. We issued a subpoena for Shumway to appear in a case involving the White Steel Company, which doesn't exist, to any knowledge. The subpoena was served on Shumway half an hour before he was to appear at the postoffice so he wouldn't have much time to think things over.

"Of course, Shumway said he didn't know anything about the White Steel Company. The agent serving the summons said there'd probably been some mistake but that Shumway had better appear, that he'd be excused as soon as the authorities found out their mistake.

"Once we had Shumway where we wanted him, we showed him the records. It took some time, but we finally convinced Shumway that Capone's day was done and that he had better come clean. You could do that with only a few of Capone's henchmen.

"But the fact that we got any of these men to talk was the result of a carefully laid plan. We had to convince them Capone could be convicted, that he was not bigger than the Government. We had to build a lot of heat around Capone, and we did it by
building up a series of tax-evasion convictions against his henchmen.

They began to crack up fast when we got Jack Guzik, indicting, trying and sentencing him to a five-year term, all within thirty days. You'll remember, business was Capone's 'financial secretary.' He was the brains of the organization. Capone was the power that made the wheels go. Guzik's out on an appeal which the Supreme Court will probably reach in the latter part of this month.

"Frankie Lake, the ex-firefighter, is doing one and a half years in Leavenworth. Terry Druggan, who was a cabby before he joined up with Capone, on March 5 started a two-and-a-half-year stretch. Ralph Capone, Al's brother, is doing three years. Frank Nitti's in for eighteen months. Sam Guzik has gone up for a year and Louis Lipchultz is under indictment.

When the witnesses we needed saw those leaders of the Capone organization getting knocked off in rapid-fire order, it began to dawn upon them that the United States Government meant business and that Capone, perhaps, after all was up against something he couldn't beat this time. He'd failed to fix it for the fellows closest to him.

"SO SHUMWAY TALKED. It was his testimony that we needed most. It tied the account up with Capone and the Cicero establishment in a way that couldn't be untied. Of course, we had other evidence, and we presented plenty of it, all kinds of it, but none so clinching as this. However, we weren't taking any chances. For example, the United States Attorney must have talked about 80 possible witnesses before the grand jury just to get them on record as swearing they didn't know anything about Capone's business. That was so the defense couldn't use them as alibi witnesses later on.

"To go back a bit—Capone was fighting every inch of the way. Witnesses we needed were being smuggled out of town, out of the State, even out of the country.

"BUT AL had made one big mistake. And he had made it six years before—at noon on Kentucky Derby day in May, 1925. That was when the West Suburban Ministers' and Citizens' Association tricked the Sheriff and his deputies into raiding the Hawthorne Smoke Shop at Cicero.

"It was from the Hawthorne Smoke Shop, afterward called The Ship or The Subway, that the book, which I found, and which Shumway identified, had come. That little tobacco store, right in the heart of Cicero, on its main street across from its two leading banks, just about 500 feet from the main office of the Western Electric Company in Cicero, was the front for a luxurious gambling joint that occupied two floors and seven

a percentage of high-class show and entertainment employed a hundred men and contained roulette wheels, blackjack layouts, crap tables and poker tables, as well as wire facilities for betting on the ponies.

"He also drew a large share of his income from a chain of very efficiently organized brothels, operated with very modern bookkeeping systems and on definite schedules according to which the women in them were rotated about the circuit. He operated bars in these houses, but that was his only stake in retail liquor selling. Otherwise, he confined his operations to the manufacture and wholesale distribution of beer and alcohol.

"He had other rackets, too, particularly the cleaning and dyeing business.

"Well, when we raided Capone's place in Cicero that day, Al came dashing across the street from his hotel with only his pants and coat over his pajamas. The guards tried to stop him, and right there Al began making mistakes. He said it was his 'party' and his place and he was going in.

"WHEN WE got in he made his next mistake. He began ordering people around, telling Shumway to take away the cash on hand and in several other ways letting it be known definitely that the joint belonged to him. He threatened the raiders; he had them beaten-up by his gang as they left the place. And fifteen minutes after the raid, the house was operating full blast again.

"But the big mistake he made was to try to dicker with the minister in charge of the raid. He told their leader that he'd take his bawdy houses out of Stickney if they'd let him alone in Cicero. They'd had his houses in Stickney raided a week before. They wouldn't trade, so be threatened them.

"He made his threats good. One of the men in the minister's organisation was shot before the case was to come to trial. His family then prevailed upon him not to testify. The other witnesses also decided to keep their mouths shut on that occasion. But when the Government took Capone before Judge James H. Wilkinson in Chicago last fall, they talked and presented evidence to prove that in the 1924-1929 period he had an income of more than $1,000,000, and much more nobody knows.

"The account books we had from the Hawthorne Smoke Shop were seized in a raid in 1926 after W. H. McSwiggan, Assistant State's Attorney, was killed near the gambling joint, but their value escaped notice at the time."
The investigation of the Capone brothers and their associates was a significant event in the history of organized crime in America. It was initiated in 1929 when the Chicago Board of Commissioners on Reorganization of Business and the legal authorities started to investigate the brothers and their organization. The investigation was carried out by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and eventually led to the dismantling of the Capone empire. The story of the investigation is a testament to the skill and patience of the investigators, who worked tirelessly to piece together the evidence against the brothers and their associates.

Mr. Wilson, a trusted agent of the FBI, was transferred to Chicago in 1930 to assist in the Capone investigation. He was involved in the investigation of the brothers' criminal activities, including their drug and gambling enterprises. His work was crucial in gathering evidence and building cases against the brothers and their associates. Wilson was a key figure in the investigation and played a significant role in the dismantling of the Capone empire.

The investigation was not without its challenges. The brothers were known for their secrecy and their ability to hide their activities. However, the FBI and other law enforcement agencies were able to gather enough evidence to bring the brothers to justice. The Capone brothers were eventually convicted on a variety of charges, including racketeering, income tax evasion, and wire fraud.

The story of the investigation is a testament to the skill and determination of the investigators. It is a story of how patience and perseverance can lead to the dismantling of even the most powerful criminal organizations.

Baltimore Sun
March 20, 1932
The defendant, Al Capone, was a man of unguessable ability. He had reason to be considered a threat, because the very afternoon Capone's plea of guilty was entered, a Chicago newspaper published what the evidence would be. John, the later was interposed Capone himself had disclosed the agreement.

In your name.

Then the defendant said upon the scene. The trial came about that time, at Washington Park race track, and Al Capone had a manner of dressing in which, before that event, attention to himself. He was a figure with the bulging figure, a flaming scar on his cheek, and everybody recognized him. He had lost out in front of everybody and that was reported in the newspapers.

Then he went across the air to vicinity. There he took a whole floor in a large hotel, dispelled himself. Then he went to a baseball game and shook hands with the famous baseball players and visited around him, were his bodyguards. Everywhere he passed there was a crowd of men, and it is done today openly, with their hands in their right-hand pockets. In accosting the evidence against him there were large expenditures by him for such things as claimed by bookies and others like

I bought Chincoteague.

"He offered a suit of clothing every other day, and the speculation of these orders always was that the right-hand pocket be extra large and double lined.

"Now, all these things were handled under my eye and Judge William
called this to the attention of the of the court, and asked the officers of the court to examine whether it would not be advisable to deprive him of liberty and take him into custody. As I stated before I never discussed this with Judge William, but I sensed an attitude to the court over the information given.

The charting record of all actions in Chicago was reviewed by Capone when he first became the committee. We don't know where to begin.

Made up gang card ledger.

I finally made up a card index of time. "For whatever information is already available information, it was rather astonishing. It was not evidence, but it was very accurate information as to the names of the gangs and their leaders. So I had a card index of the gang leaders. That gave me an understanding of the gang.

"I learned who Capone's partners were and who were after them first. Among them were Jake Guzik, Ralph Capone and Frank Wilt, whom we traced millions of dollars.

Minto's liver power.

"Of course, he is the man that gave these people the power. These deals all resulted in convictions, and all were served. And all were served and they were served correctly, and the last one, I think, was given in the gentleman. I know that that is Jake Guzik and Oris Oliver, Lawrence O'Brien in there, and Minto's. Jake Guzik in there. A man up the name of Jack Mahoney,
The Moral of the Story
Best Left in Open

By Tom Arnold

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ABRAGGINGCAPONE

WASHINGTON, April 3—The astonishing narrative before a senate committee by the man who prosecuted Al Capone of the gangster's undercover workings in being given a thorough going over in congress.

Not only might the testimony of George E. Johnson of Chicago, district attorney, have a decisive effect upon the nomination of Judge James H. Wilkerson of Chicago to the circuit court, but other ramifications with a view of breaking gangland's power are being discussed.

The rise from Bowery bartender to king of gangland went to Capone's head. He had to show off. He was proud and admitted it often.

But when he bragged that everything was arranged for him to take two and one-half years on income tax evasion charges it cost him just right and one-half years more in the federal penitentiary.

All this came out in the story by Johnson, United States attorney, told the senate judiciary subcommittee that is considering the promotion of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to the circuit court of

WASHINGTON, April 3—Pride went before a fall. In Al Capone's case it was pride of the "big-shot-bit" sort.

The rise from Bowery bartender to king of gangland went to Capone's head. He had to show off. He was proud and admitted it often.

But when he bragged that everything was arranged for him to take two and one-half years on income tax evasion charges it cost him just right and one-half years more in the federal penitentiary.

All this came out in the story told by Johnson, United States attorney, to the senate judiciary subcommittee that is considering the promotion of Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson to the circuit court of

No Definite Promise.

Senator Robinson of Indiana, in an exchange with Johnson, brought out there was no definite promise from the judge. Variation quotations:

Mr. Johnson—The judge knew what the recommendation would be, the one that I was to make.

Senator Robinson—The judge did not at any time say that he would follow the recommendation?

Mr. Johnson—Senator, no judge could.

Senator Robinson—I know that, but if I am asking you for a definite statement that he did not say that?

Mr. Johnson—No, sir, he did not. Senator, I would not have the temerity to do that to any federal judge. Things are done in secret, as I have said.

Johnson, in response to questions by Senator Borah, expressed the opinion that Capone, according to Judge Wilkerson, was by flouting himself before the public and, particularly, by boasting of the sentence he was to get.

The defendant, said Johnson, was a man of "unbelievable arrogance." He had a talent to be appreciated that because the very afternoon that his plea of guilty was entered, a Chicago newspaper published what the sentence would be. Johnson said to later informed Capone himself had disclosed the agreement. The record continues:

To the Raise.

Then the defendant set out upon this course. The Derby came about that time at Washington Park race track, and Al Capone has a manner of dressing in world clothes that enabled him to take advantage of his luck. He was down with a big, bootlegging figure, and standing next to the track, and everyone recognized him. We had a bet out in front that everybody could
the police and, particularly, by reason of the sentence he was to get.

The defendant, said Johnson, was a man of "unbelievable Rupertenseness." He had reason to be convinced of that, because the very afternoon Capone's plea of guilty was entered, a Chicago newspaper published what the sentence would be. Johnson said he later was informed Capone himself had destined the agreement. The record continues:

"Then the defendant set out upon this course. The Derby came about that time; at Washington Park race track, and Al Capone has a manner of dressing in vivid colors that attract attention to himself. He is a fellow with a short, thin figure, a flaming scar on his cheek, and everybody recognizes him. He had a box seat in front of everybody could see, and that was heralded in the newspapers.

"Then he went across the lake to Boston. There he took a whole floor in a large hotel and disposed himself. Then he went to a baseball game and shook hands with the famous baseball players, and presidents around him were his bodyguards. Everywhere he goes there is a crowd of press and it is done openly, with their hands in their right-hand pockets. In collecting the evidence against him there were large expenditures by him for such things as diamond belt buckles and things like that.

"Brought Clothes Lavishly.

"As to the clothes every other day, and the specification of these orders always was that the right-hand pocket be extra large and double lined.

"Now, all these things were checked constantly and Judge Wilkinson called this to the attention of the officers of the court and asked the officers of the court to consider whether it would not be advisable to confine him up and take him under custody. As I stated before, I never discussed this with Judge Wilkinson, but it seemed an affront to the court how this information got out."

The starting point of gangsterism in Chicago was discovered by Johnson, when he first started after Capone, he related to the committee. He didn't know where to begin.

Made Up Gang Card Index

"I finally made up a card index of the gang," he said. "Newspaper men have amusingly accurate information. It was rather astounding. It was not evidence but it was very accurate information as to the name of the gang and their leaders. So I had a newspaper man make up the card index. That gave me an understanding of the gang."

"I learned Capone's partners were and went after them first. Among them were Jake Guisti, Ralph Capone and Frank Kottl, to whom we added millions of dollars.

Money Gave Power.

"Of course it is the money that gives them power and the power. They were able to get convictions, appeals were allowed, and all cases were affirmed and they were denied certiorari. The law men, I think, are going to the present bill."

Mr. Guisti and Gene Oliver, author of Chicago, is in there, and Jack Guisti, Jake's brother, is there. A man by the name of Jack McGurn,
who is said to be a manly person
and one of the big figures for the mob.

"Machine Gun" Jack McCallum had
been apprehended in connection with
the crime, but the evidence against him
was not sufficient to secure a conviction.

Capone's History

Johnson, a notorious in his
own right, was implicated in
the murder of "Machine Gun" Jack McCallum.

Capone was a member of the famous
Capone's Gang, which operated in Chicago.

In 1928, Capone was indicted for
income tax evasion.

In 1931, Capone was convicted of
violating the Prohibition laws.

In 1939, Capone was released from
prison on parole. He was later arrested
for new offenses and served more time.

Capone's influence over the Chicago
mob was immense.

In 1947, Capone was sentenced to
11 years in prison for income tax evasion.

He was released in 1952 and lived in Florida
until his death in 1947.

"Machine Gun" Jack McCallum was
executed by the federal government in 1931.

Capone, Johnson, and their associates
were involved in numerous criminal activities,
including bootlegging, gambling, and murder.

The story of Capone and his gang is
a part of American history, and their
influence over the Chicago mob is
still remembered.

Capone's success was due to his
ability to keep his business
operations hidden from the law.

His associates were equally
involved in the criminal activity.

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organized crime.
March 25, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is forwarded to you herewith a newspaper item appearing in the Chicago Daily Tribune, dated March 24, 1932, concerning ALPHONSE CAPONE.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.
TRIP TO PRISON
APPEAL STAYED
SUPREME COURT
GIVEN CARPONE
30-DAY STA
HEAD OF SECRET SIX
SAYS CAPONE'S FALL
IS NOT END OF GANGS

Power to Continue as Long as Dry Law Remains, Randolph Says.

PRAISES PROSECUTOR'S EXPLANATION ON FACT

Does Not Fear Reprisal for Work; Thinks It Would Stir "Too Much Heat."

(Associated Press)

Robert Isham Randolph, chairman of Chicago's "Secret Six," which is cooperating with public authorities to control criminal crime, believes it will take more than the conviction of Al Capone and his allies to break up the gang racket.

In an interview, Randolph said Capone's crime ring was a "real business organization, with a board of directors," and that other men were ready to step into his place.

"The convictions that have already been secured of Capone and his agents like Giordano and Nitti will have a salutary effect," he said. "But they don't break up the criminal syndicates."

"They are going to continue as long as the big profits and the huge rewards are to be had from violations of the eighteenth amendment and the Volstead law."

Randolph, in Washington an other day, answered questions about crime conditions readily. He was far from the mysterious figure he might be pictured as head of Chicago's famous "Secret Six."

The amazing story told by District Attorney George E. C. Johnson of Chicago, before a Senate committee about the power of Capone and his racher group was described by Randolph as a "splendid picture of the situation."

He said he was glad Johnson had made public the details of the agreement under which Capone had pleaded guilty and received a deplorable sentence under the地形.

"That is the only way to end the story that a deal was made," he said. "There was nothing sinister about it, and heretofore it has had a sinister aspect."

Randolph said probably 6 Capone had not been "such a braggart" and announced the terms of the agreement. Judge Wilkinson, who overruled it and gave him seven years would have given it serious consideration.

Describing the efforts of his own organization to protect witnesses and produce evidence against gangsters, Randolph said it had kept one of the Capone witnesses in hiding for eighteen months.

Before the gangsters learned that he had been found by the Government, Randolph said, his group took the man to a hotel in another city and paid him $10 a day to stay in confinement. When he got tired of that he went on a trip to South America in the custody of a U.S. captain.

Still Being Protected.

He is now free, he said, but is under the constant protection of the "Secret Six." Randolph added.

"Why can't the Government protect the witnesses?" Randolph was asked.

"Because the Government has got to account for every cent it spends," he replied. "My organization doesn't want any accounting."

Randolph said the new municipal administration in Chicago was improving conditions through reorganization of the police department and a police chief who is "capable, competent, honest and fearless."

"Why don't the gangsters get out and District Attorney Johnson?" he asked.

"They realize it would be very unwise to do anything of that," he said. "The heat would be too great."

NOT RECORDED

69-180

69-180-114X
April 8, 1932.

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Re: ALPHONSE CAPONE; KENNETH PHILLIPS, M.D.
CONTEMPT OF COURT; PERJURY

Dear Sir:

With reference to the case above named, please be advised that inquiry of Mr. H. J. Garrick, Assistant Clerk, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, Illinois, reveals that the case against Capone will be called on April 12, 1932, at which time the matter will either be continued or a date set for final hearing.

Very truly yours,

W. A. McSWAIN
Special Agent in Charge

69-180

RECORDED
April 12, 1932
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YORUBA

In the case entitled ALPHONSE CAPONE, et al.,

CONTENP T OF COURT - PENAUM

there are transmitted herewith copies of the following reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agent</th>
<th>Office</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. P. Oliver</td>
<td>Chicago, Illinois</td>
<td>4-20-32</td>
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Very truly yours,

Director.
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<th>CLASSIFICATION</th>
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<td>Details: At Chicago, Illinois</td>
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The Chicago office has, from time to time since the date of reference report, communicated by letter with the Bureau advising of the status of the captioned case.

The present report is being presented in order that the office of origin as well as the Bureau may be informed concerning recent developments herein.

On April 12, 1932, an interview with Mr. E. J. Carrick, Assistant Clerk, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, who stated that this case would be called on and at which time same would be continued or a date set for final hearing.

On April 14, 1932, further interview with Mr. Carrick revealed that on the same date this case was called, and that Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Kelly requested that the matter be passed. The informer stated that no date was set for further hearing, and that it was generally understood this matter would be held in abeyance pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the appeal of Subject Capone, he having been convicted at Chicago in connection with violations of the Federal Income Tax laws.
MAY 27, 1932

59-180-127

Special Agent In Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
Box 129,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated
May 19, 1932, in re ELSBETH CAPONE; KENNETH PHILLIPS, E. D.
— Contempt of Court; Perjury, in which you request authority
to close this case, inasmuch as the United States Attorney having
jurisdiction has declined prosecution.

Since the United States Attorney declines to proceed,
it appears that the Bureau has no option in the matter, and the
continuance of the case as pending would be worthless. You may,
accordingly, mark the case closed.

Very truly yours,

[Name]

Director.

MAY 25, 1932

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
P. O. Box 52,
Jacksonville, Fla.

RAA: SLH

May 19, 1932.

Dear Sir:

Director,
U. S. Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

RE: ALPHONSE CAPONE; KENNETH PHILLIPS, M.D.;
CONTEMPT OF COURT; PERJURY.

The United States Attorney here advised that in view of Capone’s conviction and sentence at Chicago for violation of the Federal Income Tax Laws, no prosecution against him would be undertaken in this district in the above entitled matter.

Report of Special Agent L. P. Oliver, Chicago, dated April 20, 1932, reflects that this case was being held in abeyance in Chicago pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court in connection with the appeal of Capone from conviction and sentence for violation of the Federal Income Tax Laws. Previously the United States Attorney in Chicago declined prosecution as to subject Phillips.

In view of the facts that Capone lost his appeal and is now serving a long sentence and that no further prosecution in this case is contemplated in Chicago or Jacksonville, it is respectfully requested that authority be granted to close this case. Please advise.

Very truly yours,

C. D. McKean,
Special Agent in Charge.

Jax File #69-9
May 25, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL YOUNGQUIST.

With reference to the case involving ALPHONSE CAPONE; KENNETH PHILLIPS, M. D. — Contempt of Court; Perjury, which, as you may recall, was in connection with the giving of an affidavit by Dr. Phillips to the effect that Capone was ill and unable to respond to the subpoena requiring his presence in Chicago, where as a matter of fact Capone was not so ill that he could not respond, I am attaching for your information copy of a letter from the Special Agent in Charge of the Jacksonville, Florida office of the Bureau of Investigation, dated May 19, 1932.

Inasmuch as it appears that the United States Attorney at Chicago will not proceed further in this matter, and that the United States Attorney at Jacksonville has advised that no prosecution will be initiated there, there appears to be no reason for keeping the case pending further, and accordingly the Jacksonville office is being authorized to mark the case closed.

Very truly yours,
This case remains on docket in U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago for hearing in ordinary course of business will not come up until the October term, beginning the first Tuesday in October, 1932.


DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

On May 11th, 1932, agent interviewed Mr. L. J. Carrick, Assistant Clerk, U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, who after examining the records of that office stated that this case still appears on the docket but that in the ordinary course of business it will not come up for hearing until the October term, which begins on the first Tuesday in October, 1932. Mr. Carrick stated however, that upon motion of the United States attorney the case could be dismissed at any time.

M. N.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Since the United States Attorney, Jacksonville, Florida, declined to proceed further with the prosecution in this case, the Bureau authorized closing the case.

DETAILS:

On May 19, 1932, Miss Milt House, Assistant United States Attorney, Jacksonville, Florida, advised that in view of Capone's conviction and sentence at Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the Federal Income Tax Laws, no prosecution against him would be undertaken in this District in above entitled matter.

Upon receipt of above information, the Bureau was communicated with, requesting authority to close the case.

Reference letter informs that since the United States Attorney at Jacksonville declines to proceed in this matter, authority is granted for closing this case.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

MAY 31, 1932

Bureau: Investigator

MAY 81, 1932

Special Agent in Charge

MAY 31, 1932 A.M.

United States Attorney, Jacksonville

Jacksonville

Route No. 2

Div. Two

RECEIVED:
May 27, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

There are attached hereto newspaper items appearing in the Chicago Herald and Examiner and the Chicago Daily Tribune, May 27, 1932, indicating that Al Capone is now petitioning the United States Supreme Court for reconsideration of his appeal.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis,
M. H. PURVIS, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.
Refusing to abandon the legal battle for freedom, "Scarface Al" Capone, already in Atlanta penitentiary, filed a petition in the United States Supreme Court yesterday asking reconsideration of his appeal from the conviction on income tax evasion charges.

Michael Ahearn, counsel for the gangster, asserted, in asking the rehearing, that legal errors in the indictment justified consideration of the appeal.

He stated that the indictment was so drawn that Capone was not protected against a second prosecution for the same offense. He also argued that the ten-year sentence was imposed for offenses which were shown by the government to be barred by the statute of limitations.

He further contended that the indictment itself showed Capone repeatedly evaded income taxes from the time the evasion was alleged to have occurred, and the government, therefore, could not contend Capone was absent, to excuse the delay in bringing proceedings against him.

Counsel for Al Capone, who is in Atlanta penitentiary serving an eleven-year term for income tax fraud, yesterday asked the United States Supreme Court to reconsider its action in refusing to review the gang chief's case. Attorney Michael Ahearn, who filed the petition, argued that Capone could have been prosecuted twice for the same offense under the indictment on which he was tried and that the statute of limitations had run on certain years involved in the income tax charges. Cases in which the Supreme Court Recommends after refusing to review are rare.
June 11, 1932

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
201 Liberty National Life Bldgs.,
Birmingham, Ala.

Dear Sirs:

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of a communication addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Prisons by the Editor of the Atlanta Pulletter, together with a copy of a letter addressed to Alphonse George by one E. H. Bolen, connected, apparently, with the Atlanta Home's Weekly, Incorporated, 301 William Oliver Building, Atlanta, Georgia.

Will you please have a discreet and confidential inquiry made for the purpose of ascertaining the identity of E. H. Bolen and the nature of this publication.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Redacted]
Department of Justice
UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY
Atlanta, Georgia

Office of the Warden
June 3, 1932.

Director, Bureau of Prisons,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs,

I enclose herewith letter from J. A. Amerhal,

Address of to A. Capone, regarding a series of articles entitled "The Life Story of A. Capone, The Chicago Muscelini", in which the writer is seeking to get Capone's permission for the publication of this story. I might add that this article was written after the writer had been denied permission to interview Capone in the institution.

Very truly yours,

J. A. Amerhal,

[Signature]

J. O. Amerhal,
Warden.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _________________________________ was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): _________________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
June 15, 1932.

Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As of interest to the Bureau, I am
transmitting herewith a copy of "Real Detective"
Magazine for the month of July, 1932, which con-
tains an article, beginning on page 26, entitled,
"Capone's Girl Racket", which article supposedly
discloses secrets of Chicago's white slave mart.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

E. P. GUINANE
Acting Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
June 20, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
Bureau of Investigation,
1405 Emory Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sirs:

The Bureau has received your letter of June 13, 1932, and the copy of the "Real Detective" magazine for the month of July, which contains an article in regard to the illegal operation of a constrictor in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act, the article being entitled "California's Girl Rescue." It is noted that this article refers to the case of Charles White, investigated by your office. The sources of some of the other information were given. It is believed that you should consider the advisability in connection with the investigation of the case growing out of the case of Charles White and the Bubas brothers of seeking from the author of the source, which he mentions information which may be used to verify or disprove the charges in the article. Of course, the statements in the article are doubtless exaggerated in order to make the article of value for publication in such a magazine. The Bureau desires, however, that every possible effort be made to ascertain the truth or falsity of charges that any ring or rings was operating in violation of the White Slave Traffic Act in Chicago and the surrounding cities.

Very truly yours,

Director.
June 20th, 1932.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The Bureau's attention is called to the report of Special Agent R. A. Alt, of the Jacksonville office, dated May 28th, 1932, closing the above entitled case upon authorization of the Bureau's letter dated May 25th, 1932. The Chicago office is carrying this case as pending, in order to follow and report the appeal which will be heard in the Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago, Illinois in October of this year.

In view of the fact that all activity in this case is within the jurisdiction of the Chicago office, it is suggested that the Bureau change the office of origin from Jacksonville, Florida, to Chicago, Illinois.

very truly yours,

J. E. P. Dunn,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.
June 24, 1932.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 1485,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. [Name]

Receipt of your letter dated June 20, 1932, advising that this case is being carried pending by your office in order to follow and report the appeal, is hereby acknowledged.

In view of the fact that this case has been closed by the Jacksonville office and all subsequent activity will be within the jurisdiction of the Chicago office, you are advised that the office of origin is changed from Jacksonville, Florida, to Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director

CC-Jacksonville.
SUBJECT is the editor of the Atlanta Woman's Weekly in March of this year. The publication has been in financial difficulties from the start and has temporarily suspended business. Subject now located in the Silver Building, Atlanta, Georgia. A copy of the Atlanta Woman's Weekly is furnished herewith to the Bureau.

REFERENCE: Bureau Letter dated 6-11-38.

DETAILS: AT ATLANTA, GA.

Reference letter desired that an investigation be made to determine the identity of subject and the nature of his publications entitled the Atlanta Woman's Weekly.

Agent first made inquiries at the City Library in Atlanta and found that subject and the Atlanta Woman's Weekly were unknown there. A similar result followed inquiry at the Chamber of Commerce. Newsstands visited by Agent did not carry this publication.
Agent called at 501 Silvey Bldg., and obtained the last copy of the Atlanta Weekly which is forwarded herewith to the Bureau. This copy is dated April 30, 1932 and the young man who was in the office in the absence of subject stated that publication would probably resume in the near future.

A.C. Aderhold, Warden, U.S. Penitentiary, was interviewed by agent and stated that he had been informed that

Mr. Aderhold stated that he forwarded this letter to the Bureau of Prisons, Washington, D.C., and that he has no other information in the matter.

It will be noted that subject's letterhead refers to his publication as the Atlanta Woman's Weekly, while the published name on the copy furnished to the Bureau is The Atlanta Weekly which latter name is also used by subject in his communication to Capone.

CLOSED.
JAP-RUSSIA ARMY CLASH THREATENS WAR

New York, April 30.—Special radio dispatch direct to The Atlanta Weekly—Two armies of 250,000 men, backed by the tanks, planes, artillery and armored cars of modern combat are facing each other along the Siberian border as the Russo-Japanese 'clash' threatens to flare into open war for economic control of all Asia.

The arrival of spring in Manchuria, freeing the roads for transportation of troops and supplies has removed the one barrier, observers believe, which has kept Russia and Japan technically at peace since the Mikado's soldiers swept through Manchuria last fall.

Added to the menace of a strained diplomatic situation is China's own fruitless fight against the invasion of its richest province by the Japanese army. Russia, Japan believes, has been secretly aiding the Chinese troops with supplies and rifles.

Behind the veil of censorship which all three governments have imposed is a complicated series of military and naval maneuvers which, similar to those which preceded the war in 1914, are almost certain to end in open battle, observers here fear.

KIDNAPING RING DEFIES U. S.
**Punch-Stewed**

**SCENE:** Dressing room, local fight club. **CHARACTERS:** Boxer and manager. **TIME:** (Ten minutes before fight.) **MANAGER:** You gotta have a heart. Boxer, you know the second round.

**BOXER:** Yeah! Then I must be married to you. I'm gonna marry her.

**MANAGER:** Name, you mustn't be married to you. All you make is my dough.

**BOXER:** If it wasn't for me, you would never get a shot at any club. You're the guy who keeps me bathing.

**MANAGER:** Not—no, I didn't know that I was on the second round, get me?

**BOXER:** That boy ain't done nothin' wrong. He's a nice boy.

**MANAGER:** I'll burn you.

**BOXER:** That boy ain't done nothin' wrong. He's a nice boy.

**MANAGER:** You know who keeps me bathing.

**BOXER:** You ain't my keeper.

**MANAGER:** You need a keeper.

**BOXER:** Nuts.

**MANAGER:** You are.

**BOXER:** Why should I keep this boy in the second round?

**MANAGER:** If by your support I get a heavy set on you, that's why.

**BOXER:** What does that give me—a load of bullpen?

**MANAGER:** I'll give you a load of bullpen.

**BOXER:** Yeah, but I'm the guy who pays him on the chin.

**MANAGER:** Well, what's your chin for?

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**Editors' Notes**

**CUSTOM HATCHING**

**HATCHING**

**CUSTOM HATCHING**

**OFTENS**

**OFTENS**

**LEAGUE**

**LEAGUE**

**EQUIPMENT**

**EQUIPMENT**

---

**Laugh Your Troubles Away**

**Practical Jokes**

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**Stories Wanted**

This newspaper wants good short stories, articles or things of current interest, news of unusual happenings, photos of people who are doing things of interest and verse are also welcome. Reporters or correspondents are also needed. Send all manuscripts, photos and communications to the Editor, The Atlanta Weekly, 10 Clay Building, Atlanta, Ga.
O'Neill's Six-Hour Tragedy Season
Jap Fascists Seek War With U. S. On Pacific

Japanese Troops Are Ready

Japanese Troops Urged on by the newly Organized Fascist Party
and War with U. S. Which They Believe Inevitable.

Secret Men Are Active

April 29. — The Japanese Fascists are bent on forcing a
war between America and Japan.

The Fascists, made up of young military leaders, are re-
garded as the Prussian generals of the
Far East. Their power is growing
steadily.

The Fascists of the Diet, a
military dictatorship, is the Fascist
objective, according to those in coin touch with the
movement. So definite has this
threat become that even high government officials are frankly
admitting that if the present pol-
litical parties in Japan are to
continue, they will have to modify
these laws more closely to
surface Fascist demands.

Kidnap Ring Defies U. S. Department of Justice

The United States Department
faces a defiant foe in the kidnap ring which, it is feared,
will spread to other major kidnaps
in the near future. Conferences
have been held to determine and carefully planned
kennel leaders over organized
State authorities throughout
the country, furthermore, are
preparing measures designed
to track down and punish these
"creators of crime.

It is feared that the kidnappers
for all its publicity and conse-
quences, has revealed how
aggressively the kidnaps have become, and how well the
they can secure
themselves against capture. Pub-
lc leaders agree that the situa-
tion calls for a full and

Senate Group Rejects 5 Per Cent Beer

Reports Adversely
On Bingham Bill
To Legalize Brew

The Bingham bill to legal-
ize 4 per cent beer was reported ad-
versely by the senate manu-
factures committee. It was killed.

During the summer, the resumption of prohibition hearings before a
subcommittee of the house of
representatives, the federal dispensary
reduction league, urged re-
peal of the dry amendment and
substitution of manufacture regu-
lation.

Among the contents were
a Bishop James Connors, Jr., of the
Methodist Episcopal church,
and Lord Rufus Lush of the
southerners, anti-prohibition or-
deration.

Proponents led to prohibition as a
"prophylactic, Mohammedan,
Moo-
mus. Methodist Doctrine"

"If the honest leaders of pro-
hibition, he said, "and I am
include the merchants and soc-
ialistic politicians—would only
get together with the forces of
temperance and permit the word
temperature to be written into
this compact, the question might
possibly be solved.

He said prohibition is "pass-
and in Christian, and held the 18th amendment re-
sponsible for the "crime wave."

The national committee for
modification of the Volstead act
—through John P. Colpa, then
advocated 2.7 per cent beer.

Colpa said Legislator 2.7
per cent beer would put 800,000
newb to work within three
months.

Sen. Bingham expressed dis-
appointment over the vote, but
announced he would make a
fight for the bill on the senate
floor.

Kidnap Ring Defies U. S. Department of Justice
The New York Times

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E. F. THOMAS, D. V. M.
Dog and Cat Hospital
Clymore, Bethel, Hinesville
One Case Street, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The Atlanta Golf Shop
F. W. W. 1934

Rankin-Whitten Realty Co.

111 Carver Way, W. N.

ATLANTA, GA.
ENTAL TELEPATHY

The Science of Silent Communication Between Persons

By Isaac Asimov

The study of telepathy, or the ability to communicate mentally, has a long history. Early civilizations, including the Egyptians, Egyptians, Greeks, Parthians, and Ancient India and Egypt, have all studied the phenomenon of telepathy. Over the centuries, various cultures have developed theories and practices related to telepathic communication.

The concept of telepathy is often associated with the ancient Egyptians. It was believed that the Pharaohs had the ability to communicate with their ancestors and with the gods. This idea was later adopted by the Greeks, who believed that the gods could communicate with humans through the power of the mind.

In Ancient India and Egypt, telepathy was considered to be a form of divine communication. It was believed that the gods could communicate with humans through the power of the mind.

Today, the study of telepathy continues to be a popular topic. Many people have reported experiences of telepathic communication, and researchers continue to investigate the phenomenon. Despite the lack of scientific evidence, telepathy remains a fascinating area of study.

In the next issue, we will explore some of the modern theories and practices related to telepathy. We will also discuss some of the practical applications of telepathy in the modern world.
SMACKS RUMOR OF JUSTICE

To Defend Her Title

Berkeley, Cal., Apr. 30.—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody herself has" ex- plicated the rumors that have been flying up and down the Pacific Coast relative to a horned-legged bird having been seen flapping around the vicinity of the Moody home here. If there really was a bird, it was not a work. That is settled. Aspirants for the world's premier tennis honors will have to depend entirely on their own skill with the racket if they hope to see Queen Helen relinquish the crown of which she is so proud.

"I have been invited to play on the team," said Mrs. Wills Moody in a recent interview, "but I have no intention of giving up my title until April. I will, however, defend my national championship at Forest Hills in September. I am interested in the United States Lawn Tennis Association tournament prior to the nationals. Except for that, my plans are indefinite." Marriage seems not to have had any more changes in "Little Poker Face" than any of the other momentous events which was gracious but not friendly. A kind of cool indifference seemed to prevail within her. Very, very coolly left me with the desire to take her and warm her up, I wanted to take her and walk with her. I wanted to be with her.

Theo B. Berkeley, Cal. Apr. 30.—Mrs. Helen Wills Moody has been flying up and down the Pacific Coast relative to a horned-legged bird having been seen flapping around the vicinity of the Moody home. If there really was a bird, it was not a work. That is settled. Aspirants for the world's premier tennis honors will have to depend entirely on their own skill with the racket if they hope to see Queen Helen relinquish the crown of which she is so proud.

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The Character of a Famous Actress

As Revealed by Her Hands

By ruth Roland Hand Talk

Alice Denonwidhings

The outstanding characteristic of Miss Roland's hand are the fine lines of beauty and remarkable talent for self expression through artistic forms. (This is shown by the conic shape, the fine texture of the skin, the long dominant third finger, the highly developed Mount of Apollo, which runs into an equally well developed Mount of Mercury without any breaks.) Miss Roland thinks of beauty first and of material second (The finger of Mercury is set lower than the Apollo finger) but she has far too much sense to ignore money (the long clear head line slants only slightly). She has a remarkably well rounded personality (every mount on the hand is well developed) and a finely balanced mind (the first and second phalanges of the thumb are equal in length and the head line is long and clear and only slightly sloping.)

Miss Roland is sympathetic (conic hand) affectionate (well developed Mount of Venus and chained heart line) She is impulsive, smooth jointed, fishhead (turns the things) adaptable and somewhat unconventional. (The fingers have ample joints and the thumb joins the hand at a true right angle. She has a great deal of ambition (The Mount of Jupiter) miles to the Mount of Saturn. She cares very little for dominating others (short finger of Jupiter) She is not moral but takes a keen aesthetic pleasure in tragedy (Well developed Mount of Saturn that inclines towards the Mount of Apollo.) She has a charming sense of humor (Well developed Mount of Mercury) and tremendous courage (Both mounts of Mars well developed). She has remarkable imagination (Star on well developed Mount of Luna) This is all the more significant because her Head Line is not the imaginative kind you would expect to find on the conic hand. She will enjoy excellent health (pink and white palm, short straight health line that does not touch the life line and clearly marked life line.)

She married a brilliant man (Star on Mount of Jupiter) but will have a successful career of her own (Fate Line shows no break corresponding to the marriage date and does not stop at the heart line.)

Her successes are all due to her own effort. She will add to her achievements in the movies as well as business by developing her voice. Musical success will come later in life and will be most gratifying when it does come. Line of Skill starts from the head line and rises clear and straight to the Mount of Apollo.

"Broken Soul"

(Continued from page 5)

Next in order, 9th, 18th and 27th.

No. 8 persons are more in harmony and will find more congeniality with those born under the 4th, 14th, 24th and 34th number and their own number, such as the 3rd, 12th, 21st and 30th of any month.

The days of the week most fortunate for the No. 8 persons are Thursday, Friday and Tuesday. Thursday being the most important. These days are especially good if a number making 8 falls on it, such as the 3rd, 12th, 21st or 30th.

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Are women more spiritually-minded than ever, and if so, why? There's new fuel for argument among experts on the age-old question in "The Miracle Man," Paramount's most discussed production of the famous screen classic starring Lionel Barrymore.

Sylvia Sidney, as the underworld girl who "goes straight," (the role first played by Betty Compson) beats her boy friend to rehabilitation. The authority of "The Miracle Man" is welcomed by the initiate decency in her own soul, and she sheds, quickly and gracefully, the hard shell that was developed in her underworld environment. Hired to masquerade as the sweet, simple niece of the old man elected for exploitation by the gang, she smiles scornfully enough when told to "forget that you ever saw a gin bottle." But in the sunny little village she finds herself at home, and ends by wiping off her wickedness as easily as she wipes off the lipstick.

Not so with Chester Morris, the clever crook, (played before by Thomas Meighan), whose reaction to religion is "How much will it get me in cold cash?" Having decided that rightly managed, the religious racket will get him plenty, Morris goes about collecting from the faithful with neatness and dispatch. He isn't bothered by conscience, reverence, pity, or any such weakening virtues. Keen as a razor, modern as a machine gun, he applies the efficiency of the city crook to cashing in on the faith, hope and charity of the amiable town. He isn't bothered by righteousness, the woman wins. A man chooses money—his girl values honesty more! But wait! These two, crooks and lovers together until the difference separates them, are not alone. If Miss Sidney is more responsive to good influences than Mr. Morris, she is influenced by another man—an old man, the Patriarch who works among other miracles, the miracle of her redemption. And she is not the earliest convert, for a crippled child (Robert Coogan) is first to feel the healing power. Furthermore, if Mr. Morris is hard-boiled, the other crooks—those thieving beggar, the Frog (John Wray) and the wise-cracking pickpocket (Ned Sparks) aren't so difficult to win over. They follow Miss Sidney, in the end even the village atheist (Living Coogan) joins the faithful.

So if Miss Sidney gets there first, there are strong men to follow her in the steps of "The Miracle Man!" And though her conversion is for a time a barrier to shutting out the man she loves, such barriers can be mended even in such a stubborn realist as Mr. Morris never wholly acknowledges defeat. On the whole, you see, "The Miracle Man" leaves this question of "Who is noblest among you" just where we found it. But meanwhile you will have enjoyed a strange, intensely moving story of love and redemption. If this wonder picture leaves you untouched, you must be a tougher customer than any of the gang who admit themselves conquered by the marvelous power, and the simple kindness, of "The Miracle Man."

We'll Hatch Our Own
(Continued from page 2)
What do you mean, order baby chicks and ducks now? When you order baby chicks do they deliver them in egg form by throwing them, and do you have to duck? The idea, bring them my eggs! I will not do so terrible thing.

The Spider That Shrews Its Prey
Johanna-Brown had his life insured for a hundred thousand dollars.
Mrs. J.—I've noticed his wife has stopped telling him to be careful when he leaves home.

Lord Will Provide
Friend—Don't you believe the Lord will provide? Divorce Seeker—I wouldn't be

The kind of hit that makes the
GEORGIA
the most popular theatre in town!

CAPITOL
Today
"Behind The Mask"
with
Boris Karloff
Jack Holt
Constance Cummings
Gracie Fields
Dolores Costello
in Pantomime
Balcony Main Floor
95¢ 75¢
All Day
FAMOUS AFFINITIES OF HISTORY

By LYNDON ORR

A TALE OF RECKLESS LOVE
Of Hate, Ambition, Secret Intrigue

THE LIKE OF WHICH THE WORLD HAS NEVER KNOWN!

Clavigero—the dare to confide with!—Men called her the Fire of Old Moors—most alluring, most bewitching of women. Infatuated by her charms, Julian Cervantes made her his. To win her favor, the心爱 Antonio Graj was the memory of the entire ancient world.

But was Clavigero a reckless woman and nothing more? Why did she submit to Caesar's will? Why did she desert her lover Antonio to his fate? And what—when she had been defeated in battle—did she join him, in all the flow- ers of her youth, to him in death?

The answers to these questions make a story of wide hooks, of making intrigues which few twenty centuries has fa-

dand historians and student. Many people do not know the facts—they are not excusable that text books often ignore these completely. And yet they are the very fabric of history. So often the secret lives, the hidden emotions of famous men and famous women have changed the entire course of na-
tions! You read that overnight a throne was lost, that be-
tween the setting and the rising of the sun a nation found itself. That at some unknown beheld a leader of armies al-
exit; his orders to go down to defeat. Why?

Unless you know—unless you know the hidden reasons, you cannot truly understand the course of history. Help you give them, to give you the actual facts, we offer these:

LOVELY WOMEN!

Here they are—described for your pleasure in "Famous Affinities of History." It is a vividly fascinating story, the au-

THEME TOTAL

scores of characters and
cases like these:

1. NELL GWYN—Daughter of the first London alms, versed in every form of evil. Under the protection of a British noble man, she became an Orange Girl at a London theatre. The King, Lovelot, saw her there. Her beauty, frank, and open man-
er captivated his jaded palate. He gave her place in his gilded, dissipated court, and died with her name upon his lips. She never deserted her many lovers. Napoleon, Tyrannical, capricious, woman, and adored. She led the life of every woman's dreams—beauty, riches, jewels were hers. She had two husbands and many, many lovers. She married a nobleman, and called the continent together of the Empire; but her next man was devoted to her noble brother.

2. CHARLOTTE CORNAY—So beautiful that even on the scaffold she inspired a love in the beholders that caused him to speak death that he might join her. A plagiary country maid; Charlotte saw Mars—and fell of the French Re-

olution—to save France. They surrendered her to death, but her beautiful heart for the Guillotine, and led her to an end and she gladly faced because she had done her duty by her coun-

Now You Can Learn the TRUTH About

The Love of Antony and Cleopatra
The Contrivance of Handel to Abduct
Queen Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester
The King of Naples and the Chevalier of Orleans
Innocence in Escalade and Neve

The Secret Love Affair of Leopold Gambetta and Louise Leon
The Forsaken Count D'Orsay and Lady Blessington
Lord Byron's Infatuation

Mme. De Stael's Many Love Affairs

Formerly 4 Volumes at $10
Now in One Book Complete

So many of us read the half truths, the surface facts of his-

tory, and think we know the entire story. The other side—
the startling, fascinating, personal side—has been hidden from us.

But now this need no longer be the case. Now everyone can have all the thrilling stories which have made history, but

which histories often do not tell. Everyone can have the true details of the many love stories of famous women of the famous women. This is the story of how Elizabeth of England and her amorous methods of getting inspira-

tion for the famous novels she wrote; of Lord Byron and

The splendor of that work was formerly published in four volumes

selling at $10.00. Now by means of the modern book maker's art, you can have it all—not a word not a line omitted—in this single handsome volume. Read it today. See how many hours of pleasant enjoyment, of incomparable mental stimula-
tion it will give—how tremendously it will add to the store-
house of facts on which you can draw.

Buy this book now and read more about the famous men and

lovely women whose love life melted the world's history.

Book Dept., The Atlanta Weekly—461 Silver building, At-

lanta, Ga., 1 copy $1.45 for one copy of "Famous Affinities of History"
JAP-RUSSIA ARMY CLASH THREATENS WAR

New York, April 29.—Special radio dispatch direct to The Atlanta Weekly—Two armies of 1,000,000 men, backed by the tanks, planes, artillery and armored cars of modern combat, are facing each other along the Siberian border as the Russian-Japanese clash threatens to flare into open war for economic control of all Asia.

The arrival of spring in Manchuria, freeing the roads for transportation of troops and supplies has removed the one barrier, observers believe, which has kept Russia and Japan technically at peace since the Mikado's soldiers swept through Manchuria last fall.

Added to the menace of a strained diplomatic situation is China's own problem, right against the invasion of its richest province by the Japanese army. Russia, Japan believes, has been secretly aiding the Chinese troops with supplies and rifles.

Behind the veil of censorship, which all three governments have imposed is a complicated series of military and naval maneuvers which, similar to those which preceded the war in 1914, are almost certain to end in open battle, observers here fear.

KIDNAPPING RING DEFIES U. S.
**EDITORIAL**

In the world of journalism, success is often measured by the number of readers. However, a true measure of success is the impact one's writing has on the lives of those who read it. Our newspaper, The Atlanta Weekly, aims to be more than just a vehicle for information. We strive to touch lives, to inspire, to offer a sense of community.

This week, we have some important issues to discuss. The first is the ongoing crisis in the Middle East. The situation is delicate and dangerous, and we must all work together to find a peaceful resolution. Our second story is about the efficiency of our local government. We have high expectations for our elected officials, and we expect them to deliver results that benefit the community.

In other news, we have some exciting events coming up. Our annual festival is right around the corner, and we encourage everyone to participate. It's a great opportunity to come together and celebrate our community.

Please continue to support The Atlanta Weekly. We rely on our readers to help us continue to bring you high-quality journalism.
Neill's Six-Hour Tragedy Season's Sensibilities

Japan's Troops Are Ready

Neil's Six-Hour Tragedy Season's Sensibilities

Kidnap Ring Defies U.S. Department of Justice's Plans War on Organized Baby Stealers

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Senator Group Rejects 5 Per Cent Beer

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Japanese Troops Are Ready
Mental Telepathy

The Science of Silent Mental Communication Between Persons

By Sherrin Carpenter

There is a science growing in importance and in value every day, which is devoted to the development of mental telepathy, the science that deals with the transmission of thought energies between minds, at a distance.

Mental telepathy is an ancient science, and its principles are found in many cultures around the world. The Greeks, the Egyptians, and the Incas, among others, had knowledge of the art, and it was often used in religious ceremonies and for divination purposes.

Today, mental telepathy is used in various ways, from corporate communication to personal development. It is a science that has the potential to revolutionize the way we interact with each other.

In the science of mental telepathy, there are many techniques and methods that can be used to enhance one's ability to communicate thoughts and feelings to others, even when they are not physically present.

One of the most important aspects of mental telepathy is the development of a strong mind-body connection. This means learning to focus your attention, to control your thoughts, and to harness the power of your mind.

Another important aspect of mental telepathy is the development of a strong intention. This means setting a clear intention for what you want to achieve, and then using the power of your mind to manifest it.

In conclusion, the science of mental telepathy is a powerful tool that can be used to enhance our lives in many ways. By learning and practicing the principles of this ancient science, we can improve our ability to communicate, to manifest our desires, and to create the life we want.
SMACKS "RUMOR OF STORK"

To Defend Her Title,

Berkeley, Cal., April 20 — Mrs. Helen Wills Moody herself has denied the rumors that have been flying up and down the Pacific Coast relative to a long-legged bird having been seen flapping around the vicinity of the Moody home here. If there really was a bird, it was not a stork. That is settled. Aspirants for the world's premier tennis honors will have to depend entirely on their own skill with the racket if they hope to see Queen Helen relinquish the throne.

"I have been invited to play on the team," said the pretty national champion in a recent interview. "And so has Helen. The Hows. But I told them I could not let them know definitely until April. I will, however, defend my national championship at Forest Hills in September. I also intend to play in the regulation United States Lawn Tennis Association tournament prior to the nationals. Except for my plans are indefinite." "Marriage seems not to have worked any more changes in "Little Poker Face" than any of the other momentous events which was gracious but not friendly. A kind of cool indifference seemed to prevail within her. Very coolness left me with a lingering desire to see her and warm myself, I wanted to take her hand and walk with her. I wanted to talk to her. I wanted to be with her alone. While these emotions broke over me, Mrs. Gaius kindly, bid me good-bye, and Mrs. Gaius only bowed her head.

As I walked to my office in the Forest Hills Building, my thought ran riot. Here was the one woman I have been hoping to meet, and so has this woman become the center of all my thoughts. She was not a woman as much as a man, an actor, a character in a play, I wondered why. It is true, the people that leave us guessing are the ones that are interesting. The telephone directory gave me the address of Mrs. Gaius, a 15-year-old, appeared in the pages of the local newspaper. He was a member of the Women's Clubs and Child Welfare. I introduced to Mrs. Gaius, Mr. Malcolm Gary, whom I knew by her pictures in the papers and her record of Welfare work. I have met many people of charm and personality and beauty; Mrs. Gaius had all of these and more, and still there was something about her that I could not name or describe. I only knew she left a friend with her. Mrs. Gaius began to smile, and the phone directory gave me Mrs. Gaius's address and also informed me that her main occupation was an attorney. I was not interested in either just them. The city directory said Mrs. Gaius was going to live in Doris Gary. Somuch for that, from now on I would think of her as Doris Gary. Two evenings later, I was leaving a car in front of my hotel, when I saw Doris Gary walking to her car, her eyes bright, her smile, her talking, her riding her voice, her life, all so perfect. Then and there I knew that, my plans are indefinite."

Continued on page 11.
The Character of a Famous Actress

As Revealed by Her Hands

Ruth Roland Hand Tells Interesting Story

ALICE DENTON FIFIELD

The outstanding characteristics of Miss Roland's hand are those of beauty and remarkable talent for self expression through artistic forms. (This is shown by the copic shape, the fine texture of the skin, the long, dominant third finger, the highly developed Mount of Apollo, which runs into an equally well-developed Mount of Mercury without any breaks.)

Miss Roland thinks of beauty first and of material regards second. (The finger of Mercury is set much lower than the Apollo finger.) She has fair too much sense to ignore money (the long clear head line slopes only slightly). She has a remarkably well rounded personality (every mount on the hand is well developed) and a finely balanced mind (the first and second phalanges of the thumb are equal in length and the head line is long and clear and only slightly sloping.)

Miss Roland is sympathetic (comic hand) affectionate (well developed Mount of Venus and chained heart line) She is impulsive (smooth pointed fingers) Generous (turned back thumb) Adaptable (wide open) and somewhat unconventional. (The fingers have ample joints and the thumb joins the thumb at a true right angle.)

She has a great deal of inventiveness (The Mount of Jupiter)! She has a charming sense of humor (Well developed Mount of Mercury) and tremendous courage (Both mounts of Mars well developed). She has a remarkable imagination (Star on well developed Mount of Luna) and is in the more significant because her Head Line is not the imaginative kind you would expect to find on the comic hand). She will enjoy excellent health (pink and white palm, short straight heart line that does not touch the life line and clearly marked life line.)

She married a brilliant man (Star on the Mount of Jupiter) but will have a successful career of her own. (Fate Line shows no break corresponding to the marriage date and does not stop at the heart line.)

Her successes are all due to her own effort. She will add to her achievements in the movies as well as business by developing her voice. Musical success will come later in life and will be most gratifying when it does come. (This of brilliance starts from the head line and runs clear and straight to the Mount of Apollo.)

"BROKEN SOUL"

(Continued from page 5)

People Meetings have become a hobby in the past few years. But what is a woman to do—when she is not needed by her husband or children?"
Are Women More Spiritually Minded Than Man?

by Whittaker

Are women more spiritually minded than men, and if so why? There's new fuel for argument among the age-old question in "The Miracle Man," Paramount's new sensational production at the famous screen clashing at Paramount Theatre.

Sylvia Sidney, as the underground girl who "goes straight" (the role first played by Betty Compson), beats her boy friend to reformation; the sincerity of "The Miracle Man" is welcomed by the innate decency in her own soul, and she sheds, quickly and gratefully, the hard shell that was developed in her underground environment. Bitter to masquerade as the sweet, simple kindness of the old man elected for exploitation by the gang, she smiles scornfully enough when told to "forget that you ever saw a gipsy book." But in the sunny little village she finds herself at home, and ends by wiping off her wickedness as easily as she wipes off the lipstick.

Not so with Chester Morris, the clever crook, (played before by Thomas Meighan) whose reaction to religion is "How much will it get me in cold cash?" Having decided that, rightly managed, the religious racket will get him plenty, Morris goes about collecting from the faithful with neatness and dispatch. He isn't bothered by conscience, reverence, pity, or any such weakening virtue.

As a raider, modern as a machine gun, he applies the efficiency of the city crook to cashing in on the faith of others. Astute and alert, he merely says in effect "All right, reform if you like-there'll be that much more money for me!"

This looks like, in self-improvement, the woman wins. A man chooses money-his girl values honestly more! But wait.

These two, crooks and lovers together until this difference separates them, are not alone. If Miss Sidney is more responsive to good influences that Mr. Morris, she is influenced by another man—an old man, the Patriarch who works, among other miracles, the miracle of her redemption. And she is not the earliest convert. For a crippled child (Robert Coogan) is first to feel the healing power. Furthermore, if Mr. Morris is hard-boiled, the other crooks—thieving beggar, the Frog (John Wray) and the wise-cracking pickpocket (Ned Sparks) aren't so difficult to win over. They follow Miss Sidney. In the end even the village atheist (Irving Pichel) joins the faithful.

So, if Miss Sidney gets there first, there are strong men to follow her in the steps of "The Miracle Man." And thoughtfully conversion is for a time a barrier to shut out the man she loves, such barriers can be melted even in such stubborn people. So Mr. Morris never wholly acknowledges defeat. On the whole, you see, "The

We'll Hatch Our Own (Continued from page 2)

What do you mean, order baby chicks and ducks now? When you order baby chicks do they deliver them in egg form by throwing them, and do you have to duck? The idea, bring them my eggs? I will not do it. A such terrible thing.

Barbara Stanwyck

so Big

A Warner Bros. Hit directed by William A. Wellman

NOW PLAYING

The kind of hit that makes the

The most popular theatre in town!

CAPITOL

Today

"Behind the Mask"

with Boris Karloff
Jack Holt
Constance Cummings
Cecil Vorse
Cresson
Evelyn Brent
Tina Malley

ANIMATION

Main Floor 1c

Sun 9 to 7, M. 2 to 7

The one of the only Pullman beds? Did! I am playing on it now!"
FAMOUS AFFINITIES OF HISTORY

By LYNDON ORR

A TALE OF RECKLESS LOVE
Of Hate, Ambition, Secret Intrigue

THE LIKE OF WHICH THE WORLD HAS NEVER KNOWN!

Cleopatra—same as to consort with! Men called her Siren of Old Nine—most alluring, most bewitching of women. Infatuated by her charms, Julius Caesar made her Regent of Egypt. To win her favor, Mark Antony came away the memory of the world ancient world. But was Cleopatra a reckless wanton and nothing more? Why did she submit to Caesar's will? Why did she cast her lover Antony in his hour of need? And why—when the deed was done in battle—did she join him, to follow her love, to follow her love, to follow her love, to follow her love?

The answers to these questions make a story strange and amazing intrigue which for twenty centuries has surrounded historians and students. Most people do not know the facts—they are so sensational that few books have covered them completely. And yet they are the very fabric of history. For often the great lives, the hidden emotions of famous men and women have changed the entire destinies of nations! You read that overnight a throne was lost; that between the setting and the rising of the sun a galaxy found itself; that at some unknown battle a leader of armies allowed his cohorts to go down to defeat. Why?

Unless you know—unless you can truly understand the course of history. To help you get them, to give you the actual facts, we offer...

LOVELY WOMEN!

Here they are—described for your pleasure in "Famous Affinities of History." In a vividly fascinating style, the author gives you the hidden background of history. His work will bring you hours of the most entertaining reading. And it tells you all. It will make you better educated and more interesting than you were before. Now you can have as your pleasure facts about which some people are ignorant. Now you can talk intelligently and convincingly on subjects about which everyone wants to know.

SCORES OF CHARACTERS AND INCIDENTS LIKE THESE:

NELL GWYN—Daughter of a Whitelondon slum, versed in every form of evil. Under the protection of a British noble, she became an Orange Girl at a London theatre. The king incognito saw her there. Her robust, frank, and open manner captivated the jaded prince. He gave her place in his gilded, dissipated court, and died with her name upon his lips.

PAULINE BONAPARTE—First—sister of Napoleon. Terrifying, capricious, woman, and adored. She led the life of every woman's dreams—beauty, riches, jewels were her. She had two husbands and many, many lovers. Caress mod'd her exquisite Teresa Vinciguerra from her undraped figure. She was called the outlaw terrible of the Empire; but her life was devoted to her heart's bidding.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY—So beautiful that even on the scaffold she inspired a love in—forsworn that caused him to seek death that he might join her. A common country maid, Charlotte saw Mars—fled of the French Revo-

olution—to save France. They sentenced her to death, but her beautiful hair for the guillotine, bad led her to an end and she gladly faced because she had done her duty by her country.

Now You Can Learn the TRUTH About

The Love of Antony and Cleopatra.
The Cynicism of Rene in Absurd.
Queen Elizabeth of the Earl of Leicester.
The King of Navarre and Catherine de Medici.
Irrepressible Charles II and Nell Gwyn.
General Wolfe and Mrs. Martha Washington.
The Mysterious Meeting of Louis Gambarle and Louise Pococke.
The Paoladora Counti O'Way and Lady Wellesley.
Lord Byron's Fascination Castles and Germanic Princesses.
Max. De Maupin's Many Love Affairs.

Formerly 4 Volumes at $10
Now in One Book Complete

So many of us read the half-truths, the surface facts of history, and think we know the entire story. The other side—the startling, fascinating, personal side—is hidden from us. But now this need no longer be the case. Now everyone can have at his disposal the stories which have made History, but which histories often do not tell. Everyone can have the true details of the most famous of the greatness Catherine of Aragon, of George Read and her amazing methods of getting inspirations for the emotional novels she wrote, of Lord Byron and the curious affair which drove him from England even in a day sombering for its moral latitude.

Here will read her parents became traitors, how charted women turned wanton, how strong men were bound in webs of lies and Honor. You will learn how a woman dominated the most licentious court of England; how a pure and simple woman made an amusing scandal for her country. How a woman's relatives taught an unsuspecting revenge on the lover she had deserted her.

This splendid work was formerly published in four volumes selling at $10.00. Now by means of the modern book maker's art, you can have it all—not a word not a line omitted—in a single handsome volume. Send for it today. See how many hours of interest absorbed, of incomparable mental illumination it will give—how tremendously it will add to the storehouse of facts on which you can draw.

Buy this book and read about the famous men and lovely women whose love lives molded the world's history.


Name
Address
City
State
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TERRORIST.

Transmitted herewith is a copy of the report of Special Agent L. F. Oliver, dated at Chicago, Illinois, July 7, 1932, entitled ALFRED B. GOMEZ; LEMIE TRUMPH, R. D., Contempt of Court; Perjury.

You will note the report reflects that this case is closed by the Chicago Office and, accordingly all investigation of the matter is terminated.

Very truly yours,

Director.

[Signature]

[Date: Jul 15, 1932]
On motion of Counsel for Capone, appeal of instant case was dismissed by United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Chicago, Illinois, on 6-20-32. It appears from records of Clerk, United States District Court, Chicago, Illinois, that sentence by Capone of ten years sentence imposed after his conviction for violation of Income Tax Laws, will satisfy the six months sentence imposed herein.


At Chicago, Illinois,

The writer interviewed Mr. H. J. Carrick, Assistant Clerk, United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, who, upon examination of the records of that office, stated that on June 14th, 1932, Counsel for Capone sought a motion of dismissal of appeal on his behalf of Capone, and that on the same date a notice was filed with Chief Clerk, United States District Court, dismissing the appeal in connection with this case.
An order to determine the basis on which the sentence of six months imposed in this case, was served was heard in the office of the Court, United States District Court, in the afternoon of October 24th, 1961, United States Attorney, John J. Connolly, then imposing sentence, was heard, and it was determined that the sentence of six months was served as follows:

"The sentence hereinafter imposed shall be in addition to the sentence of six months imprisonment in the County Jail of Cook County Illinois imposed on April 5th, 1961 by said Court against said defendant for Contempt of Court in Case No. 8, 1977, the judgment in which said base is pending on appeal in the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States for the 7th Circuit in Case No. 46593, the execution of which said judgment has been stayed for a supersedeas granted in said case.

"The imprisonment part of the sentence on Counts 1 and 2 shall run concurrently with said six months contempt sentence to the extent that Defendant's service of imprisonment in said penitentiary will be carried on under Counts 1 and 2 shall be applied as supervision by Defendant on said contempt sentence, and said penitentiary imprisonment for the length of time covered by said contempt sentence shall be considered as satisfaction of said contempt sentence."

It would, therefore, appear that the service of six months ten years imposed in the case from which the above is quoted, will satisfy the six months sentence imposed in instant case.

F. D. Agent Interrogating accused stated that accused Phillips, J. F., when asked if further prosecution would be undertaken in connection to the Defendant Kenneth Phillips, E. D., and that no further investigation was desired in connection with this matter.
August 10, 1932

REGISTRATION FOR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of August 1st, advising of the receipt by you of requests from various members of Congress and other persons for permission to visit Al Capone at the Atlanta Penitentiary, and permission to be escorted certain individuals, mentioned in said requests.

When possible so to do, without jeopardizing the current work of this Bureau in criminal investigations, I will arrange that inquiries be made along the lines indicated, confining such inquiries, of course, to such as will not involve any embarrassment because of the official status of the persons from whom letters have been received.

I am returning the original communications in question for your files.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

Enclosure #270299
August 1, 1932

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION:

Within the last two or three weeks there have come from various Members of Congress and other officials in widely separated parts of the East requests for various people to visit Prisoner Al Capone at Atlanta Penitentiary. Among others, such requests have been forwarded to us in a letter similar to one of those in the attached file. In each instance the permission has been refused.

I reported this matter to Assistant Attorney General Lovingist, and he felt that it was possible that your bureau might run down some of these requests to see what was behind it all.

Very truly yours,

Sarforh Bates
Director.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) __________________________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): ____________________________ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information:

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,

Very truly yours,

N. Nathan.

69-180

RECORDED & INDEXED
OCT 7 1932

69-180-127
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 6 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
September 30, 1932.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE Registers.

Colonel Feake, at the District Hall, phoned me today, making inquiry whether we could send him two of the large charts of the fingerprints of AP Capone for exhibit purposes in his office. I told the Colonel that we would prepare some of these charts very shortly, and send him a set of charts then. You will recall that General Glassford also desires this chart. I am keeping in touch with all of these requests from miscellaneous sources, as well as with those made for sending charts to field offices, and will call the charts out as soon as they are finished by Mr. Reimberger's Section. I have asked him to expedite them.

Respectfully,

L. C. Schillace.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL PRESS.

I am transmitting, attached hereto, a copy of some typewritten and autographic notes which were sent to this Bureau from the White House.

Aside from certain references to the United States Attorney's office at Chicago which I thought might possibly be of interest, there would appear to be nothing therein requiring investigation by this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
Please Laur< give this to Edgar Hoo< for special investigation in Chicago.

Names of persons to supersede are:

Jaw Hunt - Al Copnors Ltt.

New Southern Hotel 13th  th.

Race track woman/ several horses
March 20 1922

Bank Robbery - State Bank Trust and Savings, Clark and Central

1:20 P.M., I walked into Devonshire Hotel and the six guards of Al Capone from Lexington Hotel were there, restless, nervous and in and out. I sat until ten after two watching the birds and they divided up in groups when they left. I was busy at the phones, different times. It struck me so peculiar that something was going on out of the ordinary. I called up Chief Acolt. I also called upon the bank, the Cashier's name is too excited to observe the height, weight or looks of the men that robbed the bank. It looks like like Capone's high pillars work. It can be traced to, or the guards of Capone of Lexington Hotel.
September 21st, 1931  Grant Park shooting

Gangster imported from New York on last day of August and reservation at New Southern at 13th and Michigan, made by [-] Gave up his own quarters. Gangster stayed in Chicago until the date given at Grant Park or next day. Not positively. Returned to New York. Their work was done. Al Capone sent for those gun men to do a job for him. They got their man and that's the car that was seen driving that had the heavy set man on the starboard. - - is gobetween for police department and Capone. Lives at - - - - also a partner of - - - - Residen South Park. New Southern. Not Southmore as the press had it. - - - - South Park.
Chicago, Illinois.
Sept. 30, 1932.

Mrs. Lawrence Ritchie,
Secretary to President Hoover,
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

I enclose this part of my investigation for the latter part of 1931. Although I sent you every now and then the workings of Al. Capone and his lieutenant syndicate. The strength of the syndicate is even reaching into the criminal court beginning 1929-30-31. This was operated by his protected by him and the tracks away from his plotion, Al. Cabbage's den. Part of State Attorney Runyan now running on the Republican ticket for re-election. He is losing heavily by his own foolishness by getting himself into the clutches of the de...
I had a talk with the high minded U.S. prosecutor, Dwight Green recently elected. On this report I am sending you he refused to let me go on before the Grand Jury to testify against Al Capone and his criminals the real truth about it is the dangerous workings in another dept. that of the prohibitionists they are also working against me in preventing me from opening this inquiry. The names are: ___________ and Elliott Hess, particular friends of Dwight Green and R. Johnson now a judge and an outside party named ___________ of the so called "secret fix". He is an outside member of the dept. of justice and is need by ___________ and his brother-in-law.
who calls himself the A.C. of prohibition.

Dwight Green, W.S. atty, sent a very insulting and disrespectful answer to Att'y Moody of the stuff a true republican and a Hoover."

Allen is evoking his best for himself. W.S. atty Dwight Green is a democrat, a relative of ___________ and he is partial in a good many ways. He is rushing this Jonesel affair which looks mighty bad with election coming on. It is a trick of some of his ass strategy. It could have been left until after election. It is done to put President Hoover in the limelight for narrow minded people who believe all the propaganda and making harm out of it.

1416
Mr. J. E. Hoover,

Bureau of Investigation,

Department of Justice.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. McEvers of Mr. Youngquist's Division telephoned to inquire whether the Bureau files contained a copy of the opinion rendered by Judge Wilkerson at the time he imposed sentence upon Alphonse Capone in the Contempt proceedings in Chicago. I advised him that the files did contain a copy of the opinion, and that a copy thereof would be furnished to him. It is being done by a memorandum directed to Mr. Youngquist.

Respectfully,

T. F. Baughman

T. F. Baughman.
MEMORANDUM FOR ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOUNAGODER

Attention Mr. McEvers

In compliance with telephonic request made upon Mr. Bungalow of this Bureau by Mr. McEvers of your division, there is transmitted to you hereewith a copy of the opinion rendered by Judge Wilkinson at the time he imposed sentence upon Alphonse Canone in Chicago in the Contempt proceeding which was there held.

Very truly yours,

Encl. 324406. Director.

OCT 10 1932

BUREAU FILES DIVISION MAILED

RECORDED INDEXED
69-180-130
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
OCT 11 1932 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE 4
Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

5B299 22 GOVT COLLECT=ATLANTA GA 19 321P

DIRECTOR UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=:

PHONE CALL EGAN YESTERDAY MATTER POSTPONED TILL NOVEMBER

FOURTEENTH NO ACTION TAKEN BY ME PROCEEDING MACON TOMOR

AM CARE USA THERE=

PURVIS 69-180

Al Capone Case

RECORDED OCT 21 1933

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE.
Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the telephone call from Mr. Egan to me on Tuesday, October 18, 1932, please be advised that I saw Mr. Dwight Green, United States Attorney of Chicago, and Mr. Youngquist, Assistant Attorney General, on October 19, 1932.

The hearing on the writ of habeas corpus on the part of Alphonse Capone was not held on that date, and has been postponed until November 11, 1932. Therefore, no action was requested by Mr. Green, and he stated that he did not believe any would be necessary.

There are attached hereto newspaper items concerning this matter which appeared in the Atlanta newspapers.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge.
CAPONE FREEDOM PLEA DELL

LATER DATE FOR HEARING TO BE SET

Habeas Corpus Writ in Tax Case May Be Heard Week of November 14.

At Capone's battle of law books, in which his attorneys seek his release from the Atlanta peniten
dary on a writ of habeas corpus, was postponed indefinitely by Federal Judge Underwood Wed
nesday and probably will be heard the week of November 14.

The hearing had been set for Wednesday, but was delayed by the Starnes narcotic trial. It then
was booked tentatively for Thursday. But the press of other court business induced Judge Under
wood to take it off the calendar. Judge Underwood announced that "the case of Alphonse Ca
pone vs. Warden Adubold" would be rescheduled. It was said in the District Attorney's office that it
probably will be argued the week of November 14.

AID IN FIGHT

Assistant Attorney General A. C. Youngquist and Dwight Greene, United States District
Attorney in Chicago, were here to assist District Attorney Hager and his staff in fighting the cases ef
fort to save the ex-gang chief from the 11 years of prison he faces for evasion of income tax.

The visiting officials left on a noon train for Washington. They flew here from the capital.

Capone's new attorneys, William F. Leahy and Willdon J.
Hughes Jr., of Washington, re
tained by the gangster's aged mother, are basing their plea on the contention that the statute of e
mption on income tax cases is three years and not six, as assumed in the Capone trial. They
have a Supreme Court decision which, they say, supports their claim.

Immediately after the hearing was put off Leahy and Hughes went to the penitentiary and con
ferred with Capone. They planned to leave for Washington shortly.

Capone expressed keen disapp
pointment at the delay. His attor
neys say he told them he expected under the lack of action in the case he believes will be the de
lai

CAPONE AT PRISON

The attorneys said Capone ap
peared to be in excellent health.
in red

Immediately after the hearing was put off Leahy and Hughes went to the penitentiary and conferred with Capone. They planned to leave for Washington shortly.

Capone expressed keen disappointment at the delay. His attorney says he told them he was hurt under the lack of action in the move he believes will win for him his freedom.

CAPONE AT TASKS

The attorneys said Capone appeared to be in excellent health. They explained to him the necessity for the delay. One factor was said to be the health of Judge Underwood, who is suffering from throat trouble, with physicians almost ready to order him to bed for a rest.

Their petition for Capone's release on habeas corpus was filed with dramatic suddenness in Federal Court here September 24.

The deposed Caesar of Chicago's underworld was brought into court immediately under heavy guard, and, despite the swiftness of the unheralded proceeding, a throng gathered about the Federal Building and the corridors were choked with people eager for a glimpse of "Scarface Al."

All they got was a glimpse, for Capone was whisked into the court and whisked out again almost at once.
CAPONE, LAWYERS MAP COURT FIGHT

Washington Attorneys, Government Men Here for Hearing Thursday.

In a dimly-lighted conference room at the federal prison Al Capone late Tuesday laid his final plans for his first brush with the United States court.

When in his prison cell, the former Chicago gang can conferred with his attorneys, William E. Leahy and William J. Hughes Jr., of Washington, and put his approval on the course of action they will follow here Thursday when Capone's plea for reduction in his 11-year prison sentence to three and a half years is argued before Judge E. Marvin Underwood in federal district court.

Leahy, who defended former Secretary Alben W. Bark in the famous Teapot Dome case, and Hughes arrived Tuesday morning from Washington and went to the prison for a conference with their client after lunch. They are seeking the reduction in the sentence on the ground that some of the charges on which Capone was convicted were outlawed by the statute of limitations. The claim is based on a recent decision of the supreme court of the United States which reversed a district judge who had refused to sustain such a plea made on behalf of a Boston lawyer whose case, Leahy and Hughes say, is identical with that of Capone.

Meanwhile, the government was marshaling its legal brains to combat the former gangster's plea.

From Washington came Assistant Attorney-General A. G. Youngquist and from Chicago came District Attorney Dwight Greene, brilliant 55-year-old former football star, who won his post through the assistance given former District Attorney George E. Q. Johnson in the prosecution of the Capone case. Johnson was rewarded with a federal judgeship.

Youngquist and Greene arrived late Tuesday afternoon and immediately went into conference with District Attorney Clint W. Barse, and his assistant, Hal Lindquist, who have been preparing the Atlanta end of the case.

The government attorneys would make no statement pertaining the case other than to say they felt certain that Capone's plea would be rejected by Judge Underwood.

Attorney Hughes said Capone appeared in good spirits, was optimistic concerning the plea but not by any means confident of its success.

Capone, contrary to his former action, was not concerned with what he will wear when he returns downtown to court. Hughes said. He was, the attorney added, interested only in the legal phase of the case and was not bothered about the "show" his appearance in court is sure to make.

Word came Tuesday that Mrs. Capone, who had planned to be here for the hearing, could not attend. She is in Chicago with young Al, who recently underwent a minor operation at Johns Hopkins hospital in Balti-
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Post Office Box 1405,
Chicago, Illinois
December 50, 1932

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

There is attached hereto a copy of photograph
and fingerprint cards of Alphonse Capone, which appeared
in the CHICAGO HERALD AND EXAMINER December 50, 1932.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

MHP/dr
Att.

JAN 7- 1933

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

69-180-133
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

F. 3 1933 A.M.
DIRECTOR OF JUSTICE

FILE

[Signature]
MERELY "NO. 40886"—At top are first and exclusive rogues' gallery photographs obtained of Al Capone, made when he entered the federal penitentiary at Atlanta last May 4. The pictures reveal his number, 40886, by which he is known behind the bars. At bottom is the first session to be obtained of Capone's fingerprint record, on file in the bureau of investigation at Washington. It gives the classification of fingerprints, his full criminal record; real name which (at upper left of card) appears to be Alphonse Capone; his several aliases, and prison pictures.—Photos copyright by International News.
H. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

January 3, 1933

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

The attached clipping appeared in to-day's Journal Post at Kansas City, Missouri.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli
R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge.
Here is the first rogues' gallery photo and fingerprint record ever published of Al Capone, notorious Chicago gangster, since the racket king was sentenced to eleven years in Atlanta federal penitentiary for income tax evasion. The picture, on file in the United States bureau of investigation at Washington, gives a complete classification of Capone's physical characteristics, criminal record, various aliases and photographs. Resorted cleanup is an enlargement of the small photo at the top of this report.

Journal Post, Kansas City, Mo, 1-3-33.

69-180-134
I beg to submit the following excerpts with reference to Mr. Adelhaid's letter of January 8, 1933 addressed to you relative to the fingerprint record of Alphonse Capone:

The reproduced fingerprints appearing on the exhibit which accompanied Mr. Adelhaid's letter cited were taken from the original fingerprint card received in this Bureau from the Eastern State Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when Capone was committed there on August 6, 1929. The photograph of Capone with the criminal record was reproduced from the obverse side of the fingerprint card of Capone received in the Bureau's Identification Division from the Atlanta Penitentiary on May 19, 1932. The photographic side of the Atlanta card was utilized because it contained the more recent picture while the fingerprint side appearing on the Eastern State Penitentiary card was employed as the characteristics shown thereon could be reproduced with greater clarity.

The exhibit containing Capone's fingerprints and photograph was prepared in this Bureau in connection with a chart reflecting the system or method of obtaining a fingerprint classification. A similar chart has been prepared in the case of another subject whose activities evoked nation-wide comment. These charts have been used for instruction purposes relative to the attainment of fingerprint classifications and to publicize the science of fingerprinting. It does not appear from Mr. Adelhaid's letter that the criminal history shown on the back of the card from the Atlanta Penitentiary is incorrect.

With reference to the difference in the fingerprint classification mentioned in Mr. Adelhaid's letter, I beg to state that the difference in ridge counting represents the difference which is sometimes observed in the work of any two fingerprint operators. The rule of referencing, of course, in this case would enable an identification to be established despite the fact that the classification attained in this Bureau is slightly different from that attained in the Atlanta Identification Bureau.

Mr. Adelhaid's letter and the enclosures which accompanied it are returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

Director.
United States Bureau of Investigation

1/20 1933

To: Director

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Miss Gandy
Chief, Div.
Inspector
Secretary

The classification of Capone's prints as indicated on the chart has been checked by the technical men and found to be correct.

JOHN J. EDWARDS.

While the photographs and fingerprints are identical with those on file in our record office, the actual reproduction as carried in this news item was not taken from the copy on file in our office, as you will note from the photos and copy of the fingerprints, which is enclosed here with, that the classification and other data appearing in the newspaper reproduction, are not identical and could not have been made from say, prints. For comparison your attention is called to the fingerprint classification. You will note in the fingerprint classification on the opposite side of this card that a count of 5 and 13 in the little finger is shown, while our card shows 6 and 12, and that the criminal record on the front side of the production is preceded by a column of capital letters representing the city which does not appear on our card. You will also note that the ridge counts in the individual fingerprint classification do not agree entirely with ours, which is conclusive proof that it was not taken from our copy on file in this office, and could not have been taken from the copy furnished the Bureau of Identification before being forwarded to that Bureau as no entries in the classification or ridge counts are made of their color, size, etc., in the matter which we have included.

This is the method the Bureau has adopted to guard against what he terms as malicious use of his prison records, since he states he had been led to believe was to be held in confidence, the first being the newspaper story which appeared, exposing mentality, nervous system, complexes and various mental and physical defects.

Yours very truly,

A.C. Avis

Warden.

JAN 7 1935

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
January 9, 1933

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HELDO.

Mr. Sanford Bates called me regarding the fingerprints published in a New York newspaper on Capone which was sent to Mr. Bates by the Warden at Atlanta Penitentiary. The Warden stated in his letter that the chart on Capone differed from the prints which are on file at Atlanta.

I told Mr. Bates that this chart was shown to the Appropriations Committee during the hearings and that if there was any difference I would like to ascertain it and asked him to send the material to me. Mr. Bates said he would send us the correspondence.

Please have this matter carefully checked when the material is received.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

In preparing an Interesting Case on Alphonse Capone, File #69-180, Contempt of Court, the writer noted that Capone's criminal record as contained in the Identification Division of the Bureau showed:

"Alphonse Capone, #B-5496, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1929; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentenced one year."

The next entry showed:

"As Alphonse Capone, #90725, arrested Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Police Department, May 17, 1929; charges, suspicious character, carrying concealed deadly weapons; disposition not given."

Since these records indicated that Capone was received at Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, three days prior to his arrest by the Philadelphia Police Department on the same charges, the writer communicated with Division Six to verify these two dates, and was advised by Mr. Schilder that the dates as set out above had been received by the Identification Division, but agreed that both dates could not be correct. He suggested that the Philadelphia Office should be called for the correct dates.

Upon authority of Mr. Nathan, this was done and Special Agent in Charge Harvey at Philadelphia checked the records at Holmesburg and Philadelphia and informed the writer that Alphonsus Capone was received at the Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, on May 18, 1929, and that Alphonse Capone was arrested May 18, 1929, by the Philadelphia Police Department.

These dates and this spelling of Capone's first name by the Philadelphia County Prison, as given by Special Agent in Charge Harvey, have been included in the Interesting Case on Alphonse Capone.

Division Six was furnished this information by telephone immediately upon its receipt from Philadelphia.

Respectfully,

JAN 1 2 1933
W. H. D. Lester.

[Handwritten note: 69-180-137]
Mr. Lewis, Local Representative of the Universal News Service, called at my office today. He stated that Mr. White, the New York Manager of the Universal News Service, had communicated with him suggesting that he make inquiries with a view to writing up interesting angles of the Capone case. When I was in New York recently talking with Mr. McCarthy of the King Features Syndicate, he indicated that Mr. White might call at the Bureau and request you to place him in touch with Mr. Irey. You will recall that efforts were made to make an appointment for Mr. McCarthy to see Mr. Irey when Mr. McCarthy was in the city.

Mr. Lewis knew nothing of the background of the Capone case and I gave him no information with respect to your conversation with Messrs. Lait and McCarthy other than to state that they talked with you about the Capone case and were advised by you that the real story was not contained in the files of this Bureau but that Colonel Woodcock and Mr. Irey might be able to furnish data concerning angles of the Capone case handled by their services. Mr. Lewis appeared to be entirely satisfied with this statement and indicated that he would contact Mr. Irey and Colonel Woodcock. He stated he did not believe that the Contempt of Court angle would be of any particular interest but, if so instructed by the New York headquarters, he might return with a request for information concerning the Contempt of Court angle from this Bureau. If he does return, I see no reason why he should not be given a copy of the memorandum furnished Mr. Lait on the Contempt of Court angle of the Capone case. A copy of this memorandum is attached hereto for your information.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tolson.
January 2, 1930.

L.C. No. 180

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Assistant District Attorney

MEMORANDUM

In the early part of 1929, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Federal Judge Samuel L. Heilbron issued a subpoena for the appearance of Alphonse Capone before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on March 19, 1929, to testify in the case entitled UNITED STATES versus CAPONE, et al., Conspiring to Violate the National Prohibition Act. This subpoena was served on Capone February 27, 1929, at his home at Palm Island, near Miami, Florida.

On March 11, 1929, Capone entered an appearance in the Federal Court at Chicago through his attorneys and petitioned for a postponement of his appearance in response to the subpoena. With his petition for postponement he submitted to the Court an affidavit executed March 5, 1929, at Miami, Florida, before John N.Triplett, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Florida, by a practicing physician of Miami, Florida, formerly of Chicago. This affidavit stated that Capone had been ill and under the doctor's professional care since January 13, 1929, and that thereafter he had been confined to his bed with hepatitis—peritonitis for six weeks and one week out of bed only two days prior to March 3, 1929, and that therefore it would be dangerous to Capone's health for him to appear the subpoena in person as required.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, upon request, immediately began an investigation for the purpose of establishing the truth or falsity of the affidavit. This investigation disclosed that between January 13 and March 3, 1929, Capone had frequently attended the races at the Miami Beach Track, the Hialeah Park Track, Florida, and had frequently appeared in public in apparently good health during the time when the affidavit alleged he was in bed. Additional investigation revealed further that between January 13 and March 3, 1929, Capone, in addition to having attended the races regularly, had made a trip of three hundred miles and another trip by aeroplane from Miami, Florida, to the Bahama Islands and return.

49-180-138
January 13, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. McCarthy of the King Features Syndicate advised me yesterday that Mr. White of that Universal Service in New York City is calling up the Capone matter which Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Laflin discussed with you recently. Mr. White may come to Washington in this connection and if so he will probably call at the Bureau for the purpose of arranging an appointment with Mr. Irey. You will recall that Mr. McCarthy tried to see Mr. Irey when he was in the city but was unable to do so because of Mr. Irey's absence.

Respectfully,

C. A. Tallow.
Dear Sir,

The "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin" recently carried a series of articles concerning certain special privileges enjoyed by Al Capone, now incarcerated in the U.S. Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

These articles were supposed to have been written by ex-Convict #58,656, who was alleged to have been sentenced to the Atlanta Penitentiary from Philadelphia, Pa., on the charge of impersonating a Federal officer.

Will you kindly inform this office the identity of ex-Convict #58,656 for our information?

Very truly yours,

R.O. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

B.O. Bureau

RECEIVED

706 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
301 Liberty National Life Bldg.,
Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 13, 1933

RECORDED
INDEXED

69-160-134
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 2, 1933

FEB 9, 1933

Lettishe, e. m.

T.P.B.
February 4, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 2, 1933, addressed to the Birmingham, Alabama Bureau office, advising that the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin recently carried a series of articles concerning special privileges enjoyed by Capone, now incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary. These articles were supposed to have been written by an convict #35503.

Atlanta Penitentiary number 35503 was the number given to Lee E. Nolnar alias Hunsicker.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director.

[Address: 8-11, Birmingham]
U. S. Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

January 7, 1933.

I.C. #69-180

ALPHONSE CAPONE
CONTEMPT OF COURT

In the early part of 1929, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson issued a subpoena for the appearance of Alphonse Capone before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on March 12, 1929, to testify in the case entitled UNITED STATES versus D'AMICO, et al, Conspiracy to Violate the National Prohibition Act. This subpoena was served on Capone February 27, 1929, at his home on Palm Island, near Miami, Florida.

On March 11, 1929, Capone entered an appearance in the Federal Court at Chicago through his attorneys and petitioned for a postponement of his appearance in response to the subpoena. With his petition for postponement he submitted to the Court an affidavit executed March 5, 1929, at Miami, Florida, before John F. Spitler, United States Commissioner, for the Southern District of Florida, by a practicing physician of Miami, Florida, formerly of Chicago. This affidavit stated that Capone had been ill and under the doctor's professional care since January 13, 1929, and had thereafter been confined to his bed with broncho-pneumonia for six weeks and had been out of bed only ten days prior to March 5, 1929, and that therefore it would be dangerous to Capone's health for him to answer the
Subpoena in person as required.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, upon request, immediately began an investigation for the purpose of establishing the truth or falsity of the affidavit. This investigation disclosed that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone had frequently attended the races at the Miami Jockey Club, The Hialeah Race Track, Florida, and had frequently appeared in public in apparently good health during the time when the affidavit alleged he was in bed. The investigation revealed further that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone, in addition to having attended the races regularly, had made a trip by boat and another trip by aeroplane from Miami, Florida, to the Bahama Islands and return.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation obtained affidavits from five police officials and an employee at the race track to the effect that Capone had attended the races on a number of occasions between January 13 and March 5, 1929, at which times he had appeared to be in good health. A pilot for a flying service at Miami, Florida, made affidavit that on February 2, 1929, he had piloted a certain sea plane from Miami, Florida, to Bimini, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, and return, carrying as passengers Al Capone and three other individuals, and that Capone appeared to be in good health during the entire trip.

An affidavit was obtained from an official of a steamship line operating between Miami, Florida, and Nassau, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, stating that on February 8, 1929, while checking the passenger lists of one of his company's vessels, he personally observed Alphonse Capone, together with Alfred Capone and several other individuals on the deck of one of the company's boats as it departed for the Bahamas.
An affidavit was obtained from an officer of this same vessel to the effect that Alphonse Capone and his party had sailed aboard his boat from Miami to Nassau on February 8, 1929, and had returned by the same boat from Nassau on February 12, 1929, and that on both trips Alphonse Capone appeared to be in perfect health.

Affidavits were obtained that on February 14, 1929, Alphonse Capone had been questioned for two hours by the County Solicitor for Dade County and an Assistant District Attorney of King's County, New York, in the office of the County Solicitor in the Court House at Miami, Florida, the questions and answers being taken down by a stenographer, and that upon this occasion Capone appeared to be in good health.

The above affidavits, of course, established the falsity of several statements in the affidavit presented to obtain a postponement of Capone's appearance before the Grand Jury at Chicago and served to disprove his contention that he was sick in bed upon certain dates, and was thus too ill to appear in Chicago.

On March 27, 1929, Capone was cited in the Federal Court at Chicago for Contempt of Court for his failure to respond to the subpoena served upon him in Florida ordering his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, and on the same date he was arrested and released under $5,000 bond.

On May 17, 1929, Capone was arrested in Philadelphia and charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was convicted in the Pennsylvania State Court and sentenced to serve one year in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which sentence he served. At the expiration of this sentence he was arraigned in the Federal Court at Chicago, February 25, 1931, entered a plea of not
guilty, and was tried and convicted.

On March 2, 1931, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson sentenced him to serve six months in the Cook County, Illinois, jail. His attorneys immediately gave notice of appeal. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on motion of counsel for Capone, dismissed this appeal.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, in sentencing Capone on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Income Tax Laws, provided that Capone's sentence for Contempt of Court should be served concurrently with that for the violation of the Income Tax Laws.

The records of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation reflected the following criminal record for Alphonse Capone, in addition to the instant case and his subsequent violation of the Income Tax Laws:

As Alphonse Capone, #8-5496, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1929; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #90725, arrested Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department, May 16, 1929; charge, suspicious character and carrying deadly weapons.

As Alphonse Capone, #3-5527, received State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1929, from Philadelphia; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #3563, arrested Miami, Florida, Police Department, May 8, 1930; charge investigation - vagrancy; released on writ, May 8, 1930.
As Alphonse Capone, #C-88169, arrested Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, February 25, 1931; charge general principles.

As Alphonse Capone, arrested by United States Marshal, Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1931.
February 5, 1933.

MRP: BM

Director
United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It is my understanding that the Bureau has prepared small sized photographic copies of the fingerprint cards of Alphonse Capone and the DeAutremont Twins.

It is respectfully requested that six copies of each of the above named charts be furnished this office for appropriate distribution to various peace officers in this district.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER
Special Agent in Charge.
February 14, 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Post Office Box 597,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 9, 1933, requesting small size photographic copies of the fingerprint cards of Alphonse Capone and the Dillinger Twins.

There are being prepared at the present time copies of these two particular charts, together with copies of several other similar charts. As soon as they have been completed, copies of all such charts will be forwarded to you.

Very truly yours,

Director

W.H. D.S.
February 28, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Harry Bodkin, in charge of the Identification Division, Philadelphia Police Department, would like to have an enlarged photograph of Alphonse Capone, together with a photograph of his fingerprints.

If you consider such action feasible it is kindly requested that a photographic copy of photograph and fingerprints of Capone be forwarded to this office for transmittal to Bodkin, or direct to the Philadelphia Police Department for Bodkin's attention.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.
March 7, 1933,

Mr. J. C. Harvey,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
725 Philadelphia Savings Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania,

Dear Mr. Harvey:

With reference to your letter dated February 25, 1933, requesting a large photograph of the chart showing the fingerprints of Alphonse Capone, which you desire for Mr. Redkin, of the Philadelphia Police Department Identification Division, I am pleased to transmit to you, under separate cover, this chart for this purpose.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Name]

Director

[Signature]

[Name]
U.S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,

March 15, 1933.

Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to inform that under date of March 8, 1933 I turned over to Harry Bodkin, Superintendent of the Identification Division, Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., the fingerprint chart forwarded by the Bureau regarding Alphonse Capone. Mr. Bodkin was very pleased to receive this chart and desires that I express my thanks to you for same.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

RCH: AVM
In the early part of 1929 a subpoena was issued in the United States District Court of Illinois at Chicago for the appearance of Alphonse Capone as a witness in a Prohibition case. The subpoena was properly served on Capone in Florida. Capone's attorney appeared in Federal Court at Chicago and presented a petition for postponement, presenting an affidavit dated March 5, 1929, to the effect that Capone had been out of bed only ten days prior to March 5, 1929, and that it would be dangerous to his health for him to answer the subpoena in person as required. Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation began an investigation, upon request, to establish the truth or falsity of the affidavit. This investigation disclosed that Capone had attended the races regularly and was apparently in good health during the time the affidavit alleged he was in bed and that he had made one trip by boat and one by airplane to the Bahama Islands and return during the same period. As a result of this investigation Capone was cited for contempt of court in the Federal Court at Chicago and released under $5,000 bond. Before his hearing on the contempt charge, he was arrested in Philadelphia and given a one year sentence for carrying concealed weapons. On February 25, 1931, he pleaded not guilty to the contempt charge in Federal Court at Chicago, was tried and convicted and on March 2, 1931, was sentenced to serve six months in the Cook County Jail. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed his appeal on motion of his counsel and the Federal Judge of the United States District Court at Chicago in sentencing Capone on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Income Tax laws, provided that Capone's sentence for contempt of court should be served concurrently with that imposed for violation of the Income Tax laws.
In the early part of 1929, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson issued a subpoena for the appearance of Alphonse Capone before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on March 12, 1929, to testify in the case entitled UNITED STATES versus D'AMICO, et al, Conspiracy to Violate the National Prohibition Act. This subpoena was served on Capone February 27, 1929, at his home on Palm Island, near Miami, Florida.

On March 11, 1929, Capone entered an appearance in the Federal Court at Chicago through his attorneys and petitioned for a postponement of his appearance in response to the subpoena. With his petition for postponement he submitted to the Court an affidavit executed March 5, 1929, at Miami, Florida, before John F. Spitler, United States Commissioner, for the Southern District of Florida, by a practicing physician of Miami, Florida, formerly of Chicago. This affidavit stated that Capone had been ill and under the doctor's professional care since January 13, 1929, and had thereafter been confined to his bed with broncho-pneumonia for six weeks and had been out of bed only ten days prior to March 5, 1929, and that therefore it would be dangerous to Capone's health for him to answer the
subpoena in person as required.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, upon request, immediately began an investigation for the purpose of establishing the truth or falsity of the affidavit. This investigation disclosed that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone had frequently attended the races at the Miami Jockey Club, The Hialeah Race Track, Florida, and had frequently appeared in public in apparently good health during the time when the affidavit alleged he was in bed. The investigation revealed further that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone, in addition to having attended the races regularly, had made a trip by boat and another trip by aeroplane from Miami, Florida, to the Bahama Islands and return.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation obtained affidavits from five police officials and an employee at the race track to the effect that Capone had attended the races on a number of occasions between January 13 and March 5, 1929, at which times he had appeared to be in good health. A pilot for a flying service at Miami, Florida, made affidavit that on February 2, 1929, he had piloted a certain sea plane from Miami, Florida, to Bimini, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, and return, carrying as passengers Al Capone and three other individuals, and that Capone appeared to be in good health during the entire trip.

An affidavit was obtained from an official of a steamship line operating between Miami, Florida, and Nassau, Bahamas Islands, British West Indies, stating that on February 8, 1929, while checking the passenger lists of one of his company's vessels, he personally observed Alphonse Capone, together with Alfred Capone and several other individuals on the deck of one of the company's boats as it departed for the Bahamas.
An affidavit was obtained from an officer of this same vessel to the effect that Alphonse Capone and his party had sailed aboard his boat from Miami to Nassau on February 8, 1929, and had returned by the same boat from Nassau on February 12, 1929, and that on both trips Alphonse Capone appeared to be in perfect health.

Affidavits were obtained that on February 14, 1929, Alphonse Capone had been questioned for two hours by the County Solicitor for Dade County and an Assistant District Attorney of King's County, New York, in the office of the County Solicitor in the Court House at Miami, Florida, the questions and answers being taken down by a stenographer, and that upon this occasion Capone appeared to be in good health.

The above affidavits, of course, established the falsity of several statements in the affidavit presented to obtain a postponement of Capone's appearance before the Grand Jury at Chicago and served to disprove his contention that he was sick in bed upon certain dates, and was thus too ill to appear in Chicago.

On March 27, 1929, Capone was cited in the Federal Court at Chicago for Contempt of Court for his failure to respond to the subpoena served upon him in Florida ordering his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, and on the same date he was arrested and released under $5,000 bond.

On May 17, 1929, Capone was arrested in Philadelphia and charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was convicted in the Pennsylvania State Court and sentenced to serve one year in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which sentence he served. At the expiration of this sentence he was arraigned in the Federal Court at Chicago, February 25, 1931, entered a plea of not
guilty, and was tried and convicted.

On March 2, 1931, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson sentenced him to serve six months in the Cook County, Illinois, jail. His attorneys immediately gave notice of appeal. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on motion of counsel for Capone, dismissed this appeal.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, in sentencing Capone on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Income Tax Laws, provided that Capone's sentence for Contempt of Court should be served concurrently with that for the violation of the Income Tax Laws.

The records of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation reflected the following criminal record for Alphonse Capone, in addition to the instant case and his subsequent violation of the Income Tax Laws:

As Alphonse Capone, #B-5496, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1929; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #90725, arrested Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department, May 16, 1929; charge, suspicious character and carrying deadly weapons.

As Alphonse Capone, #C-5527, received State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1929, from Philadelphia; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #3563, arrested Miami, Florida, Police Department, May 8, 1930; charge investigation - vagrancy; released on writ, May 8, 1930.
As Alphonse Capone, #C-28169, arrested Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, February 25, 1931; charge general principles.

As Alphonse Capone, arrested by United States Marshal, Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1931.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Joseph B. Keenan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, called at my office this morning and stated he had just met Mr. Piercar Ball, United States Attorney from Los Angeles, and wondered if we had any information upon the case at Los Angeles which was reported to the Department through a Mr. Kegley, Bureau file 762-29359 attached. I, not being familiar with the case, called Mr. Hughes, who informed me of the facts in the case, and they were transmitted to Mr. Keenan. He stated he would have a further talk with Mr. Hall before Hall leaves Washington. He also at this time asked me if he could have a photographic copy of the fingerprints of Alphonse Capone, particularly the side showing the number of arrests and releases, together with one or two other cards from the Identification Unit, to be used in a speech by the Attorney General on September 11. I immediately called Mr. Edwards, but in his absence talked to Mr. Schiller and requested that this information be furnished so that I could deliver the same to Mr. Keenan about noon Friday.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

J. B. Holm

RECORDED & INDEXED

SEP 7 - 1933

69-180-144
May 22, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY

Mr. Farrick completed his examination of the charts. No
others were recommended for exclusion from the exhibit in addi-
tion to the Mamer Siegel and ex-congressman bribery case
which he originally recommended be withheld. He indicated
that there was always a likelihood of some question coming up, par-
ticularly on the part of friends of Alphonso Champagne and others
whose photographs were being shown; that in the case where some
of the individuals on the charts had been released from jail,
even though they had a long previous record, there was a chance
also that they might raise some objection, in which event he
recommended that the chart objected to be immediately withdrawn
and another one substituted. He said there was likewise a possi-
bility that some of them might endeavor to take some action on the basis
that they were being held up for public ridicule, but he thought that their grounds for such action
were probably not good. No doubt the Bureau would be justified
in taking the chance, with speedy action as to substitutions
in the event complaints were made.

Respectfully,

F. E. Glass

NOT RECORDED

69-180
MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CALL.

Mr. Keenan inquired whether I would have any objection to the Chicago papers taking a photostat of the picture and record of Alphonse Capone. I cited the instance of the time that one of the New York papers published this material and Capone registered a very vigorous protest to the Superintendent of Prisons of what he called infringing upon his privacy, and Mr. Bates was rather indignant that the photograph and prints had been given out. I advised that personally I could see no objection but suggested that he contact Mr. Bates before taking any steps in this regard.

Mr. Keenan further stated that United States Attorney Hall from Los Angeles had just called at his office and advised that he had received a telegram from the NRA group in Los Angeles in which it was stated that there is a nuisance racket going on there of people who rent three or four rooms, have a telephone installed, sell NRA stickers and indirectly represent themselves to be Government agents, although they do not say in so many words that they are. Mr. Hall requested that Mr. Dunn be assigned to bring in these individuals to his office and let him, Mr. Hall, talk with them. I advised that personally I would be glad to so assign Mr. Dunn but suggested that he talk with Mr. Parrish before taking any steps as there has been quite a controversy about NRA investigative jurisdiction and we have been ordered by the Department to leave all such investigations to the NRA and take no part therein, but that if Mr. Parrish gives permission I would be glad to have Mr. Dunn cooperate.
United States Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Will you please send the writer one photograph
No. 32-14, called Explanation of Fingerprint
Classification of Alphonse Capone.

Very truly yours,

Clinton Butler

CB:W

Clinton Butler
December 4, 1933

69-180-146

Mr. Clinton Butler
Field Agent
Board of Parole
Department of Justice
Room 305, Post Office Building
Broad and Vine Streets

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 20, 1933, I am
pleased to enclose for your information a copy of the chart
prepared in this Division reflecting the explanation of the
fingerprint classification assigned to the fingerprint impressions
of Alphonse Capone.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Excl. #372111

[Handwritten note: p 193]
CAPONE BECOMES FINE TENNIS PLAYER

Forger Who Was One Of His Net Mates Gives Report

NEW YORK, Oct. 17—"Scarface Al" Capone, still optimistic about getting out of Atlanta, Ga., Federal prison without serving his full 11-year sentence for income tax evasion, has developed into a "crackerjack" of a good tennis player, as well as a model prisoner.

The first authentic report of the Chicago "Big Shot's" activities behind the walls of the Southern institution was brought to New York today by one of the "Scarface One's" erstwhile "net mates"—a forger, who completed his term and intends "going straight."

Al Gets "Sore" When He Loses, Breaks His Racket

A "Sore Looser"

As a tennis player, however, Capone is a decided "sore loser," according to his friend. On more than one occasion when luck was against him, he showed this by cracking his racket across his knee.

Of course, it was pointed out, this was Capone's prerogative, inasmuch as he pays for his own rackets, as do most of the Federal prisoners within the jail, who go in for "sports."

The Windy City racketeer tried to make the prison baseball team soon after his arrival there, but the regular prison recreations behind the walls of the Federal prison at Atlanta were deemed too slow for Capone. He is regularly employed in the prison shoe repair shop, where he does a full eight hours daily, but he has visions of an easier assignment in the cotton "duck mills," where prisoners are awarded an extra "two days off a month" for good work and continued good behavior.

Hopes For Change

He is regularly employed in the prison shoe repair shop, where he labors a full eight hours every day, but he has visions of an easier assignment in the cotton "duck mills," where prisoners are awarded an extra "two days off a month" for good work and continued good behavior.

The National Daily TUESDAY—OCTOBER

WASHINGTON D.C. TIMES OCTOBER 17, 1933.

NOT RECORDED

69-180
Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

December 22, 1933.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Mr. Cusack, of the Universal Service, called and wanted to know if we knew anything about Al Capone being transferred to "Sevenoakbath. I told him I had heard nothing about it and arranged for Mr. Cusack's transfer to Mr. Bates.

Very truly yours,

H. Nathan.
Dear Sir:

The County Detective office, which has always given us the fullest cooperation, desires information pertaining to Frank Nitti of the Capone organization. Can you ascertain from informants in Chicago if Nitti is now in Pittsburgh; his Pittsburgh address; who accompanied him and send photographs, if available, of the men with him? It is believed that Nitti is connected with the recent dynamiting of motion picture houses in Pittsburgh and is being assisted by three Italians who accompanied him from Chicago. One of the three, "Johnny," last name unknown, is about 5'8" tall, has a flat nose, looks like an ex-pugilist; the other two, names unknown, are both approximately 5'11". Witnesses here may be able to identify photographs of the latter two.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

[Division of Investigation]

[Date]

[Number]
May 28, 1934.

Mr. J. A. Beed,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
503-e S. E. Court House and
Post Office Building,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

I have received confidential information to the effect that Mrs. Alphonse Capone, Mrs. Al Capone, has established a residence in Reno, Nevada, with a view of divorcing her husband. I do not know whether there is any foundation to this statement, but when an agent of your office is sent in Reno, I would like to have you make such inquiries as you can discreetly and diplomatically, to determine whether there is any foundation to this story.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Director,

[Stamp: FILED SECTION MAILED]

[Stamp: MAY 28, 1934]

[Stamp: P.M. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE]
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
From: Unit I

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Correct
Re-write
Re-date
See me
Send file.

E. A. TAMM
Dear Sir:

Under date of May 28, 1934, you wrote me to the effect that you had received confidential information that Mrs. Alphonse Capone, Sr., wife of Al Capone, had established a residence in Reno, Nevada, with a view of divorcing her husband. You asked that when an agent was next at Reno, that such inquiries as can be discreetly and diplomatically made, should be made to determine whether there was any foundation to the story.

On July 7, 1934, Special Agent J.F. O'Connell of this office, while at Reno, Nevada, interviewed Postmaster W.E. Kinnikin, who stated that he had heard nothing of the matter, and had not heard that Mrs. Alphonse Capone Sr., was receiving mail at Reno. If Mrs. Capone is, or has been at Reno for the purpose referred to, it is quite probable that she would be living under an assumed name, with her identity known only to her attorney, while if she had instituted a suit for divorce she would, of necessity, file complaint under her right name, and as soon as filed, the newspapers at Reno would learn it and publish it, as is their practice. It is a daily routine matter for representatives of the newspapers at Reno to learn the identities of the persons filing suits for divorce.

If the Division wishes this matter pursued further at Reno, I suggest that the Division, through its Jacksonville or Chicago Division offices, in which territory Mrs. Alphonse Capone Sr. is said to have resided in the past, endeavor to determine her last known address, and then make such inquiry as is possible for the purpose of determining if she has been absent from that place, and if so where.

Either one or both of these offices might also learn the name and address of the Attorney who has represented her interests in the past, and through some contact with the office of the attorney, determine the accuracy or inaccuracy of the information relating to any contemplated divorce on her part.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John A. Dowd, Special Agent in Charge.
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

This morning Colonel Gates telephoned and asked me whether we had any information available as to the age of Al Capone. I informed the Colonel that the fingerprint card reporting Capone's incarceration in the Atlanta Penitentiary gave his date of birth as January 17, 1899. I told Colonel Gates I could not vouch for the accuracy of this date and suggested he might want to make further inquiries. He thanked me for the information.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

L. C. Schilder.
With respect to your memorandum dated July 16, 1934, concerning information given Colonel Gates of the Department regarding Al Capone, you are advised that all requests for information for publicity purposes from any source should be referred to me or to Mr. Tolson, Assistant Director. Under no circumstances should information be given to parties over the telephone concerning official matters which are clearly for press purposes.

Please call this instruction to the attention of the supervisory personnel in the Identification Unit.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director,

cc - Mr. Edwards

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clew
Mr. Beauchman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Cowley
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Holtzoff, of the Department, telephoned today and inquired if I had any means of sending a confidential message to Mr. Cargi since he did not care to send it by public telegram. I suggested that it might be transmitted in our code to Mr. Clegg, for transmittal to Mr. Cargi. Mr. Holtzoff stated his attention had been called to the fact that the Attorney General is being quoted to the effect that Capone is not being transferred to Alcatraz. Mr. Holtzoff said that since this is not a fact he wanted to "head him off" from making such a statement. I then suggested, in order to save time, that I call Mr. Clegg at San Francisco on our direct wire and give him this message. Mr. Holtzoff remarked that he understood the shipment is due to arrive out there today Wednesday morning and that Capone is in that shipment. I stated that the shipment is due to arrive at 10:30 tomorrow morning. Mr. Holtzoff was perfectly agreeable to my conveying the message to Mr. Clegg by long distance. I told him I would take care of it right away.

I immediately telephoned the San Francisco Office and instructed Mr. Guiney to get in touch with Mr. Clegg at his hotel and have him call me back.

Mr. Clegg called and I advised him that I had been informed by Mr. Holtzoff that the Attorney General is being quoted in this part of the country to the effect that "the big boy of Chicago" is not being taken to Alcatraz. I asked if the Attorney General had made such a statement. Mr. Clegg said that he had not; that he, Mr. Clegg, had received a call last night from the Associated Press, stating that they were going to broadcast that information as having been given to a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle; that he, Mr. Clegg, stated at that time that he desired that they wait until he could see the Attorney General, that he saw the Attorney General, who gave him the message that he is not making any statement; that he had not and would not make any statement about that situation. I told him that we feared here that perhaps he had made such a statement, whereas as a matter of fact Capone is going to Alcatraz. Mr. Clegg remarked that he believed the Attorney General knows Capone is going to Alcatraz. I stated that we wanted to get this word to him because we did not want him to be embarrassed, and Mr. Holtzoff was somewhat concerned since the dispatch was being carried in this part of the country. Mr. Clegg said he had been informed by the Associated Press that the Attorney General would be quoted in this way. I explained that Capone is included among those due to arrive tomorrow, and that we didn't want the Attorney General to be taken by surprise. I stated that the train was due to arrive tomorrow evening, but it is running ahead of schedule, and will arrive at 10:30 tomorrow morning. I remarked that Mr. Gus Jones is with the train.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In order that we may check up on certain letters requested to be sent out by Alphonse Capone, will you kindly advise what the records of your Bureau reflect as to one recently deceased in Chicago, including the possible connections as a gangster with Alphonse Capone and his associates — and oblige.

Sanford Bates
Director.
March 20, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Reference is made to your memorandum of March 12, 1935, requesting that this Bureau furnish you with information as to one Frank Reo, whose true name is Frank Eileen and who may possibly be identical with the individual to whom you refer.

During the year 1923 the Bureau conducted an investigation in a White Slave Traffic Act case in which one Nick Lunden was charged with having transported a woman by the name of Margaret Leiboldt from Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Chicago, Illinois. The victim in this case stated that upon arrival in Chicago, Lunden contacted an Italian by the name of Frank Reo, who she stated had a police record in Chicago and who was associated with a number of houses of ill fame. Frank Reo then transported the victim in an automobile from Chicago, Illinois to a roadhouse located at Posen, Illinois.

Information was received from a Lieutenant Grady of the Detective Bureau, Chicago Police Department, to the effect that he was particularly familiar with the activities of Frank Reo, and that he had been arrested several times on charges of burglary, general suspicion and other charges. Lieutenant Grady advised that Frank Reo was an alias of this individual and that his correct name was Frank Eileen. It also appears that Detective Sergeant O'Malley of the Chicago Police Department was familiar with Frank Reo.

Inasmuch as Reo was not indicted by the Federal Grand Jury in this matter, the Bureau's files contain no further information with reference to him.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Post Office Box 6168
Chicago, Illinois

April 12, 1935

Special Agent in Charge,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir,

On May 27, 1934, a letter from Mr. W. A. Gentart, Acting Special Agent in Charge was received requesting certain information with respect to one Frank Nitti of the Capone organization, and desiring to know whether or not Nitti was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

I have to advise that this Office has been unable to ascertain the whereabouts of Nitti during the time referred to in your letter. However, attached hereeto will be found a photograph of Nitti, together with one Joseph Coccahini, and same is being forwarded to you for whatever purpose it may serve.

Very truly yours,

M. B. Purvis,
Special Agent in Charge
MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF PRISONS

Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated April 13, 1935, inclosing a letter dated April 8, 1935 from J. A. Johnston, Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Alcatraz Island, California, relative to a telegram addressed to "Al" Capone by [REDACTED]. This matter has been referred to the New York Office of the Bureau for appropriate attention.

The letter from [REDACTED] is being returned herewith, inasmuch as a copy has been retained for the Bureau's files.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Inclosure No. 1644.
April 17, 1935

Special Agent In Charge,
New York, New York.

Dear Sirs,

The Bureau has been advised that the following is a copy of a telegram addressed to "Al" Capone at the Federal Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, but same was not delivered to him

Bureau of Prisons

The Bureau desires that the information contained in the above telegram be checked to determine by when the telegram was sent and what significance may be attached thereto.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.
Receipt is acknowledged of your memorandum dated April 13, 1935, including a letter dated April 9, 1935 from [redacted].

The letter from [redacted] is being returned herewith, inasmuch as a copy has been retained for the Bureau's files.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

John Henry Boyce
Director.

Inclination 30144.

FILE SECTION MAILED
APR 18 1935
P.M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AIR MAIL
SPECIAL DELIVERY

Special Agent in Charge
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that

[Redacted text]

... has no idea as to why she directed a letter to his inattention as he has no knowledge or contempt concerning Al Capone or any member of the Al Capone gang.

It is to be noted from the contents of the letter that the writer, [Redacted text], may be referring to some actual kidnapping or it is possible that she may be referring to the possibility of conducting a kidnapping whereby financial compensation may be received as well as the release of Capone from the penitentiary.

Upon receipt of the above letter the Bureau was telephonically advised of the same and Mr. [Redacted text] of the Bureau suggested that the original be forwarded to your Office for assistance in conducting an investigation concerning [Redacted text] at Mount Pleasant, Texas. Mr. [Redacted text] suggested that if the circumstances permitted, an interview with [Redacted text] should be made under suitable precautions.

Very truly yours,

M. R. FURMIS,
Special Agent in Charge

MAY 13 1935

VIA: MT
Enc.
Cc: Bureau - Enc.

MAY 9 1935

209
MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS
May 1, 1935

At a Food Shop,
1347 N. Dearborn,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I wish to get in touch with a close relative or friend of Mr. Capone. I understand there is a communication from such a person at my residence. Mail box, Route No. Mt. Pleasant. I could see a representative of Mr. Capone here or in New York City if I can arrange to leave here as I wish to visit my sister there.

I have a kidnapping case which is bigger than the Lindbergh case and if managed properly will secure Mr. Capone's liberty. I will also compensate those assisting me financially.

I shall look forward to hearing from you soon.

Very truly yours,

Mike
Western Union telegram to "AI" Dupa, Federal Prison, Alcatraz Island, Calif., on 4/6/35 requesting $1,000, was sent by an unknown party from a Western Union office in New York, N.Y. Investigation at Alcatraz Island disclosed that Subject Logemann, a Northeastern Penitentiary inmate, was reported to Germany on 3/3/35. Apparently he caused the telegram to be sent to Germany in order to obtain money to be used in attorney fees in arguing his case on a writ to the Southern District of New York sometime during April, 1935.

Reference: Letter dated April 7, 1935.

In the reference letter the Bureau advised that on April 9, 1935, a Western Union telegram addressed to "AI" Dupa was received at the Federal Prison, Alcatraz Island, California, requesting $1,000. The said telegram was signed "Henry Logemann." The telegram further advised that the sender was being kept at Alcatraz Island for deportation and that the money should be sent to Henry Logemann, Alcatraz Island, Department of Justice, Room 60. Logemann advised me of his arrival on April 9, 1935.
and be taken to the month's quarter. He was arrested.

Miss Gordon, Jack Queen, Morris Levine, and Bassie Levine were the only persons at the place of the robbery.

Herbert Eaverer, Manager

Telegraph Company, 60 West Street, New York, N.Y., checked the telegraph records which showed that the aforesaid telegram was hand printed and sent from the Western Union telegraph office at 480 East 149th Street, New York, on March 8, 1935 at 8:54 P.M. Mr. Goodbody and Miss Levington, clerk and operator of the aforesaid telegraph office, advised Mr. Stanch over the telephone that they could not recollect who sent this message, but they were not uncertain. The only information they had was that the given address of Henry Logeman was "Deportation Division, Ellis Island, New York, New York.

In the case entitled BERNARD BERGMANN vs. BERNARD BERGMANN, with aliases: Kidnapping and Murder of Charles A. Langford, Jr., New York file #62-8007, it was noted that Henry Logeman, identical with the party who was held at Ellis Island for deportation, was found frequently with the Castor E. Meena phase of this case. The file reflects that he had given information relative to Meena, which he obtained while an inmate of the United States Northeastern Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. The file in general reflects that this man Logeman is very unreliable. His number at the United States Northeastern Penitentiary was 1275, and the file disclosed that he had quite a lengthy criminal record.

Mr. Philip Forsham, Inspector in Charge, Deportation Division, Immigration Service, Ellis Island, New York, was interviewed, identified the photograph of Henry Logeman, United States Penitentiary, #1275, and from the files on this man obtained the following information:

That his true name is Heinrich Karl Logemann, that he also known to the Immigration authorities under the aliases as one of the title of this case. Logemann was delivered from the United States Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, Ellis Island, New York, on February 22, 1935 under a deportation warrant letter, July 5, 1929. The facts that Logemann was sentenced subsequent to the act of May 7, 1929, to imprisonment for more than once for a term of one year or more, while an alien, and for a crime involving moral turpitude, to wit: larceny by check and the passing and possessing of counterfeit bills. The Immigration records further disclosed that Logemann, who is of German birth, last arrived in the United States on February 2, 1951 on the S/S Mageburg. During his incarceration at Ellis Island Logemann had only one visitor and that was his wife, Tessie Logemann, who resides
At 27 Genave Street, Elizabeth, New Jersey. She visited him on April 4, 9, 10 and 20, 1925. Mr. Foreman further advised that Logemann
replied on the back of his card that he had been in Germany on May 9, 1925.

With reference to deposition, Mr. Foreman stated that while Logemann was
on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, he, Foreman, received confidential
information that while Logemann was an inmate of the Angola State
Penitentiary at Louisiana, he attempted to use one Eli Goldsmith
who was then serving two years for immigration frauds. Prior to
Goldsmith’s conviction in the United States District Court, Southern
District of New York. Mr. Foreman states that Goldsmith handled
immigration matters although he was not an attorney; that while Log-
emann was on Ellis Island awaiting deportation, Goldsmith endeavored
to get on the Island to see him and that a short time thereafter an
attorney named Maurice E. Gladstone, who is also a Certified Public
Accountant and has offices at 11 W. 42nd Street, New York City, 
argued Logemann’s case on a writ before the United States District
Court, Southern District of New York... In this case Mr. Rutter,
Assistant United States Attorney, represented the government.

Mr. Foreman further advised that Eli Goldsmith is
connected with Gladstone, and it is therefore apparent that Gols-
smith sent the telegram mentioned in the reference letter, on the
suggestion of Logemann in order to raise attorney’s fees to fight
his case which was argued on a writ in the Southern District of
New York sometime during the month of April, 1925.
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATION

KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

Keep your skull away from the Riffs.

Stone are fleeing! It was no surprise to me on the outcome of the ex stepping out. Something very mysteriously are fleeing. Stay at the light houses to watch.

I came across off all before's left over and unfinished at 22nd and Lexington Hotel.

Here is something that is a mere days wonder to me. Was all before out of prison this year? Parties in the know.

Steen, his chauffeur, bodyguard, his wife, her mother, and their son driving through south of Tangier.

He bought a house for 10,000 cash.

It is a mansion with 9000 estmate.

Is there any truth in this?

RECORDED & INDEXED 69-180-157

I will let you know later.

JUL 26 1939

[Signatures]
In Orleans is a man in the same
and one of your stuff. His name is Frank
and that is all I know. While the trial
of Al Capone was going on and after his
sentence and after the press knew—I'd
don't know the press sent him to interval
Al Capone in prison?

There is something that al has in his
sentences. Al his sentences and now
If he gives that one thing up he is allowed
to go out a free man. Where any talk
in this?

And what is it the prominent
wants so bad as all that?

In my judgement this man
Frank is too closely connected with the
rackets. Both men and women. It
Sounds rather doubtful to me that
Irene truth and gave to a man of
His kind of integrity.

He is associated with underworld
Women and men as race horses
followers.
Chief,

John Edgar Hoover
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Personal.
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Washington, D. C.,

Dear Sir:—

Referring to the attached cartoon, will say that some people here, have an idea, that the person referred to as "Cut" Public Enemy No. 1, is Al Capone, and that he may be staging a prison break, from Alcatraz.

However fantastic this may appear to you, would it not be well to inform the authorities there of a possible attempt at an escape by Capone?

Parties here, have an idea that he is assisted by friends BOTH WITHIN the prison, and outside.

Yours very truly,

While there may not be anything in this street rumor, and the chances for an escape from that escape proof prison, be remote, it might not be amiss to warn the authorities out there.

Sept. 28th, 1935.
October 4, 1935.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your communication of September 26, 1935, in which you included a part of a cartoon entitled "Dick Tracy" appearing in a daily newspaper.

I wish to thank you for your interest in bringing this matter to my attention.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.
May 1, 1935
Delavan, Wis.
April 22, 36.
69-180-159

Mr. Edgar J. Hoover

If you want information on the captive gang in this territory, watch the house at 207 Main Street, Delavan, Wisconsin. If you have any men working in this territory, watch the resort known as Dutch Mill at Delavan Lake—a resort run by two Italians on the Juneville-White Water road a short distance from here and also an Italian
recently visited my uncle's garage at Allen's Grove, Wis., about six miles from here. We knew next door to my uncle with a family name. As this doesn't apply to any Italian families in Allen's Grove, and the fact that I have been followed by Italians from the inside world, Chicago, who have threatened me, take my advice and watch this locality.

Miss

Delavan, Wisconsin, 2/
Dear Madam:

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated April 22, 1936, advising that information might be obtainable relative to the Capone gang by maintaining a surveillance over certain places which are being operated by a group of Italians in the vicinity of Delavan, Wisconsin.

Please be advised that the jurisdiction of this Bureau is restricted to conducting investigations of violations of specific Federal laws. In the absence of any indication that the activities of the Italians to whom you refer are in violation of any such Federal law, I regret that no action can be taken by this Bureau in the premises.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover, Director,
Mr. Tolles, Manager of the Rialto Theatre, telephoned and stated that they have booked for showing the motion picture "Scar Face" which is a take-off on the life of Al Capone and he was wondering whether the Bureau had any educational reels concerning the Bureau's activities which could be shown following the showing of "Scar Face" in order to show what the Government is doing to prevent crime.

Mr. Tolles was informed that we had no such reels and it was suggested to him that probably the most complete picture ever made of the work of this organization was that entitled "You Can't Get Away With It". He stated he had made inquiry concerning this and ascertained Keith had already booked the picture and that several other runs were already ahead of them.

Respectfully,

T. B. Wise
Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. Nicholas

FROM: M.J. Jones

SUBJECT: Alphonse Capone

DATE: November 28, 1956

There are attached excerpts concerning the above-captioned case taken from "The FBI Story, A Report to the People," by Don Whitehead published by Random House, 1956. These excerpts are from page(s) 83, 84 of the book.

The full text of the book may be found in the FBI Library.
THE gangsters shot and bribed their way into places of power in the Roaring Twenties and the FBI was virtually powerless to deal with such hoodlums as Alphonse "Scarface" Capone, who rose from an errand boy in a bawdyhouse to become the overlord of Chicago's underworld.

These were the years in which the gangsters created their own invisible empires through unholy alliances with crooked politicians, crooked lawyers, crooked doctors and crooked police. The gangsters' revenues from bootleg whiskey, beer, alcohol, robberies, prostitution, gambling, narcotics and "protection" rackets ran to uncounted hundreds of millions of dollars. The income of Chicago gangs alone was estimated variously as from $100,000,000 to more than $300,000,000 at the peak of their power.

Curiously, the FBI was powerless to move against these underworld empires unless and until the gangs violated a federal law, such as the Antitrust Act, which forbids restraint of interstate commerce.

Capone was only in his mid-twenties when he took over full command of the Chicago underworld. Even when he "retired" to a plush estate on Palm Island, near Miami, Florida, in 1927, he ruled the mob by remote control and remained a symbol of evil and terror. When he issued a command—men died.

Capone was virtually untouchable for years. But finally he made a slip and the FBI went after him. In 1929 he pleaded illness as an ex-
cuse for failing to answer a subpoena to appear as a witness in a federal Prohibition case in Chicago. Claiming he had been bed-ridden for six weeks while suffering with broncho-pneumonia, he produced a doctor's sworn statement as proof that he was in no condition to travel.

FBI agents checked into Capone's story. They found that during the time he was supposedly ill and in bed, he had gone to the horse races, taken a boat trip, flown to the Bahama Islands, and visited public places with a glow of health on his cheeks.

As a result of this investigation, Capone was cited for contempt of court and ordered before a federal grand jury in Chicago. He was arrested in Florida and released on $5,000 bond on March 27, 1929. Two months later, Capone was arrested in Pennsylvania and convicted of carrying a concealed weapon. When his one-year sentence expired, he was prosecuted on the contempt of court charge and given six months in jail. While Capone was serving this sentence, Internal Revenue Bureau agents took a close look at Capone's financial affairs. He was charged with income tax evasion. The one-time bawdyhouse courier couldn't beat this rap. He was sent to prison for ten years.

Excerpt from page 84 of "The FBI Story, A Report to the People" by Don Whitehead
Office Memorandum  •  UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :  THE DIRECTOR
FROM :  Mr. Edw. A. Tann

DATE: January 25, 1947

SUBJECT: Mr. Pearson telephoned and inquired for "color" that he might use in connection with the anticipated death of Al Capone. I furnished Mr. Pearson with the general information as contained in the attached interesting case write-up emphasizing the fact that the Bureau was the first agency to secure Capone's conviction in the Federal Court. I furnished him the date and background of the contempt proceedings against him.

Attachment

50 FEB 18 1947 15
In the early part of 1929, in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson issued a subpoena for the appearance of Alphonse Capone before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago on March 12, 1929, to testify in the case entitled UNITED STATES versus D'Amico, et al, Conspiracy to Violate the National Prohibition Act. This subpoena was served on Capone February 27, 1929, at his home on Palm Island, near Miami, Florida.

On March 11, 1929, Capone entered an appearance in the Federal Court at Chicago through his attorneys and petitioned for a postponement of his appearance in response to the subpoena. With his petition for postponement he submitted to the Court an affidavit executed March 5, 1929, at Miami, Florida, before John F. Spitler, United States Commissioner, for the Southern District of Florida, by a practicing physician of Miami, Florida, formerly of Chicago. This affidavit stated that Capone had been ill and under the doctor's professional care since January 13, 1929, and had thereafter been confined to his bed with broncho-pneumonia for six weeks and had been out of bed only ten days prior to March 5, 1929, and that therefore it would be dangerous to Capone's health for him to answer the
subpoena in person as required.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation, upon request, immediately began an investigation for the purpose of establishing the truth or falsity of the affidavit. This investigation disclosed that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone had frequently attended the races at the Miami Jockey Club, The Hialeah Race Track, Florida, and had frequently appeared in public in apparently good health during the time when the affidavit alleged he was in bed. The investigation revealed further that between January 13 and March 5, 1929, Capone, in addition to having attended the races regularly, had made a trip by boat and another trip by aeroplane from Miami, Florida, to the Bahama Islands and return.

Special Agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation obtained affidavits from five police officials and an employee at the race track to the effect that Capone had attended the races on a number of occasions between January 13 and March 5, 1929, at which times he had appeared to be in good health. A pilot for a flying service at Miami, Florida, made affidavit that on February 2, 1929, he had piloted a certain sea plane from Miami, Florida, to Bimini, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, and return, carrying as passengers Al Capone and three other individuals, and that Capone appeared to be in good health during the entire trip.

An affidavit was obtained from an official of a steamship line operating between Miami, Florida, and Nassau, Bahama Islands, British West Indies, stating that on February 8, 1929, while checking the passenger lists of one of his company's vessels, he personally observed Alphonse Capone, together with Alfred Capone and several other individuals on the deck of one of the company's boats as it departed for the Bahamas.
An affidavit was obtained from an officer of this same vessel to the effect that Alphonse Capone and his party had sailed aboard his boat from Miami to Nassau on February 8, 1929, and had returned by the same boat from Nassau on February 12, 1929, and that on both trips Alphonse Capone appeared to be in perfect health.

Affidavits were obtained that on February 14, 1929, Alphonse Capone had been questioned for two hours by the County Solicitor for Dade County and an Assistant District Attorney of King's County, New York, in the office of the County Solicitor in the Court House at Miami, Florida, the questions and answers being taken down by a stenographer, and that upon this occasion Capone appeared to be in good health.

The above affidavits, of course, established the falsity of several statements in the affidavit presented to obtain a postponement of Capone's appearance before the Grand Jury at Chicago and served to disprove his contention that he was sick in bed upon certain dates, and was thus too ill to appear in Chicago.

On March 27, 1929, Capone was cited in the Federal Court at Chicago for Contempt of Court for his failure to respond to the subpoena served upon him in Florida ordering his appearance before the Federal Grand Jury at Chicago, and on the same date he was arrested and released under $5,000 bond.

On May 17, 1929, Capone was arrested in Philadelphia and charged with carrying concealed weapons. He was convicted in the Pennsylvania State Court and sentenced to serve one year in the Eastern State Penitentiary, which sentence he served. At the expiration of this sentence he was arraigned in the Federal Court at Chicago, February 25, 1931, entered a plea of not
As Alphonse Capone, #C-28169, arrested Chicago, Illinois, Police Department, February 25, 1931; charge general principles.

As Alphonse Capone, arrested by United States Marshal, Chicago, Illinois, October 30, 1931.
guilty, and was tried and convicted.

On March 2, 1931, Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson sentenced him to serve six months in the Cook County, Illinois, jail. His attorneys immediately gave notice of appeal. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit, on motion of counsel for Capone, dismissed this appeal.

Federal Judge James H. Wilkerson, in sentencing Capone on October 24, 1931, for violation of the Income Tax Laws, provided that Capone's sentence for Contempt of Court should be served concurrently with that for the violation of the Income Tax Laws.

The records of the Identification Division of the United States Bureau of Investigation reflected the following criminal record for Alphonse Capone, in addition to the instant case and his subsequent violation of the Income Tax Laws:

As Alphonse Capone, #5496, received Philadelphia County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, May 18, 1929; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #90725, arrested Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Police Department, May 16, 1929; charge, suspicious character and carrying deadly weapons.

As Alphonse Capone, #8-5527, received State Penitentiary, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1929, from Philadelphia; crime, carrying concealed deadly weapons; sentence one year.

As Alphonse Capone, #3563, arrested Miami, Florida, Police Department, May 8, 1930; charge investigation - vagrancy; released on writ, May 8, 1930.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deleted under exemption(s) ____________________________ with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) ____________________________ , was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies): Department of ______ Treasury as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: ____________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 62-20619-1
I am taking the liberty of referring a copy of the Special Employes' memorandum [100 A]...
J. E. Hoover, Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your letter, with which was enclosed a report made by the Prohibition Unit indicating the presence of a Chicago "racketeer" in this city, received.

Thanking you for bringing this matter to my attention, and assuring you that every effort will be made to apprehend the man if here, I remain

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

W. D. Craft
Assistant Superintendent
Commanding Detective Bureau
ALPHONSE CAPONE
(NEWS ARTICLES)

PART 10 OF 11

SUB A
CAPONE,

Alphonse

Sub A - News Articles
part 1 of 2 parts
The best copy obtainable is included in the reproduction of these documents. Pages included that are blurred, light, or otherwise difficult to read are the result of the condition of the original document. No better copy can be reproduced.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—Rex.

Yesterday in its drive against Al Capone, once mighty overlord of Chicago's gangland, the Federal Government today had assessed him $120,000 for unpaid beer taxes.

"Scarface" is now doing time in Alcatraz Prison, California, for evading various income taxes during the palmy alkyl and beer-running days.

The Treasury Department also began service of identical assessments against 14 Capone henchmen.

The assessment covers 19,000 barrels of beer at $6 each, and comes as an aftermath to the biggest raid on the illicit beer business in prohibition history.

Though several members of the band have been slain since the Capone reign in Chicago, this will not affect the Government's action. Search is being made for property left by these men against which Federal liens can be placed.
CAPONE GANG
IN TAX FIGHT

International News Service

Federal action to collect $120,000 in back liquor revenue taxes from "Scarface Al" Capone and 16 of his associates proceeded another step today when the Treasury formally accepted assessments certified by the unit of taxes and penalties.

Capone, now in Alcatraz prison, California, is being assessed for the nonpayment of taxes on 15,000 barrels of beer at $8 per barrel.

If Capone or his lawyer, Mike O'Hearn, does not pay, the Government will try to collect from the living members of the old Cicero colony.

Among those liable for the taxation are: John J. Nolan, the man with 31 aliases and "bookkeeper" for the outfit; Ralph Capone, Al's brother; August Dodd, Charles Fiehrmeyer, George A. Howlett, Mike Lopresti, Joseph Fuso, Jack Gillick, Hyman Levine, Steve Swoboda, Albert Johnson and Nicholas and Frank Juffra.
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tacon
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Chey
Mr. Gaff
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Evans
Mr. Ferber
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Joseph
Mr. McAffee
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tann
Mr. Dunn
Miss Gandy

THE NEW YORK TIMES
October 15, 1935

In a recent case, it was reported that Chicago and Detroit gasoline stations were being threatened by the organized crime syndicate. The news of the threat spread quickly, and the police departments were put on alert.

On the morning of September 14th, the syndicate made good on its threat. In Detroit, several gasoline stations were firebombed, and the police were called in to investigate. It was later revealed that the syndicate had been planning the attack for weeks.

The attack on the Detroit stations was followed by a similar attack in Chicago the next day. The police departments in both cities were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.

The syndicate's motives were unclear, but it was believed that they were attempting to disrupt the gasoline industry in order to gain control over the market. The police departments in both Detroit and Chicago were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.

The attacks on the gasoline stations were a grim reminder of the power of the syndicate. It was clear that they would stop at nothing to achieve their goals, and the police departments were forced to take drastic measures to protect the public.

In the aftermath of the attacks, the police departments in both Detroit and Chicago were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.

The police departments in both cities were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.

The police departments in both cities were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.

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The police departments in both cities were quick to respond, and the attacks were ultimately contained.
Capone Taxed

$120,000 Sought for Beer Assessment

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 (US)—Relentless in its drive against Al Capone, once overlord of gangland, the Federal Government tonight assessed him $120,000 for unpaid beer taxes.

Capone is now in Alcatraz Prison for evading various income taxes during the prohibition beer-running days.

The Treasury Department also began service of identical assessments against 16 Capone henchmen. The certification of the penalties was made to Treasury officials a month ago by the Tax Division of the Department of Justice.
EXTERNAL

EXHIBIT

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The substitution is effective in a certain range. It may happen that a small change in the input can lead to a significant difference in the output. However, for certain inputs, the substitution behaves linearly, which means that it can be approximated by a linear function. This is particularly true for small changes in the input. For larger changes, the substitution may deviate from linearity. It is also important to note that the substitution is reversible, meaning that if we apply it to an output, we can recover the original input. This property is crucial in many applications, such as in cryptography. However, it is worth mentioning that the substitution is not always reversible due to the presence of certain inputs that cannot be uniquely mapped to an output. This is a limitation that needs to be considered when using the substitution. Finally, the substitution is deterministic, meaning that for a given input, the output is always the same. This property is important for applications that require predictability, such as in digital signal processing.
Torture that Broke Capone:

The machine gun is but one of the modern barriers which make escape from Alcatraz hopeless.

...
torture that Broke Capone:

On a clear autumn day, the guards of Alcatraz Prison rise to the task of maintaining order. Each morning, the sun casts long shadows across the bars and walls of the cells. The air is crisp, and the sound of a lone gull is heard echoing through the stone corridors.

The inmates, many of whom have been incarcerated for crimes of violence, are left to contemplate their fates. Some are broken by the harsh realities of imprisonment, while others remain defiant and unyielding.

One of the most notorious inmates, Alphonse Capone, has been on death row for some time. His crimes, which included murder, racketeering, and bootlegging, have made him a symbol of the American criminal underworld.

As the sun sets over San Francisco Bay, the inmates begin to gather for their evening meals. The noise of the fire engines and sirens creates a cacophonous symphony of despair. Capone, however, remains silent, lost in thought.

As the night falls, the guards retire to their quarters, leaving the prisoners to their own devices. Capone, sitting alone in his cell, contemplates the meaning of life and the fate that awaits him.

He knows that his time is limited, and he is determined to make the most of his remaining days. He writes a letter to his family, expressing his love and his regret for the path that led him here.

As the moon rises over the prison, Capone's thoughts turn to his past. He reflects on the choices he made and the consequences that followed. He wonders if he could have done things differently, if he could have saved himself from this fate.

In the end, Capone knows that he will be remembered as a symbol of the American criminal underworld. His story will be told for generations to come, a cautionary tale of the dangers of greed and the consequences of criminal behavior.

But for now, he sits alone in his cell, lost in thought, wondering if there is any hope for redemption in this world.
The legendary punishments and hardships of Devil's Island pale into insignificance when compared with the dreaded "silence" treatment at Alcatraz. (Above) The famous French Penal Colony.

failed Signally. Too many men too often wound up in "The Hole." Sustained communication is cut. The cell or cell block is cut off from the rest of the prison. No phone or radio message will get through. The guards are cut off from the rest of the prison and cannot get help. No reports may be sent out.

The report is practically Impeccable from within and without. Full well may it be called the Devil's Island of America.

Escape? It is to laugh. One might as well try to git out by way out of a metal coffin. It is impossible. The distance is death.

There is the story, for instance., of Col. M. W. Crain, the former commandant who learned of a plot for a general break among the soldiers-convicts. At a given signal, they were to plunge into the sea as one man and take their chances.

The Colonel viewed the situation with objective interest. He even preened to be sporting about it when he called his pilots before him.

"Go and read it," he said, "Pick your time when you think the tides are favorable. Practice a while. I won't notify the police in San Francisco." No body tried.

Of course, Alcatraz has modern wireless now—but it's hardly needed. For one thing, there is the renowned "Electric Eye." It is a device that is trained on everyone entering and leaving the island and, like that of the fabled babalac, its eye penetrates everything. The slightest bit of metal on any person—convict, visitor or guard—is revealed by the ringing of a bell. Files, jimmys, etc., therefore, might as well be left with the rest of the trinkets back on the bureau at home.

A screen of barbed wire entanglements extends to the shore. Over the walls and the dining room hang clusters of gas bombs that can be released at the slightest outcry.

Is this enough? Frankly, it doesn't seem to be, for few visitors an inmate is permitted must speak to him through a bullet-proof, porous glass partition.

It is the very hopelessness of their position at Alcatraz that leaves the prisoners so vulnerable in the matter of their health and well being. Their cells, it is said, are strictly one-man boxes, four feet by eight, and as bare as a slab of marble. No radios at Alcatraz; no pictures, even, or ornaments.

Everything is solid steel—a steel basin, steel berth, three steel hooks for clothes. Nothing can be hidden.

A man may read until the lights-out hour, but only a book from the library; perhaps a letter, never a newspaper. The authorities claim that newspapers are censored only of their crime stories, but this does not hold with the story that an inmate never so much as learns a baseball score—unless a guard happens to feel garrulous—and that the happenings of the world without are simply a closed chapter.

As for letters, they claim they never get the originals (a precaution against code). Instead, all incoming letters are re-typed.

Visitors are subjected to the heaviest of restrictions, being unable, first, to visit a convict during the opening four months of his incarceration and, second, unable to visit him at all, except on a pass signed by the Attorney-General of the United States!

An intolerable wind almost always blows across the arid face of the island. The wind often causes sand and dust storms, capable of making the exercise yard something of a horror in its own right. It's possible that fog will close in.

Not a pretty picture. Neither was Poe's buried alive motif in the Cask of Amontillado, but, at that, there was always an antidote for Poe. It was strictly nightmare stuff from which the reader could wake to welcome relief. At Alcatraz, they wake only to terrible reality.

One report has it that Mrs. Capone is living on top of Telegraph Hill from which she is nightly trying to signal the smugglers of the underworld by means of flash lights. This time, the officials are not so reticent.

They characterize the story as "preposterous" and, beyond all doubt, their statement is well taken.
It lies, out in the middle of San Francisco Bay, like an ugly, shapeless mound in the sun. Brisk, too, in the great jet of its spewed, forbidding, forbidding rocks, the low, heless buildings, white as a shroud. 

Every time it's reappearing somehow suggests the sea and the unseen and, indeed, it can't be wholly an illusion. Mention Alcatraz in any second-class dive below the wipers of respectable society and they'd be indifferent to death, until instinctively fifteen naming Devil's Island (Devil's Island) would produce the same effect in a Parisian ear, though for a different reason. There, because of the body may wither.

It is here that the magnificently intolerant and paternal Uncle Sam now deals with the real bad men of the nation. The guards, or those who fancy they are, are to be bad. He does not of the lives or not. We need for the Dragon boat. There are so many special his present, with just enough of the modern Freudian touch and the most perfect among theckett. It presents another air of aggression.

It is Capone. He is quickly upon his wrongs in the cell blocks, this body of trial and error. At his, he doesn't endure that awful, simmering, fumes—harsh with expanse and growth so there were times when the cries out against it. His ultimate regret.

It was the same with Machine Gun Jack and his business associate, a valet, likewise the gentlemen who thought up the bright idea of using the guns for the fall at Leavenworth in 1921, and Fontaine.

The G-men got Dillinger and the Colonel, Gerald Chapman, but, if the legend of Alcatraz is not too distorted, they were there at that. But in some ways, the courage and

"Capone, too, had cooled his arrogant heels in the dreaded 'hole' at Alcatraz."

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Mayor Vows New War on Capones

CHICAGO, Sept. 20—Mayor Joseph Cerny of Suburban Cicero, through his new police chief, today announced a campaign to drive the renegade Capone gang out of town.

The new chief was Lieut. Frank Machacek, nominated by Mayor Cerny to succeed Theodore L. Svoboda.

Svoboda, claiming support of five of the seven town board members, denied the mayor's right to fire him, and said he would stay in the job at least until Machacek's appointment goes before the board next Friday.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
SEPTEMBER 21, 1935
Capone Syndicate Again in Full Swing

The old Capone syndicate's head hurt flower again, with garlic on
its breath, lavender on its shoulders,
a sagebrush in its eyes.

The same group of charming.
intruders who once had the country
conquered, is once more in the news. They are now
being watched by the authorities, who are acting as
their eyes.

The same system of economics, in which competition is outlawed,
still exists. Gambling and vice are
condoned not by the authorities, but by the wealthy agents of the
syndicate, headed by Al Capone.

The news for Capone came on March 14, when the syndicate
was raided by authorities. A large
amount of cash and gambling paraphernalia were seized, and the
leader of the syndicate, Al Capone,
was arrested.

The raid was a success for the authorities, who were able to
smash a major gambling ring. The syndicate had been in
operation for several years, and had
been a source of revenue for the criminals who ran it.

The syndicate was led by Al Capone, who was known as the
"Chicago Outfit." The syndicate had
been involved in a number of illegal activities, including
murder, racketeering, and gambling.

The raid on March 14 was a major blow to the syndicate, and
led to the arrest of Al Capone. The authorities were able to
smash the syndicate, and put an end to its operations.

The raid was a significant moment in the history of the
syndicate, and marked the beginning of the end for Al Capone and
his criminal empire.

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The Chicago Daily News

9-16-30 69-180-4
HEALY SCORES
RECORD OF
LEIBOWITZ

Geoghan’s Opponent
Capone’s Mouthpiece,
Says Ex-Judge

Former Magistrate Leo
Healy linked the names of Sam
Leibowitz and Al Capone in a
series of addresses delivered to
audiences at Democratic rallies
throughout the borough last
night.

Assailing Leibowitz for aspiring
to the Democratic nomination for
District Attorney after having
served as the attorney and
“mouthpiece” for Al Capone,
Healy appealed for the election
of Prosecutor Geoghan, who “is
a foe of the racketeers and our
protector and friend.”

DATA FROM BOOK.

Healy, bosom friend and at one
time the attorney for Leibowitz,
flipped into the pages of a book,
“Not Guilty,” purporting to be the
life of Leibowitz, for the informa-
tion he hurled at Leibowitz.

“He tricked the police for
Capone’s filthy money,” charged
Healy. “He was wined and dined
by Capone. He entertained Ca-
pone at his own home. The
book says so.

“And today Leibowitz wishes
that book never had been writ-
ten. Its shocking revelations of
his association with the under-
world haunt him in this cam-

aign. It was Leibowitz that Al
Capone sent for when Capone
and his blood vampires invaded
New York.”

Healy is a friend of Leibowitz.
At the time of Leibowitz’s indict-
ment on a charge of subornation
of perjury, Healy acted as his at-
torney. The indictment was dis-
missed.

Quoting from the book, Healy
said of the slaying of three mem-
ers of the White Hand gang in
Brooklyn, which caused the police
to hunt for Al Capone.

“I am still quoting from the
book,” declared Healy. “Page
211 says: ‘And hardly had the
news hit the telegraph when
Capone received a telephone
message to attend a dinner the
evening in Brooklyn’s

...
HUNTSVILLE (Texas), Sept. 5.-(AP)—Al Capone has turned philanthropist in Alcatraz Prison. W. D. May, doomed murderer, said tonight as he prepared to meet death in the electric chair.

May, who served 10 months in Alcatraz with Capone, said Capone had purchased $1,200 worth of band instruments, and presented them to the Alcatraz Prison orchestra. Capone also offered to pay $400 for a tennis court for the inmates.

May was electrocuted late tonight for his part in a triple slaying near Fort Worth.
U.S. GIVES CAPONE
$120,000 TAX BILL

BY FREDERICK C. OTHMAN.

WASHINGTON (UP).—To the incredible Alphonse (Scarface Al) Capone yesterday went a $120,000 bill for unpaid taxes on 20,000 barrels of a nauseous fluid which he sold for 50 cents a bottle as beer during prohibition.

The one-time overlord of Chicago rum running, vice and gambling was puttering sullenly in the library of Alcatraz prison, serving an 11-year sentence on previous tax charges, when the Bureau of Internal Revenue discovered the new debt on his back-alley brew.

The Government also charged scores of Capone's brewmasters, finger men and collectors with having a hand in the sale of the 20,000 barrels. These included Al's brother Ralph, Bert Delaney, August Dold, Charles Fuenmheyer, Joseph Fusco, Jack Gusik, George Howlett, Albert Johnson, Frank Juffra, Nicholas Juffra, Hymen Levine, Michael Lupristi, John J. Nolan and Steve Swaboda. They'll all pay up too—or else.

G-men renewed their search for the untold millions Capone was supposed to have hidden so he could walk from prison some eight years hence, a fat and wealthy citizen and once again wear green silk union suits under his well-tailored broadcloth.

The Treasury will try to collect from the triple-chinned Capone in civil courts. If Federal sleuths can unearth the golden cache they think exists, the Government may be able to mark its bill paid. Otherwise there may be new criminal charges awaiting Capone when he is ferried away from the island prison in San Francisco Bay.
U.S. Asks $120,000
From Al Capone

Gangster and Friends
Assessed for Unpaid Taxes on Beer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—
Al Capone, Chicago beer baron now serving an 11-year sentence in Alcatraz Penitentiary for income tax evasion, today was assessed almost $120,000 by the Treasury for liquor taxes not paid.

The assessment also was levied against other members of the Chicago syndicate with which Capone was connected in the prohibition era.

Capone is charged with the illegal manufacture, distribution and sale of beer.

The Treasury will take steps immediately to collect the assessment in a civil court proceeding.

The Justice Department said:
"This will no doubt mean a renewed search for the funds and other assets still believed to have been secreted by Capone during the long years of his unlawful operations."

The charges against the Capone syndicate involve 15,984½ barrels of beer seized between 1931 and 1932. The sum was assessed at $8 a barrel.
$120,000 TAX LEVIED ON CAPONE AND GANG

Continued From Page One.

who is now serving his sentence on the income tax conviction in Alcatraz Island, will be started by the Treasury Department in an effort to collect the $119,907 in beer taxes, according to the Justice Department.

The fourteen others named with Capone, many of them prominent in the Chicago underworld of prohibition days, are:

Ralph Capone, brother of the gang leader; Jack Guzik, Bert Delaney, August Dold, Charles Fushmeyer, James Fusco, George Howlett, Albert Johnson, Frank Juffra, Nicholas Juffra, Hyman Levine, Mike Logrietti, John J. Nolan and Steve Swoboda.

Doubt Over Capone's Finances.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Two conflicting views were presented here today concerning the government's chances of collecting the tax assessment against Al Capone and his old syndicate. Government officials hinted at the chance that large sums had been secreted by the gang leaders and that these could be realised to cover the judgment.

It was considered likely that a majority of Capone's tangible assets in the form of real estate was already under lien to cover his income tax deficiency. His income tax liability was compromised at $157,415 last May. Capone's attorney, Michael Ahern, appealed from original claims of $633,842 and the stipulation was the result. Mr. Ahern said that there had been no negotiations toward settling.

Mr. Ahern said he believed that any appreciable sum of money had been cached by Capone. He also said that he knew of no property held by the gang leaders which had not already been confiscated by the government.

Captain William F. Waugh, attorney representing the syndicate during the liquor indictment troubles, also expressed doubt that Capone still held property from which the new assessment might be realised.

The new tax represents a levy on beer seized in raids during the years 1921 to 1928. Information gained by the raids was incorporated in an indictment naming Capone, Bert Delaney and some thirty-five others, and charging conspiracy to manufacture and sell illicit brew. After being amended several times the indictment was dismissed after the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

One angle of the case by which the new assessment can be used as a threat over the gang leaders is the fact that the judgment will be in effect for six years from yesterday. Capone went to prison May 6, 1930, and if released for good behavior in seven and a half years will have to turn all earnings for two years over to the government.

W. H. Kneeland

Chief Clerk.

Mr. Naylor

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Baumman

Chief Clerk.

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Edwards

Mr. Egan

Mr. Foxworth

Mr. Harper

Mr. Joseph

Mr. Keith

Mr. Lister

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Scholz

Mr. Schrider

Mr. Tamis

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Gandy

$120,000 TAX LEVIED ON CAPONE AND GANG

Government Files Charge on 20,000 Barrels of Seized Beer Against Old Chicago Syndicate

WILL HUNT FUND CACHES

Treasury, Will Act in Civil Suit

— Bootleg Chief Has No Property Left, Says Lawyer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The government will attempt to collect about $120,000 in beer taxes from Al Capone, former Chicago underworld king, and fourteen members of the bootleg syndicate which he directed until jailed for income tax evasion in 1933. The Department of Justice announced today.

After assembling voluminous evidence, the department believes it can prove that the Capone syndicate manufactured and sold 19,984 1/2-barrels of "high-powered beer" during prohibition days. Admitting that this is only a small fraction of the syndicate's actual output, the department, nevertheless, has asked the Treasury to start action for collection of liquor taxes on the beer which has been traced to the Capone gang.

Joseph Lawrence, administrator for the Attorney General in charge of taxes and penalties, today certified to Commissioner of Internal Revenue Helvering the foot-high stack of evidence purporting to show that Capone's syndicate manufactured the 19,984 1/2-barrels of beer.

Experts of the Liquor Tax Division announced that the case had not been turned over to them yet, but explained that the usual procedure is to assess the tax due against each member of the syndicate, settling it where they can.

Tax is 10c at $4 a barrel.

The tax on 19,984 1/2-barrels of
Get $120,000 Liquor Tax Bill

U. S. Will Seek to Collect on 19,984 1/2 Gallons Seized in Chicago Raids

Many Others Assessed

$228,747 Is Sought From Gordon and Associates

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Al Capone, Chicago's scar-faced beer baron, and fourteen of his gangster cronies today were billed for $120,000 in unpaid tax assessments on illegal liquor.

The assessment was another step in the Justice Department's round-collecting drive against men charged with reaping large profits in the days before repeal. Others assessed previously included Irving (Waxey Gordon) Wexler, Max Hesler and Morris Greenberg, and Henry Walker, of Wisconsin, who is reputed to have bottled Capone's "muscled in" along the North Shore and in the Wisconsin resort district.

The assessment today against Capone—now in Alcatraz prison in California—and other alleged members of his Chicago-Cicero, Ill., syndicate, was sent to the Treasury for collection by Joseph Lawrence, administrator of the Justice Department's unit of taxes and penalties.

Assessments $3,000,000

Lawrence's unit, which has assessed about $3,000,000 in taxes on illegal liquor in the last year, devotes a major portion of its time to unsettled accounts of prohibition violators.

Al Capone's lawyer, Michael J. Ahern, said in Chicago that Capone, now serving a sentence for income tax evasion, was "supposed to be broke."

But Lawrence retorted that the government is free to collect the entire tax from any one of the syndicate who has money. Tax authorities have the right to seize the property of those who refuse to pay.

Wexler, Hesler and Greenberg, leaders of a New York-New Jersey syndicate, were assessed $228,747 on 125,970 proof gallons of illegal alcoholic beverages.

Tax of $6 a Barrel Sought

The Capone assessment was based on 19,984 1/2 barrels of liquor known to have been handled by the gang between 1921 and 1932. All the barrels counted were reported in raids or seizures during the prohibition era, Lawrence said. The tax was assessed at $6 a barrel.

Lawrence's men still have 60,000 prohibition cases remaining to be studied. Nearly 1,000,000 such cases have passed through the Justice Department unit since prohibition started.

Those named with Capone include his brother, Ralph Capone; Bert Delaney, August Dodd, Charles Fuehrmeyer, Joseph Pusco, Jack Gutk, George A. Hewlett, Albert Johnson, Frank Juffa, Nicholas Juffa, Hyman Levine, Mike Roppert, John J. Nolan and Steve Swohods.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Le—
Al Capone, Chicago beer baron now serving an 11 year sentence in Alcatraz penitentiary for income tax evasion, today was assessed $120,000—for liquor taxes not paid.

The assessment, ordered by the treasury, also was levied against other members of the Chicago syndicate with which Capone was connected during the prohibition era.

Capone is charged with the illegal manufacture, distribution and sale of some 20,000 barrels of beer.

The justice department said:

"This will no doubt mean a renewed search for the funds and other assets still believed to have been secreted by Capone during the long years of his underworld operations."

WISCONSIN NEWS
AUGUST 30, 1939
U. S. Levies $120,000 Tax Against Capone

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 By International News Service.—Assessments of $120,000 were levied against Al Capone today by the taxes and penalties unit of the Justice Department. Assessment was made on charges that "Scarface Al" had manufactured, distributed, and sold some 30,000 barrels of "illegal and high-powered spirits."
U.S. DUNS CAPONE
FOR $120,000 TAX

Will Renew Hunt for Hidden
Assets of Beer Baron Now
In Alcatraz

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Al
Capone, Chicago beer baron now
serving an eleven-year sentence in
Alcatraz Penitentiary for income
tax evasion, today was assessed al-
most $120,000 for liquor taxes not
paid.

The assessment, ordered by the
Treasury, also was levied against
other members of the Chicago syn-
dicate with which Capone was con-
ected during the prohibition era.

Capone is charged with the ille-
gal manufacture, distribution and
sale of some 20,000 barrels of beer.

The Treasury will take steps imme-
diately to collect the assessment in
a civil court proceeding.

The Justice Department, in an-
ouncing this move, said:

"This will no doubt mean a re-
newed search for the funds and
other assets still believed to have
been secreted by Capone during the
long years of his unlawful opera-
tions."
NEW $120,000 TAX LEVIED ON CAPONE

Others of Chicago Clique Assessed by Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (A. P.).—Al Capone, Chicago beer baron, now serving an eleven-year sentence in Alcatraz Penitentiary for income tax evasion, was assessed almost $120,000 today for liquor taxes not paid.

The assessment, ordered by the Treasury, also was levied against other members of the Chicago syndicate with which Capone was connected during the prohibition era. Capone is charged with the illegal manufacture, distribution and sale of some 20,000 barrels of beer.

The Treasury will take steps immediately to collect the assessment in a civil court proceeding.

The Department of Justice in announcing this move said:

"This will no doubt mean a renewed search for the funds and other assets still believed to have been secreted by Capone during the long years of his unlawful operations."

The Justice Department said the assessment has been certified to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue by Joseph Lawrence, administrator for the attorney-general in charge of the taxes and penalties unit of the Department of Justice.
CAPONE FACES TAX SUIT

International News Service

Assessments of $120,000 were levied against Al Capone today by the taxes and penalties unit of the Justice Department. Assessments were made on charges that "Scarface Al" had manufactured, distributed, and secreted 40,000 barrels of illegal and high-powered spirits.

Capone, now a Federal prisoner in Alcatraz fortress, was included in a list of the alleged members of the Chicago syndicate ruled by him.

In making the announcement the Justice Department said it would endeavor to collect this amount "due in this civil proceedings." This, no doubt, will mean a renewed search for the funds and other assets believed to have been secreted by Capone during the long years of his unlawful operations.
U.S. Charges Gangster Failed To Pay Tax on 20,000 Barrels of Beer

By The United Press
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The Government set out today to find and seize some of the fabulous fortune Al Capone was reputed to have hidden away before he was shuffled off to Alcatraz Prison to serve 11 years.

The scar-faced gangster who ruled a rich underworld domain in prohibition days but who escaped all severe penalties of the law until he was convicted of evading income tax payments was assessed $120,000 today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The Commissioner ruled that Capone, back in the days when his gangsters' guns protected a monopoly on bootleg beer sales in Chicago, had failed to pay taxes to the Government on 20,000 barrels of beer.

The fact that it was illegal beer, given a high-powered kick by doubtful methods, apparently didn't interfere with the necessity of paying taxes.

U. S. to Fight

Although Capone is in a desolate prison in San Francisco Bay, the Government intends to go into court to try to collect the $120,000 by civil suit.

The one-time gang leader's income presumably has been cut off since his conviction, but the Government indicated belief that the money might be available if it wins the civil action.

Capone's organization, despite the loss of his iron hand, supposedly continued to function after his incarceration.

There have been frequent reports that the beer car provided for himself during the days when both money and lives of beer smugglers were cheap.

As a result, the Department of Justice will renew its search for funds which Capone is believed to have hidden away before he gave himself up for trial—expecting at least a light sentence if not freedom instead of the 11 years to which he was sentenced.

Serves Three Years

The government's action today
U.S. Charses Gangster to Pay Tax on 20,000 Barrels of Beer

The United Press
WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The Government set out today to find and seize some of the fabulous fortune Al Capone was reputed to have hidden away before he was shuffled off to Alcatraz Prison to serve 11 years.

The feared gangster, who ruled a rich underworld domain in prohibition days but who escaped all severe penalties of the tax until he was convicted of evading income-tax payments, was assessed $120,000 today by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

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Although Capone is in a desolate prison in San Quentin Bay, the Government intends to go into court to try to collect the $120,000 by civil suit.

The one-time gang leader's income presumably has been cut off since his conviction, but the Government indicated belief that the money might be available if it wins the civil action.

Capone's organisation, despite the loss of his iron hand, supposedly continued to function after his incarceration.

There have been frequent reports that the beer was provided for himself during the days when both money and lives of beer runners were cheap.

As a result, the Department of Justice will renew a search for funds which Capone is believed to have hidden away before he gave himself up for trial—expecting at least a light sentence if not freedom instead of the 11 years to which he was sentenced.

Serves Three Years

The government's action today placed the first actual penalty on Capone for his alleged illegal liquor profit. Capone has served three years, three months and 36 days of the sentence for evading taxes on his gambling income.

He was sentenced in Chicago, Oct. 17, 1929. He began his sentence in Atlanta, May 4, 1932, and was transferred to Alcatraz Sept. 22, 1934.

Included in the illegal liquor tax assessment were numerous unnamed members of a well-organized Chicago crime syndicate which Capone was alleged to have directed during the prohibition era.
**Fair Enough**

*Westbrook Pegler*

**Mr. Capone's Case**

A recent show of alacrity on the part of the Federal Government may be due to a desire to make the case of Al Capone interesting to the public. The Government, in an effort to make the case of Capone interesting, has prepared a sensational report for the benefit of the newspapers. The report states that Capone is serving 11 years for mail fraud.

To be quite honest about it all, Mr. Capone is a victim of a new, though expedient, fraud. The country owed Capone a debt of gratitude for his efficient opposition to the sale of liquor. He was able to make the public realize that it was a disgrace to the country and that it was necessary to make the sale illegal. He was able to make the public see the folly of the law and to bring about a change in public opinion.

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Conviction Of Al Capone Was Really A Confession

By Westbrook Pegler

The verdict of a jury in the conviction of Al Capone in the federal court here on Monday was hailed by government officials as a great victory for the anti-gangster campaign of the president and as a blow to the power of the underworld figures that have plagued the country for years.

The defense line was based on an attempt by Capone to make a confession of his crimes. The jury deliberated for 13 hours before returning its verdict.

The case is one of the most important in American history, and its outcome will have far-reaching effects on the future of organized crime in the United States.

The verdict is a victory for the anti-gangster movement and a setback for the underworld figures who have been trying to defy the law for years.

The government will now be able to continue its efforts to bring down the gangsters and bring peace to the country.

End of Article
Convict Says 'Silly Rules' At Alcatraz Irk Al Capone

SAN FRANCISCO—A wodd version of life in Alcatraz Island prison in San Francisco Bay was told yesterday by William Henry Ambrose, former narcotics dealer who was removed for deportation to England.

Ambrose told a story of a prison of almost continual silence, where even hard characters like Al Capone, one-time Chicago vice lord, are "burning up over the rules and regulations."

He revealed that Capone, first of America's "No. 1 Public Enemies," has been promoted to prison librarian. "Capone has been thrown in the hole three or four times for talking," Ambrose said. "Not a word can be spoken by the convicts in line, at the table, at work or in their cells. We got to talk once a week—on Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 3:30, when we were allowed out in the yard."

"The guards try kindergarten stuff on prisoners who are supposed to be the worst in America. Silly rules like this: "If you leave bits of food on your place, you lose one meal. So if you take a frankfurter and leave the skins because they're too tough, you lose one meal the next day."

"No radios, not a single newspaper. You can buy magazines, but they come to you with pages and articles torn out. Your letters come to you censored and retyped. Out of a three-page letter you may get six or seven lines."

"It's the silly, aggravating things such as grabbing the safety razor back from you just as soon as you've finished shaving in cold water—that gets on your nerves."

The Washington News
August 14, 1935.
TORRIO ACCUSED IN 1ST A.D. AGAIN

Mahoney Spokesmen Repeat Charge Old Capone Ally Is Seeking Power.

Spokesmen for David A. Mahoney, Alderman and Tammany leader of the First Assembly District, eastern half, repeated today charges made in an organization meeting last night that Johnny Torrio, old-time New York and Chicago racketeer and associate of Al Capone, is interesting himself in the leadership fight on behalf of the forces led by Albert Marinelli, County Clerk and leader of the Second Assembly District.

Torrio and Marinelli, it was alleged by Lewis P. X. Santangelo, have formed an alliance to extend Marinelli's sway farther down on the east side.

"Torrio," said Mr. Santangelo, "ordered Marinelli to put a certain man on the ticket in his own district if he knew what was good for him."

Mr. Santangelo is a candidate for Alderman.

Several days ago Mr. Santangelo's brother, Robert V. Santangelo, Assistant District Attorney, warned the Marinelli forces in a speech to withdraw their ticket in the First District by August 15—last day for declining nominations—or take the consequences. He did not specify the consequences. Last night, Alderman Mahoney, addressing a rally at the Downtown Club, 59 Madison St., put the warning into more concrete form.

"The men opposing me are led by hoodlums," he said, "and before long the Dewey investigation may dig something besides votes."

Morris J. Solomon, Assembly candidate, attacked Clerk Marinielli attempting to dictate to district other than his own.

NEW YORK TIMES

Forwarded by New York Times

AUE 14 1935
POLITICIANS ACCUSED OF USING GANGSTERS

Former Capone Men Alleged to Be Active in First A. D. Leadership Fight.

Charges that former Capone gangsters were invading the eastern part of the First Assembly District in an attempt to wrest the leadership of the area from David Mahoney, present Democratic leader, and place it in the hands of Alfred Marinelli, Democratic leader of the Second Assembly District, were made last night at a rally at Downtown Club, 80 Madison Street.

The meeting, attended by more than 1,500, was addressed by Lewis F. X. Santangello and Morris J. Solomon, Aldermanic and Assembly candidates, respectively, from the district, and Mr. Mahoney, president of the club.

Mr. Santangello contended that "Capone gangsters, led by John Torrio, who brought Capone to Chicago," had allied themselves with Mr. Marinelli in the fight over the leadership of the district. He asserted that Torrio had ordered Mr. Marinelli to "put a certain man on the ticket in his own district if you know what's good for you."

Mr. Mahoney declared he would oppose any attempt by Mr. Marinelli to assume control of his district. He said that "the men opposing me are led by hoodlums and before long the Dewey investigation may be digging into something besides vice."

The contention that Mr. Marinelli was "dictating policies outside of his own district" was made by Mr. Solomon. The clubhouse was filled to capacity and many heard the addresses through loud-speakers in the street.
Convict Says 'Silly Rules' At Alcatraz Irk Al Capone

San Francisco—A sordid version of life in Alcatraz Island prison in San Francisco Bay was told yesterday by William Henry Ambrose, former narcotics dealer who was removed for deportation to England.

Ambrose told of a prisoner of almost continual silence, whose even hard characters like Al Capone, one-time Chicago vice lord, are 'burning up over the rules and regulations.'

He revealed that Capone, first of America's "No. 1 Public Enemies," has been promoted to prison librarian.

"Capone has been thrown in the hole three or four times for talking," Ambrose said. "Not a word can be spoken by the convicts in line, at the table, at work or in their cells. We get our meals for a week—on Saturday afternoon, from 1 to 3:30, when we were allowed out in the yard."

"The guards try kindergarten stuff on prisoners who are supposed to be the worst in America. Silly rules like this: If you leave bits of food on your place, you lose one meal. So if you take a frankfurter and leave the skins because they're too tough, you lose one meal the next day."

"No radios, not a single newspaper. You can buy magazines, but they come to you with pages and articles torn out. Your letters come to you censored and retyped. Out of a three-page letter you may get six or seven lines."

"It's the silly, aggravating things—such as grabbing the safety razor back from you just as soon as you've finished shaving in cold water—that gets on your nerves."
$120,000 TAXES LEVIED AGAINST CAPONE'S GANG

Government Seeks to Collect on Pre-Repeal Chicago Beer; 14 Henchmen on U. S. Lists

The first federal move to collect revenue taxes on the huge stream of illicit beer which flowed through Chicago in the heyday of "Scarface" Al Capone came today with an assessment of $120,000 against the Capone gang. Certification of the assessment against Capone, who is now serving an 11-year term in Alcatraz Prison, and 14 members of his band, was made by Joseph Lawrence, administrator for the Attorney General in charge of taxes and penalties.

That this will be followed by additional assessments until the Government is satisfied it has collected on every drop of Capone beer was indicated by Lawrence.

He said:

STILL STUDY EVIDENCE

"We are still studying additional evidence. The assessment is being made against 19,8841/4 barrels of beer which we have established, was handled by the Capone gang.

If each of the 15 members of the gang pays his proportionate share of the $120,000, which is at the rate of $8 per barrel, he will pay $8,721.42. Lawrence added:

"Of course, not every one of these men may now be in a position to pay. If each cannot meet his share, the one who has the largest assets must bear the brunt of the penalty."

FILE ON PALACE

Search of the Treasury Department for funds and other assets has been carried on since Capone's conviction. Though the Government has filed a tax lien against the Florida winter home of Capone, so far as can be learned, few other assets have been found.

The others assessed with Capone are the gang leader's brother, Ralph; Bert Delaney; August Dold, Charles Fuehrmeyer; Joseph Fusco; Jack Ousk; George A. Howlett; Albert Johnson, Frank and Nicholas Juffra; Herman Levine; Mike Lostritto, John J. Nolan, and Steve Svoboda."
Gangster” Broke “Patriot Tells U. S. Agents—
Others Face Levy.

Alphonse Capone, whose current residence is Alcatraz Prison, precludes any possibility of his dodging a process server, is to be sued by the Government for $120,000, the Department of Justice announced yesterday.

“Scarface,” as his adherents call him, was arraigned in court today because he failed to report in full his income from the sale of liquor and other goods during his prohibition regime in Chicago, as has to be requested, through the law, to pay internal revenue taxes on some of the liquor he handled in that era.

The assessment which the Government will attempt to collect from Capone and associates by civil action is based upon internal revenue taxes on some 20,000 barrels of high-powered beer known to have been manufactured and sold by his syndicate between 1921 and 1932. All of the barrels counted were reported in raids or seizures in that period.

Capone’s lawyer, Michael J. Ahern, said in Chicago that his client is “supposed to be broke.”

However, Joseph Lawrence, administrator of the Department of Justice’s tax unit, said that the Government might collect the entire tax from any member of the mob who has money.

Similar actions against other kingpin bootleggers have been taken previously. Among those assessed were Irving “Waxey” Gordon, Max Hessler, Mossie Greenberg, and Heine Weimer. The first three, leaders of a New Jersey-New York syndicate, were assessed $208,442 on 150,000 proof gallons of illegal alcohol about two months ago.
Capone Is Prison Librarian Amid Week-Long Silences

Narcotics Dealer, Just Released To Be Deported, Denies Racketeer Is Breaking Under Harsh Regulations—But He Is "Burning Up."

Copyright, 1936, by the United Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13,—A sordid version of life in Alcatraz Island prison in San Francisco Bay was told today by William Henry Ambrose, former narcotics dealer, who was taken from Alcatraz for deportation to England. He served a year in the prison.

Ambrose told a story of a prison of almost continual silence, where even hard characters like Al Capone, once Chicago vice lord, are "burning up over the rules and regulations."

The prison-imposed silence rules, permitting the convicts to talk only once a week, and "kindergarten tricks" of Alcatraz guards are the hardest to bear of all the prison regulations, Ambrose said. He revealed that Capone, first of America's "No. 1 public enemies," had been promoted to prison librarian.

The former Chicago gangster, however, "is burning up at the restrictions of that Alcatraz madhouse," he said.

"Whoever the crook was who said that Al is losing his mind over it was absolutely wrong, though," he added. "Al is not cracking up under the treatment."

We...
It has been said that some good is in all evil and some evil in all good. No American can be particularly proud of the picture on the right, showing Uncle Sam squeezing out profits from bootleggers, racketeers and other criminals.

That this Government should interest itself in criminals and hunt them down with "G-men" ONLY when those criminals have failed to pay income tax, dividing their criminal earnings with Uncle Sam, seems unbelievable.

You see the good is mixed with evil, when told that law forbids Uncle Sam to interfere with criminals within State limits unless such criminals owe him money. When they do owe him money it is possible for the Government's long arm to reach out and gather in delinquent taxpayers wherever they are found. Such reaching out put the arch-criminal, Capone, in a cell, deep down in the Rock of Alcatraz Prison. This makes it possible for the Government to hunt racketeers in any city where they fail to "divide." A strange, but a useful source of income.
THE MISSION OF THE MIDGET

"Link Fernekes to Robbery." This headline was not among those listed in these columns last January as certain to appear in this glorious year of New Deals and new everything that we have every year. Our system went wrong. The tea leaves did not reveal that Mr. "Midget" Fernekes would soon become weary of his retreat at Joliet and resume active business.

From now on until Mr. Fernekes resumes closer relations with the law-enforcing authorities his name may be expected to appear in the reports of every crime presenting difficulties of solution. Out of Joliet, Mr. Fernekes will take up the burden laid down by Mr. Capone when that illustrious hoodlum left for the south and later took up residence in California. It is a necessary job and Mr. Fernekes is just the man for it. Lack of a dramatic and mysterious go to assume responsibility for unsolved crimes has been severely felt ever since Mr. Capone went away from here.

When Al was among us his name was magic gift to enliven many a dull police incident. In addition to building the pyramids, striking Billy Patterson and kidnapping Charley Ross, Mr. Capone or some of his sinister gangland henchmen stole the baby's pacifier, chased the family cat and, according to theory, committed every crime that stumped the police.

Later John Dillinger qualified for a brief period as the omnipresent omnibus of banditry, raiding banks, grocery stores and roadhouses at all points of the compass and at all points on the dial of the clock, simultaneously and serially. "Baby Face" Nelson pinch-hit for a while after the "G" men rubbed out John, but soon there was no "Baby Face" either.

Now comes the "Midget," tripping out of the long house at Joliet as blithesome as Sadie Thompson in "Rain." And aren't the coppers and the head-hunters glad.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

August 9, 1935

69-180 A
AL CAPONE 'TOO HARD'
FOR PRISON BALL TEAM

San Francisco, Calif., July 2—At Capone was described here today as too hard for the soft ball team organized from prisoners in Alcatraz prison.

Prison officials declined to comment on reports published in the Chronicle saying Capone had incurred the wrath of fellow prisoners because he tried to order them about as though they were members of his notorious Chicago gang of the prohibition era.

Capone, serving a sentence for income tax evasion, was reported also to have been visited by his wife and their son, who were forced to converse with him through a voice tube.

Official announcements from the prison for "incorrigibles," a mild cut in San Francisco bay, have been limited strictly to routine matters.

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
JUL 2 - 1935
Capone Too 'Hard;
Ruled Off Prison
Softball Team

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—(AP—
Al Capone was described here today
as too hard for the softball team
organized from prisoners in Alca-
azar prison. Officials declined to
comment on reports published in
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come tax evasion, was reported also
to have been visited by his wife and
their son, who were forced to con-
verse with him through a voice
tube.
Jobleman's Art
a Jolt to Gangs
acting's Original
Hangs in Glencoe
Home

"Who's that big blonde? How
does SHE get on the lap?"

In ignant survivors of the old Al
Capone "syndicate" muttered ques-
tions like that yesterday when
copies of Viscount Hastings' mural
painting, "The History of Bootleg-
ging," completed the journey from
London to Chicago.

For there in the midst of the
picture sits "Scarface Al" himself—
white spats, yellow tie, pearl fedora,
back cigar—with a mountainous
beaked darling draped on his left
arm.

"She ain't no syndicate moll
... Al never gave a tinkle to
a skirt like that... He wouldn't
give her a job washin' glasses in
a speakeasy..."

Such were the bitter comments
of the underworld. The boys ad-
mitted, however, that the rest of the
picture wasn't so bad. It shows
speakeasies, hi-jacking, rum run-
ing and some pretty neat handling
of six-guns and "commies."

As the copies arrived, it was
learned last night that the origi-
nal painting has been here all the
time and forms a mural in the
request bar of the Glencoe home
of James M. R. Glaser, grain
broker, whose guest Viscount Hastings
was during the 1933 World's Fair,
which time he painted it.
CAPONE MUSCLES IN ON ART

King of the Underworld Put on Canvas by British Peer

Painted in London—a section of Viscount Hastings' mural painting, "The History of Bootlegging," which has reached Chicago from London, causing favorable and unfavorable comment.
CAPONE DONE IN MURAL—April 17, in home of James M. R. Glass, Glenoak, painted by Viscount Hastings. Reproduction created wide interest in London a few days ago. At left, a mucky-wetfront liquor boss, surrounded with oiler laden streaks on his face.
The whole work of the street was moving normally. No one wasTHE, and the streets were quiet. The police were still around, but their numbers were down. The only sound was the sound of the police cars siren. The street was empty, and the only people around were a few people walking their dogs. The whole area was quiet, and there was no noise. The only sound was the sound of the police cars siren.
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REDUCE CAPONE
U. S. TAX DEBT
TO $220,980

Al Capone has agreed with the
United States government that he
owes $220,980 in disputed income taxes
for the years 1924 to 1929, inclusive.

An announcement was made here
yesterday that special attorneys for
the treasury department and counsel
for the former star have agreed
to stipulations reducing the tax
claimed by the government from
$250,042 to $220,980.

A public hearing on Capone's appeal
from the government levy set for to-
morrow before Judge J. Russell Leech
of the board of tax appeals was can-
celled.

Instead Judge Leech will return
from Washington Monday, March 25.

The government will then ask that
judgments be entered against Capone
and three other gangsters who agreed
to stipulation reductions last week.

By entering the stipulation agree-
ments, Capone, through his attorney,
Michael Ahern, admits only that he
owes a certain amount of money in
taxes. Collection of this judgment
must be made by Collector of Internal
Revenue Carter Harrison.

It was conceded by government of-
cials that collection of the entire
judgment might prove difficult, be-
cause gangsters rarely have visible
assets. There are liens against Ca-
pone's equity in his home at Miami,
but its sale, it is said, would wipe
out only a small part of his indebted-
ness. Agents of the investigating
unit of the internal revenue depart-
ment must ferret out his other assets;
the officials said.

The civil tax case against Capone
has been investigated since December
by Elden McFarland, special attorney
for the treasury department, and his
assistants, John E. Marshall and Ber-
nard E. Daniels.

They had gone to great lengths,
obtaining depositions from 31 persons
in Florida, impounding the books of
former Capone gambling houses and
other illegal interests, and subpena-
ing numerous bank clerks. It was
believed that Capone's counsel agreed
to the stipulation to avoid, not only
the expense of a lengthy hearing, but
further revelations of the former gank-
lord's many illegal activities.

The stipulation fixed Capone's net
income for the six years at $730,404,
and the amount of taxes and penal-
ties at $220,980. Capone is in Alca-
bras prison, serving an 11 year sen-
tence for violation of the income tax
laws. Last week stipulations reduc-
ing their total tax claims from $1,381,898
to $220,982 were agreed to by Ralph
Capone, Jack Gusik, and James
Mondi.
TO U. S. PRISON; CAPONE HOODLUM

Rocco De Grazia, alleged Capone hoodlum, surrendered yesterday to United States Marshal William H. McDonald and was taken with 25 other prisoners to Leavenworth penitentiary to begin serving a sentence of 18 months imposed recently by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward for income tax evasion.

Among the others taken to prison was Paul Leo Gorski, 22 years old, alias "Dr." Paul Wagner. Gorski was sentenced yesterday to two years in Leavenworth by Federal Judge William H. Holly on charges of violating the Harrison narcotic law and impersonating a government officer. He pleaded guilty.

Gorski was arrested in January, 1934, at 8205 Ravenswood avenue after the state department of registration and education had complained that he had practiced medicine without a license. He was convicted in state court and sentenced to six months in the county jail in this case.

Assistant United States Attorney, Mary Bailey told Judge Holly yesterday that Gorski forged the names of legitimate doctors to prescriptions in order to get narcotics which he sold to "patients." The federal impersonation charge grew out of Gorski's representation that he was a member of the army medical reserve.
Report Mrs. Capone Living Near Gangster's Prison
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9. (AP)—The Chronicle says Mrs. Al Capone is living in the San Francisco bay section under an assumed name to be near her husband, the former Chicago gangster. Capone is serving an 11-year sentence on Alcatraz Island, federal "escape proof" penitentiary for incorrigibles.

Chicago Tribune
69-180-A
FEB 10 '55
GANGSTER GETS 18 MONTH TERM FOR TAX EVASION

De Grazia of Old Capone Mob Pleads Guilty.

Rocco De Grazia, once a member of the old Capone gang, was sentenced to 18 months in Leavenworth penitentiary and fined $1,000 yesterday by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward on a charge of income tax evasion. De Grazia pleaded guilty and admitted an income of $69,932 for the years of 1929 and 1930.

De Grazia's brother, Nicholas, who pleaded guilty to a charge of failing to file income tax returns for 1929 and 1930, was fined $250 and placed on probation for one year.

Conviction of De Grazia left but one major income tax case for trial, court attachés pointed out. The defendant in this case is William H. Malone, former chairman of the Illinois tax commission, who is reported to be a fugitive in Germany.

Defendants in three other cases which promised sensational disclosures, escaped prosecution through death. They are Ted Newberry, north Side gang chief, who was found dead near Chicago, Ind., Jan. 3, 1934; Joe Rosenberg, prominent politically in the 26th ward, and Tom Maloy, rear of the Motion Picture operators union, died to death Monday.

The government was preparing to move for indictment of Newberry at the time he was slain. It was revealed yesterday Rosenberg was charged with failure to pay a tax of $45,000 for the years of 1929 and 1930, filed following an operation in January, 1934, shortly after his indictment. Assistant Attorney General Leslie B. Feltz announced yesterday that the government would move against Maloy's estate in an effort to collect a tax of $60,000, which the indictment charged that he owed for the years from 1929 to 1932.

O'Hara Case to Be Pushed.

It also was announced yesterday that the death of Maloy would not weaken the perjury case against Ralph O'Hara, organizer for the movie picture union. United States Attorney Dwight H. Green said that he felt confident of a conviction without presence of Maloy. O'Hara was indicted for perjury for his testimony during the investigation by the federal grand jury of the Maloy tax payments.

In the De Grazia case Assistant United States Attorney E. Henry Campbell told the court that Rocco admitted operating 28 handbooks, most of them in Malwood Park. He also admitted the attorney said, that he had paid off the $400 a day during the year mentioned in the indictment and had paid "protection" of $1,000 a month.
18 MONTHS FOR A CAPONE AID

Because, like other Capone gangsters, he neglected to pay his income tax, Rocco De Grazio was sentenced by Federal Judge Woodward yesterday to eighteen months in Leavenworth penitentiary and $1,000 fine.

He and his brother, Nicholas, pleaded guilty. The latter was granted probation after being sentenced to a year in the Bridewell and $250 fine.

By drawing the prison term for tax cheating, De Grazio followed the path of Al and Ralph Capone, Jake and Sam Guzik, Frank Nitti, Terry Druggan, Frankie Lake and—most recently—Murray Humphrey.

De Grazio admitted failing to pay $20,000 in 1929 and 1930.

According to Assistant United States Attorney E. Riley Campbell, he confessed to Internal Revenue investigators that he operated eighteen bookies, mostly in Melrose Park, had a $400 a day payroll and paid $1,200 a month for "protection."
END TESTIMONY
IN CAPONE TAX EVASION PROBE

Miami, Fla., Jan. 30—Depositions of government witnesses here in appeals by Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, his brother, Ralph, and his aide, Jack Guzik, from federal income tax assessments totaling $1,312,695.64 were completed today after a two day hearing.

They will be reviewed by the federal board of tax appeals in Chicago March 11.

Al Capone, who is in Alcatraz prison in California serving a sentence for income tax evasion, is protesting assessments totaling $65,644.08 for the years 1924 to 1929, inclusive.

Ralph Capone is protesting assessments totaling $321,828.83 for the years 1925 to 1929, and Guzik, $882,782 for the years 1924 to 1929.

Tax liabilities of the trio during their residence at Miami Beach were sought by Eiden McFarland, special attorney for the treasury department.
TAKING CAPONE'S WEALTH!
A NEW PUNISHMENT
The First Move to Forfeit 'Crime Estates'

INCOME TAXES AND PENALTIES

Efforts to take from Al Capone $301,506 of his bootlegging profits made during prohibition for back income taxes and penalties are to be made soon by the government, it was announced in Washington yesterday.

Although Capone still has the major portion of an eleven-year sentence to serve in a federal penitentiary for tax evasion, the action of the government is designed to deprive him of his fortune built up from criminal activities.

It is the government's way under existing laws of making it impossible for a convicted criminal to enjoy the fruits of his ill-gotten gains after the expiration of a penitentiary sentence.

A Forfeit

This step is in line with the provision made last Saturday by Governor Harner at his nationwide crime conference in Springfield that laws be passed enabling courts to forfeit estates of convicted predatory criminals unless proof is given that their wealth was honestly gained.

Witnesses are being gathered by the government who will testify before the United States board of tax appeals in Chicago that Capone had an income of more than $1,000,000 from speaking and other sources for the years 1925 to 1929 it was stated.

It is not likely that the notorious gangster will be released from prison to attend the hearing but he will undoubtedly be represented by his attorney, Michael J. Ahern, who already has made the claim that imposition of the penalties proposed would be in violation of Capone's constitutional rights and constitute 'double punishment.'
U. S. Is Seeking
To Collect
$391,506
HAS EVIDENCE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8 (AP)—The Government will appear soon before the United States Board of
Tax Appeals in an
effort to
collect
$391,506 in
back in-
come taxes
and pen-
alties from
Al Capone,
now serving
an 11-year
sentence
for tax
evasion.
Witnesses
are being
rounded up
quietly to
present to
the board
evidence to
prove Ca-
pone had
income from gambling and other
operations totaling more than a
million dollars for the years 1925
to 1929. The arguments will be
heard in Chicago.

AL CAPONE
U. S. seeks $391,506 from
him.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—(F)—The government will appear soon before the United States board of tax appeals in Chicago in an effort to collect $391,506 in back income taxes and penalties from Al Capone, now serving an eleven-year sentence for tax evasion.

Witnesses are being rounded up to prove that Capone had income from gambling and other operations totaling more than a million dollars for the years 1925 to 1929, inclusive.

It is not likely that Capone will be released from prison to attend the hearing. Through his attorney, Michael J. Ahearn, he has made the claim that the penalties proposed would constitute "double punishment" and destroy his constitutional rights."
SAYS AL CAPONE—
PARTICIPATED IN
HUNGER STRIKE

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 15—(AP)—

Some of the alleged secrets of Alcatraz Island, including an asserted hunger strike by Al Capone and other prisoners, were disclosed today by John Stadig, young counterfeiter, before officials clapped him back into the government's carefully guarded prison for arch criminals.

"I'd rather die than go back to Alcatraz. That's a hell hole," Stadig told Constable John Ott immediately after being captured near Martinez, Cal., yesterday. He escaped recently while being returned to the prison from Portland, where he had been taken to appear in court.

"I got a 35 year sentence at Portland through a frameup," Stadig said. "The warden, attorney general, and Portland court framed me because I had written a letter to the attorney general criticizing the prison.

"My pal and I threatened the warden to allow us some newspapers and motion pictures in the prison once a month. He shackled us and threw us in the dungeon for this, and if we got two slices of bread a day we were lucky.

"Al Capone and other prisoners went on a strike and refused to eat or come out of their cells, and in three days we were released from the dungeon. It was after that I wrote to the attorney general."

Chicago Tribune
69-180-A 12-16-34
BARES CAPONE HUNGER STRIKE AT ALCATRAZ

Captured Fugitive Tells Secrets of U. S. Island Prison; Prefers Death to Return

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—UP:—Some of the alleged secrets of Alcatraz Island, including an asserted hunger strike by Al Capone and other prisoners, were disclosed today by John Stadig, young counterfeiter, before officials clapped him back into the government's carefully guarded prison for arch criminals.

After being captured near Martinez, Cal., yesterday, he said: "I'd rather die than go back to Alcatraz."

TELLS OF LIFE.—The alleged counterfeiter escaped recently while being returned to the prison from Portland, where he had been taken to appear in court.

Telling of life in prison, he said:

"I wrote a letter to the Attorney General criticizing the prison.

"My pet and I had asked the warden to allow us some newspapers and motion pictures in the prison once a month. He snarled us and threw us in the dungeon for this, and if we got two slices of bread a day we were lucky.

"Al Capone and other prisoners went on a strike and refused to eat or come out of their cells, and in three days we were released from the dungeon. It was after that I wrote to the Attorney General."

IN SEPARATE CELLS.

He added:

"Capone, 'Machine Gun' Kelly and Harvey Bailey are confined to separate cells like the rest of us. Each man is locked in his solitary cell at 6:30 p. m. and stays locked up until 6:30 a.m.

"We wear gray uniforms during the week and change to blue ones on Sunday. The guards are plenty strict, but the treatment in the main isn't so bad. We don't get much exercise, only six hours a week, spread over seven days. There is no dope in the prison."

"Stadig has figured in three escapes, one of which was in Chicago."

Chicago Herald Examiner

69-180-4 12-16-34 D
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—(AP) —

Some of the alleged secrets of Alcatraz Island, including an asserted hunger strike by Capone and other prisoners, were disclosed today by John Stadig, young counterfeiter, before officials clapped him back into the government's carefully guarded prison for arch criminals.

After being captured near Martinez, Cal., yesterday, he said: "I'd rather die than go back to Alcatraz."

BARES CAPONE HUNGER STRIKE AT ALCATRAZ

Captured Fugitive Tells Secrets of U. S. Island Prison; Prefers Death to Return

TELLS OF LIFE

The 38-year-old counterfeiter escaped recently while being returned to the prison from Portland, where he had been taken to appear in court. Telling of life in prison, he said:

"I wrote a letter to the Attorney General criticizing the prison. My pal and I had asked the wardens to allow us some newspaper and motion pictures in the prison once a month. He told us we could have one mausoleum for this, and if we got one alone of bread a day we were lucky."

"Capone and other prisoners went on a strike and refused to eat or come out of their cells, and in three days we were released from the dungeon. It was after that I wrote to the Attorney General."

IN SEPARATE CELLS

He added:

"Capone, 'Machine Gun' Kelly and Harvey Bailey are confined to separate cells like the rest of us. Each man is locked in his solitary cell at 4:30 p. m. and stays locked up until 6:30 a.m."

"We wear gray uniforms during the week and change to blue ones on Sunday. The guards are plenty strict, but the treatment in the main isn't so bad. We don't get much exercise, only six hours a week, spread over seven days. There is no dope in the prison."

Stadig has figured in three escapes, one of which was in Chicago.
Toman Names New Warden for Jail; Fights Dope Evil

Moneypenny Out; Lax Discipline Charged

CITES CRIMES

Guns and Poison Brought to Prisoners

Smuggling of dope into the county jail yesterday prompted Sheriff-elect John Toman to depose David Moneypenny as warden and appoint in his place Frank Sain, for fifteen years a guard in the house of correction.

Moneypenny's intimations that lack of political pull was at the bottom of his removal were impatiently brushed aside by Toman, who said:

"I have no confidence in him. He has permitted the violation of the strictest rules of penal institutions.

TELLS OF CRIME

"Dope has been smuggled in under cubes, poisoned sandwiches that killed one prisoner were brought into the jail, and a gun put into the jail with which a guard was killed. There is no politics in his removal."

Mr. Narban
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egoo
Mr. Burbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Sch. le
Mr. Toman
Mr. Tracy

Reforms Are Pledged by Sheriff Toman.

Commercialised vice must be driven out of the county. The sale of liquor to minors must stop. The employment of young girls as hostesses in roadhouses must cease.

Thus Sheriff-elect John Toman yesterday outlined their duties to Chief William F. Collins and Lieut. Lester J. Laird, Angelo Borella and Fred Mulhausen of the highway police when he informed them of their appointments.

Toman also announced the following appointments: Joseph Leivelt, chief bailiff; James Todd, attorney for the sheriff; William Millot, chief bailiff of the Criminal Court, and Rudolph Sabath, custodian of the county building.
Capone Misses Out on Special Feast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29—(AP)—Inmates in all of California's state prisons today were enjoying special Thanksgiving Day meals, but to Al Capone and the 200 odd selected "bad boys" on Alcatraz federal penitentiary, the "Devil's Isle" in the middle of San Francisco Bay, it was just another Thursday. Warden James A. Johnston, warden at Alcatraz, said, "There will be no special dishes in our menu today."
PAROLE CAPONE? NOT IN 11 YEARS, AVERS OFFICIAL

San Francisco, Cal., Nov. 21.—(P) — There will be no parole for Al Capone or the other Alcatraz Island prison "incorrigibles," Col. Joel Moore, chief federal probation officer, made known today.

"Al Capone and others of his like will have to serve out their entire terms in Alcatraz prison. There will be no paroles recommended by my department for them," Col. Moore declared. "Capone must serve out his 11 year sentence."
CAPONE'S WIFE ASKS INTERVIEW, REPORT
San Francisco, Nov. 22 (F).—Despite reports that Mrs. Al Capone is in San Francisco to seek an interview with her convict husband at Alcatraz Island penitentiary, Warden James Johnston denied knowledge of her whereabouts. Johnston said if the interview is granted with the Chicago gang chief it would be kept secret.

Chicago Daily Times
69-180-A 11-23-34
Pre-Vote Roundup
Jails A Capone

BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 2.—(F)
James Capone, cousin of Alphonse
("Scarface Al") Capone, was held
on $500 bail today for further hear-
ing on a charge of "consorting
with criminals." Capone was ar-
rested with thirty-seven others in
a pre-election roundup designed,
Police said, to prevent disturbances
at the polls. "Consorting with crim-
ninals" is a disorderly conduct
charge.

Chicago Herald Examiner
6-1120-1
11-3-34
The plea of Al Capone, former gang lord of Chicago, was started in the federal District court of Atlanta while he was imprisoned in the federal penitentiary there, but before its final rejection by the Supreme court Capone had achieved the release he sought. He was taken out of the penitentiary there, but was indeed in a new one on Alcatraz Island, off the California coast. Nevertheless the petition for a writ of certiorari, which the Supreme court denied today, was in the matter of Alphonse Capone vs. A. C. Adelhold, the latter being warden of the Atlanta penitentiary. Capone's lawyers raised his plea after he had been committed to the penitentiary on May 4, 1932. A Supreme court decision in another case held that the statute of limitations in criminal income tax cases is three years, and not six, as the government relied upon in convicting Capone. But Capone's lawyers had failed to raise the plea during the trial and this precluded him from further relief. The Supreme court took under advisement the case in which Samuel T. Ansell, who investigated election frauds in Louisiana, is suing Senator Long for $500,000 libel.
APPEALS FILED FOR REHEARING

Oct. 15, 1934

STOP CONSIDERED

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—Probably the last avenue through which Alphonse "Capone" might have escaped serving the rest of his ten-year prison sentence for "attempted evasion" of income tax from 1925 to 1927, was blocked today by the Supreme Court.

Without explanation the court rejected a petition of the former Chicago gang leader for review of lower court findings, in a habeas corpus proceeding.

Counsel for Capone, conceding income tax evasion charges, argued that as the indictment was drawn more than three years after the alleged offenses occurred, the statute of limitations barred the court from taking jurisdiction.

The action of the high court left to Capone the sole recourse of an appeal for a rehearing, a move in which the odds would be against him. As a result Capone is likely to stay at Alcatraz prison at least until he becomes eligible for parole.

Since the court confined its ruling to the essential point of the petition, it threw no light on the question whether counsel for Capone, in appealing to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the District Court for Northern Illinois, had erred in failing to raise the statute of limitations as a legal impediment to his trial.

Besides the ten-year prison sentence, Capone received a year's term in county jail and a fine of $50,000.

At the trial, counsel for Capone asked the court to direct a verdict of not guilty on the ground that the statute of limitations prevented consideration of an offense three years prior to the indictment. The government replied that in this case the limitation was six years because of an attempt to "defraud" the United States.

The trial court overruled the motion for a directed verdict. On appeal, reversal of the conviction was sought on the sole ground of insufficiency of the indictment and the question of the statute of limitations was not raised.

In a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed in the Federal Court for the Northern District of Georgia, Capone's counsel offered as a parallel the granting of a habeas corpus to "Boss" William Tweed by a New York State court.

..
Relative of Capone in Quiz on Bombing

Frank Diamond, 42, relative of Al Capone, was to be questioned today by Arthur Tracy of the bomb squad. Known as a racketeer and public enemy, Diamond was arrested last night by Sgt. Marshall Pidgeon at Washington and Dearborn Sts.
Al Capone's Nemesis
Forced to Take Exam to Keep Federal Job

Cleveland, Oct. 19 (UP).—The man who headed the government's investigation into the income tax evasions of Al Capone, Chicago's dethroned and imprisoned No. 1 public enemy, has had to take a government competitive examination to hold his job.

He is Eliot Ness, 31, Chicago, who became agent in charge of the Cleveland office of the alcohol tax unit of the treasury department after his successful expose of Capone's evasions.

Despite his brilliant record, Ness and the 10 men under him had to take the examination. A new law passed by congress makes the test mandatory, whether they are jobholders or not.

The tests were preparatory to increasing the federal liquor staff in Ohio and Michigan from 60 to 150. Ness, a University of Chicago graduate, was frankly a little disturbed about the examination. He wandered about the federal building reviewing his mathematics.
CAPONE LOSES IN HIGH COURT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—(By International News Service)—Alphonse Capone, former overlord of Chicago, today lost his second appeal to the United States Supreme Court in an effort to escape serving out his term on charges of dodging income tax.

The high court, without explanation, denied a petition for review in a habeas corpus proceeding, in which Capone's lawyers contended the statute of limitations prevented his trial.
Supreme Court Refuses
Appeal Plea in Reform

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 25- The Supreme Court today refused to set aside the verdict of an
official's conviction in the Chicago Water Department scandal.

The decision was declared by the United States Supreme Court, which denied a writ of certiorari in the case.

The court's action, which is final, means that the conviction of John Parker, a former official in the Water Department, will stand.

Parker was convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government and was sentenced to three years in prison.

The court's decision was unanimous, and it rejected the appeal of Parker and his attorney, Albert R. Woods.

Woods argued that the verdict was based on a technicality and that Parker was wrongly convicted.

The court, however, upheld the verdict and refused to grant a new trial.

In a separate case, the court also refused to grant a new trial to John R. Brown, who was convicted of fraud in the sale of government bonds.

This decision was made by the majority, and it ended the appeals process.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)
Capone Again Loses Fight To Go Free

By International News Service

"Scarface Al" Capone, former overlord of Chicago gangdom, today lost his second appeal to the Supreme Court in an effort to escape his sentence on charges of dodging income tax.

The high court, without explanation, denied a petition for review in a habeas corpus proceeding, in which Capone's lawyers contended that the statute of limitations prevented his trial.

Thus the high court left unanswered the question of whether or not Capone's lawyers made a fatal error when he was tried in Federal court in Chicago by not raising the statute of limitations question in the proper way.

Capone was sentenced to a year in jail on misdemeanor charges and 10 years for dodging income tax for 1925, 1926, and 1927.

At the trial his lawyers moved for a directed verdict and asserted that three years had elapsed since the offenses. The Government replied that a six-year statute applied in Capone's case.
Capone Loses Plea in Supreme Court

Mr. Nathan
Chief Clerk
Mr. Baughman
Mr. Case
AL CAPONE TODAY LOST PROBABLY HIS LAST PLEA FOR LIBERTY FROM
FEDERAL PENITENTIARY WHERE HE IS SERVING TEN YEARS OF THE 11 YEAR
SENTENCE IMPOSED ON HIM IN CHICAGO FOR FAILING TO PAY HIS INCOME TAX.

ADD CAPONE
EXCEPT FOR A PETITION FOR REHEARING, A GENERALLY VITLLE GESTURE,
THE RULING CLOSED ANY POSSIBLE AVENUE WHICH CAPONE WAS LEFT TO USE
HIS RELEASE UNTIL HE BECOMES ELIGIBLE FOR PAROLE.

30/13-AB1437
U.S. RIDICULES CAPONE'S PLEA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—(INS)

The government, in a brief filed in Supreme Court today, ridiculed the plea of Al Capone, former Chicago gang leader, for freedom on the ground that the statute of limitations prevented his conviction for income tax fraud. Capone, now in Alcatraz Prison, is seeking his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Solicitor-general J. Crawford Biggs said:

"As shown by the record in the October term, 1931, when the case was previously before this court, petitioner raised the precise and only question he now seeks to have reviewed. "The petition for a writ of certiorari is without merit on any theory."

Capone's lawyers contend that a three-year statute of limitations had expired before his indictment. The government denied this.
U. S. ATTACKS
CAPONE'S PLEA FOR FREEDOM

Washington, D. C., Sept. 29.—(AP)—
The government answered back today to an effort by Alphonse Capone to have the Supreme Court order his release from Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Bay.

The Justice Department filed with the high court a brief opposing a review by that tribunal of a habeas corpus proceeding brought by the one-time Chicago gangster.

Capone recently was transferred from Atlanta to the Alcatraz penitentiary to serve the remainder of a ten year sentence which he began in May, 1932. The prison sentence and a fine of $10,000 was imposed on him for alleged violation of income tax laws.

At the time of his trial Capone contended he could not properly be prosecuted because the charge was not brought within three years of the alleged offense.

Solicitor General Biggs, in opposing the review, declared no new questions were raised by Capone's present petition. He contended that with four lower federal courts agreeing that the prosecution had been brought in time, and with the Supreme Court having once refused to pass on the question, it should again decline to grant a

10/17/14 Chicago Tribune
U.S. HITS CAPONE PLEA FOR LIBERTY

Brief Tells High Court Gangster's Petition Has No New Questions.

By the Associated Press.

The Government answered back in the negative yesterday to an effort by Alphonse Capone to have the Supreme Court order his release from Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay.

The Justice Department filed with the high court a brief opposing a review by that tribunal of a habeas corpus proceeding brought by the onetime Chicago gangster.

Recently Transferred.

Capone recently was transferred from Atlanta to the Alcatraz Penitentiary to serve the remainder of a 10-year sentence which he began in May, 1932. The prison sentence and a fine of $10,000 was imposed on him by the Federal courts in Illinois for alleged violation of the income tax laws.

At the time of his trial, Capone contended he could not properly be prosecuted because the charge was not brought within three years of the offense. When the lower Federal courts decided against him, he sought review by the Supreme Court which was refused.

Habeas Corpus Action.

Recently while at Atlanta, he brought habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal courts there to obtain his release on the same grounds, contending he was unlawfully deprived of his freedom.

Again the lower Federal courts decided against him and he is now asking the high court to review their action.

Solicitor General Biggs, in opposing the review, declared no new questions were raised by Capone's present petition. He contended that four lower Federal courts agreeing that the prosecution had been brought in time, and with the Supreme Court having once refused to pass on the question, it should again decline to grant a review.
U.S. Body Denies
Al Capone's Plea

Justice Department Brief
Opposes Case Review.

The Government answered in the
negative yesterday to an effort by
Alphonse Capone to have the
Supreme Court order his release
from Alcatraz Prison in San Fran-
cisco Bay, according to an Assos-
ciated Press report.

The Justice Department filed with
the high court a brief opposing a
review by that tribunal of a habeas
corpus proceeding brought by the
one-time Chicago gangster.

Capone recently was transferred
from Atlanta to the Alcatraz Peni-

ten
tary to serve the remainder of
a ten-year sentence which he be-
gain in May, 1930. The prison
sentence and a fine of $10,000 was
imposed on him by the Federal
courts in Illinois for alleged viola-
tion of the income-tax laws.

Solicitor General Bixas of the
Justice Department, in opposing
the review, declared no new ques-
tions were raised by Capone's
present petition.
AL CAPONE'S PLEA IS DENIED BY U. S.

Uncle Sam yesterday denied a petition by Alphonse Capone, Chicago's erstwhile king of racketeers, for Supreme Court review of his conviction and sentence to prison for cheating on his income tax return.

Capone's petition for a writ of certiorari is without merit on any theory, the Government said in a reply brief filed with the high court.

Argument by Capone's lawyers that the time limit allowed in the statute of limitations for prosecuting him had expired when the Government arrested him in 1931 was not well founded, the Government said.
CAPONE RELEASE
OPPOSED BY U. S.

Department of Justice

Files Brief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26 (AP)—The
Government filed in the Supreme
Courts today a brief opposing a review
of habeas corpus proceedings brought
by Alphonse Capone to obtain his re-
dee from Alcatraz, where he is serv-
ing a sentence for attempting to evade
federal income taxes.

Capone was sentenced to 10 years'
prison and fined $10,000. He
began serving the sentence at the Ala-
Bama Penitentiary May 6, 1932, but
recently was transferred to the new Fed-
el prison on the Pacific coast.

Contending the prosecution was
barred by the statute of limitations,
Capone unsuccessfully sought to ob-
tain a review by the Supreme Court
shortly after his conviction. Recently
he brought habeas corpus proceedings
in the Federal courts in Georgia on
the same grounds and, failing there,
petitioned the Supreme Court for a
review.

The Department of Justice, in its
brief filed today by Solicitor General
Biggs, asserted the proceedings were
brought within the six years granted
by law in such cases and insisted the
record clearly showed the prosecution
was not barred by the statute of lim-
itations.

| 69.18 |
OPPOSITION FILED TO CAPONE'S PLEA

Government Answers Habeeb Corpus Move to Obtain Prisoner's Release.

By the Associated Press.

The Government filed in the Supreme Court today a brief opposing a review of habeas corpus proceedings brought by Al Capone to obtain his release from Alcatraz, where he is serving a sentence for attempting to evade Federal income taxes.

Capone was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of $10,000. He began serving the sentence at the Atlanta Penitentiary May 6, 1933, but recently was removed to the new Federal prison on the Pacific Coast.

Contending the prosecution was barred by the statute of limitations because it was begun more than three years after the offense was committed, Capone sought to obtain a review by the Supreme Court shortly after his conviction, but it was refused.

Recently he brought habeas corpus proceedings in the Federal courts in Georgia, demanding his release on the same grounds. Upon the refusal of the lower courts to release him on habeas corpus he petitioned the Supreme Court for a review.
U. S. RIDICULES CAPONE WRIT

By International News Service

The Government, in a brief filed in the Supreme Court today, ridiculed the plea of "Al" Capone, former Chicago gang leader, for freedom on the ground that the statute of limitations prevented his conviction for income tax fraud.

Capone, now in Alcatraz prison, is seeking his release on a writ of habeas corpus. Once before the high court refused to consider his case.

The brief of Solicitor-General J. Crawford Biggs, says:

"The petition for a writ of certiorari is without merit on any theory. As shown by the record in the October term, 1931, when the case was previously before this court, petitioner raised the precise and only question he now seeks to have reviewed."

Capone's lawyers contend that a three-year statute of limitations had expired before his indictment in Chicago. The Government denied this and in addition, said he came within the scope of a six-year statute.
ADD CAPONE PLEA

THE GOVERNMENT CONTENDED THAT IF CAPONE WENT TO PRISON BECAUSE OF A

BLEICAL ERROR ON THE PART OF ATTORNEYS WHO REPRESENTED HIM IN THE

LOWER COURTS IT IS TOO LATE TO REMEDY THAT DEFECT.

"WHILE PETITIONER APPEALED FROM HIS CONVICTION TO THE CIRCUIT COURT

OF APPEALS FOR THE 7TH CIRCUIT, HE FAILED TO RAISE THEREON ANY QUESTION

CONCERNING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, AND HE MAY NOT NOW, BY WRIT OF

HABEAS CORPUS, AVOID ANY MISTAKE HE MAY HAVE MADE, FOR IT IS WELL

SETTLED THAT MERE ERROR CANNOT BE REVIEWED ON PETITION FOR SUCH A WRIT,"

BIRGES CONTENDED.

7/29--R1213P
AL CAPONE'S PLEA TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR RELEASE FROM ALCATRAZ ISLAND WAS ASSAILED TODAY IN A BRIEF FILED BY SOLICITOR GENERAL CRAWFORD BIGGS.
Officials Accused In Capone Tie-Ups

HOUSTON, Tex., Sept. 16 (U.P.)—Al Capone was moved to Alcatraz Island to break up his underworld connections, W. E. Cass, of New York, general secretary of the American Prison Association, said here today. Cass added:

"Contrary to reports, Capone was not a model prisoner at Atlanta. Even while he was in the penitentiary there he carried on his outside affairs with the help of a staff of 'lauzes' and others." The "others," he intimated, may have been public officials.
buildings on Alcatraz are as modern as its safeguards, with even the ceiling of the dining room equipped with gas cylinders to be used against the convicts in the event of an outbreak.

The currents are strong in the surrounding waters, and an expert swimmer needs an hour's time to negotiate the mile and a half from the rocky slope to the mainland.

Mussolini's Lipari Islands are not prisons in the sense that strong walls make a prison. They are seven volcanic reefs off the coast of Sicily, rather idyllic places with vegetation and delightful climate. But they are as isolated as the tiniest isles of the South Seas, having no connection with the outside world, save the twice-a-month visit of the steamer from Messina.

Signor Arpinati, formerly a member of the chamber of deputies and undersecretary of the interior, joins there about 100 other exiles, persons who, by word, deed or thought, have offended against the sacred dictates of fascism.

Arpinati is to serve five years because "in various circumstances he assumed an attitude in contrast to directions which should be followed by whomever has the honor of belonging to the Fascist party."

The Lighthouse terraeaei on the easternmost of where it rises g height of 3,083 of the wonders something which such as the hara of Taj Mahal and Himalayas.

A few weeks was to be heard Two mighty th warned the 1,500 that the gods were assembled, and four on the mainland, who had heard were fearful lest should two down exposed slopes, man, beast and vegetable. Island prisons to mind the pen franc and Mexico the coast of known as Devil other in the Pacific Three Martyrs. The question about these punishment.
Human Side of the News -

By Edwin

Uncle Sam has his Alcatraz Island, and Mussolini has Lipari. To the one has gone Al Capone, once rated America's public enemy No. 1, and to the other goes Leandro Arpinati, who only one year ago was rated Il Duce's right-hand man.

The idea of a Federal prison on an island near the New Deal which the Roosevelt administration is handing out to desperadoes of the type of Dillinger and Machine Gun Kelly, Attorney General Cummings conceived the idea of isolating such vicious criminals on Alcatraz. Formerly the Army's island base, the soldiers christened it "The Rock."

Such it is, 12 acres of hard stone, standing alone in San Francisco Bay, a mile and a half from the mainland. The prison buildings on Alcatraz are as modern as its safeguards, with even the ceiling of the dining room equipped with gas cylinders to be used against the convicts in the event of an outbreak.

In seventy years France has sent six thousand convicts to the terrific heat and the yellow fever of Devil's Island and two adjoining small islands in the ocean. Few sights are more horrifying than the loading and departure of the old prison ship La Martiniere from La Rochelle. The cage is partly one of cutthroats and incorrigibles.

An exception was Captain Alfred Dreyfus, whose trial, conviction and imprisonment exemplified a treason charge made history.

Some of the elements of the Dreyfus case enter into the story of Benjamin Ullman, only recently returned to Paris after 25 years in the penal colony. France, a young nation, gave some military papers to get funds to satisfy the tastes of an expensive sweetheart. He demanded money from the government on the threat of selling the papers to a foreign power. He was trapped easily and as easily condemned to penal servitude for life.

Reports from France indicate that Ullman's reasoning has been affected by his prison ordeal. The wonder is that he did not go stark mad years ago. From 1908 until 1916 he was a "solitary" on the Black Rock, talking to no human and seeing none but his guards.

He saved himself from self-destruction or violent insanity only by talking to the trees of the jungle and to the sharks of the sea.

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WASH TIMES

69 / 180 A

10.05.97
Poor Al Capone?
We Can’t See It.

Pity poor Al Capone? Whip up a little righteous indignation against Uncle Sam for daring to “taint the record” of this “model prisoner” by sending him out to the new federal prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay?

Maybe you can. We can’t. Al’s record started long before the bars at Atlanta saved him from the fate to which his henchmen had consigned plenty of ganglanders. It was far from a model record. Indeed, it was below tainting.

We hope Al adjusts himself to his new surroundings and that we don’t have to hear from him or about him for a long time.
CAPONE PUT TO WORK

Alcatraz Official Refuses to Specify Duties.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 1 (P).
—All newly arrived convicts at the new Federal prison on San Francisco Bay's Alcatraz Island, including Al Capone, have been assigned to duties, Warden James Johnston has announced.

"Every man in the institution has been put to work now," Johnston said, "and the prison's new routine is officially under way." He declined to say whether Capone has been put to work in the prison's laundry, tailor shop, shoe shop or at general maintenance.
MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 31 (United Press).—The mansion of Al Capone’s family was invaded last night by police and Federal agents searching for perpetrators of last week’s $427,000 Brooklyn, N. Y., armored car robbery, it was learned late today.

Raiding officers said they acted on a tip that the robbers, who fled the Brooklyn shore in speedboats, were taken south on another craft and had holed up in the Capone home.

After the search, officers said there was no evidence to substantiate this theory. A caretaker told the raiders the house had been closed for several weeks and that Mrs. Capone and her son, Al Jr., were in the north.
CAPONE PUT TO WORK IN ALCATRAZ PRISON
San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 31.—(AP) All newly arrived convicts at the new federal prison on San Francisco bay's Alcatraz island, including Al Capone, have been assigned duties, Warden James Johnston announces.
Al Capone Put to Work at Alcatraz

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—(AP)—All newly arrived convicts at the new federal prison on San Francisco Bay's Alcatraz Island, including Al Capone, have been assigned to Suites, Warden James Johnston announced today. He declined to say what work Capone is doing.
CAPONE BEGINS
NEW DRIVE FOR
JAIL RELEASE

Sick of Mingling With Island
Prisoners, Former Gang King
Petitions for His Freedom

Al Capone started a new drive
for freedom yesterday.
Caged on America's "Devil's
Island" last week with a half
hundred of the nation's most
desperate criminals after a spec-
tacular journey from Atlanta, the
arch gangster asked the U. S.
Supreme Court to order his re-
lease.
His attorneys slapped a petition
before the high court yesterday,
contending Capone's imprison-
ment is illegal.
The court is expected to give a
quick decision shortly after it re-
convenes October 1.
Representing Capone are Wil-
liam E. Leahy and William J.
Hughes, Washington attorneys,
and Frank A. Doughman, an at-
torney of Atlanta, Ga.
His counsel argue the three-year
time limit in the statute of limi-
tations had elapsed before the
Government obtained Capone's in-
dictment on charges of evading
his Federal income tax. But the
lower courts held that the Capone
case fell within a provision of the
statute giving the Government the
right to prosecute within six years.
Capone was convicted on
charges of evading income taxes
in March of 1926, 1927 and 1928.
He was sentenced to 10 years in
Federal prison, beginning May 6,
1932. In addition he was fined
$30,000 and costs of the trial.
AL CAPONE TRIES AGAIN TO REGAIN FREEDOM FOR SELF

Washington, D. C., Aug. 28.—[Special]—The United States Supreme court was petitioned today to review the judgment of lower courts denying Al [Scarface] Capone, former Chicago gang chief, a writ of habeas corpus filed against A. C. Aderhold, warden of the Atlanta penitentiary. Al Capone is now in Alcatraz Island prison, off the Pacific coast.

The petition, filed by Attorneys William E. Leahy and William J. Hughes Jr. of Washington, contends that Capone was tried in the federal district court in Illinois and convicted on three charges of violating the internal revenue laws after expiration of the statute of limitations.

The legal restriction excludes cases in which defendants defraud or attempt to defraud the government, and it was on that point that Capone was prosecuted.

Capone filed his habeas corpus petition in the federal court of northern Georgia. It was denied there and in the Circuit Court of Appeals.
Capone Plea Goes to Highest Court
Gangster Asks Review of Habeas Corpus Case

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (A.P.)—
Alphonse Capone, the convicted Chicago gangster, asked the Supreme Court today to review the judgment of lower courts denying him a writ of habeas corpus filed against A. G. Aderhold, warden of the Atlanta penitentiary. The petition was filed by Capone by Attorney William E. Leahy and William J. Hughes Jr. of Washington. It contended Capone was tried in the Federal District Court in Illinois and convicted on three charges of violating the internal revenue laws after expiration of the statute of limitations.

The petition said Capone, one-time termed "public enemy No. 1," was convicted for violation of the income tax laws for the calendar years 1925, 1926 and 1927, and indictments were not returned until June 5, 1931.

The petition said on these three counts Capone, who recently was transferred to the new Federal prison at Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay, was sentenced to an aggregate of 10 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $30,000 on these three counts.

The indictment, the petition said, "showed on its face that the offenses charged in counts 1, 5 and 9 were committed more than three years prior to the filing of the indictment.

Capone filed his petition for a habeas corpus writ in the Federal court of northern Georgia and it was denied. He appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Fifth Circuit, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court.
AL CAPONE ASKS SUPREME COURT TO REVIEW PLEA

Washington, D.C., Aug. 28.—(F)—Alphonse ("Scarface Al") Capone, the convicted Chicago gangster, today asked the Supreme court to review the judgment of lower courts denying him a writ of habeas corpus, filed against A. C. Aderhold, warden of the Atlanta Penitentiary.
CAPONE CASE GOES TO HIGH TRIBUNAL

Petition Asks Supreme Court to Overrule Georgia Judge

By the Associated Press.

Alphonse Capone, convicted Chicago gangster, yesterday asked the Supreme Court to review the judgment of lower courts denying him a writ of habeas corpus filed against A. C. Ades, warden of the Atlanta penitentiary.

The petition was filed for Capone by Attorneys William E. Leab and William J. Hughes, Jr., of Washington. It contended Capone was tried in the Federal District Court in Illinois and convicted on three charges of violating the internal revenue laws arising from violation of the statute of limitations.

The petition said Capone was convicted for violations of the income tax laws for the calendar years 1926, 1929, and 1937, and convictions were not returned until June 3, 1937.

Sentence 15 Years

The petition said on these three counts Capone, who recently was transferred to the new Federal prison at Alcatraz in San Francisco Bay, was sentenced to an aggregate of 15 years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $30,000 on those three counts.

The indictment, the petition said, "showed on its face that the offenses charged in counts 1, 6 and 8 were committed more than three years prior to the filing of the indictment." Three-Year Limit

The petition cited that the Internal Revenue laws provide a three-year limitation on such charges, except for cases wherein defendants defraud or attempt to defraud the Government. It cited that in the prosecution of Capone, Government attorneys contended the offenses in the three counts "involved defrauding or attempting to defraud the United States, and that hence the period of limitation applicable to said offenses are six years and not three."

Capone filed his petition for a habeas corpus writ in the Federal Court of Northern Georgia and it was denied. He appealed to the Circuit Court of Appeals in the first circuit, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

WASH. STAR
AUG 20, 1937
CAPONE IN NEW BID FOR LIBERTY

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28 (AP)—Seeking freedom from America's "Devil Island," Al Capone, once Chicago's gangster chief, today appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse decisions of lower courts that denied his plea for a writ of habeas corpus.

It was the second time the erstwhile "public enemy number one" asked the Supreme Court to review his sentence to eleven years' imprisonment and fines totaling $60,000 for violation of the income tax law.

His attorneys here, William E. Leahy and William J. Hughes, Jr., filed a petition charging Capone was convicted after the three-year statute of limitations had expired. In 1932 the Supreme Court denied Capone a review of his case.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28 (AP)—Ralph Capone, brother of the ex-gang leader, released only a few weeks from McNeil Island penitentiary, where he served for dodging Federal income taxes, was named today in a suit by the State to collect $20,624 delinquent taxes and penalties.
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AL CAPONE ASKS WRIT REVIEW

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—(AP)—
Alphonse Capone today asked the Supreme Court to review the judgment of lower courts denying him a writ of habeas corpus filed against A. G. Aderhold, warden of the Atlanta penitentiary.
SAM HUNT WINS TRIAL BY JURY AS BAIL JUMPER

Trial by jury was granted yesterday to Sam Hunt, former Capone gangster, noted for having once carried a machine gun in a golf bag and who was arrested for bond forfeiture on an old vagrancy charge when he was released Thursday from the Bridewell after serving most of a year's term for carrying concealed weapons. Judge John J. Rooney, in Safety court, set the trial for Oct. 11 and fixed Hunt's bond at $1,000. It was furnished through a professional bondsman.
ISLAND PRINTING.

Before noon the prisoners will be expected to be cells inside Alcatraz.

At the destination today.

Notorious prisoners to the government's new Ellis Island, Louisiana.

San Francisco--The transferrinal prison train, prisoner 43

EAST
MARTINEZ, CAL.—THE COURSE OF THE FEDERAL PRISON TRAIN, BELIEVED CARRYING AlCAPONE AMONG ITS 43 PRISONERS, WAS CHANGED ABRUPTLY HERE TODAY IN A MANEUVER APPARENTLY PLANNED TO AVOID BRINGING THE TRAIN DIRECTLY INTO SAN FRANCISCO.

8/22--R1114A
Transfer of Al Capone from Atlanta to Alcatraz was announced today by Sanford Bates, U.S. Prison Commissioner.

Forty-three prisoners were transferred from Atlanta to Alcatraz and 10 more went from the Northeastern Penitentiary in Lewiston, Pa.

With Capone, Bates revealed that other inmates, including Edward O'Brien, James Colson, Herbert S. Weston, and J. V. Watts, had been transferred to the island prison.

Prison Bureau officials refused to make public the full list of those sent to Alcatraz.

8/22--8349P
U. S. AGENTS RUSHED TO CAPONE'S TRAIN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 31 (U.S.). Squad of Department of Justice agents, armed with machine guns, tear gas bombs and sawed-off shotguns, sped from the Federal Building late today.

They had orders to surround the prison train carrying 43 notorious desperados, including a convict identified as Al Capone, to the Federal prison on Alcatraz Island when the special, itself bristling with guards, entered Los Angeles.

Whether the Department of Justice had information as to a possible attempt to deliver Capone or others en route from the Federal prison at Atlanta could not be learned.
Capone Train Nears West Coast Prison

EL PASO, Tex.—The prison cars carrying Al Capone, deposed Chicago gang leader, and 32 others of the nation's most dangerous convicts to the new Government prison on Alcatraz Island, left here early today after a brief stop and resumed the run to San Francisco. They are expected tomorrow or early Thursday.

The cars attached to a regular train when they left Atlanta, Ga., where Capone was confined in the Federal penitentiary following conviction on charges of income tax evasion, now are running as a separate section.

Two prison cars, heavily armored and with barred windows, a diner and two sleeping cars for the guard comprise the section.

Crowds surrounded the cars en route in Texas, but were not allowed within 20 feet, being kept back by heavily armed guards.
### CAPONE'S TRANSFER GOES UNCONFIRMED

*By the Associated Press.*

**San Francisco, August 21—**Reports that Al Capone is aboard a heavily guarded train bringing him to the new Federal prison on San Francisco Bay's Alcatraz Island remained without official confirmation here today.

United States Attorney General Homer S. Cummings declined to discuss the matter after the San Francisco Chronicle quoted him as saying the former Chicago gang leader "is not headed for Alcatraz."

The train, presumably carrying Capone and 43 other prisoners, passed through El Paso, Tex., about midnight. One of the prisoners who closely resembled Capone—even to the long scar on his face—waved to a news reporter, but heavily armed guards refused to permit any one to communicate with the prisoners.

Under normal schedules the prison cars should reach here late tomorrow.
CAPONE ON WAY TO AMERICA'S 'DEVIL'S ISLAND'

Al Recognized in Coach But Ducks Cameraman's 'Shot'; Train Full of Armed Guards

HOUSTON, Tex., Aug. 20—Forty-three notorious criminals, one of them identified as "Scarface Al" Capone, one-time public enemy No. 1 of the nation, rolled across Texas today in two heavily-barred and closely-guarded railway coaches on their way to Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Bay—America's "Devil's Island."

The train, overrun by Federal agents carrying automatic shotguns, attracted plenty of attention when it stopped at New Orleans, but in Houston it received no notice and was well on its way westward before it was learned that the notorious Capone was aboard.

DUCKS PICTURES

At New Orleans, newspaper men crowded about the train and one of them shouted to the convicts inside:

"Have you got Al Capone in there?"

A prisoner yelled back:

"Sure, he's in this car by the sixth window."

At the sixth window, the man identified as Capone merely grinned when he was asked to confirm his identity. He ducked when a photographer tried to shoot a picture through the window. And a Government man with leveled gun ordered the cameraman away.

15 ESCAPE PROOF

Capone and the others were taken from Atlanta Penitentiary secretly yesterday morning and started on their long journey to the remodeled and reinforced Alcatraz Prison, where are to be incarcerated the most dangerous of the nation's criminals.

The prison is declared to be escape proof.
Cummings Silent
On Capone Move

Attorney General Declines
To Discuss Transfer.

San Francisco, Aug. 31.--The Attorney General Cummings declined
here tonight to discuss reports that
Al Capone, former Chicago gang
leader, is being brought to the New
Federal prison on San Francisco
Bay's Alcatraz Island.

The Attorney General, after the
Chronicle had quoted him as denying
that Capone is being brought to
the prison, said:

"I have consistently declined and
am consistently declining to discuss
the matter. I do not propose to
make any statement whatsoever."

The Chronicle quoted the Attorney
General as saying: "That's one
point on which reports are wrong.
Capone is not headed for Alcatraz.
That's all I can say at this time,
since we never discuss such mat-
ters."
AL CAPONE SPED WEST AFTER ESCAPE PLOT

Alcatraz, New Capone Home, L. S. Devil Isle

THE INSOLUATE ISLAND PRISON OF ALCAPONE IN SAN FRANCISCO BAY

Fourth Death Linked to Yacht Explosion

By HAROLD GERSON

ACAPULCO, MEX.-A mob yesterday watched as a huge explosion occurred aboard a yacht, killing four men in a tragic death: The report that Al Capone is in some other

ULCATION OF JAPAN

ACAPULCO, MEX.-A mob yesterday watched as a huge explosion occurred aboard a yacht, killing four men in a tragic death: The report that Al Capone is in some other
Noted Public Enemy Reported Being Sent There From Atlanta

Officials Declare Absence of Confirmation; Escape From Island Virtually Impossible

Unless good signs fail, Al Capone is on his way today to spend five or six years in the new American "Devil's Island," Alcatraz, Fortress in San Francisco Bay.

The first public enemy of his time was reported without official denial to be travelling under heavy guard to the new prison which the Government believes is as nearly escape-proof as natural conditions and human ingenuity can make it.

Capone is said to be a passenger on a special two-coach train transporting about 60 prisoners from Atlanta and Lewisburg, Pa., prisons to Alcatraz. The transfer was being effected with utmost secrecy.

OFFICIALS SILENT

The Department of Justice heretofore refused to confirm the report. At the same time officials would not deny Capone was being transferred. Since it was believed an official denial would have been made promptly were he not an inmate of the party.

"Signs of the change were first noted by those who generally regarded Capone as spotted at a car window. When the interests of Capone and other prisoners were quickly pulled down the window shades.

"Capone is known to have engaged of the officers in the duty, as a result of which Capone, a Negro, was sent to Alcatraz. He has been in 11 of the most notorious federal prisons and escapes."

PENAL TERRITORY

A view from behind bars of the prison suggested the prisoner's life. Behind it is a wall 20 feet thick. The bars are several feet thick. The walls are several feet thick. The island is surrounded by swift and treacherous currents.
CAPONE SPIRITED TO COAST PRISON

Among 42 Atlanta Prisoners Being Secretly Transferred to Alcatraz Fortress.

By the Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, August 20.—Al Capone, America's public enemy No. 1, long before the world had ever heard of John Dillinger, is on his way to a new prison home. He is being transferred, with great secrecy, from Atlanta Penitentiary to a new Alcatraz Prison in San Francisco Bay—the prison Federal authorities call "impenetrable."

With 42 other prisoners, Capone was whisked out of the penitentiary in Atlanta in the early hours of Sunday. Guarded by a squad of Federal agents carrying automatic shotguns, the prisoners were placed in two specially built, screened and barred railroad cars and started on their way to Alcatraz—the island prison fortress designed for convicts considered too dangerous to be kept in ordinary prisons.

News Hawks Spy Him.

Although Federal authorities maintained a tight-lipped silence about reports the famous Chicago gang leader was being sent to the Pacific Coast prison, his presence in the group was established by newspaper men when the convict cars arrived here.
Prison Officials Silent

On Report Plan for Break

By United Press

ATLANTA, Ga.—The possibility of an attempted break was believed today to have prompted officials to transfer Al Capone and 43 other convicts of the Atlanta Federal penitentiary to the Atlanta Prison, Atlanta, and a Federal prison in Florida, where the Federal "bad boys" are kept.

Tight-lipped prison officials here would not discuss the report that plans and paraphearrs for a possible jail break were discovered in the walls of some of the 43 prisoners who are en route today to the West Coast prison.
CAPONE TAKEN TO ALCATRAZ, 'DEVIL'S ISLE'

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20 (I.N.S.). A rolling fortress today was reported bearing Al Capone across the Continent from the Federal penitentiary here to Alcatraz, Uncle Sam's new "Devil's Island" prison for hardened criminals, in San Francisco Bay.

Picked squads of well armed Federal agents guarded the two special railroad coaches carrying some score convicts to the grim island prison.

Among them, it was reliably reported, was the swarthy Capone, former overlord of Chicago's gang of prohibition days, who still must serve eight years of a sentence for income tax fraud.

Dangerous Taken

Quietly the prisoners, considered the most dangerous and notorious of the Government's wards, were taken from the penitentiary cells here early yesterday morning and hustled aboard the coaches in the penitentiary siding. The coaches were attached to a passenger train and the trip westward began.

At each stop the corps of Federal guards, each carrying an automatic rifle, deployed about the coaches and waved curtly seekers away. Strict secrecy was employed along the route to guard against anyone approaching the trains. The identities of the prisoners likewise were closely guarded.

But at New Orleans last night, while the train was waiting in the Louisville and Nashville yard for transportation across the Mississippi, one of the prisoners nodded in the affirmative to a bystander who shouted the question: "Is Capone in there with you?"

Observers reported that one of the prisoners peering out the window resembled the convicted underworld king.

Cameras Routed

Federal guards chased away a photographer who tried to take a picture of the grinning face identified as that of Capone.

Escape from Alcatraz Island, hemmed in by swift flowing tides, is considered impossible.

Capone and his fellow convicts on the trip westward were kept in ignorance of their destination.

WASH TIMES AUG 20 1934
Al Capone Rides Prison Car To New U.S. "Devil's Island"

Great Secrecy Attends Transfer From Atlanta to Alcatraz on West Coast

NEW ORLEANS, Aug 28—Al Capone, America's public enemy No. 1 long before the world had ever heard of John Dillinger, is on his way to a new prison home.

He is being transferred with great secrecy from Atlanta Penitentiary to the new Alcatraz prison in San Francisco Bay—the prison Federal authorities call "impenetrable.

With forty-two other prisoners, Capone was released from the penitentiary in Atlanta at the early hours of Sunday, p.m., by a special crew of Federal agents carrying automatic weapons, the occupants of the car being specially built screened and barred parked near and started on the way to Alcatraz—the only prison designed for enemies too dangerous to be kept in ordinary prisons.

Although Federal authorities maintained a tight-lipped silence about reports the former Chicago gang leader was being sent to the Pacific Coast prison, his presence in the group was established by newspapermen when the party arrived here.

When the two cars were stopped for a change of trains, a prisoner who strongly resembled Capone got out when none one called.

"Is that you, Al," one of the party asked.

"Yes, this is Al Capone," the prisoner said.

"He is," the man replied.

One prisoner nodded his head and smiled back.

"In this car, by the sixth window.

The occupant of window No. 6 nodded just like the ex-gang lord. He grinned when the reporter called him and directed hurriedly to the photographer to take the picture in this car.

An unconfirmed official was asked if Capone had special drawing room accommodations.

"Of course he has," the official said, "but he inquired if Capone was in jail..."
Off to Island Exile

AL CAPONE, Chicago gang lord, was reported last night to be on his way from Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz Island, the Government's new penal colony off the coast of California.
Capone Transferred to Island Prison; Files Found in Atlanta

Atlanta, Aug. 19 (AP).--The Constitution says that Al Capone, who among 48 prisoners transferred today from a Federal Penitentiary here to the Government's new Alcatraz Island Prison in San Francisco Bay.

The transfer was made three days ahead of schedule because of the discovery of files in the cells of some of the prisoners selected for removal to Alcatraz.

In the special car attached to a regular passenger train leaving here at 6:30 a.m. were 19 prisoners who arrived last night from the Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., en route to the new prison to which the Government has announced its most notorious prisoners will be sent.

At the Federal prison here no confirmation was forthcoming as to whether there had been a movement of prisoners.

Capone, former Chicago gang chief, had been doing a tour in the prison shoe shop to which he was assigned upon entering the prison three years ago to serve 11 years for income tax evasion.

At midnight two passenger coaches were shunted on to the Federal Penitentiary siding and a few minutes later the guards began searching the prisoners, one by one, from their cells to the cars.

The only prisoners whose names were learned besides Capone were: "Red" O'Brien, Charlie "Machine Gun" Johnson and Albert "Happy" Holbert. The latter two were identified as notorious train robbers and Capone was said to be a former Chicago gangster and a bitter enemy of Capone before they were sent to the penitentiary.

Each prisoner was awakened separately, marched through the darkened cell blocks and escorted from the prison door to the cars by four guards. In the coaches they were assigned immediately to quarters for the trip across the continent to the "Devil's Island" of the United States, from which escape is considered impossible.

Justice Officials Mum On Reported Transfer

Federal Prison Bureau officials said last night they could neither confirm nor deny the report of the transfer of Al Capone at the present time. Justice Department officials explained the transfers are necessarily surrounded with secrecy until completed.
Al Capone Transferred
To Alcatraz Island Prison

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 (AP)—The Atlanta Constitution says Al Capone was among 43 prisoners transferred today from the Federal penitentiary here to the Government's new Alcatraz Island prison in San Francisco Bay.

The transfer was made today three days ahead of schedule because of the discovery of files in the cells of some of the prisoners selected for removal to Alcatraz.

At the Federal prison here no confirmation was forthcoming as to whether there had been a movement of prisoners.

Capone, former Chicago gang chief, had been doing a tour in the prison shoe shop to which he was assigned upon entering the prison three years ago to serve

seven years for income evasion.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22 (AP)—A special heavily-barred railroad train believed to be carrying Al Capone and 43 other prisoners from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to the Government's Alcatraz Island Prison in San Francisco Bay arrived here shortly before six o'clock.

Prisoners were seated inside of iron-barred windows. One of them, in response to a shout from a lookout, to know if Capone was inside, pointed to the "North" window.

In that window a man who resembled Capone was seated. When asked whether he was Capone the man grinned.

n.Y. American 7/26/34
Report Capone In New 'Devil's Isle'

Possibility of the removal of Al Capone from the comparative comforts of the federal penitentiary at Atlanta to the rigorous confinement at the new Alcatraz prison, the American "Devil's Island," near San Francisco, was a matter of concern for friends of the one-time gang chief yesterday. At Washington, Department of Justice officials refused to affirm or deny reports that Capone had been transferred. United States Attorney Dwight F. Green admitted he had heard that the removal was contemplated.
TWO DE GRAZIAS ARE INDICTED FOR U. S. TAX EVASION

Indictments charging Rocco De Grazia and his brother Nick, former Capone gang leaders in the western suburbs, with willful attempt to evade payment of their income taxes for 1929 and 1930 by failure to file returns were returned yesterday before Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan. The court ordered bench warrants for their arrest and set bond at $10,000 for Rocco De Grazia and $5,000 for his brother.

Both men have been at liberty in $5,000 bonds on a criminal information filed against them several months ago. Rocco De Grazia, who also uses the names De White and A. W. Meyers, and his brother are owners of a combination bowling, gambling, and road house in Melrose Park, according to E. Riley Campbell, special assistant United States attorney in charge of income tax prosecutions.

In the indictments it is charged that Rocco De Grazia in 1929 had an income of $97,011.54, on which he should have paid $14,610.78 tax, and in 1930 had an income of $51,595.57, on which $5,332 should have been paid. Nick's 1929 income was $25,474.55, which called for a tax of $4,987.10, and his 1930 income was $25,865.79, on which $4,607.77 tax was due, the indictments stated, charging that neither paid any tax.
U. S. INDICTS 2 CAPONE AIDES

Echoes of the days when Al Capone was supreme were heard yesterday when two of Al's minor aides, Rocco and Nicholas De Grazia of Melrose Park were indicted for dodging their income tax. The government charges that the two brothers were the head men of the North-West Side branch of the Capone syndicate and had taxable incomes amounting to $200,000 for the years 1929 and 1930.

The indictments against the De Grazia brothers were returned before Judge Philip L. Sullivan in the Federal Court. If they are found guilty they may be fined $38,000 each and imprisoned for ten years.
Capone Aids Indicted in Income Case

Rocco, and Nicholas De Giacca of Melrose Park head men of the west end branch of the Capone enterprises in prohibition days, were charged with income-tax evasion in separate indictments returned by the federal grand jury before Federal Judge Philip L. Sullivan today.

Rocco was charged with willful attempt to evade and defeat the tax for the years 1929 and 1930. The government charges that for 1929 Rocco had an income of $97,011.54 and that he neglected to pay a tax of $14,610.78, and that for 1930 he had an income of $91,347.37 and that the matter of paying $5,210.91 seems to have slipped his mind.

Charges against Brother Nicholas for the same years give figures of $52,474.85 in income for 1929; tax, $4,997.10; for 1930, income of $359,385.78; tax, $1,607.77.

Agent Clarence Converse and other men under the direction of A. P. Madden, local chief of the intelligence unit of the Internal revenue department—the men who built the entirely successful income-tax cases against Al Capone and other gangsters—dug up the information which Assistant District Attorney E. Riley Campbell presented to the grand jury, resulting in today's indictments.
Indict Two Brothers, Ex-Aids of Capone, as U. S. Tax Dodgers

Rocco and Nick De Grazia, brothers, both of whom formerly were high in the council of the Capone syndicate, were indicted today by the federal grand jury for evasion of income tax payments for 1928 and 1929.

The indictment alleges: Rocco owes a total of $10,031.89 tax for the two years, while Nick owes $6,306.37. Each faces 10 years in the penitentiary and a $10,000 fine.

Bench Warrants Issued

The total income of Rocco, former owner of the Greyhound roadhouse in River Grove, for the two years was placed by the government at $97,011.54. That of Nick we said to have been $78,346.64.

The indictments were returned before U. S. Dist. Judge Sullivan, who at once issued bench warrants for the arrest of the brothers. He fixed the bail of Rocco at $10,000, and that of Nick at $5,000.

Rocco, known to police as a "field lieutenant" for the Capone mob in Melrose Park, was arrested and sentenced to Pontiac for one year for burglary in 1914 and arrested in 1920 on a charge of larceny.

According to the records of the detective bureau, he still is a fugitive.
INDICT BROTHER AIDS OF CAPONE

Nicholas DeGrasso and his brother, Rocco, who once helped Al Capone rule gangland and then all but dropped out of sight with imprisonment of their chieftain, were indicted by the federal grand jury on two charges each of income tax evasion.

Nicholas and Rocco were arrested some months ago on misdemeanor charges alleging they neglected to file tax returns in 1929 and 1930 and were released on $5,000 bonds. Today's indictments boosted Nicholas' bond by $5,000 and Rocco's by $10,000.

Nicholas, who formerly ran a notorious Melrose Park roadhouse and allegedly owned several stills supplying the Capone alcohol syndicate, is charged with failing to pay a $4,097 tax on a net income of $52,874 in 1929 and a $1,407 tax on an income of $23,863 in 1930.

Rocco, who was Capone's ruthless lieutenant in Oak Park, allegedly owes $14,510 tax on a 1929 income of $97,011 and $3,521 on an income of $51,447 in 1930.

Assistant District Attorney E. Riley Campbell said that Nicholas now operates a roadhouse, guardhouse and bowling alley in Melrose Park.
Capone's Brother\n\nSeized at Fair

John "Mimi" Capone, brother of Al Capone and Joe Fusco were seized last night in Old Mexico at the World's Fair by Sergts. William Drury and Edward Griffin of the State's attorney's office. They will be questioned about their connections with any concessions at the World's Fair.
BROTHER OF CAPONE
ARRESTED AT FAIR

(John (Mimi) Capone, 50, brother of Al Capone, and Joe Fusco, 32, who were arrested early today at the Old Mexico concession of the world's fair, were questioned to determine if they have connections with any concessions at the fair.)
John ("Mimi") Capone, brother of Alphonse ("Scarface") Capone, and Joe Fusco, who were arrested early today at the World's Fair are to be questioned during the day to see if they have any connections with concessions at the fair.

Both were picked up in the fair by Srgts. William Drury and Edward Griffin of the state's attorney's office. They were held at the detective bureau.

"Mimi" gave his age as 30 and said he lived at 7344 Prairie Ave. Fusco is 32 and lives at 7342 Prairie Ave. Neither have police records, but have been asked by the police before for questioning.
CAPONE

CAPONE REFUSED
WRIT FOR RELEASE
Wild Felon
Gangster Loses Habeas Plea
In Federal Court.

By the United Press.
NEW ORLEANS, May 29.—The
United States Circuit Court of Ap-
peals in a decision today denied Al
Capone a writ of habeas corpus
which would have freed him from
Atlanta Federal Penitentiary where
he is serving ten years for income
tax evasion.
Capone Plea Denied

NEW ORLEANS—The 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in a decision today denied Alphonse Capone, Chicago gangster, a writ of habeas corpus which would have freed him from Atlanta Federal penitentiary, where he is serving 10 years for income tax evasion.
CAPONE DENIED FREEDOM

NEW ORLEANS, May 29 (L.N.B.)—For a second time Al Capone lost his bid for freedom from a ten-year income tax evasion sentence at the hands of the United States District Court of Appeals today, which spurned his appeal for release from the Atlanta Penitentiary on an habeas corpus writ.
Capone Aide Sent To Leavenworth

CHICAGO, May 14 (AP) — The Government struck down another Capone gangster today when Federal Judge Sullivan imposed 18 months in Leavenworth on Hymie "Loud Mouth" Levin, erstwhile collector for the Capone syndicate. Levin pleaded guilty to violating the income tax law. His gross income was reputed to have exceeded a million dollars from 1926 to 1928, but he never paid a tax.
“Loud Mouth” Silent As He Gets Prison Term

Chicago May 20 - Here's the first warning of the "Loud Mouth" yesterday. The American Legion yesterday awarded its first prize of $50 to Robert E. Lee. The award was for the best essay on the subject of "Loud Mouth." The essay was written by a member of the Legion who is a member of the "Loud Mouth" group.

The Legion has decided to reward "Loud Mouth" for his efforts in the past. The Legion has been criticized for its support of "Loud Mouth," but the award shows that the Legion is willing to recognize the efforts of the group.

The Legion plans to continue its support of "Loud Mouth" and to award him a larger prize in the future.

WASH. POST MAY 15 1932
Another Capone Gangster
Jailed for Tax Evasions

CHICAGO—The Government was again today in the determination of Judge...
GANGSTER SENTENCED
Capone Collector Gets 15 Years
In Income Tax Case


Levin pleaded guilty to violating the income tax law for 1928 and 1929. His gross income was reported to have exceeded a million dollars in the period from 1928 to 1930. The Government prosecuted, E. Riley Campbell, said that most of Levin's money spilled from his hands as fast as it flowed in, and that for the two years covered in the indictment Levin owed only $4,000 or $5,000 in taxes. He never scheduled an income or paid a tax.

WASH. STAR
MAY 14 1934
CAPONE AS COBBLER STARTS THIRD YEAR

Will Be Eligible for Atlanta Parole in 2½ Years

ATLANTA, May 5.—Al Capone, former Chicago gang lord, today began the third year of his ten-year prison sentence in the Federal prison for violating the income tax law. Warden A. C. Aderholt dismissed questions about the notorious prisoner with the statement that "Capone is still doing his real job." The one-time gang leader is employed in the prison shoe factory. Capone completed two years of his sentence yesterday. He will be eligible for parole after serving two years and six months more.
CAPONE TRIES AGAIN
 FOR FREEDOM WRIT

Third Fight for Liberty Begun
by Chicago Gangster

Alphonse Capone is in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals to renew
the appeal of his Chicago gangster
sentence he lost in the U.S. Circuit
in Atlanta Federal Penitentiary due to
income tax evasion.

Frank A. Wilkins, assistant attorney
general, appeared for the
Government in today's Capone's
next hearing. The hearing is
from the Federal Court of Northern
Georgia. Capone's application
for habeas corpus has been
denied.

The present hearing involves
Capone's claim that his conviction
at Chicago was illegal under the
statute of limitations. He has
filed two similar actions.
Capone's Appeal
In Court April 25

April 26 has been set as the date for hearing habeas corpus proceedings brought by Al Capone before the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans. The Department of Justice announced yesterday that December 15, 1927, Capone applied to the North District Court in Georgia for a habeas corpus writ, but the request was denied.

WASH. HERALD

NOT RECORDED
69-180-A
AL CAPONE TO BID ONCE MORE FOR FREEDOM

Washington, April 20.—(AP)—Al Capone is going to make a bid for freedom April 25 in the United States circuit court of appeals in New Orleans.

It was disclosed at the Department of Justice today that Frank J. Waterman, assistant attorney general, would resist the Chicago gangster's latest effort to get out of the Atlanta penitentiary, where he is serving an eleven-year sentence for income tax evasion.

The proceedings in New Orleans are in the nature of an appeal from a decision of the United States district court of northern Georgia, which dismissed an application for a writ of habeas corpus for Capone December 9.

Capone's contention at that time was that the indictment on which he was convicted was brought after the expiration of the three-year statute of limitations.

St. Paul Pioneer 
4-20-34
CAPONE TO TRY AGAIN TO WIN HIS FREEDOM

Bogster to Present Plea to Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.

By the Associated Press:
Al Capone is going to make a bid for freedom April 26 in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans.
It was disclosed at the Department of Justice today that Frank J. Wideman, Assistant Attorney General, would resist the Chicago gangster's latest effort to get out of the Atlanta Penitentiary, where he is serving an 11-year sentence for income tax evasion.
The proceedings in New Orleans are in the nature of an appeal from a decision of the United States District Court of Northern Georgia, which dismissed an application for a writ of habeas corpus for Capone on December 9, 1933.
Capone's contention at that time was that the indictment on which he was convicted was brought after the expiration of the three-year statute of limitations.

NOT RECORDED
69-180-A
150
Back to Capone?

SOME extraordinarily bad liquor is being sold across many Chicago bars. And if something is not done about it—and that very speedily—a great many tavern keepers will be back in the terror-grip of the murdering syndicates which seem to have risen, phoenix-like, on the ashes of the old Capone mob.

The local alcohol tax unit every now and again flushes rabbits out of cover—usually in the form of shabby fellows talking broken English, if able to talk English at all. They are caught running a medium-sized still, they keep their mouths closed tight—and they go to jail.

This is as it was in the alk-y-cooking days of the Alelos who daily gathered and distributed thousands of gallons of low-grade alcohol for prohibition-era consumption. This same poison is in competition today with approved, taxed liquor, is apparently handled by an organization and is, of course, underselling legitimate liquor.

Suppose you hunt foxes instead of rabbits, Mr. Yelowley. The scent should not be hard to pick up.
Inside Story of Al Capone's Model Prison Life

Ninety Shoes Made Weekly Only Eight Years to Go!

This is the story of the world's first all-women's prison to be operated by the federal government. The prison is located in the heart of Chicago, in the city's notorious "V-House," an old, dilapidated house that was once a speakeasy during Prohibition. The prison, known as the "Women's Reformatory," was established to provide a safe and secure environment for female inmates.

Shoes and Shoes—An Endless Stream.

The machines hum and hum, and the women toil away in the sweatshop, making shoes. They work ceaselessly, day in and day out, producing shoes for the entire world.

Prison Is Silent on 'Head Convict.'

There is no official word of any news or developments from inside the prison. The only communication comes from the outside world, where the inmates are kept isolated from the outside world.

Family and Lawyers Are Only Visitors.

The women are allowed to have visits from their families and lawyers. However, these visits are strictly controlled and monitored by prison officials.
CAPONE IS PRISON'S MODEL CONVICT

Works Industriously
In Penitentiary's
Shoe Shop

This is the first of two articles
describing the prison life of Al-
phonse Capone, and the fight he
is waging for freedom from his
10-year sentence for income tax
evasion.

By ROBERT G. NIXON
Copyright, 1934, by International
Press Services, Inc.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 18 (U.N.S.)

Still figure to their slim, but
slender form, sit hunched over a whirling elec-
tric stitching machine.

Across the back of his faded
blue-gray denim shirt the numerals
"40,886" are sharply etched in
black. A livid scar creases the
cheek of a face that reminds you
of Caruso.

Hands Calloused

Hands once soft from a life of
luxurious ease, oriental in its
splendor as the fabulous profits of
the era of bootleg boose, beer
and racketeers rolled in, now call-
loused, deftly fit a heavy strip of
silk leather on a bulky, shape-
less shoe upper.

It's a shoe designed for utility
and comfort, not for style, with
the pair he wears. Once those
feet flashed across polished night
club floors in custom English
boots that cost $100. He had
dozen.

One machine thumps and
pounds.

Eight hours a day. Forty-four
hours a week. Two thousand, two
hundred eighty-four hours a year.

Twenty-two thousand eight
hundred and eighty hours in a decade.

Two years have passed that
Above the raucous laboring
machines, and the subdued shuffling
of feet, there is no sound
but the drumming of an April rain
on a windwept red clay com-

Prisoner No. 40,886 pays his debt
to society. Two years ago on May 4, 1932, Alphonse Capone, dubbed
"Scarface," and to certain inti-
mates in the shadowy half world
of crime, "Snoopy" kingpin rackets
boer of boose and beer, pub-
lic enemy No. 1, entered the At-
lanta Federal penitentiary to be

Special Privileges
Denied Dean of
Racketeers

A decade of national prohibition
that saw him rise to the rank of
one of gangland's chief em-
pires had given way to a 10-year
period in which Uncle Sam de-
creed he must be behind prison
bars for twenty years in order to
serve his community sentence
from vice and crime.

Two years of that 10-year sen-
tence have passed. Another year's
term of imprisonment awaits Ca-
pone in Chicago's Cook county
jail when he is released from the
Atlanta penitentiary.

Model of Decorum

Today Capone, from the tariff
of the underworld, has become a
model of decorum. His prison rec-
cord is clean. His consuming am-
bition is to keep an unblemished
state that may win freedom for
him several years sooner than the
prescribed decade.

This is the word that comes to
the outside world of his life be-

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"Santa Claus"-Capone.

A prisoner just released from the Federal Penitentiary told the Atlanta Journal that Al Capone, once one of Chicago's most notorious criminals, is a "nice man" who thoughtfully gave boxes of candy, cakes, and tobacco to his fellow prisoners.

Before he was a criminal, Capone was well known in the Chicago area for his generosity. He used to distribute large quantities of money to the poor and the sick. He also helped to found a hospital for children.

Capone's decision to give away the candy and tobacco was widely reported in the press. It was seen as a sign of his repentance and a desire to make up for his past wrongs.

However, Capone's actions were not seen as a sign of genuine remorse. Many people in Chicago still view him as a criminal and a threat to the city's stability.

Capone's release from prison was met with a mixed reaction. Some people were happy to see him go free, while others were concerned about the consequences of his release.

Despite the controversies surrounding his release, Capone seemed content with his life. He spent his days working on his farm, surrounded by his family and friends.

Capone's release was not the end of his troubles. He continued to face legal challenges and financial difficulties. However, he remained a symbol of Chicago's past and a reminder of the city's resilience.

Capone's actions have been studied by historians and sociologists, who continue to debate the meaning of his generosity. Some see it as a sign of genuine repentance, while others view it as a calculated move to gain public favor.

Regardless of the meaning of his actions, Capone's legacy will continue to be remembered for generations to come.
Rackets Called Original NRA At Trial of 18

Defense in Chicago Denies Control of Business Was Vicious

Chicago, Jan. 23 (AP)—Eighteen defendants in Chicago's racketeering conspiracy trial heard themselves alternately described today as blackguards and thieves, and as progressive, sagacious business leaders who really thought up the NRA.

The contracts which they attempted to regulate the dry cleaning, laundry, carbonated beverages and other industries, said Defense Counsel Floyd Thompson, were much like the codes of fair competition under the National Recovery Act.

But to Special Prosecutor Edwin J. Raper, the same contracts, as well as the unions and associations which the defendants controlled, were just devices to gain control of profitable businesses and "bleed them white" with dues and fees.

Attorneys for both sides spent the day with opening statements to the jury, one of the defendants, Aaron Sapiro, attorney of New York, making his own.

Raper related a graphic picture of bombings, slayings, threats and greedy soliciting of the racket-ridden industries. He mentioned Al Capone and Murray Humphreys, Nathan Kaplan and a code of Capone's, because of reported offices in the defendants and hirelings employed by the Al Capone and Algonquin Oscar Nelson were acquitted.

Edward J. Brundage, attorney, listed as a State witness, was found shot to death Saturday, supposedly a suicide.

In brief, Raper charged gangsters and big business men cooperated in attempting to control the industries. The gangsters wanted work for their goodlums, he said, and profits for themselves. The business men, supposedly wanted to remove competition.

Compared to NRA.

Thompson said there may have been racketeering in the industries, but that the defendants put forth their best efforts to end it.

"The agreements entered into between the unions and members of the associations were forerunners of the type of agreements that we now call the NRA," he said.

The first of 300 State witnesses may be called tomorrow. The defendants, in addition to Sapiro and Nelson, include Federal Labor Mediator Benjamin Squires, Attorney Morris Kaplan, of Chicago, and officials of various unions and trade associations.
Will Irwin Tells How Bootleggers Plan to Carry on in Spite of Repeal

It Means Only Continuing or Similar Illicit Business, He Finds

BY WILL IRWIN

The Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, which took effect last January, has proved a signal victory for the bootleggers of America. In the great majority of the cities of the nation, the liquor business has never been better. The bootleggers are now in the saddle and they are riding with reckless abandon.

The bootleggers have been able to carry on their business with little interference from the police. The police are either too busy or too corrupt to make a serious attempt to enforce the law.

The bootleggers have been able to supply the demand for liquor by establishing their own breweries. They have been successful in this, and the quality of their product is excellent.

The bootleggers have been able to evade the tax by smuggling their liquor into the country. They have been able to do this with little difficulty, and the government has been unable to stop them.

The bootleggers have been able to continue their business without interference from the bootleggers in other cities. They have been able to form a network of bootleggers across the country, and they have been able to supply each other with liquor.

The bootleggers have been able to continue their business without interference from the public. They have been able to keep the public from knowing about their business by paying heavy bribes to the police and the officials of the government.

The bootleggers have been able to continue their business without interference from the bootleggers in other countries. They have been able to form a network of bootleggers across the world, and they have been able to supply each other with liquor.

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JAPONE, MODEL PRISONER, TO STAY IN ATLANTA

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 23 (U.N.S.)—Al Japonee will serve out his 15-year sentence in the Atlanta penitentiary, instead of being transferred to Alaska, America's new "Model's Prison," according to Department of Justice officials in Washington. The former public enemy No. 1 is considered a model prisoner, and Alcatraz Island, in San Francisco Bay, is for men like "Machine Gun" Kelly—gangster of the desperate type.
Chicago Herald Examiner
Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 17, 1933

ROLES CAPONE
MY APPEAL

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 18.—Attorneys for Al Capone, imprisoned Chicago gang chief, today were granted the right to appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans the rejection of Federal Judge Underwood here, who denied Capone's plea for freedom on a writ of habeas corpus.

A year ago, Capone, first sought his freedom on a writ, but this was denied by Judge Underwood. Then six weeks ago his attorneys renewed their plea, adding to their original record a petition of the testimony at Capone's income tax trial in Chicago. This likewise was denied, but the federal court today granted the gangster the right to appeal.
ATTORNEYS FOR AL CAPONE
APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT ON
DENIAL OF HABEAS CORPUS WRIT

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 11 (UP) — As the
attorneys for Al Capone, former Chi-

cago gang chieftain, were ready to


\[\text{Transcribed by S. Brown, D.C. Office}\]

\[\text{Mr. Nathan} \]
\[\text{Mr. Sanford} \]
\[\text{Mr. Clark} \]
\[\text{Mr. Edwards} \]
\[\text{Mr. Egan} \]
\[\text{Mr. Hughes} \]
\[\text{Mr. Quinn} \]
\[\text{Mr. Lester} \]
\[\text{Mr. Locke} \]

\[\text{Frank A. Doughman, Atlanta attor-}\]
Capone Denied Writ, Plans
Appeal to Higher Courts

Atlanta, Dec. 8 (AP) — Alphonse Capone, former Chicago gang chief, today lost his second attempt to gain his freedom on a habeas corpus writ from the Atlanta Penitentiary, where he is serving ten years for failure to file income tax returns.

Judge W. Marvin Underwood in Federal Court denied Capone's attorneys' claim that the statute of limitations had run when Capone was indicted. Judge Underwood previously had denied a writ brought on the same grounds and was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. Capone's attorneys filed a new petition incorporating the exact language of the Chicago trial court to show defense attorneys then had asked acquittal because of the statute of limitations, but were denied by the court.

In his first hearing Judge Underwood had ruled the motion to dismiss had not been brought at the proper time.

Frank A. Doughman, Capone attorney, said the case would be taken to either the Court of Appeals or the United States Supreme Court immediately.
Mr. Nathan
Mr. Teeson
Mr. Price
Mr. Stevens
Mr. Merritt
Mr. Clark
Mr. Lee
Mr. Locke

Mr. Nathan... Mr. Teeson...
Mr. Price... Mr. Stevens...
Mr. Merritt... Mr. Clark...
Mr. Lee... Mr. Locke

Appellate Court

Mr. Nathan... Mr. Teeson...
Mr. Price... Mr. Stevens...
Mr. Merritt... Mr. Clark...
Mr. Lee... Mr. Locke

Appellate Court

Mr. Nathan... Mr. Teeson...
Mr. Price... Mr. Stevens...
Mr. Merritt... Mr. Clark...
Mr. Lee... Mr. Locke

Appellate Court

Mr. Nathan... Mr. Teeson...
Mr. Price... Mr. Stevens...
Mr. Merritt... Mr. Clark...
Mr. Lee... Mr. Locke

Appellate Court
Capone's Beer Hustlers Get "Break" in Repeal

Chicago, Dec. 3 (AP)—Repeal of prohibition worked out quite nicely today for 30 men accused of operating Capone syndicate breweries in the old days. They pleaded guilty before Federal Judge James H. Wilkinson and were let off with $23 fines, in contrast to the long sentences they might have expected a few years ago. Among them was Bert Delaney, Capone's chief brewer of illicit beer.
CAPONE TRIAL HERE UNLIKELY

Changes appeared small yesterday that the federal government would permit the return of Al Capone from Atlanta penitentiary to stand trial in state court here on a conspiracy charge.

District Attorney Dwight H. Green has been studying the indictment returned in the Cook County Criminal Court against Capone and others, and comparing it with the state laws.

Today he will make his recommendation to Attorney General Homer B. Cummings, concerning the return of Capone.

Green refused to reveal the nature of the recommendation, but it was said that the indictment was not regarded as setting forth Capone’s terms of residence, in relation to the time of the alleged crimes, clearly enough.

Chicago Herald and Examiner
9-12-33
69-180-A
CAPONE FIGHTS
CHICAGO TRIAL

Al Capone, Chicago's 'public enemy' No. 1, now serving a term in Atlanta prison for violating income tax laws, yesterday made his first move to prevent his return to Cook County for trial on an indictment charging conspiracy in connection with the bootlegging and illegal gambling war.

Through his attorney, William Parrillo, Capone filed a sixteen-page copy of objections to his return to stand trial, protesting that he was not in the city at the time of the alleged conspiracy.

The objections will be forwarded to the United States Attorney General who will decide whether or not Capone must return to Chicago.

Chicago Herald & Examiner
9-6-33.
The felony court was crowded yesterday with people seeking a glimpse of Machine Gun Jack McGurn, who was the first to be arrested under the new vagrancy law which makes a man's reputation a factor in determining his guilt.

McGurn, whose name originally was Vincent Gebhardt, was dressed to perfection as the new rich of the underworld regard perfection. He kept his head down as he went before Judge Thomas A. Green after two days in a detective bureau cell. Up stepped Attorney Benjamin Feldman, pleading for a delay.

"This is a brand new law," Attorney Feldman said. "I must have time to determine the legality of such a legislative act which allows men like my client to be arrested while playing golf."

McGurn was entered in the western open tournament at Olympia Fields and was shooting under par golf when police seized him.

"No Test Case," Says Judge.

"This is no test case," Judge Green replied. "Yesterday three men were sentenced to serve six months in the Bridgewater on the same charge. In the old days a vagrant meant some one going about, wearing overalls with nails for buttons— an ordinary hobo.

"Under this new law a man may be as well dressed as your client and still be a vagrant or vagabond. The burden of proof now lies with you, Mr. Feldman. Your client was arrested because he has a reputation for being engaged in criminal practices against the good of society. You must bring in your witnesses to prove this is not so if you wish an acquittal. The law is not like it used to be."

The attorney said he would like to argue some legal motions before the start of the trial. Judge Green then set Sept. 8 as the date of hearing and refused to reduce McGurn's $10,000 bail.

Promises More Warrants Soon.

The new law, which declares a person "reputed to be a criminal" to be a vagabond and subject to six months' sentence, is to produce another batch of warrants tomorrow or the next day, Chief of Detectives Schoemaker said yesterday. Last week, he furnished 35 names of public sen-
HOODLUM IN COURT.
Machine Gun Jack McGurn before Judge Green after arrest on golf course.
(Story on page 2.)

Chicago Daily Tribune
5-30-33.
NOT RECORDED
69-180-A
McGurn Must Face U.S. Judge; Green Rules

The ex-pro boater who's been out of his trade as a gangster, must face arraignment on September 6 under the new law requiring hoodlums to establish a good reputation or face charges of vagrancy.

So ruled Judge Gesner today when McGurn was brought before the presiding judge after having been in a cell at the detention bureau since Saturday, when he was arrested while participating in the Western Open Golf Championship at Olympia Fields.

McGurn was released on $10,000 bond. His attorney, Ben Feldman, had argued stubbornly for a longer suspension of the hearing. A big crowd turned out to see the notorious hoodlum, who was questioned yesterday by federal Department of Justice agents under Chief Melvin H. Purvis. The government wants to determine whether any of McGurn's activities come under federal jurisdiction.

With the crime drive on in full force, several other hoodlums were waiting hearings. They are Walter Guida, arrested on a "reputation" warrant, and James ("Jimmie the Deuce") Addal, public enemy and Rucker for "Dago" Lawrence Mangone. Also in hoodlums' row was James Belcastro, 71, of 3730 S. Marshfield Ave., a cousin of the infamous James ("King of theUFF"), Belcastro, a Capone henchman.

Bashful as always in such surroundings, Vincent Gebardi, better known under the nom de guerre of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, appeared today before Judge Green with his attorney, Ben Feldman (right). McGurn, arrested golfing at Olympia Fields, learned he would go to trial under the new vagrancy law which requires proof that one is of good reputation and not a vagrant. (Chicago American photo.)
Return of Capone To Chicago Held Up

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 (AP).—The request of Chicago authorities and a court writ for the return of Al Capone from Atlanta penitentiary to Chicago to stand trial will not be acted on by Attorney General Cummings at present.

Cummings said today action was being held up due to uncertainty regarding the indictments returned against Capone.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 (AP).—Assistant State’s Attorney Cunningham went to Springfield today to obtain a new extradition warrant for Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney charged with Al Capone and 28 others, with conspiracy in labor racketeering.

The Grand Jury indicted Sapiro after Governor Lehman of New York had refused to permit Sapiro’s extradition on the ground he denied being in Chicago on the date specified in the first indictment.
"ILLINOIS VINDICATES ITSELF"

Indictment of Al Capone in Chicago on a State racketeering charge involves the possibility that he will be turned over for trial by the Federal authorities. If convicted, and imprisoned in the Illinois Court, he should be returned to Atlanta to serve the balance of his Federal sentence of 11 years and then be delivered to the State authorities to serve whatever sentence might have been imposed.

If this program is carried out, it will be a salutary example of State responsibility for the maintenance of law, the importance of which goes far beyond the fact that this notorious public enemy will pay a more adequate penalty for his crimes. The country was freed from the national and international disgrace of Capone by the energetic initiative of the Federal Government in 1929 and 1930 when the last Administration sent to Chicago a force of detectives and tax experts and obtained evidence in the case of which Capone threw up his hands. The first penalty he drew was one for contempt of Federal Court. Then, unable to beat the income tax case, he pleaded guilty, also admitting conspiracy to violate the prohibition laws, in the expectation that he would get off with a two years' sentence. The resolution of the trial judge prevented an unwholesome deal and imposed a more exemplary sentence.

But Capone has still to far been able to avoid being brought to book for numerous crimes in violation of the fundamental laws of the State. If they now can be brought home to him it will be a most wholesome thing, especially at this time, when, in the clamor against racketeers and gamblers, the demand most insistently heard is that Uncle Sam shall do the policeman's job for the entire country and for the whole range of crime.

The intervention of the Federal Government two years ago was a magnificent stroke for law and order. Washington has still more part to play in war on organized crime. But the fundamental responsibility for the suppression of crime is on the State and Federal action should supplement, not supplant State initiative.

NOT RECORDED

69-180-4

The Evangelist Bulletin


8-17-33
NOT RECORDED

6/16/33

Charles Armstrong
Prystalski Issues Writ; Arraignment Set; Cummings' Approval Is Required

Subject to federal approval, Al Capone, Chicago's most notorious gangster, will be returned here August 29 from Atlanta penitentiary to stand trial in the state courts with twenty other defendants named in blanket racket conspiracy indictment.

A well of habeas corpus for the purpose of prosecuting the former No. 1 public enemy, now serving a federal term of eleven years for income tax evasion, was issued yesterday by Chief Justice Prystalski at the Criminal Court, returnable on August 29.

ARRAIGNMENT SET.

All defendants in the racket case, which covers illegal trade operations in five major industries and names the most prominent figures in the union for a period of several years past, as well as a group of major hoodlums, are to be arraigned August 29.

A certified copy of the writ is to be sent to Warden Adair on at Atlanta, who, in the course of legal routine, will inform Attorney General Cummings at Washington. Cummings will have the final word as to whether the government will consent to Capone's return.

MOLEY CONSULTED.

It is understood that State's Attorney Courtney, now in New York preparatory to sailing for a visit to Ireland, had arranged to confer before his departure with Cummings and Raymon Moley, close adviser of President Roosevelt, who is in charge of federal plans to rout rackets.

Courtney has already discussed the return of Capone with District Attorney Green of Chicago, and it is believed the government will accede to Capone's return if a convincing case can be shown against the gangster and possibility of a stiff sentence held out in a conviction he is convicted.
PRYSTALSKI ISSUES WRITE-UP; ARRANGEMENT SET; CUMMINGS' APPROVAL IS REQUIRED.

Subject to federal approval, Al Capone, Chicago's most notorious gangster, will be returned there August 30 from Atlanta penitentiary to stand trial in the state courts. With twenty-three co-defendants charged in Chicago racketeering conspiracy indictment.

A writ of habeas corpus for the purpose of prosecuting the former No. 1 "public enemy" now serving a federal term of eleven years for income tax evasion, was issued yesterday by Chief Justice Prystalaki of the Criminal Court, returnable for August 29.

ARRAIGNMENT SET.

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MOLEY CONSULTED.

It is understood that State's Attorney Courtney, now in New York preparatory to sailing for a visit to Ireland, has arranged to confer before his departure with Cummings and Raymond Moley, close adviser of President Roosevelt, who is in charge of Federal plans to root out rackets.

Courtney has already discussed the return of Capone with District Attorney Green of Chicago, and it is believed the government will accede to Capone's return if a convincing case can be shown against the gangster and possibility of a stiff sentence held out if he is convicted.

Chicago Herald & Examiner

8-16-33 69-180-A
Writ Signed Asking Return of Capone for Racket Trial

A formal request for the return of Al Capone from Atlanta penitentiary to stand trial in the Cook county Criminal court with 25 other persons named in a conspiracy indictment charging racketeering was signed yesterday by Chief Justice John Prystalfski at the request of Acting State's Attorney Grover C. Niemeyer.

The request was in the form of a writ of habeas corpus as provided under the law for the return of a prisoner to stand trial on another indictment. The first step in the proceeding was to set a trial date and, at the request of Mr. Niemeyer, Aug. 30 was the date fixed. The application for the writ of habeas corpus was then presented Judge Prystalfski and signed.

Approval Up to Washington.

The action of Judge Prystalfski is not binding on the federal authorities who have Capone in the Atlanta prison under a 10 year sentence for income tax fraud. The writ was forwarded to Warden A. C. Aderholdt at Atlanta, who in turn will send it to Washington.

There it must be sanctioned by Attorney General Cummings. The attorney general is expected to return to Washington in a few days from a vacation trip in Connecticut.

It is believed by Cook county officials, however, that the government will grant the request inasmuch as State's Attorney Thomas J. Courtney and United States District Attorney Dwight Green have already conferred on the matter.

Plan of State Prosecutors.

The plan of the prosecution is to try Capone on the racketeering charge and if he is convicted have him serve the new sentence after he has finished his federal sentence.

Among those indicted with Capone on the racket conspiracy charge are Murray Humphries, his successor in gangland; Dr. Benjamin Squires, economist and labor arbiter; Ald. Oscar Nelson of the 46th ward; Aaron Sapiro, New York attorney; and Attorney Morris I. Kaplan, counsel for several trade associations. Sapiro is resisting extradition in New York.

Chicago Tribune
8-16-33

69-180-A
CHICAGO GETS WRIT TO TRY AL CAPONE

6/4/33

Delivery of Atlanta Prisoner
Arranged With Justice
Department Officials.

INDICTED WITH 24 OTHERS

He Will Serve Out Federal Sen-
tence Before Starting New
Term if Convicted.

Special to The New York Times.
CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Arrange-
ments for the return of Al Capone
to stand trial with twenty-three
others named in a blanket indict-
ment charging racket control of
five service industries were com-
pleted today when Judge John
Prystajski signed a writ directing
the warden of the Atlanta Federal
prison to bring Capone into court
here.

Judge Prystajski set Aug. 29 for
the arraignment, but it is not ex-
pected that the trial will start on
that date.

Conferences between the State's
Attorney, Thomas J. Courtney, and
the Federal District Attorney,
Dwight Green, have assured the
State of the government's will-
ingness to surrender Capone for trial
here.

The writ will be sent by Warden
Aderholz at Atlanta to the Depart-
ment of Justice at Washington for
approval. District Attorney Green
has already conferred with Wash-
ington officials, who will cooperate
with the State.

Capone, who is serving an eleven-
year sentence for income tax eva-
sion, will be accompanied from At-
lanta by deputy wardens, who will
guard him twenty-four hours a
day.

Among those indicted with Ca-
pone were Murray Humphries,
recognized as his successor in gang-
land; Benjamin M. Squires, econo-
mist and labor arbiter; Alderman
Nate P. Nelson, Aaron Sapiro,
New York attorney and trust ar-
biter; and Morris L. Kaplan,
original for several trade associa-
tions.

Await Cummings Sanction.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An ef-
fort to obtain authority to remove
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—An effort to obtain authority to remove Al Capone, gangster leader serving a Federal sentence in Atlanta prison, to Chicago for trial on State charges was made today by State’s Attorney Courtney of Cook County, Ill.

The request was received by the criminal division of the Department of Justice. It must be passed on by Attorney General Cummings, who will return from a vacation in Connecticut the latter part of this week. Officials declined today to forecast what action might be taken.

Capone and others were indicted in Chicago on charges growing out of a rackets inquiry and Cook County authorities want to get the gang leader back for trial, feeling that he will receive a heavier sentence, if convicted, than the Federal sentence he is serving.

Policy Favors Move.

The policy of the Department of Justice in cases of this character has been to permit the State authorities to take custody of a prisoner where the local offense is more serious and where heavier punishment appears likely. There is some question in the Capone case, but it is thought possible that the State trial of Capone may be permitted while the evidence is fresh and conviction more probable.

Should Capone be convicted in Illinois, it was stated that he might be returned to Atlanta to serve the remainder of his present sentence, after which he would be turned over to the State authorities.
PLAN TO BRING CAPONE BACK IN BIG LABOR PLOT

United States Attorney Green and State's Attorney Courtney conferred yesterday on the procedure of securing Al Capone from Atlanta penitentiary to stand trial on the indictment charging him with complicity in a large labor conspiracy for which 14 men were indicted about two weeks ago.

Inasmuch as Capone is in a federal prison serving an eleven year sentence for income tax evasion, Mr. Courtney must obtain permission from Attorney General Cummings to effect his return. Mr. Green has been given to understand that no objection would be made at Washington providing adequate means were taken to safeguard the notorious prisoner while here.

The state's attorney must first obtain an order from a Criminal court judge calling for Capone's appearance at the trial. This will be transmitted to the warden of the Atlanta prison who will refer it to Mr. Cummings. Mr. Green then must approve the plans for safeguarding Capone and, once given, this approval probably will be sufficient to bring a release from Washington, D. C., of the return order.

Chicago Tribune
August 13, 1930

NOT RECORDED
RATHER A TOOL, HE SAYS.

"I have no apology to make for any opinion I have rendered, and I have violated no law in connection with any of my legal services.

My prominence in the field of politics and labor has aroused certain jealousies.

The special prosecutor, Mr. Labor, is being used in an attempt to destroy me politically. I have hastened my return to Chicago by the fastest transportation available to demand an immediate trial for the purpose of vindicating my integrity. Before I get through, I expect to show the public of Chicago who are the real conspirators and racketeers."

[Image]
REQUEST FOR CAPONE'S RETURN IS HELD FALSE

Chicago Has Not Yet Asked His Release for Rackets Trial, Bates Declares.

Reports published in Chicago that Al Capone would be returned there from the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary to stand trial in the racketeering conspiracy case were said at the Justice Department today to be premature.

Sanford Bates, director of prisons, said no request had been received from the Chicago authorities for Capone's return and that if such a request was received it would be passed upon in the usual manner. Until a request was received, he continued, the department would have nothing to say about the case.
CAPONE EFFORT TO INFLUENCE JUDGE CHARGED


Charges that friends of Al Capone tried on two occasions to bring influence to bear on Federal Judge James M. Wilkinson to "go easy" on the gangster were made public yesterday in connection with the bitter fight for alderman in the 46th ward.

Ald. Nelson, Republican, is running for re-election in this ward against Arthur A. Dehnlow, another Republican. Both have bipartisan support.

Ald. Nelson has been listed by the Municipal Voters' League as the "preferred" candidate in this struggle. This recommendation, it was learned yesterday, was given despite certain allegations made to the officers of the league by former Attorney General Edward J. Brundage. Mr. Brundage, who is one of Dehnlow's chief backers, told the league officers that Nelson had bad affiliations with Capone.

Brundage's Letters to Capone.

Mr. Brundage, in a letter written before Judge Wilkinson went on the bench in 1921, said that the judge was not treating Capone's lawyers fairly. He told them that he was certain that they were getting a fair and impartial treatment but they asked him to talk with the judge.

"Capone's lawyers also boasted of their power in politics and mentioned that he had followers in the city council. He named Ald. Nelson as one of these followers and, turning to Bertella, said, 'Have Nelson out here tomorrow night.'"

The following day I talked with Judge Wilkinson, who told me that Capone's lawyers (Michael Abrahams and Albert Pilk) were objecting to every single piece of government evidence and that they would be treated as lawyers when they acted as lawyers.

"The following night Bertella came again to my house with Ald. Nelson. Capone was not with them. Ald. Nelson and I talked 46th ward politics (Mr. Brundage is a voter in that ward). Nelson assured me that he was for anything I wanted."

"These incidents took place early in the Capone trial."

2/25/33

NOT RECOGNIZED

Chicago Daily Tribune
CAPONE EFFORT TO INFLUENCE JUDGE CHARGED

(Continued from first page)

in the week in which Capone was found guilty. Later, I believe it was a day or two after his conviction (Ca-pone was still at liberty on bond), Capone came to my office at 110 South Dearborn street. With him were Ser-ritella, AEd. Nelson, Patrick Sullivan of the Chicago Building Trade council, and Jerry Horan of the Flat Janitors’ union.

"They said they had heard that Judge Wilkerson intended inflicting a heavy sentence upon Capone. Serri-tellla thought that a two year term, as was originally proposed when Capone pleaded guilty to the indictment, would be sufficient. I don’t recall who made the statement but I was told that if Capone received a two year term the opposition of railroad labor to Judge Wilkerson’s elevation to the Circuit bench would be withdrawn.”

Judge Wilkerson was not formally nominated for the Page vacancy on the Circuit Court of Appeals by Presi-dent Hoover until Jan. 12, 1923, but he had been mentioned for the post.

If we ignore the organized crime in politics, I agree with Sullivan, Horan, and I want that to be brought to the public. Mr. Brundage continued, “If they were promising that William Green, president of the American Fed-eration of Labor, would not oppose confirmation. They told me they could make that guarantee. I told them I would consider what they had said.”

Get a 11 Year Sentence.

Capone received an eleven year sen-tence from Judge Wilkerson a few days later and is now serving his term in Atlanta penitentiary.

AEd. Nelson, in his version of these incidents, flatly denied that he went to Brundage’s office with Capone and that the conversation was along any lines save politics...

"During the trial,” the elderman said, “I received a call from Ber-rittella. He asked me to drive with him to Mr. Brundage’s home to dis-cuss harmony among the Republican factions in the 46th ward. I agreed and we went to Lake Forest. There we talked politics but came to no agreement. I told Mr. Brundage that I was ready to confer with him at any time but we did not agree on any candidate for ward committeeman or for any other post.

“I learned that Capone had been there the night before and I assume that Bertella wanted me to go there in order to make it appear I was an-swering a summons.”

Get Another Call.

A few days later, I received a telephone call from Patrick Sullivan and Jerry Horan. They said Bertella had called to say that Mr. Brundage wan
CAPONE CODDLED
IN ATLANTA PRISON

Still Big Shot and Wears Silk Underwear, Says Former Convict

HIS SHOES $25 A PAIR

Following is the first of a series of three stories describing Al Capone's life in Federal prison at Atlanta, where he is serving a sentence of 11 years for income tax fraud. The author is an ex-convict, committed from Philadelphia, who worked in the prison shoe shop with the notorious gang leader. He has just been released after completing a sentence of 28 months for impersonating a Federal officer.

When he first came down to the prison, he stood out as everybody's favorite. He had been "double-crossed" and "cheated" by the authorities in Chicago. He said he had distributed 100 "grand" in Chicago to assure a light sentence, but they seemed to him to be a joke.

"I've heard him put his head in his hands and say, "Oh, why did I do it?" I don't know whether he meant the crime for which he was sentenced or the 300 "grand."

Naturally, getting all these privileges is not easy. His particular craving against his habits and everything else has tended to make him very popular in the prison. He has small clique around him that toady to him for cigars, cigarettes, extra food, and other things that make life in there more endurable.

The prison authorities say that Al Capone's own favorite brand of cigars he buys from his box.

They call him "Grease Ball" and "Wee" and "Macaroni Bender and make obscene cracks about his being a big shot..."

And he will yell at them, "Shut up, you mugs. I've handled more dough than you and all your fathers ever saw."

He has been trying for some time to wrangle a transfer to the new Federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa. But he hasn't had much luck yet. (Observer)
First and Exclusive Picture of Al Capone's Fingerprint Record

United States Bureau of Investigation

Explanation of the Criminal Classification of Alphonse Capone

A little insight into the operation of the Federal criminal bureaus is given in this exclusive picture of the fingerprint record of Alphonse Capone, "Public Enemy No. 1" of the nation. The picture, on file with the U.S. Bureau of Investigation in Washington, gives the complete classification of each of Capone's fingers; his criminal record; his real name, which, (upper left) seems to be Alphonse Capone; his several aliases, and finally his Rogues' Gallery pictures.

The N.Y. Journal Dec 29, 1932

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NOT RECORDED
69 - 180 - A - 4
Uncle Sam's Biography of Al Capone

Here is the first rogues' gallery photo and fingerprint record ever published of Al Capone, notorious Chicago gang czar, since the racket king was sentenced to eleven years in Atlanta Federal penitentiary for income tax evasion. The picture, on file in the United States Bureau of Investigation at Washington, gives a complete classification of Capone's physical characteristics, criminal record, various aliases and photographs. Inserted close-up is an enlargement of the small photo at top of the record.

12/3/33

No newspaper given.

NOT RECORDED

At the end of the hearing, Judge H. Marvin Underwood took under advisement the government's motion to dismiss the habeas corpus petition brought by Capone's attorneys. These attorneys had claimed that Capone was convicted of offenses which had occurred more than three years before his indictment and that he should have been freed under the statute of limitations.

Capone was taken from his cell in the federal penitentiary and transported under heavy guard to the courtroom. He arrived there at 9:45 a.m. before his case was called. With his hands manacled he was led through the corridors of the federal building, which had been cleared of the curious who came to view him.

"Looks thin, but fit," said Underwood. During the arguments he appeared intensely interested, but did not speak, even to confer with his counsel. He appeared much thinner, though bronzed, and in better physical trim than he was in May when he arrived here to begin serving the ten-year term meted out to him in the federal court in Chicago. The blue suit Capone wore, with much of his fat gone, hung in loose folds to his frame. It was not as well pressed, however, as his garment was wont to be of years. His tie was a subdued gray and white check. His felt gray hat, the same he had worn, was kept close to his side, and when the hearing was resumed and he was led out to the hallway, it was held on his head.

"The law of habeas corpus," he continued, "cannot be used as a substitute for appeal. Yet Capone is trying to use it for that purpose. The sufficiency of the evidence is not a proper subject matter to sustain a writ of habeas corpus. The proper place to introduce additional evidence, if he had it, was in the trial. The statute of limitations does not begin until a decision in the case makes the action of the court official in the case past due."

Underwood decided that this argument was not correct and quoted cases running back to December 1879. He asserted, also, that the time Capone spent in jail in Philadelphia and his experience in Florida should be considered part of the time applicable to the statute of limitations.

This was another point of divergence among the attorneys, the government asserting that only the time he spent in the Chicago federal district should count.

Give Week For Briefs.

Judge Underwood gave the attorneys a week in which to file briefs containing their arguments.

It was learned today that Capone has never officially been asked to pay the income taxes he owed and evaded. The Internal Revenue office in Atlanta was awaiting the arrival of district warrants demanding payment. These will be served on the gangster. After they have been served, the government will be empowered to levy on Capone's property for the taxes.
HEARING POSTPONED ON CAPONE'S WRIT

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19 (AP).—Hearing on a habeas corpus petition by which Scarface Al Capone seeks his release from the federal prison here was postponed today until the week of Nov. 14.

Daily News

Oct 20, 1932

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

L9 - 180-A-1
CAPONE TO RATTLE PRISON BARS TODAY

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18 (AP) — Prisoner 40886 will put aside his blue-gray denim uniform tomorrow or Thursday and Scarface Al Capone, Chicago's erstwhile gang chieftain, will emerge from the Atlanta Federal penitentiary to wage another legal battle for his freedom.

His petition for a writ of habeas corpus is scheduled to be heard in Federal Court tomorrow before Judge Marvin Underwood.

He's In For Ten Years.

The gangster is serving a 10-year sentence for violation of the income tax laws in 1926, 1927 and 1928, and seeks his freedom on the contention that his prosecution should have been barred by the statute of limitations.

The filing of the petition Sept. 21 gave Capone his first few minutes in the open since he was brought to the penitentiary, heavily manacled, May 4.

Recent Decisions Cited.

William J. Hughes Jr., of Washington, D. C., Capone's attorney, will cite the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of Scharton, a Boston lawyer.
CAPONE, Alphonse

Sub. A — News Articles

part 2 of 2 parts
The best copy obtainable is included in the reproduction of these documents. Pages included that are blurred, light, or otherwise difficult to read are the result of the condition of the original document. No better copy can be reproduced.
LAST PLANE TO LEAVE TANGIER

AL CAPONE GUARDED AS 'RAT

Five Leaders Thrown Into Dungeon; 2 on Hunger Strike

Copyright, 1936, by Universal Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8—The sensational story of what happened during the Alcatraz prison's "three days of madness" and the truth about what is still happening on the Federal "Devil's Island" were learned today, despite efforts of Government officials to conceal the real extent of the mutiny and its aftermath.

First disclosure of the inside story of the January 20 mutiny showed it was far more serious than the wall of official secrecy had permitted the world outside to know.

AMAZING EPISODE.

Throughout the amazing episode of the revolt walked these captains of crime:

John Paul Chase, former Samoaite bootlegger and garage man who became a Resident of "Baby Face" Nosen and was convicted of killing a G-man.

Harvey Wakes, convicted bank robber of 8-year-old George Waybougher.

Ludwig "Dutch" Schiess, pro man from the Roxy Theatre who led the revolt.

Other youngsters are in jail today, relief and surprise being called by a record blizzard. (Photo.)

JAPAN GIRDING FOR RUSSIA

KIRIPING, Feb. 9—Japan armed by military might for war with Russia today, cutting armed reinforcements into Manchuria, Far East
Ralph Capone, Understudy Of Al, Dying

Ralph Capone
Sentence: Six Months More of Life

Six Months to Live, Say Doctors; Has Tuberculosis.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3—(Universal)
Ralph Capone, brother and gang lieutenant of the notorious "Scarface" Al Capone, was reported today to be dying of tuberculosis complicated by heart disease.

Ralph, released recently from prison after serving three years for income tax evasion, is said to be facing death at the palatial home of his brother on an island near Miami, Fla. The Florida island estate was purchased by Al Capone shortly before his incarceration in the federal penitentiary for violating the income tax laws.

Shortly after his release from prison, Ralph was taken to a hospital suffering from tuberculosis and heart disease. According to reliable sources, physicians have given him six months to live.

Of the three Capone brothers, Ralph was, until his conviction, the unnoticed member of the family. The youngest brother, Frank, was shot to death in a gun battle with Chicago, Ill. police.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
FEBRUARY 3, 1936
BUFFALO, (N.Y.) TIMES

2/3/36

CAPONE CALLED 'RAT' IN MUTINY

Allard Convicts Alestra

Machine Gun Kelly Yellow

For Not Joining

San Francisco, Feb. 6.—A gang

gunsman, a kidnapper, a figure in the

Lincolnhale's gang, and the

man who rode with George "Kid

Race" Nelson in his last battle with

federal agents were named today

as the leaders of the Alestra


The alleged leaders were listed in

a purported "inside story" of the

rebellion published today by the San

Francisco Examiner.

As identified by the Examiner,

which did not reveal the source of

its information, the ring leaders

were:

"The Four Witnesses"

John Paul Chase, former Ema-

Maso, Cal., hooch boss and lieutenant

in Baby Face Nelson's Midwest gang

of desperadoes.

Harmon Waley, kidnapper of little

George Weyermann of Tacoma,

Wash.

Norman T. Whisler, "The Fox,"

convicted with Gaston B. Means in

the Lincolnhale ransom box.

Ludwig (Dutch) Schmidt, gunsman

of the Roger Touhy gang and par-

ticipant in the kidnapping of John

(The Barber) Factor.

Capone Branded "Rat"

Branded as "rat" and "yellow"

for their refusal to join in the

mutiny, the account continued, were

A.J. Capone, George (Machine Gun)

Kelly and Harvey Bailey, and Albert

Peters, associated with Kelly in the

kidnapping of Charles P. O'Reilly,

Southwest oil millionaire.

Warden James A. Johanson an-

nounced the revolt publicly a day

after it had broken out and be-

tween was unverified.
ALCATRAZ RIOT TOLD; CAPONE CALLED 'RAT' LEADERS PUT IN DUNGEON

Chase, Waley, Schmidt

Leaders in '3 Days of Madness'

(Reprinted from Page 9)

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—The sensational story of what really happened during Alcatraz prison's "three days of madness" and the truth about what is still happening on the federal "Devil's Island" was learned today by Universal Service despite efforts of government officials to conceal the real extent of the mutiny and its aftermath.

First disclosure of the inside story of the January 20 mutiny showed it was far more serious than the wall of official secrecy had permitted the world outside to know.

Through the amazing episode of the revolt walked these captains of crime:

As leaders in the mutiny—John Paul Chase, former Sausalito bootlegger and garage man who became a lieutenant of "(Baby Face)" Nelson and was convicted of Killing a G-man; Harmon Waley, convicted kidnapper of a 19-year-old George Weychauer; Ludwig (Dutch) Schmidt, gun

man from the Roger Touhy gang

and involved in the John Factor kidnapping, and Norman T. Whitaker, "The Fox," convicted with

Punishment in the dungeon. As "Rats" in the eyes of the wardens and threatened with prison death for their refusal to join in rioting—Al Capone; George ("Machine Gun") Kelly and his two associates in the kidnaping of Charles F. Urschel, Harvey Bailey and Albert L. Bates.

TRY TO FLOOD CELLS

Mutiny continued in the cells after the strikers were locked in.

and Joseph Simpson, was hugged. Prisoners attempted to escape their cells by opening plumbing outlets.

Even in the Alcatraz dungeon, where ringleaders were thrown, rebellion was carried forward with a hunger strike.

And in the dungeon, a battle is still being fought. Forced feeding is being resorted to in an effort to "break" two leaders of the mutiny, Whitaker and J. Lucas.

Whitaker and Lucas, with Chase, Schmidt and Waley, were held in the dungeon after other mutiny leaders capitulated and agreed to return to work.

The five organized a hunger strike, throwing away their bread and water to the floor of their cells. On first resort to forced feeding through a tube, Chase, Schmidt and Waley abandoned resistance.

FORCED TO TAKE FOOD

Whitaker and Lucas have maintained their refusal to eat. Liquid food is being forced down their throats each day.

A second after-effect testifying to a situation still tense is the close watch being kept over Capone, Kelly, Bailey and Bates, in them is the mark of desolation by the mutiny's leaders at the punishment deserved by "Rat".
Ralph Capone ‘On Spot’
Police Here Skeptical

Ralph Capone is on the spot, and has been given only six months to live!

This was the report that reached Chicago from Ralph’s Florida hang-out today. But the death sentence, the rumor makes plain, was not passed by a double-crossed pal nor is it the result of a little business deal. The executioner will be the dread tuberculosis.

Chicago police, when they heard about the story, shook their heads and said the brother of Al Capone looked pretty healthy the last time he was here having trouble with his sick gingerale company. And then on second thought, the minions of the law said, “So he’s sick—as what?”
RALPH CAPONE ILL
Six Months to Live, N. Y. Hears

Reports from Florida by way of New York yesterday were that Ralph, since he was released from McNeil Island prison February 27, 1934, has been very busy for a sick man, organizing a mineral water system in Chicago. Next he was heard from organizing the gambling in Cook County, and flew to Gary to organize Chicago police, however, said a $1,000,000 loan shark scheme.
Danny Stanton
   Is Held in Tax Warrant Theft

Friday, Jan. 2, 1936

This morning, a gangster, who was called in the police and criminal records of the prohibition era, was arrested and brought last night at the detective bureau with receiving stolen property. His wife, Lucille, 25 years old, and her brother, Robert Sock, 26 years old, were booked on the same charge.

The action was taken after the police found in a dresser drawer of the Sockton home two city tax anticipation warrants, one for $1,000, and another for $5,000, which had been stolen from the county treasurer’s branch office at 6 North Clark street on Sept. 7, 1933.

First of $87,000 Loot Recovered.

Altogether $87,000 worth of warrants, which had been accepted by the county treasurer in payment of tax bills, were taken in the theft. Those found in Stanton’s possession are the only ones that have been recovered.

Stanton was arrested Wednesday night by policemen and federal department of justice agents for questioning about the whereabouts of one Charles Yarnowski, who is wanted in New Jersey for kidnapping, murder, and bank robbery. Nothing was learned from him about Yarnowski.

The prisoner, in his customary matter of fact, denied that he knew him.

Discovery Is Accident.

The discovery of the stolen warrants was accidental. Detectives Edward Dooley and Donald Cookey, going to the Stanton apartment yesterday, concealed the fact of the old man stealing the business from his wife and asked her where he was. She admitted that he was not at home and led the way through the flat.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE

1 - 24 - 36.

69 - 1 - 36.
DELM STANTON
HEARING IN TAX
WARRANT THEFT

Capone Ex-Aid Held After
Certificates Are Found
in Home.

Danny Stanton, who hustled and
muscled for the Capone and other
south side beer mobs during prohibi-
tion days, appeared before Judge
Matthew D. Hartigan in Felony
court today on a charge of receiv-
ing stolen property.

The case was continued to Feb.
14 at the request of Assistant State's
Attorney Patrick Danaher to give
the police further opportunity to in-
vestigate the whereabouts of two tax
anticipation warrants found in Stan-
ton's home at 7815 Yates avenue.

Although many of Stanton's fel-
lows in the prohibition beer racket
are now on relief or its verge, the
passing of prohibition and the com-
ing of the depression appear not to
have affected Stanton.

Expensively Dressed.

He was expensively if not well
dressed and a handsome set of guns
was draped about his wife, Lucille,
who faces the same charge of re-
ceiving stolen property.

Attorney James M. Burke was in
court in behalf of Stanton, his wife
and Robert Bock, a brother-in-law.
He made no objection to the con-
tinuance. The Stantons are at
liberty on bond and Mr. Burke said
he would furnish Bock's $2,500 bail
before nightfall.

The warrants, one for $1,000 and
the other for $5,000, were part of
the $87,000 in warrants stolen from
the county treasurer's branch office
at 6 North Clark street on Sept. 7,
1933. They are the first to be re-
covered.

Stanton, who was merely surly
when he was first arrested Wednes-
day night, talked fast when police,
who discovered the tax warrants
incidentally in his apartment,
confronted him with them.

He claimed he had recovered the
warrants nearly two years ago from
a cousin, George Gray, who had
been dead a year. He denied know-
ing the warrants were stolen, and
said "I even forgot that I had them."

Value Is Questioned

Some mystery surrounded the ap-
ppearance of the tax warrants.

According to information on file with
Chief of Detectives John L. Sol-
livan, the stolen warrants had been
marked redeemed and were not
negotiable.

The two warrants found in the
Stanton apartment, however,
showed no markings that would in-
icate they had been redeemed.

Stanton was arrested Wednesday
night by police and federal agents
for questioning as to the where-
abouts of one Charles Yarnowski,
wanted in New Jersey for kidnap-
ing, murder and bank robbery.
Taxes on the rescued thousands of 760 gallons of illicit "moonshine," or "Al" Capone's "shine" during prohibition days, was sought yesterday by the government when Carter W. Harrison, collector of internal revenue, when he filed a lien for $127,439 against Al.

Capone's address was given in the lien, as 7344 Prairie av. and also as the federal penitentiary at Alcatraz Island, San Francisco Bay, where Capone is serving his sentence for income tax evasion. The lien represents a tax of $1.10 a gallon on manufacture of distilled spirits from 1921 to 1923.
SCARFACE FEARS HE'LL BE STABBED
HUMPHREYS LET OUT OF PRISON; MET BY WOMAN

Murray Humphreys, former Capone lieutenant, was released yesterday from the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., according to dispatches from that city. He had served a sentence of 18 months for income tax evasion, with 108 days subtracted for good behavior, and had paid a fine of $3,000.

Humphreys is scheduled to report here today to Walter K. Urich, chief probation officer of the federal court. He will have to report to Urich at regular intervals until April, 1936.

Only one person, a woman, awaited Humphreys when he stepped through the prison gates. The gangster was well dressed but was much thinner than when he entered the penitentiary in October, 1934, observers said. His attorney in Chicago, Edward Hess, said he believed the woman was Humphreys' wife, Edna. Hess said he had no idea of what the former underworld leader planned to do in Chicago.
NO. 1
BREITED ONLY
BY WOMEN

former Racket Chief
Silent Regarding
Chicago Plans

BY ELGAR BROWN

A woman stood waiting today as a figure so thin as to barely cast a shadow, so sallow as to resemble a ghost, filtered through the big gates of the federal prison at Leavenworth, Kan.

The wasted figure was that of Murray Humphreys, 38, collegiate "gentleman hoodlum" who succeeded Al Capone to the high-falutin' title of Public Enemy No. 1.

The Chicago underworld bigwig, reputed black sheep of a once prominent Gold Coast family, had completed his prison term for income tax evasion.

'GOOD BOY' IN PRISON.

Murray had been a good boy in prison, and as such had knocked off 188 days from his eighteen-months sentence. He had paid his $5,000 fine long since.

He was a free man. His sole remaining duty to society was to report regularly, until next April 26, to Walter J. Urich, chief probation officer for the Federal District Court here.

None of the "faithful" of the underworld showed up to greet Humphreys as he walked through those grim gates. Only the woman—and a taxicab driver—and a single reporter.

WEARS COSTLY GARB.

For his first appearance outside the gray walls since November 2, 1934, the ever-debonair Humphreys chose a gray suit, dark hat and dark overcoat, with tan mitten. The get-up was obviously costly.

Had his hoodlum friends been on hand they would have readily recognised the dapper attire, but hardly the man himself. Murray weighed 185 pounds when he surrendered to federal agents here on October 26, 1934. Today his face was thin, his cheeks sunken. His complexion abounded with freckles.
Gay Florida's New Defi to Gangdom

Under "G-Man" Decree the Winter Resort State Has Armed Itself for War Against the Powerful Racketeers Who Invaded It on the Heels of the Rich, Determined to "Muscle In" on a Promising Season—TODAY: The Kidnaper's Shadow Looms Before the Sun

WITH resolve determination unparalleled in the history of its police officials, the State of Florida has declared war to the death on racketeers and gangsters. Never again, they say, will an Al Capone or his like come into the play spots for which it is famous, and with the spells of crime elsewhere, balk the authorities in attempts to drive him out, hobnob with the playboy rich and, as it is now believed he did, direct therefrom an empire of crime virtually without let or hindrance. Under the urge of Governor "Davie" Scholts, various police units of State, county and city have coordinated their forces against the gangsters. Federal "G-men" have been requested from Washington and are reported to be working with the State protective agencies.

This third article on the Florida "war," by a writer well known to Sunday Mirror Magazine readers, brings out the principal fears which, he believes, bring about the present clamp-down drive, the result of a series. The particular fear is kidnapping.

By T. HOWARD KELLY.

BEHIND the State-wide drive against racketeers and gangsters now under way in Florida, as the current Winter season nears its full stride, is a fear which few mention in glamorous Miami, Winter Beach, Coral Gables, Palm Beach and the immaculate spots which come best to any. It is the fear of the kidnapper, of little children.

In Miami during the past month alone, the police have received reports of 10,000 last-minute visitors, many from Europe, many with babies and young children. The hotel guests are guarded by the police and the visitors are on the alert. It is the fear that the kidnapper will strike again.

The kidnapper, in Florida, is a familiar figure. He is usually young, usually rich, usually in a family way, usually with a criminal record. He is the man who has vowed to return to society after a term in jail, only to come back to his old haunts and make another strike at the rich and famous.

The kidnapper is a familiar figure. He is usually young, usually rich, usually in a family way, usually with a criminal record. He is the man who has vowed to return to society after a term in jail, only to come back to his old haunts and make another strike at the rich and famous.
THE AMENITIES OF CRIME

Emily Post will doubtless be pleased to hear that in Evanston nowadays—or should we say nowanights?—burglars make their calls in dinner jackets. Four gentlemen so attired visited the apartment of Fred C. Mumm, who, by the way, has a name that suggests formal attire. The host was absent, but his callers had a pleasant evening and departed by taxi, which, too, Miss Post would probably say was in good form.

Indeed there is much to be said for keeping in fashion, but will not the adoption of conventional evening wear by burglars raise a new problem for the high-priced custom tailor? In the Capone era the aristocrats of gangdom apparently dressed as other men, but in fact they wore suits ingeniously tailored with great pockets in which the heavy-caliber automatic or revolver could be worn without ostentation.

Can this be done with the tuxedo, or with tails?
ANOTHER MAFIA
OF AL CAPONE
SLAIN BY GANG
Gunmen Now Demand State
Representative as Wife,
Son Look On

HOLDUP RUSE USED
Believe One Thug Wounded
By Chauffeur in "Bloody
20th Ward" Killing

By The United Press
CHICAGO, Dec. 29—Albert J.
Prigiano, member of the State
Legislature from the notorious
"Bloody 20th" Ward, lay on a
morgue slab today while police
looked clues to his assassination.
The holdup theory was discussed
by police when it was recalled that
Prigiano was arrested with Al
Capone in Florida in 1930 for vag-
rancy when the former Chicago
liquor, vice and gambling overlord
was sojourning in one of his periodic
flights from the attentions of the
F.B.I.

Prigiano's chauffeur, Victor Galli-
netti, showed to them of the house
where the holdup occurred with
several gangsters in the area of Al
Capone. He said he had just
purchased a new Cadillac, but
when he heard the noise outside,
he ran out of the house and
ran back to the car, using a gun.
Prigiano, carrying nothing, was
shot at by two men in the vehicle.
They ran back to their car and
were unable to start it, and not
the car. Police found a bullet on
the car, indicating one of the
thugs was wounded.

Villaiano was no relative of Prig-
iano. He was once an employee
for the Firestone Works. He was
a highly rated driver.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Munnaway
Chief Clerk
Mr. Criss
Mr. Caffee
Mr. Edwards
Mr. E. R.
Mr. E. Worth
Mr. McBe
Mr. J. H.
Mr. D.
Mr. S.
Mr. T.
Mr. T.
Mr. Gandy
Chicago Area Conquered, Says Report of Supervisor of Tax Unit.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, December 25.—The nation's anti-bootlegging drive was hailed as a success by the Supervisor of the alcohol tax unit for the Illinois-Indiana-Wisconsin district.

It was this section—trade territory of Al Capone and other notorious bootleggers in the dry era, but now the base of operations of scores of legitimate distillers and breweries—that Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau chose for a test of regulations imposed with repeal.

Gangs Are Eliminated.

Yellowley termed the program successful and reported:

Organized bootlegging has been virtually eliminated.

Large and small stills have been ferreted out and destroyed.

A constant increase in the production of legal spirits has been accompanied by a constant decrease in the production of moonshine.

Yellowley disclosed his staff was as large as in the prohibition period, but pointed out that one-third of the nation's whisky was supplied by plants under its jurisdiction.

Many Leaders Flooded.

"Through the co-operation of United States attorneys and Federal courts," he said, "many of the leaders of organized gangs have been sentenced to prison and required to pay heavy fines. County and State officials rendered valuable aid."

As an indication of the decline in bootlegging, he cited these figures:

From May to November, 1934, 499 illicit stills having a total daily production capacity of 128,320 gallons were seized. During the same period in 1935, 621 stills were seized, but their total capacity amounted to only 97,958 gallons.

"And that's not a drop in the bucket," he said, "compared with previous years."
Anthony ['Tough Tony'] Capezio, former Capone gangster and public enemy, and 26 of the 28 men who were arrested with him early Sunday morning at the Par-Mar club, 2410 West Chicago avenue, were granted continuances yesterday until Dec. 28 by Judge Eugene J. Holland in South State street court. Joseph La Ross, 31 years old, 2430 Superior street, stickman in the dice game in a room above the club where 26 men were seized, did not appear at the hearing as his $300 bond was ordered forfeited.

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE
12-24-36
SEIZE CAPONE-ALD
AND 28 OTHERS
IN TAVERN RAID

Squads Find Liquor and
Gambling at 3 A.M.

Three o'clock in the morning be-
came the zero hour yesterday for
Sergt. Frank O'Sullivan and his squad
from Commissioner Allman's office,
who found the Par-Mar club tavern,
2610 West Chicago avenue, open at
that time—one hour after the legal
closing hour. They arrested "Tough
Tony" Capozi, a former Capone-
gangster and public enemy who, they
were told, was the real owner of the
tavern, and twenty-eight others, many
of whom had police records.

Thirty couples were dancing to the
music of a small orchestra in the
basement of the building which was
formerly a novelty beer garden with
glass walls and roof. The walls have
since been enclosed in plaster and
wood.

Dice Game upstairs.

Upstairs a red hot dice game was
in progress and among both crowds
Sergts. Thomas Lyons, Frank Cer-
venka, and Francis Mather waited
for the arrival of Sergt. O'Sullivan,
observing, meanwhile, the open sale
of drinks.

Among the prisoners were Edward
Ryan, ostensible owner, and Harry
Belcastro, who gave fictitious ad-
dresses. Ryan was found to have
been arrested for robbery in Detroit
in 1931 and Sergt. O'Sullivan said he
would try to find out how Ryan could
have obtained a license. Belcastro
had served a short sentence in the
House of Correction and had been
arrested for robbery and larceny.

Charges Against Owners.

A recommendation will be made
that the liquor and cigarette licenses
issued for the place be revoked. The
owners will be charged with selling
liquor after hours, not having an
amusement license, and operating a
gambling house. Sergt. O'Sullivan said.

At 5 o'clock in the morning Sergt.
O'Sullivan and his squad found a dice
game in operation in the rear of a
billiard parlor at 2700 Broadway and
three arrests were made.
GENARO DEATH QUIZ CLOUDED BY MOTIVES

Three Women to Face Court Monday as Disorderly

With little to work on, police today sought answers to the killing of Joseph ("Pepe") Genaro and an unidentified man, who was found beaten to death in a prairie at Ninety-fifth st. and Normal av.

The detectives were hampered in the Genaro case by the wealth of possible motives, for the former Caponette and public enemy had been mixed up in many rackete.

Three of the women who testified yesterday at his inquest were being held today and will be arraigned Monday in Women's court on charges of being inmates of a disorderly house. They are Pailey Clark, Genaro's common-law wife; Evelyn LeGore and Mary Korom.

Genaro was killed, gang fashion, while talking with a girl in a tavern, at 1543 E. Sixty-third st. His executioners fired from an automobile at the curbing.

The man found dead in the prairie had no local police record, at least none exposed by his fingerprints.
GUNMEN KILL CAPONE AIDE

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—An outburst of gang warfare today had shattered the calm that has lulled Chicago's underworld during recent months and claimed two victims, one a former Capone chief.

Joseph "Pepe" Genaro, once on the public enemy list and a powerful lieutenant in the Capone organization, was shot to death by three gunmen whose bullets, fired through a saloon window, virtually blew off his head as he stood at the bar.

A few hours later, the trusted body of an unidentified man who had been tortured with fire and beaten to death was found in a log in an outlying district.
Deputy Detective Chief Walter Storrs ordered the arrest of James Belcastro and Rocco Fossati—public enemies Nos. 1 and 7—for questioning in connection with the killing of public enemy No. 24, Joseph "Pope" Genaro, who was shot down at a tavern early Monday.

But they were at large. In attempting to find a single clue in the mystery which followed the finding of a battered body—three miles from where Genaro met a gangster's end.

The victim was found in a vacant lot, his skull smashed and his chest crushed. He had been stabbed. Burns on his face indicated he had been tortured. His legs were bound.

Had Been Blindfolded.

Lieut. Otto Erickson said he apparently had been blindfolded with an iron stake and stabbed with an ice pick. The body was clad in a sweater, trousers, shoes and coat. An overcoat later was picked up miles away. A white substance on the coat indicated it may have been dipped with the illicit agents' cement and splashed.

Police sought to question the defendants and so arranged for the interview in the presence of police engineers and the(defendant)

WASH. POST
DEC. 21, 1935
Public Enemies
Held in Slayings

Quizzed on Torture Death and Shotgun Klling at Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 20 (AP)—The original public enemy list was dug up again today as authorities sought connecting links in the torture death of an unidentified man and the shotgun execution of an Al Capone lieutenant.

The two slayings, raising to seven the number of deaths attributed to gangland's resurgence since Nov. 14, moved officials to act quickly to sustain their recent claim that Chicago was rid of organized mobs and that no revival of their feuds would be tolerated.

Deputy Detective Chief Storms ordered arrest of James Belcastro and Rocco Panci—public enemies Nos. 5 and 2—for questioning in connection with the killing of public enemy No. 26—Joseph "Pepe" Genaro, who was shot down in a tavern last night.

The victim was found in a vacant lot three miles from where Genaro was killed, his skull smashed and his chest crushed. He had been stabbed. Burns on his face indicated he had been tortured. His legs were bound.
CAPONE AIDE ‘PUT ON SPOT’

CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—The ranks of the Capone gang are gradually thinning.

Joseph (Pepe) Genaro, never leath to turn a few dollars peddling alky, gambling, racketeering, or conducting houses of ill fame, was blasted from a bar stool by shotgun slayers here last night.

Genaro was sitting at a bar in a saloon near the University of Chicago campus, rolling dice with a waitress. A car drove slowly past. Two men thrust shotguns from the auto’s rear window, pulled the triggers.
A few hours after Joe ("Pepe") Genaro, a one-time public enemy whom repeal had reduced to a public nuisance, was shot to death in a south side saloon, police came upon the body of an unidentified man, bound, tortured and slain.

The body of the unidentified man, his head battered with an iron tongs, his chest crushed, and his body showing wounds from an iron rod, was found in a lot near 59th street and Normal avenue. The body was bound with a length of clothes rope.

The victim was about 35 or 40 years old, five feet, eight inches in height, and weighed about 140 pounds. He was clad in black, sweater and gray trousers. Police later found a dark blue overcoat at Harvard avenue and 1013d street. They thought it might have belonged to the slain man.

Substance found on the man's clothing was found to be a compound used in the manufacture of flour.

Toppled by Gun Shots.

Genaro toppled off a stool in a tavern at 1543 East 58th street last night under a hail of slugs from a shotgun.

The customary inquest was held today. Police found a few patrons, including Pepe's widow, Lena, who lived at 310 West 27th street, who testified knowing Genaro, but they did not admit that they knew what business Genaro was in or why he was slain.

69-180-A
Police were pondering the day the slaying of Genaro and the unidentified torture victim they connected.

Meanwhile, police sought James Belcastro and Moses Funeali, west 126th hoodlums, by questioning in connection with the murder of Genaro.

The two men were picked up in connection with the murder of Genaro. In the case of other hoodlum slayings, there were too many reasons why Genaro might have been killed.

Both Graziano and Costello said they were acquaintances of Genaro, but denied knowing anything of his affairs.

Genaro is believed to have had some interests in Hammond, what they were is a mystery. All police know is that he was opposed to working.

Chief Storms was astonished at the appearance of Genaro, who had not been in the offices of the police for three years. At that time he weighed 175 pounds and was a sleek, well looking specimen. His corpse was emaciated and poorly dressed.
Find-Second Victim of Gang
Tortured, Slain, on S. Side

(Continued from First Page.)

the murder of Genaro. Two men and three women were arrested as suspects.

The women are Miss "Patsy" Clark, 30 years old, who told the police that she had been living with Genaro; Miss Evelyn LaGore, alias "Bobby" Russell, 24 years old, who said she lives in the New Michigan hotel, 2135 South Michigan avenue, and Miss Mary Koran, 28 years old, who said she had been living in Genaro's apartment at 6250 Calumet avenue while she recuperated from an operation.

The two men arrested are Otto Graziano, 23 years old, and Frank "Dago" Costello, 42 years old, both of 11721 Calumet avenue. The men and the Misses Clark and LaGore were arrested in a flat at the Calumet avenue address by a detective bureau squad led by Sgt. Kyran Phelan.

Chatting with Waitress.

Genaro was chatting at the bar with Jessie Warner, 32 years old, of 6215 Harper avenue, a waitress, when his killers, three men in a sedan, drove up in front. The sedan stopped for a moment and one of its passengers leaned out with a shotgun and fired twice, killing Genaro instantly.

Miss Koran was taken into custody in the Harper avenue flat and gave the address of a flat at 11721 Calumet avenue occupied by Costello, where the other two women and the two men were picked up.

Walter Storms, deputy chief of detectives, who ordered the arrest of Belcastro and Fanelli, was admittedly at a loss for a motive for the murder of Genaro. As in the case of other hoodlum deaths, there were too many reasons why Genaro might have been killed.

The two west side hoodlums were ordered questioned, however, on the ground that the killing of Genaro might have had some connection with the murder of his brother, John. Belcastro was questioned in that case.

Miss Clark, one of the three women in custody, told police that she saw Genaro last night at the 63rd street station of the Illinois Central station as she was on her way to the apartment in Calumet avenue.

Both Graziano and Costello said they were acquaintances of Genaro, but denied knowing anything of his affairs.

Interests in Hammond.

Genaro is believed to have had some interests in Hammond. What they were is a mystery. All police know is that he was opposed to working.

Chief Storms was astonished at the appearance of Genaro, who had not been in the toils of the police for three years. At that time he weighed 175 pounds and was a sleek, well kept looking gangster. His corpse was emaciated and poorly dressed.
Pepe' Genaro,
Capone Ally,
Shot to Death

(Pictures on back page)

Joseph (Pepe) Genaro, 47 years old, onetime Capone lieutenant who was always ready to turn a few dollars in alcohol peddling, gambling, or conducting houses of ill fame, was shot to death last night by unidentified assailants.

Genaro, whose real name was Joseph Anerino, was seated in a tavern at 1543 East 63rd street when an automobile, driven slowly west, passed the front window. From the car two men in the rear seat thrust shotguns and pulled the triggers. Their aim was good and the charges crashing through the glass of the window, struck Genaro in the head.

Killers Fire Twice; Drive On.

The high stool on which he was sitting fell to the floor as he toppled backward. Jessie Warner, 32 years old, 6315 Harper avenue, waitress with whom he had been rolling dice, screamed. The bar tenders and a few patrons took cover. But only the two shots were fired and the car of the killers was driven rapidly west to Harper avenue and then north.

Genaro lived only a few minutes after he was struck.

There was no accepted theory as to why he had been killed. Nor was it made clear what his recent activities had been.

Two women, Patricia Clarke, 30 years old, 1125 Ruby Haskell, 64, and two men, "Dago" Frank Costello and Otto Griso, were taken into custody at 11721 Calumet ave nue for questioning. Miss Clarke denied that she had been living with Genaro, but admitted she knew him.

Third Man Questioned.

Later William Bondell, 23, of 65 East 117th street, was seized at the home of his mother at 120 East 105th street. The women and men were being questioned at the detective bureau early today.

Genaro was tried in 1927, for the murder of Michael Vinci, a gangster, who, on his deathbed, named him as a killer. He was acquitted. In December, 1929, he was indicted on charges of kidnapping in connection with election disorders in the Twentieth ward, but the cases were not pressed.

In 1932 he was shot and wounded while he was conducting a gambling house in Calumet City, after which he claimed the attack on Black Handers.

12-20-35

69-180-A
TWO FOUND SLAIN IN CHICAGO "WAR."

"Pepe" Genaro, Former Capone Mobster, a Victim: Women Give Clues.

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO, December 28.—An unidentified man was found slain early today a few hours after "Pepe" Genaro, 47, one-time Al Capone mobster, had been shot to death in gangland fashion.

The second victim's body—that of a man about 33—was discovered in a prairie on the city's southern edge. The man apparently had been clubbed on the back to death. His ankles were bound with a rope.

Joseph Genaro,
Chief Deputy Coroner Victor Schlegel hurried to the scene on the chance that the second killing was a sequel to Genaro's. That Genaro had re-entered the bootlegging racket was the first theory investigated by the police.

Three street executions in 31 hours on November 16 were laid to the bootlegging revival.

P.A. FEDERATION

WASH. STAR 19-180-A227

R1
JACK GUZIK GOES SOUTH TO SHED PRISON PALLOR

Jack Guzik, former Capone gangster who was released from the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa., Saturday after serving three years and eight months for income tax evasion, was reported yesterday on his way to St. Petersburg, Fla. Friends said the ex-convict Guzik wished to replace the prison pallor with a coat of tan.

The gangster, whose net income totaled more than $1,000,000 in the three years from 1927 to 1929, is said to have a winter home at the Florida city. At his home at 7240 Luella avenue, it was said that he did not stop there before going south.

12 - 17 - 35
Capone's 'Manager' Released From Jail

LEWISBURG, Pa., Dec. 16 (U.N.S.)—Jack Guzik, reputed one-time "business manager" for Al Capone, who like the former Chicago racket king was caught in the Federal income tax evasion net, was released today from Northeastern Federal Penitentiary.

Sentenced to five years for income tax evasion in Chicago, Guzik was given his freedom after serving three years and seven months of his term—a result of good behavior.
Capone 'Manager' Escaped From Federal Prison

Jack Guzik Completes Term for Income-Tax Evasion

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Dec. 18 (F) — Jack Guzik, one-time Capone gangster of Chicago, was discharged from the Federal penitentiary today after serving a term for tax evasion. Warden Henry C. Hill said Guzik told prison officials he was going back to Chicago.

Allegedly Had $1,000,000 Income

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (F) — Jack Guzik, reputed business manager of Al Capone's once-thriving liquor and gambling syndicate, who was released today from the Leavenworth, Kan., Federal penitentiary, was sentenced December 30, 1936, to a five-year term and fined $17,000 for evading taxes on an alleged income of $1,000,000 during 1937, 1938 and 1939.

Federal Judge Charles E. Woodward overruled a motion for a new trial and Guzik carried his case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and lost. While Guzik's appeal was pending, his chief, Al Capone, was convicted on a similar charge and sentenced to ten years in prison. He is now serving his term at Alcatraz. Guzik's brother, Sam, served a one-year term at Leavenworth for tax violations.
Capone's Old Gang to Be with Us Again Real Soon

Given notice that Jack Guzik, who was up there next to the boss in Al Capone's vice and bootleg syndicate, is to be released from the federal prison at Lewisburg, Pa., winning 480 days off his five-year-and-a-day sentence for income tax law violations, Assistant United States District Attorney E. Riley Campbell, in charge of income tax matters, checked up today on the status of others sent away for the same reason.

The next man to be freed—if his behavior is good—is Murray Humphreys, another Capone cohort and once head of the T.W.T. He was sentenced to eighteen months in Leavenworth and is expected to be free again about the fifth or second week in January.

Good News for Rocco.
In March, 1938, if he is good, Rocco DeGrazio, Capone's ambassador to the Melrose Park saloon keepers, will get out.

The case of the big chief of the old group of Chicago hoodlums, Al Capone himself, who was sent away May 4, 1932, to start on sentences of ten years in federal prison and one year in the Cook county jail, goes too far into the future for Mr. Campbell to figure at this time.

A half-dozen other hoodlums who were regarded as big shots when they were sent away have finished their sentences. They are, Ralph ("Bottles") Capone, brother of Al; Hymlie ("Loud Mouth") Levin, Frankie Lake, Terry Druggan and Frank ("The Enforcer") Nitti.

Paschen Still In.
Among those of political stripe who were found to have cheated the government of income taxes and are still in jail are Chris Paschen, former city building commissioner, who was sent away for two years, and Oliver Ellis, once in charge of gambling and slot machines in the southwest part of the county, who is serving a one-year sentence. Those who have completed their terms are Lawrence O'Brien, former state senator, and Gene Oliver, former member of the board of assessor.
Capone Hunter Gets a City Post
Ness Chosen to Head Cleveland Police

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11 - racketeer Al Capone, who led the so-called "untouchables" in his underworld campaign to oust the tax offices of the government, came north here today to inaugurate his campaign to oust the "untouchables" in Cleveland's police department.

Mayor Harold M. Rosenblatt appointed Ness to the United States Alcohol Tax Unit to obtain a man whom he described as "shrewdly qualified" for the job.

The mild-mannered, college-educated Ness is the youngest man in Cleveland's history to hold the post.

He left government ranks after nine years of service. He came here in 1924.

Ness, a University of Michigan Law School graduate, achieved prominence as head of a hand-picked squad of eight youthful agents chosen to combat Capone's empire. While other governmental operatives pressed the gangland figure on income tax evasion charges, Ness' squad became known as the "untouchables" because of reports that while each received a salary of $360 a month, all spent all saved billions of thousands of dollars "to buy off" the Capone beer syndicate.

Ness' squad made its way through the capitol by means of court cases and other legal proceedings.

Ness said that he was once "on the spot" but proved "reliable" and "honorable" to the law enforcement agencies.

The "untouchables" pressed Capone's hirdlings from every angle, resorting frequently to tactics of brutality in their campaign.

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Bridge Big For Capone, Par

NEW ISLE TO SPROUT NEAR ALCATRAZ
Will Be Used for 1938 World Fair, Then Airport,

By HAROLD HERBOUX
International News Service Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO: Nov. 23—Within a few weeks, Al Capone and the 337 other inmates of the U. S. penitentiary at Alcatraz island will see a new wonder emerge from the waters of San Francisco Bay.

Figurevity, it will happen right "under their noses." Actually, it will be about one mile away.

The new wonder will be a new island in San Francisco Bay.

COVERS 400 ACRES.

The island will be man-made and will cover 400 acres. It will be the reclamation of the Yerba Buena Shores—the 10 million-dollar site of the 1938 World's Fair of San Francisco.

Wisconsin News
November 28, 1935.
CONVICTS TURN TO STUDY
—But Not Al Capone

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—(AP)—
A few of the "public enemies" in Alcatraz, thwarted in crime, have turned to the higher life.

Sanford Bates, director of the prison bureau, said today that twenty-five or thirty of the inmates of the Pacific island prison which houses America's most dangerous criminals, are taking correspondence courses from the University of California. Al Capone is not among them.

"We have no objections to the men studying if they want to," Bates said. "But they do it on their own time. Generally, if a man can read, he doesn't belong in Alcatraz."
James [Fur] Sammons, 53 years old, former pal of Al Capone, must serve life in the Indiana state penitentiary. So declared the Indiana Supreme court on Thursday in denying his appeal. He was sentenced in 1933 under the habitual criminal act.

11-24-35
REPORT: CAPONE IS WRITING HIS LIFE'S STORY

Magazine Asks Department of Justice for Right to Print It.

BY FRANCIS J. CONNOR.
Special Dispatch from a Staff Correspondent
Washington, D. C., Nov. 22.—The first inkling that the literary public may be clamoring for a copy of "The Life and Letters of Al Capone" became evident today.

Justice department officials received their first bid for the privilege of publishing the autobiography reportedly being written for future release by the one-time Napoleon of Chicago crime as he languishes in exile in the government's escape-proof prison fortress on Alcatraz island.

A nationally known weekly magazine informed Attorney General Homer Cummings today that Capone is writing his memoirs and asked permission to be the first to publish.

Officials to Investigate.

Officials, while neither confirming nor denying the magazine's assertion, explained that they "knew nothing about Capone's literary leanings." They indicated an investigation would be made immediately. Meanwhile, consideration of the magazine's request will be held in abeyance.

"Those fellows in Alcatraz have a lot of time to themselves," an official said, "and quite a few of them like to while away the hours putting their thoughts down on paper. It keeps them from doing anything worse, for the time being."

He added that almost all prisoners who have served time usually try to forget their incarceration, but a few get bitten by the writing bug and are smart enough to market their literary efforts, either through "ghost writers" or independently.

The magazine, informed that the government had offered Capone the opportunity to improve himself by means of a correspondence course from California's largest educational medium, "The Life and Letters of Al Capone," which he has now been doing for years, "appreciated it very much."

"We have been asked to consider publishing the book," a magazine official said, "and are studying the proposal."

It was learned today that Capone's friends and associates have been put on the alert to see that the book is published.

The government has offered the one-time gangster a chance to improve himself by means of a correspondence course from the University of California, but Capone has expressed no interest.

"I don't think he will accept it," a friend said. "He is not interested in any other form of education than what he has already been given."

A Few of the 250 Convicts—about twenty-five or thirty—in Alcatraz are taking advantage of extension courses from the university, but Capone did not put in an application for any," the official said.

Courses offered by the convicts cover a wide range of topics from arithmetic to zoology, he said, and subjects for study are left to the individual's choosing and no course is compulsory.

Correspondence courses, paid for by the government unless the convict desires to pay for his own, are popular throughout the whole federal prison system, he pointed out, but no classes in instructions are conducted in Alcatraz as they are in other prisons.
A national weekly magazine, hearing that the former Chicago beer baron is writing in his cell in Alcatraz, grim California prison for "public enemies," has asked to see his "literary output." Sanford Bates, Federal prison director, said today he didn't know anything about Capone's literary ambitions.

"Every once in a while," he said, "one of these fellows gets out and tries to write a book about prison life. But most of them want to forget it."
Chicago Gunman Put 'On the Spot'

CROSS MARKS SPOT where Jack McGurn "got his" the other night in a Chicago bowling alley. McGurn was a killer, and believed to have participated in the 1929 St. Valentine's Day massacre. Most recent picture of McGurn shown at right.—Acme Photo.
AUTO PROVES CLUE
IN M'GURN SLAYING

Gangster's Car Found Abandoned; Keys Recovered May Be to Safety Box.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—(AP)—Finding of "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn's automobile as hours after the former "Scarface Al" Capone henchman was "rubbed out" in a second-floor bowling alley, gave the police their first tangible clue today in the hoodlum's crude assassination.

In the automobile, which was abandoned in an industrial section on the near North side, were two keys, one which the police believed might fit a safe deposit box. They were on a ring with three automobile keys.

Previous to this, the authorities ran up against the usual blank wall of imperturbability surrounding underworld crimes.

Reported threats against the life of the gangster's widow from an undisclosed source gave the police the additional task of guarding her. The widow, the former Miss Louise Rolfe, became known as McGurn's "blind alibi" after she established an alibi for him seven years ago when he was accused of the bloody St. Valentine day massacre of seven George (Bugs) Moran gangsters.

Twenty persons were at the alleys when McGurn was shot twice in the back of the head, yet no one who would admit seeing the slayers has been found.

William Aloisio, proprietor of the alleys, and two employees were the only persons who admitted being at the scene. They asserted the shooting began so suddenly and was over so quickly that they were unable to tell exactly what happened.

William Schell, employed by a motor delivery company, told Sergeant Kyan Phelan that he looked out of an office window when he heard an automobile door slam and saw a man jump from a car parked in front of the office.

He said it was unusual for a car to stop there at that time of night. The man who left the car, which proved to be McGurn's, hurried to another machine parked across the street and drove away, Schell said.

The police found the ignition key in place, but the wires to the switch had been disconnected. A search for fingerprints was ordered.

The police held to a theory that McGurn was slain probably by a man whom he regarded as a friend. They said only such a person could have come up behind him while he was at play.

The hoodlum had entered the alleys with two companions. The investigators believed the killing was a "gang purge," as they said McGurn had been in fear of his life for some time. They also believed the slayers fled in McGurn's own car.

The pomp that marked gangster funerals in the days of prohibition will be missing at McGurn's burial Tuesday. Instead of a $15,000 silver casket such as the one in which Dion O'Bannon, another notorious hoodlum, was laid to rest several years ago, McGurn will have one costing less than $1,000.

The police said the lessened glory represents the fall in the status of gangsters and the lack of popularity that was McGurn's even among his own kind.

McGurn's assassination, likewise, lacked the elaborate flair shown in the slaying of O'Bannon, the Moran massacre and other notorious gangster killings.

ST PAUL DISPATCH
FEB 17, 1936

255
Hardly Profitable

Another notorious mobster has had meated out to him what so often he meant out to others, and lies dead in Chicago after being shot in the back by persons as yet unknown.

The dead man was Jack McGurn, said to have been at one time No. 1 killer of the Al Capone gang.

He was supposed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars during the prosperous and murderous prohibition days, but he died with $3.33 in his pockets, and according to his wife that is about all there was left. Lately he had been picking up a little change by handling 50-cent bets on horse races.

Not a very glorious end, was it? But it was a perfectly logical end, and justice has been served even though the law was violated by the killers.

Al Capone on Alcatraz Island may wonder sometimes if crime really does pay. If Jack McGurn's personality has survived his abrupt translation into another sphere of existence he probably is quite sure it does not.
Marjorie Swift named as the companion of Louise Rolfe ("Blond Alibi") McGurn, a few hours before "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn was assassinated.

Mary Dickinson, who told police that her roommate, Marjorie Swift, was with Mrs. McGurn the afternoon before McGurn's gangland slaying.
The keys found in slain Jack McGurn's auto after it was found abandoned last night. At least one of the keys fits a safety deposit vault and if police can locate this box they believe the contents will reveal "Machine Gun" Jack's recent activities and provide the motive for his killing.
POLICE QUESTION STENOGRAPHER IN M'GURN KILLING

Her Roommate Is Also Due to Face Grilling; Didn't Know Hoodlum.

AUTO, KEYS, CLEWS

BULLETIN.
One of the keys found in the abandoned automobile of "Machine-Gun" Jack McGurn, slain gangster, early today was found to be for a safe deposit box in the vaults of the Oak Park Trust and Savings Bank, 1044 Lake street, Oak Park. Police immediately went to the bank to examine the box.

An 18-year-old girl, a blonde stenographer, was questioned at the Racine avenue police station today, and her roommate at 195 East Chestnut street, sent word that she would appear at the station shortly to tell all she knew about "Machine-Gun" Jack McGurn, slain early Saturday, and his widow, the former Louise Kolfe. Both are stenographers at the Stenora hotel.

Miss Mary Dickinson, who said that she knew neither McGurn nor his wife, was questioned by Capt. Martin Mullen, who acted upon a tip that she was overheard to say Saturday, "Well, they got him."

It developed from questioning Miss Dickinson that Miss Margaret Swift, with whom she had shared an apartment for the last six months, was a friend of Mrs. McGurn and went on a party with her Friday night. The former Capone executioner was murdered shortly after midnight that night.

Didn't Know Them.
Miss Dickinson told Capt. Mullen that she did not know McGurn or his wife, and that Miss Swift knew only the woman.

Q.—After McGurn was shot, did she say anything to you about it? A.—No, she just said she was keeping up with the newspapers.

Q.—What time did she get home Friday night? A.—She got home about 2:30 a.m. Saturday.

Q.—Did she tell you where she was? A.—She said she went to a party and that she left the rest of them there.

Q.—Did she say McGurn's wife was there or not? A.—She said she had seen her at the party.

McGurn Not There.
Q.—Did she say whether McGurn was there? A.—She said he wasn't there.

Q.—When Louise (Mrs. McGurn) called Miss Swift Friday afternoon, Feb. 14, what time was it? A.—It was about a quarter to 5.

Q.—And what time did Margy go out? A.—I don't know.

Q.—When Margy came back at 2:30 a.m. Saturday what tavern did she say she visited? A.—She said she had been to a couple of restaurants.

Although police asked for a continuance, disorderly conduct charge were dismissed by Municipal Judge Lambert K. Hayes today against William Belmont, 5541 West Harrison street, a tailor in whose name McGurn's car was registered, and
**Police Quiz Stenographer on Slaying of McGurn**

(Continued from First Page.)

William Aloisa, 1121 West Huron street, owner of the Milwaukee avenue bowling alley where the hoodlum was killed.

Find Auto and Keys.

The automobile in which McGurn drove to his rendezvous with gangland bullets Friday night was abandoned early today in front of a garage at 305 North Ada street, evidently by men who had accompanied him and sped away in the machine immediately after the shooting.

In the car, which was brightly painted and had obviously been kept hidden in a garage since the killing of the one-time Capone high executioner in a bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee avenue Saturday, police found two possible clues.

One was the fingerprint of a left hand on one of the car doors. The other was a key ring, inserted in the ignition switch, containing five keys, one of which police believe is to a safe deposit box.

Saw Man Board Auto.

William Schell, 2022 West 69th place, a watchman employed by a motor delivery service, heard the slam of an automobile door in front of the garage on North Ada street. He looked out the window, because there is virtually no night traffic in that industrial district, and saw a man board a slowly moving automobile headed north.

The condition of the automobile indicated that it had been gone over carefully to eliminate all fingerprints, and on this premise Policeman Arthur Linderman of the bureau of identification hopes that the one fingerprint discovered was left there carelessly by one of those abandoning the coupe. The license for the car had been taken out in the name of William Belmont, 554 Harrison street, a tailor whom McGurn patronized.

Police plan to check the supposed safe deposit keys with banks.

Police Guard Widow.

Meanwhile McGurn's widow, the former Louise Rolfe, his blonde alibi in the wiping out of seven members of the George (''Bugs'') Moran gang, is under police guard. It is said she has received gang threats not to talk too much.

McGurn, who saw many gaudy funerals of gangsters during the era when a dead hoodlum's underworld status and that of his bereaved relatives was impaired by anything but the most costly coffins and floral tributes, will go to his own grave in a casket costing only a few hundred dollars.

The funeral will be held tomorrow at the chapel at 624 North Western avenue. Burial will be in Mount Carmel cemetery.

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The funeral will be held tomorrow at the chapel at 624 North Western avenue. Burial will be in Mount Carmel cemetery.
Slain Gunman's Car
Is Found in Chicago

CHICAGO—Police today found the auto in which Machine Gun Jack McGurn drove to the bowling alley where he was murdered. Two men who accompanied the gangster on his last ride early Saturday were believed to have fled in McGurn's car.

In the auto police found a Chicago newspaper which contained a front page account of the slaying of State Assemblyman A. J. Prignano of the "Bloody 20th" ward.

Prignano aided in obtaining McGurn's release when the gangster was arrested on a misdemeanor charge several years ago. Police investigated the possibility that the two slayings may have had a common motive.

Mrs. (Blonde Alibi) McGurn made a solitary visit to the undertaking parlor where her husband's body lay. Funeral services will be held tomorrow without the pomp and flourish that marked gangsters' funerals in the prohibition era.
**Underworld Is Afraid She Will Disclose Secrets; Mate Begged Life**

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (N.S.). Threats against the life of Mrs. Jack McGurn, widow of the Capone gangster who was slain early Saturday morning, were reported to police today.

Steps to protect her were immediately taken, particularly because authorities are eager to obtain the secrets she is supposed to possess which they feared would be sealed with her death.

WIDOW GOES IN HIDING

Mrs. McGurn was in hiding today with her 12-year-old daughter by an earlier marriage, while preparations were being completed for McGurn's funeral.

Meanwhile detectives, seeking through a record of McGurn's recent movements a clue to his fate, came upon a curious underworld story concerning a meeting of racketeers in Miami, Fla., where McGurn is reported to have pleaded — literally — for his life. The answer was: Thumbs down.

Police learned McGurn went to Miami primarily to see Frank Nitti, formerly known as "the enforcer" of the laws which Scarface Al Capone laid down for his followers.

PROTECTION REFUSED

Instead of seeing Nitti alone, however, the story is that McGurn was brought before a "committee" which gave him a chilly reception — not definitely ordering his death but declining to protect his life.

Among the members of the "committee," it was said, were Jake Guzik, former big shot; out of prison; Ralph Capone, brother of Al; Willie Heeney, a "utility man" in the Capone organization, and Charles "Lucky" Luciano, ruler of the "I. R." which means "Unione Siciliana."

The business before the committee, police said, was the formation in Chicago of a branch of the big loan shark racket which already had proved highly profitable in New York — profitable because a man with a gun makes a highly efficient collector, a splendid insurance policy against "bad loans."
McGurn Killing Puzzles Police; Motive Hidden

Capone "Machine Gun" Had Many Enemies; Revenge Scouted.

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Feb. 15.—A tangle of gangland hostilities—extended back seven years to the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929—tonight ensnared the hunt for the slayers of Dapper "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn.

"Public enemy No. 1" on the original Chicago list, he died today, just 12 hours past the exact anniversary of the septic killings of George "Bugs" Moran, benchmen which spotlighted him in national notoriety. Three pistol men ended his "charmed life" in a near North- west Side bowling alley.

There were "just too many reasons" why the death of the chief machine gunner of the Capone "syndicate" could have been desired to make it easy to trace his killers, said Mal O'Gahan, assistant State's attorney.

"Police will have to untangle many phases of his life before we can even start toward a solution," he added.

In his dozen years as a major gangster, the frequent target of bullets himself, McGurn was credited in underworld boastings with the death of at least two dozen men, the extortion of thousands of dollars, a favorite with his chief, "Al" Capone (now in Federal prison), which bred jealousy among his own associates, and a suave ruthlessness with enemies of his gang which insured his chance of vengeance.

Into all these and their ramifications, authorities dug for clues. They quickly rounded up the widow—once Louise Rolfe, the "blonde alibi," whose testimony cleared him in the St. Valentine's Day killings—and eight others for questioning. But gangland's wall of silence intervened when searching queries were put to them.

"My God, they shouldn't have done it," the widow exclaimed. But she said she had no idea of who they might be. She said the $500 found in her husband's pockets along with two unused prize fight tickets (horse race betting enterprise) represented their entire estate from McGurn's 12 years' gunning in the gang wars.

William Alcallo, proprietor of the bowling alley, told police the trio came to his second-story establishment, shouting "Stick 'em up!" and that he ducked when the volley started. Other witnesses said they heard 15 shots as the gunmen closed in on McGurn and fired away at him. He had two bullet wounds in the head.

Revenge Discounted.

There were rumors, too, of other underworld jealousies and of rivalries among the Capone counselors, returned from prisons and jails, over control of the gang's remnants. Authorities considered it possible that several recent killings, apparently motiveless, have followed the ralleying of old Capone chieftains here. Among those recently restored to circulation were Murray Humphreys and Jack Guzik.

The possibility of revenge for the savage slaying of the Moran gangsters—despite the coincidence of dates—found little support from police Capt. Richard Barry.

"The gangs don't usually shoot to avenge something that happened years ago," he commented. "My guess is that McGurn stepped on somebody's toes in the racket, or the gambling business, recently." Chief of Detectives John Sullivan said the killing was likely due to "a new alky war between Chicago and Milwaukee hoodlums."

He said he learned recently that McGurn had turned to competing with the Wisconsin alky bootleggers—and that he "undoubtedly was put on the spot."
'BLOND ALIBI'
SOBS AT INQUEST:
'I DON'T KNOW'

LOUISE ROLFE M'GURN.
"He didn't tell me," her only answer.
WIDOW 'DOESN'T KNOW' IN INQUEST QUESTIONING

A coroner's jury yesterday heard much of "Machine-Gun" Jack McGurn as Vincent Gebardi, "golf professional." But little, indeed, of his activities as a Capone gangster and public enemy, or of the reasons for his slaying.

Center of attraction in the inquest into McGurn's death in the county morgue was his widow, Louise Rolfe McGurn, the "blond alibi" who saved him from prosecution in the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929.

Louise, wrapped in a coat which she confided, was "Summer er-
Anniversary of Massacre Saw Killer Killed

CHICAGO.—Missing the seventh anniversary of the 1929 Valentine's Day massacre by three hours, but not the man credited with that gory robbery, was one of the avengers yesterday, Jack McGurn with two bullets in the back.

McGurn's executioners, still unidentified, left a symbolic reference to the seven-year-old score they were settling in the death of a comic valentine found beside McGurn's body in the bowling alley where he was slain.

The rhyme on the valentine read:

"You've lost your job."
"You've lost your dough."
"You're jewels and cars and handsome houses."
"But things could still be worse, you know,"
"You haven't lost your trousers."

SINISTER RED

The gaudily-colored illustration, showing a scantily clad couple standing in a snow-drift outside a house marked "Sold," showed one not from the pritling press—three address of life bled.

Twelve hours after the killing, police were holding beautiful Louise Rolfe McGurn, mate of the dead man, and vainly trying to wring from the frightened woman's lips the name of the man suspected of leadership of the three-man pistol squad which surprised McGurn in the midst of an all-night bowling game and felled him as he squared off to launch his shot.

Louise, who married McGurn four years ago when matrimony was the only escape for both from a Federal Mann Act charge, told both police and a coroner's jury that she "couldn't imagine anyone wanting to kill poor Jack."

EIGHT HELD

The imaginations of the police were in better working order than the widow's. No less than eight men, all known to have good cause to celebrate Killer Jack's demise, were being held, while a confidential call was out for Jimmie Gansenberg, "baby" brother of Peter and Frank Gansenberg, two of the seven machine-gunned to death in a North Side garage on St. Valentine's Day, 1929.

CAPONE'S AID

McGurn's widow was a valued aid to Al Capone. Besides serving Capone as a dummy in his alcohol business, Louise gave yeoman aid when McGurn, Capone's executioner, was arrested as perpetrator of the Valentine Day massacre.

She swore without a blush that at the hour of the septuple murder, Jack was in her arms in her boudoir.

Her story gave McGurn his alibi but caught both in the toils of Federal law when G-men trailed them to Miami a year later and arrested them on Mann Act charges.

The story was told to the coroner's jury the details of McGurn's last hours. "We were living quietly in the little flat where the police got me," she said.

"We were dirt poor. Her expensive suits and hair-wave, however, told a different story. "Jack had a Valentine dinner with me and then about midnight he got up and said, 'You go to sleep, honey. I'll go over to the Avenue Alleys and roll a few."

Two hours later, as he threw off his coat in the Avenue, a Northwest Side recreation hall, three men strolled up as if to watch his play, and suddenly whipped out guns. Fifteen shots in all were fired. Two took effect, one through the heart.
"You've Lost Your Job, You've Lost Your Dough..."

So read part of the grim Valentine which his killers left near the body of Killer Jack McGurn after they had pumped 15 bullets at him and dropped him dead in a Chicago bowling alley (as above). The killing came almost exactly seven years after the infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre, for which McGurn was held responsible.
KILLER M'GURN SLAIN BY GANG; MOTIVE SOUGHT

Trio Mows Down Al Capone's Machine Gunman in Bowling Alley; Alcohol War Is Seen

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (U.S.). Chicago's gangland peace came to a bloody end today with assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, expert executioner for Al Capone and chief suspect in the Valentine Day massacre of seven mobsters just seven years ago.

The 38-year-old gangster, whoseeducated triggerfinger was reputed to have sent a dozen men to death in prohibition days, was shot down a few minutes after midnight in a bowling alley.

Tries To Flee

Three men marched into the place with drawn guns, announced "This is a stickup," and then fired an accurate stream of lead into McGurn's head as he tried to flee.

Two "pals" who had accompanied McGurn to the alley and who scribbled their names with his on a score sheet for their quiet little game, vanished even as the gunman gassed his last on the smooth boards. They took the score sheet with them.

Indicted in Massacre

It was a "perfect job" of gangland execution and left police with an endless number of theories—and a few witnesses who "don't know anything about it.

McGurn was indicted for the wholesale slaughter of seven hoodlums in a garage on St. Valentine's Day, 1929, the crime which shocked a nation already familiar with scores of single, double and triple slayings.

Seven men were lined up against a wall and shot down by a particularly accurate machine gunner.

But McGurn had an alibi, furnished by his attractive blonde "Moll," Louise Rolfe, now Mrs. Louise Gebardi—McGurn was also called Vincent Gebardi—who testified to the satisfaction of the law that her husband was with her in a hotel at the time of the massacre.

And today, as the blonde widow sobbed over "poor Jack" as he lay on a morgue slab, police declared his shooting was not in vengeance for the shocking crime of 1929.

In Power Again

Capt. Richard Barry explained: "Gangs don't shoot to avenge something that happened years ago. They put men out of the way for what they are doing now."

Chief of Detectives John L. Sullivan, declaring he was certain the three gunmen were "imported" for the assassination, gave as his theory that McGurn was slain in the opening stage of a new alcohol war between Chicago and Milwaukee gangsters.

He said: "Gangsters who do their killing that way pin their confidence to the thought that witnesses will either forget voluntarily or can be "bought" to forget. That is why such killers use no masks and are not afraid of light.

McGurn Was "Broke"

"Here's the situation—McGurn had been practically broke. There is reason to believe he had even been compelled to sell his wife's jewelry and his own. He had been trying to get along on a petty gambling racket—bookmaking. And so he tried to resurrect the bigger racket of his former boss, Capone.

"He undertook to muscle in on the Milwaukee boys, and there were three killings. Frank Styplowski was shot November 14, Joseph Scaffido, of Milwaukee, and Angelo Kleronomos, of Cicero, were shot a day or two later, and I believe that a connection will be found between these killings and McGurn's."

"We know that McGurn had been making desperate efforts to raise money—and his enemies knew that when he was desperate he was dangerous. They put him on the spot. The trouble was that McGurn outlived the easy days of his racket."

Inquest Postponed

An inquest, formal investigation of McGurn's slaying, was continued until March 4 to allow police to probe less formally into the murder.
McGurn slain in gang purge
Held Useless
And a Renegade
By Caponeites

Underworld Silence
Balks Inquiry.

Turn to Graphic Section.
The assassination of Machine Gun Jack McGurn recalls anew the decade of death which marked Capone's gang rule. The second chapter of the story of that era will be found in the Graphic section of this paper.

After twenty-four hours of investigating the murder of Machine Gun Jack McGurn, Sicilian born swashbuckler who flourished for half a dozen robust years under the wing of Al Capone, the police last night advanced a theory that McGurn was sent to death by some of his own supposed friends. They elaborated.

"McGurn," they said, "was through recently and as a big shot. He was broke and a nuisance to his friends who still retained a little of the old business of the gangs—vice, gambling and bootleg alkys. They were tired of his interference or of his begging. So they put him away for good."

Deprived of His Defender.
Capt. Martin Mullen Jr, held that if Capone, now in Alcatraz prison, were at liberty and bossing the gangs, he would never have permitted the killing of McGurn.

"Al," he said, "was grateful to McGurn for exposing a plot of John Scalisi and Albert Anselmi to kill him. McGurn was credited with wiping out those two men. But with Capone locked up, McGurn had little influence. I don't think he was powerful enough to make it worth anybody's while to break up his gang by killing the man at the top."

"If he was, there will be a few revenge slayings. It's doubtful, though, if there will be any; nobody in the rackets cares much whether he's gone or not."

The Old Ignorance Gap.
At least 20 persons were present in the second floor bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee avenue, known as the Avenue Recreation rooms, at 1 a.m., yesterday when McGurn was shot in the back and in the head by an unidentified man, or men, standing close behind him.

Of the 20, only three have been found to tell what they saw. And what they saw was, from the standpoint of evidence, negligible. The wall of silence, traditional among the gangsters and the people who know them, was erected high and tight. Vagueness afflicted not only the witnesses of the actual event, but even those who were questioned merely about the victim's history (and they should have known his career thoroughly),

Blonde Alibi Is Poor Help.
"I don't know what Jack's business was," declared his widow. "He never told me and I knew I shouldn't ask him."

Mrs. McGurn, so known although her husband's real name was Vincent Gebardi, is the former Louise Rolfe. Back in 1929 she established herself as his "blonde alibi," by signing statements asserting that he was with her in a hotel room (they were not married then) when seven north side gangsters were slain in the St. Valentine's day massacre.

McGurn was slain just a few minutes after the close of the seventh anniversary of that massacre. Beside his body on the floor was found a comic valentine twitting him on his joblessness and poverty.

Sergt. Francis Donohue of the coroner's investigating force found Mrs. McGurn in her home at 1239 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park. Tall and handsome and tastefully dressed, she went to the inquest into McGurn's death, where she took the stand weeping and dabbing at her eyes—but carefully, that the mascara on her eyelashes might not become smeared.

Occupation a Family Mystery.
"We have been told your husband was a golf professional," said Deputy Coroner Grover Whalen. "Is that correct?"

"I don't know," replied the widow.

"He played a lot of golf,"

She then related that he had attended the wake of a friend, Gillis Deprived of His Defender.

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"We have been told your husband was a golf professional," said Deputy Coroner Grover Whalen. "Is that correct?"

"I don't know," replied the widow.

"He played a lot of golf."

She then related that he had attended the wake of a friend, Gills
ing, returned home at noon, and shortly afterward went to sleep. His wife, Mrs. McCurn, who was at home at 11 p.m., said he was awakened by a loud noise and said he couldn't understand why there was such a commotion. He later went to the police station to report the incident.

Did McCurn talk to his wife about the possibility of danger to himself or his family? Mrs. McCurn said no. She said she didn't know whether her husband had mentioned any threats before the shooting. She also said she didn't know whether her husband had mentioned any weapons that he did not have with him on the night of the shooting.

Anthony Cebardi, a brother of the slain man, said that McCurn was a frequent patron at the bowling alley, and that he had never seen him act aggressively. He also said that McCurn had never mentioned any threats or danger to his life.

The police learned from other sources that McCurn was a frequent patron at the bowling alley, and apparently expected some dire fate. He frequently requested the use of a special room when he was there, and he was always accompanied by a friend named Edward Bonarack, who was described as a frequent patron of the bowling alley.

Anthony Cebardi said that McCurn was a frequent patron at the bowling alley, and that he had never seen him act aggressively. He also said that McCurn had never mentioned any threats or danger to his life.

Some one, possibly the killer, had the foresight to tear away the score sheet which bore the names of McCurn and those who had bowled with him. There was left, according to Cebardi, no clue to the identity of any person who was standing nearby when the murder took place, and the police have no new leads on the murderer.

Rather strangely, when McCurn was shot down, he was not wearing a large diamond ring which he habitually adorned his hand. His brother, Anthony, demanded of the investigators, and became indignant when he was informed that no jewelry was found on the body and no money, other than $3.35. Mrs. McCurn reported that her husband had left the ring at home.

An Obsolete Mercenary.

All in all, the police decided, McCurn was slain because he didn't understand that he was an anachronism. There are no gangsters left like Capone, who can afford to pay their murder weapons. McGurn, unable to act without discretion, still pushed himself in the vicinity of the bowling alley. From this information, the investigators reasoned that some other member of the Capone mob remnants had been assigned to gain his confidence and to end him. He was too expensive a horse racing bookie to afford this story is that Capone would still be able to purchase favors in the police station, and became indignant when he was informed that no jewelry was found on the body and no money, other than $3.35. Mrs. McCurn reported that her husband had left the ring at home.

By Powers.

Part of this story is that Capone is able to purchase favors in the prison and that his faithful boys are still loyal to him merely in gratitude for past favors. If that were true, the investigators reasoned. Capone would still be strong enough to protect his one-time favorite. It is far more likely that Frank Nitti and the other chieftains who are carrying on the tradition of gang rule in Chicago—on a miserably lessened Capone model—became bored with a useless sort of appendage who was trying to live on his past reputation, and gave out the word that he was no longer protected from harm. Even gangsters
Fingered Jack White have been slain. So has George Barker, who with White tried to strongarm Chicago unions into the Capone field— and almost succeeded.

Most of those left are merely existing as McGurn did in fear and trembling and on the edge of poverty. McGurn’s situation was described last night by Lieut. Harry Wilson of the Oak Park police.

A James Fitzjames Episode.

“A dozen times McGurn has called me to say that his life was in danger,” said the lieutenant. “Last October we went to the house on a call and found him locked in a clothes closet. He wouldn’t come out until he was sure we were policemen. He couldn’t have been very prosperous, as a finance company took away his big automobile only a few months ago. It may be quite a while before Capone learns that his old underling is gone.

“Le won’t tell him about it,” said Warden Johnston at Alcatraz. “Such information is censored out of the letters and newspapers that the inmates are allowed to read. In time, it is probable, he will get word through the prison grapevine. Otherwise he would have to wait until his term is finished.”
GANGLAND PROBED

IN MCGURN SLAYING

Gunner Linked to Valentine Day Massacre Killed by
Pistol Men.

By the Associated Press.
CHICAGO, February 16—A young
of Draftrube Indeans—emulating
Jack McCall's slaying of Volga
Vasilenko, one of the key members of the
Three-Minute Shooters—was killed
at about 2 a.m. today.

The victim, identified as John
Gambino, was shot in the back of the
head as he tried to escape from his
residence in the area.

The young man was a gunner with
the Valentine Day Massacre in
1929.

In the same area, a man who
was shot in the leg, died later from
his injuries.

The gunner was a known
member of the notorious
Valentine Day Massacre.

In another area, a man
was shot in the arm and is
in critical condition.

The gunner was
injured in the attack.

In a third area, a man
was shot in the back and is
in serious condition.

The gunner was
killed in the attack.

The gunner was
identified as John
Gambino.

In the area, a
man was
injured in the
attack.

The gunner was
killed in the
attack.

The gunner was
identified as John
Gambino.

In the area, a
man was
injured in the
attack.

The gunner was
killed in the
attack.

The gunner was
identified as John
Gambino.
McGurn's Valentine Found Near Body

The trampled valentine greeting, at left, was found yesterday near the body of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, alias Chicago gangster. At right: the "Blond Add," widow of McGurn, being escorted to a police inquest shortly after the shooting. Speaking, she said, "I had no idea who killed my husband. I loved McGurn, skin just seven years after the St. Valentine massacre of seven Moran gangsters, for which he was indicted, I did not grieve."
Valentine Day Massacre
Leader Plans for Revenge
Los Angeles "Herald Ed.
Feb. 15, 1936
The text on the page is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a book or a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
VALENTINE DAY MASS LEADER SLAIN IN RI
Reveal 250 Periled by L. A. Harbo

EXECUTIONER

Here is Louis Gara's widow, who blamed Officers may have been Valentine's day paramedics on McGarr was dead. Role established

With an ironic "comic" valentines bound him body. "Whistling Gun Jack" McGarr, above, was deemed chief executioner for Al Capone, was found shot to death early today in a Chicago alley.
ENTINE DAY MASSACRE
ADER SLAIN IN REVENGE

il 250 Periled by L.A. Harbor Bombing

CAPONE AIDE
JACK MCGURN
KILLED BY
THREE MEN

CHICAGO, Feb. 25—Dapper “Machine Gun Jack” Mc-
Gurn, one-time chief execu-
tioner for Al Capone, early to-
day received a cosmic Valentine—
and death.

Nw was a mystery gunned down—possibly revenge for the slay-
ing of seven “Boys” Moran gang-
sters seven years ago in the 14th- 
day St. Valentine’s day massacre.

McGurn, accused of the massacre, “got the rap” by producing the
now famous “bloody idol,” Louis Ralfs, who later became his wife.

McGurn was shot in the back
and chest in a southwest side
alley by three men with pistols about 1 a.m.

He confessed to the murder, and his body was found
the next day in a Chicago alley.

...
CAPONE AIDE
JACK MCGURN
KILLED BY
THREE MEN

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—Dad
per: "Machine Gun Jack" Mc-
Gurn, one-time chief execu-
tioner for Al Capone, early to-
day received a comic Valen-
tine—and death.

It was a greatly gnashed feature—possibly revenge for the slay-
ing of seven "Bugs" Moran gang-
sters seven years ago in the bloody St. Valentine's day massacre.

McGurn, accused of the massacre, "saw the cap" by producing the now famous "blonde alibi," Louise Raffa, who later becomes his wife. She testified that she and McGurn were in a hotel when the seven men were slain.

McGurn, II, was shot in the back in a northeast side bowling alley by three men with pistols about 1 a.m. Monday. His body was found in the "comical" valentine. It bore the picture of a shrewd-eyed couple standing before a sign reading "Rule of Household Goods." The verse:

"You lost your job, you've lost your home,
Your jewels and cash and handkerchief too.
But things could still be worse,
You know—
All that you haven't lost your head!"

And the jest about McGurn's poverty was about the truth, police said.

As Capone's chief executioner, McGurn, in pre-Capone days, McGurn was reported to have received seven thousand dollars for every man he killed. He died on the blood soaked bowling alley floor with 6.38 in his pockets.

His widow, the "blonde alibi",

(Continued on Page Four)
Jack McGurn and His Blond Alibi
NOTORIOUS PAIR POSE: IN PEACEFUL MOMENTS
LOUISE ROLFE McGURN  JACK GEBARDI McGURN

Shown at time of arrest June 1, 1929, for Mann act violation for trip to Florida together. He escaped two-year penalty by marrying her.
2 Leaden Valentines
Follow One On Paper;
Capone's Gunman Slain

Jack McGurn, Reputed
Leader In Moran Gang
Massacre Shot Down
In Bowling Alley.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—UP!—Two
'lead valentines' in the back robbed
out machine-gun Jack McGurn,
day-faced killer of the Al Capone
era, today in what police believed
was retaliation for the atrocious St.
Valentine's Day massacre of seven
years ago.

A comic valentine, mocking Mc-
Gurn for his fall from former af-
fluence, was found near the crum-
paled body in the bowling alley where
he had gone with two supposed
friends early this morning.

Detectives failed to find a motive
in McGurn's recent quiet life. The
valentine, addressed to McGurn in a
penciled scrawl, and his death a few
hours after the seventh anni-
versary of the mass execution of seven
"Bugs" Moran gangsters in which he
was chief suspect, set police trailling
old clues.

At McGurn laid down his coat and
derby hat, three men appeared be-
hind him and fired more than a
dozen shots. Two drilled the gang-
sters back and he died immediately.
The executioners vanished—also
nearly a score of customers.

Police placed McGurn's wife
Louise Rolfe McGurn, McGurn's
blond shibi in the St. Valentine's day
massacre, under technical arrest.

"I don't know who did it," she
screamed.

She told Sergt. Frank Donahue
that Jack "had a piece of a book" at
Melrose park. The former No. 1
trigger man for Al Capone had $3.88
in his pocket when he died.

Three young hoodlums were picked
up in a restaurant below the bowling
alleys immediately after the shoot-
ing.
Jack McGurn, former machine gunner for Al Capone, who early today was shot and killed in a bowling alley at 803 Milwaukee avenue.

(By a staff photographer.)

The widow of the slain gangster, Mrs. Louise McGurn, who had come to be known as his "alibi girl," is shown weeping bitterly after she had been informed that McGurn had been murdered by gangland rivals. She appears (in inset) as she was in more prosperous and happier days.

(By a staff photographer.)

This comic valentine, addressed to McGurn, was found by police following his murder and is being held as a flimsy bit of evidence in the investigation.
Killer Jack McGurn Is Slain; Surprised by Three Assassins

Machine Gunner Shot Dead in Bowling Alley on Milwaukee Avenue.

VALENTINES ARE CLEWS

BY EDWIN A. LAHEY.

Jack McGurn, who learned the arts of homicide when most youths are still playing runsheep-run, was shot and killed today in a bowling alley at 803 Milwaukee avenue.

McGurn, who rose to prominence with police and public under the expert guidance of "Scarface Al" Capone, was about 32 years old. In his crowded career as chief machine gunner of Capone in prohibition days he was reputed to have killed at least two dozen men and gone through several hundred thousand dollars.

In recent years McGurn, who was born Gebhardi, had yearned for respectability and a low golf score. He died in the low 80's.

Three Men In Attack.

Some wag had given McGurn a comic valentine a short time before three men barged into the bowling alley and started cracking at him with guns. The valentine portrayed a man and a woman dispossessed and standing in front of a house with their furnishings. The verse was:

You've lost your job; you've lost your dough;
Your jewels and handsome houses;
But things could still be worse, you know.
At least you haven't lost your troubles.

Shortly after the killing, Sgt. Francis Donohue of the coroner's office rang the bell of McGurn's home at 1244 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park, and was answered by McGurn's blonde wife, the former Louise Rolle, who was his "alibi girl" in the massacre of seven Moran gangsters on Valentine's day, seven years ago yesterday.

"Heard about Jack?" said Sgt. Donohue laconically.
"My God," said Mrs. McGurn, "how bad?"
"He's washed up," answered the sergeant.

The gun widow became hysterical, but dressed and accompanied Sgt. Donohue to the Racine avenue station, where she appeared weeping bitterly.

Wife Views Body.

Then Mrs. McGurn, beautiful in her grief, and attired in an ermine coat, was taken to the county morgue, where so many of her husband's subjects had previously lain. She was shown the body of her husband, and became hysterical again. Later she lapsed into a quiet cry as she waited for the inquest to be convened.

Questioning by Assistant State's Attorney Malachi Coghlan failed to bring forth from Mrs. McGurn anything that would shed light on the murder.

Mrs. McGurn made a striking fig-
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It was
revealed during
the -inquiry that
Mrs. McGurn
is the
mother of
a 12-year-old
daughter.
When asked about the child she exclaimed:
Oh, don t ask me. Can t you see
how I feel?"
Silence Confronts
Police.
The slaying
of McGurn
did not
have the class or the finesse
that
accompanied murders
charged to
Machine Gun
Jack, but it had
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Four men were questioned by the

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McGurn Slayers Leave Valentine Behind

By international News Service.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—A ghastly interpretation was read into a "comic" valentine found lying near the bullet ridden body of "Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, slain by three unidentified assassins early today.

Beneath the picture of a scantily clad couple standing back of a sign reading "sale of household goods," were the words:

"You've lost your job; you've lost your dough;"

"Your jewels and cars and handsome houses!"

"But things could still be worse, you know..."

"At least you haven't lost your trousseau!"

The valentine was in a plain white envelope addressed to "Jack McGurn." Police immediately connected it with the infamous St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929, when seven members of a rival gang were mercilessly slaughtered in a plot believed engineered by McGurn.

WISCONSIN NEWS
FEBRUARY 15, 1936
Chicago, Feb. 15.—Machine Gun Jack McGurn, who in the days of Al Capone was one of the most notorious of Chicago gangsters, was shot and killed by three unidentified assailants early today in a bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee Ave. Three men, who slipped up behind McGurn, who was bowling, fired a total of more than a dozen shots from their pistols. Nearly all the bullets took effect in his body.

The murder of McGurn occurred a day after the seventh anniversary of the St. Valentine’s Day massacre, when seven men were mowed down in a N. Clark St. garage. McGurn has been suspected as the machine gun wielder who handled the gun at that time.

More than a dozen persons witnessed the shooting. All fled immediately afterward except William Alosio, proprietor of the place.
McGurn and two of his friends," said Alosio, "came in shortly after midnight. They engaged the second alley and took off their coats to bowl. As they stood at the end of the alley, three men who had come in after them walked up unnoticed behind McGurn and began firing.

They didn't miss. They were standing so close to Jack that every bullet took effect. He was shot several times in the head and several times in the back. He fell dead. The killers ran out and the other people in the house, including his friends, followed.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the St. Valentine's Day massacre, one of the most sensational crimes in American history. On Feb. 14, 1929, seven members of the North Side gang headed by Machine Gun Jack McGurn were killed.

Machine Gun Jack McGurn

Closeup of killer who got dose of his own medicine—lead.

Chicago were rubbed out, one by one. Lulu Lou's testimony remained unconvincing—but unhackable.

The underworld hailed her as the "blonde alibi" when McGurn appeared for trial five times, each time to jeer as the State prosecutors backed down and asked for a continuance.

But when the St. Valentine's Day charges were finally dropped for lack of evidence, McGurn's alibi was turned against him.

He and his blonde paramour were indicted for violation of the Mann Act.

In an attempt to impress the jury, McGurn married the girl before trial.

The charge stuck, however, and McGurn was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth Prison and his wife to four months in the Cook County jail.

Suspect in Many Killings.

McGurn was suspected of more than a dozen murders. But the nearest he ever came to doing a long stretch in jail was on a Mann Act conviction.

When police arrested him in Miami, Fla., on suspicion of the St. Valentine's Day murders, he was living with a golden-haired gang moll, Louise (Lulu Lou) Rolfe.

Her alibi for McGurn was graphic.

He was in her arms, she said, in a Georgia hotel, at the time police declared he was moving down Moran's gangsters.

Witnesses who placed McGurn in the alley, three men who had

They did not mini.

Yesterday was the anniversary of the St. Valentine's Day massacre, one of the most sensational crimes in American history. On Feb. 14, 1929, seven members of the North Side gang headed by Machine Gun Jack McGurn were killed.

Machine Gun Jack McGurn

Closeup of killer who got dose of his own medicine—lead.

Chicago were rubbed out, one by one. Lulu Lou's testimony remained unconvincing—but unhackable.

The underworld hailed her as the "blonde alibi" when McGurn appeared for trial five times, each time to jeer as the State prosecutors backed down and asked for a continuance.

But when the St. Valentine's Day charges were finally dropped for lack of evidence, McGurn's alibi was turned against him.

He and his blonde paramour were indicted for violation of the Mann Act.

In an attempt to impress the jury, McGurn married the girl before trial.

The charge stuck, however, and McGurn was sentenced to two years in Leavenworth Prison and his wife to four months in the Cook County jail.

Suspect in Many Killings.

McGurn was suspected of more than a dozen murders. But the nearest he ever came to doing a long stretch in jail was on a Mann Act conviction.

When police arrested him in Miami, Fla., on suspicion of the St. Valentine's Day murders, he was living with a golden-haired gang moll, Louise (Lulu Lou) Rolfe.

Her alibi for McGurn was graphic.

He was in her arms, she said, in a Georgia hotel, at the time police declared he was moving down Moran's gangsters.

Witnesses who placed McGurn in the alley, three men who had
Jack McGurn of Massacre Fame Is Slain

CHICAGO, Feb. 15—(Saturday)—(AP)—Machine Gun Jack McGurn, gangster, was shot and killed in a bowling alley early today.

The victim was identified positively as McGurn by Sgt. Kyran Phelan of the detective bureau. The scene of the shooting was on the near Northwest Side.

First reports of the shooting were that several unrecognized men walked into the bowling alley, drew a machine gun and fired directly at McGurn. They then turned and fled.

McGurn was allied with the forces of Scarface Al Capone, now serving time in Alcatraz prison for evasion of federal income tax.

The slain gangster was reputedly one of Capone's gunners in the days of the prohibition era, when the Capone gang was one of the most powerful and bloody in the history of the city.

McGurn's death came just seven years and a day after the St. Valentine's Day massacre in which seven George (Bugs) Moran gangsters were slain in a near Northside garage. The Moran gang was previously a rival of the Capone mobsters.

The bowling alley where McGurn was killed was reported to have been owned by him.

The name McGurn was an alias. His true name was Vincent Gebardi. He also used the alias Jack Demory.

McGurn had been arrested several times in Chicago. He was charged with participation in the St. Valentine's Day massacre in 1929. He furnished his famous "blond alibi" to beat that rap.

The "blond alibi" was Miss Louise Rolfe who testified that they were together in a hotel at the time of the slaying.

The state failed to convict McGurn but the federal government stepped in with a Mann Act charge against both. They were convicted in 1931 and McGurn was sentenced to serve two years in Leavenworth. Miss Rolfe was given a lesser term.

Before their conviction the couple were married legally.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL
FEBRUARY 16, 1936.
Victim of Slayers

Had Long Record of Crime Charges

Chicago, Ill. - (AP) - The Chicago police record of Machine Gun Jack McGurn was as follows:

Jan. 1, 1930, arrested under the name of Jack McGurn, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Mar. 20, 1930, held under the name James Vincent for investigation in Miami, Fla.

*July 3, 1930, sentenced to one year in the county jail and fined $300 on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Dec. 26, 1930, that sentence was reversed and the case was remanded by the supreme court.

July 2, 1931, under name of Jack McGurn, arrested for violation of Mann act. Convicted and sentenced to two years in Leavenworth penitentiary but placed on probation for five years.

Sept. 6, 1933, under name of Jack McGurn, sentenced to six months in the house of correction on a vagrancy charge.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 15, 1936
MACHINE GUN JACK McGURN, one-time Capone gang assassin, was slain in a Chicago bowling alley early Saturday. He is shown (right) on trial as a participant in the St. Valentine's day massacre. He won acquittal through the alibi supplied by Louise Rolfe, whom he later married. They are shown on the beach together. At the left McGurn is pictured competing in the 1933 western open golf tourney.
M'Gurn Deadly and Debonair in all His Killings

Desire to Avenge Death of Father Said to Have Prompted Crimes.

If epitaphs must be written for hoodlums, it can be said for "Machine Gun Jack" M'Gurn, who was slain early today, that not since the medieval days of the Italian city states has there been a hired killer so graceful, debonair and deadly.

What their velvet-clad and plumed young men with Florentine daggers were to the Sforzas or the Medicis, M'Gurn was to no less a buccaneer, "Scarfase Al" Capone, who reveled him for his deadliness and his loyalty.

The legend about M'Gurn on the near west side is that he started his career as a killer to avenge his father, slain by blackhands when M'Gurn was a boy in his teens. This was about the time of the birth of prohibition.

M'Gurn, born Gehardi, was a carefree youth living in the shadow of Notre Dame church at Sibley and Oregon streets when his father was slain.

A relative "ribbed" the young man up and told him the names of at least six men responsible for the murder of his father, the story goes.

When this relative had stirred in the young man a passionate desire for revenge, he had launched M'Gurn on his career. Within the next year, according to underworld gossip, M'Gurn had killed everyone of the Sicilians "fingered" in the death of his father.

His First Murder.

The first murder was obviously a nervous piece of work for the sensitive young west sider, but once over the hill of his first homicide, M'Gurn went, in the parlance of the day, to town.

His efficiency and earnestness in redressing wrongs with a pistol won the admiration of "Scarface Al" Capone, then rising to prominence as Chicago's biggest gang leader. Once under the wing of the rising Capone, M'Gurn was made.

A close friendship developed between the two social outlaws, and among all his associates, Capone trusted M'Gurn to the last line.

It was M'Gurn, according to competent police informers, who first learned some years ago that ambition had stirred within the breasts of John Scalise, Albert Anselmi and Joseph Giunta, who planned to kill Capone and seize his organization.

M'Gurn informed Capone of the plot. A few nights later M'Gurn was host to Scalise, Anselmi and Giunta at a spaghetti party in Cicero. The next morning the bodies of the three were found in Hammond.

M'Gurn was shot once in an attempted assassination as he stood in a cigar store in what was then the McCormick hotel, Ontario and Rush streets. This was in the days of the intense rivalry between the Capone mob and the north side gang of George ("Bugs") Moran.

The St. Valentine Murders.

This rivalry was liquidated seven years ago yesterday, when a squad of Capone killers walked into the garage at 2122 North Clark street and mowed down seven Moranites and their associates. M'Gurn was reported to have been at that party, along with Fred ("Killer") Burke and the late Gus Winkler.

M'Gurn was the target for assassins a second time, on March 7, 1928. Machine gunners riddled his automobile on the west side, but he escaped unscathed.

M'Gurn in his lifetime had been accused of about everything but pickpocketing, but never served a jail term.

He was convicted in the state court for gun carrying and on a vagrancy charge, but beat both cases in the Illinois Supreme Court.

He was also convicted in the court of violence with the woman he married, but was released in the United States.

M'Gurn was indicted in the St. Valentine's Day case, but the case dropped. He estab-
lished himself as a Chicago gangster, under the name of Joseph Lyle, and became a member of the most powerful gang in the city.

What his fate should be to that is unknown. He was arrested with associates in 1929 and was held for a time.

A few years ago it was reported that M'Gurn had been found dead in a garage near the city.

If so, his epitaph might well be: "Machine Gun Jack M'Gurn, Debonair in all his killings," for there is no one who can even think of him without a shudder.

Brother Claims Body.

The body was claimed at a morgue by M'Gurn's brother, Anthony Gehardi, at 229 South Morgan street, who filled out a blank containing some family history at the request of Henry Vala, a clerk in the coroner's office.

M'Gurn was born July 2, 1903, at La Gota, Italy, and was brought to this country as a baby by his parents, Thomas and Josephine Verderams Gehardi. The dead hoodlum's profession was given as a golfer, although he was a professional at the Marywood Country Club for seven years prior to February, 1935.

According to the brother, Gehardi, who carried no insurance and had no property, real or personal,

欲望
QUIZ 8 IN M'GURN SLAYING
WITNESSES IN HIDING AFTER KILLING IN BOWLING ALLEY

A new Chicago gang war, rumblings of which have been heard in the underworld for many days, broke in Chicago early today with the assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn.

The dapper little golfer, reputed to have been Al Capone's No. 1 gunman in the wildest days of the prohibition era, was shot down at the close of a "Coca-Cola Night" in the Avenue Recreation Parlors, a bowling alley on the second floor at 805 Milwaukee av.

Three gunmen entered the place about 1 a.m., shortly behind McGurn, and, staging a fake holdup, shot down McGurn as he and two friends waited to bowl.

Eight Held for Quizzing

Strangely enough, the murder came at the close of the seventh anniversary of the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929, the wholesale killing of seven Moran mobsters for which McGurn was indicted but never tried.

Five hours after the killing the police held eight persons for questioning, one of them being Louise Rolfe McGurn, the "blond alibi" whose story

McGurn's Two Friends Flee

At the county morgue she quivered as she looked at her husband's body and cried: "Poor Jack. They shouldn't have done it. Oh, Jack, you poor darling."

McGurn's two companions had fled immediately after the shooting, perhaps in his automobile, which was miss-

JACK MCGURN.
They Finally Got Him!

ing, and police did not know who they were or if they had put him "on the spot."

In fact the murder of McGurn stood out as a mystery as great as the many crimes in other days attributed to "Machine Gun" Jack, but written in the record as unsolved.

Theorizing, the police pointed to stories of a wide schism in the ranks of Al Capone. The recent return from prison of powerful figures like Murray Humphreys and Jack Guzik have brought

Continued on Page 3, Column 1.
TWENTY MORE WITNESSES TO SLAYING DISAPPEAR

Continued from First Page.

stories of jealousy for control of the mob.

**Hint Fight to Rule Cabarets**

Other stories were that the hoodlums were quarreling over the distribution of what spoils remain of the golden days of prohibition. There have been many threats.

Other theories dealt with efforts of the hoodlums to regain control of the night clubs and the "wet spots" in the near North Side. It was reported that the old guard was challenging the rule in that sector of Bill Connors, ward committeeman and boss of the Forty-second Ward.

There was the possibility, too, that McGurn was killed in revenge for one of the many crimes laid to him in other days of his underworld career.

**EXPECT REPRISALS.**

But whatever the motive, the police feared that the killing of McGurn was only the first chapter in a new gang war. They expect the friends of McGurn, who was 38, to strike back, and soon. Near McGurn's well-dressed, well-groomed body as it lay in a pool of blood was a valentine. His name was written on the envelope in pencil. The valentine read:

"You've lost your job; you've lost your dough; Your jewels and cars and handsome houses! But things could still be worse, you know... At least you haven't lost your trousers!"

Near McGurn's well-dressed, well-groomed body as it lay in a pool of blood was a valentine. His name was written on the envelope in pencil. The valentine read:

"You've lost your job; you've lost your dough; Your jewels and cars and handsome houses! But things could still be worse, you know... At least you haven't lost your trousers!"
McGurn and Pals Enter
Bowling Alley at 12:45

As nearly as police could piece together the scene and the action in the recreation parlors, this is what happened:

McGurn and two companions entered the place at 12:45.

They spoke to William Aloisio, 29, the proprietor, asking him when they could get alleys 1 and 2 for bowling.

Aloisio told them they would have to wait about fifteen minutes because the alleys were then in use.

There are five pool tables near the door and about twenty feet north are four alleys for bowling.

McGurn and his two companions walked to the most distant alleys, 1 and 2, and removed their coats.

TRIO WATCHES BOWLERS.

They stood watching the men using that alley, and one of the two men with McGurn put the three names on a bowling sheet.

Aloisio was seated near the counter at the door. On a bench Tony Mascarella, 37, of 202 Grand av., the janitor, was taking a nap.

Fifteen minutes passed after McGurn had entered when the door was flung open and three men entered.

One shouted:
"This is a stickup ... stay where you're at!"

Almost immediately he began shooting.

Aloisio thought he heard about fifteen shots.

DUCKS UNDER POOL TABLE.

Aloisio, who had his left shoe off because of an injury to his leg, scrambled for cover. He ducked under a pool table.

The twenty patrons, aside from McGurn and his companions, dove under tables and behind benches.

Mascarella, awakened by the shots, looked up to see one man backing out of the doorway. He was shouting:
"Everybody stay down!"

In an instant the three gunmen were gone.
Companions Snatch

Score Sheet and Flee

Then McGurn's companions seized the "bowling sheet on which their names had been written and raced each other to the door.

When the patrons and Aloisio and Mascarella emerged from cover they saw McGurn lying on the floor at the head of alley No. 1. He was dead.

That was enough for the patrons. They took their coats and hats and ran.

Only Aloisio and Mascarella were in the place with the dead "Machine Gun" Jack when police arrived.

IMMACULATE IN DEATH.

McGurn was on his back, a pool of blood spreading out from his head.

His clothing was as immaculate and costly as in the halcyon days of the Capone mob.

His overcoat, hat and suit coat lay on a bench, where he had placed them.

He wore a gray vest and trousers, gray shoes, white shirt and red checkered tie.

His red suspenders had gold clasps, set with red stones, and he wore a gold tie chain.

$1.85 IN HIS POCKETS.

In his pockets were $3.85, half a package of cigarettes, two handkerchiefs, some memoranda, and a wallet containing an automobile license issued to William Belmonte, 5541 W. Harrison st.

The memoranda in the wallet took police to several addresses.

At the feet of the body were two .45 automatic shells. A third was near the door.

Fifteen feet from the dead McGurn were two bullet holes in the floor. There was another hole above the door, indicating this shot had been fired as the assassins were leaving.

THEY "KNOW NOTHING."

Aloisio claimed to know little about the shooting. Mascarella said he didn't know anything either.

Neither had seen McGurn before. Neither knew the two men with him.

Was McGurn killed by the three "stickup" men or did McGurn's companions do the job?

Aloisio and Mascarella said they didn't know. They hadn't any idea. They didn't know where the valentine came from.

They didn't know anything about the five other valentines found on the cigar case near the entrance.
Witnesses Describe

Only One of Killers

One of these had been torn to bits. The pieces were put together to compose the name, "William Degrazio." Degrazio, police learned, is a guard at the Bridewell. A squad was sent out for him.

The others were addressed to "Skippy," "Jim Lyne," "Nick de John," and "Doc Pecaro."

Police were attempting to identify these men on the theory they may know who was in the place at the time of the shooting and perhaps who McGurn's companions were.

Describe One Man.

Aloisio and Mascarella furnished only one description. They said one of the three "stickup" men was about 30 years old, 5 feet 11 and weighing 180 pounds. He was dark complexioned and wore dark clothing and no hat. He was the one who backed out last, shouting:

"Everybody stay down!"

Belmonte Found.

Checking up on the automobile license, Lieut. Richard Barry went to the Harrison st. address and found Belmonte, a tailor, with his uncle, Tony Lambert, 39, of 1334 W. Van Buren st.

Belmonte, who is 36, admitted letting McGurn use his name in purchasing a car. He had become acquainted with the gangster through making clothing for him.

TAKEN FOR GRILLING,

Belmonte and Lambert were brought to the station to be questioned by Capt. Martin Mullen, who was in charge of the investigation.

One of the squads arriving at the murder scene picked up three men who were entering a restaurant below the recreation parlors.

They were Aloisio's brother.

Sam. 21, of 1141 W. Huron st.;

John Battaglia, 23, of 1154 W. Ohio st., and Charles Alazownka, 22, of 668 N. Curtis st.

They were locked up at Racine av. station to be interrogated by Capt. Mullen, Deputy Chief of Detectives Storms, and Chief Deputy Coroner Victor Schlaeger.

Woman Also Quizzed.

Also questioned was Aloisio's wife, Jacqueline, of 2020 Pierce st. She said her husband had never mentioned McGurn.

On a piece of envelope in McGurn's pocket was a telephone number, Delaware 3943, and the name "Henny." The number was traced to the Westminster Hotel, 1219 N. Clark st.

Police could find no one at the hotel by that name.

In one of McGurn's pockets two tickets to the prize fight last night at the Chicago Stadium were found. They were unused.

Capt. Mullen regarded this as an indication that "Machine Gun" Jack had been summoned to keep an important engagement and that the two men with him took him to the recreation parlors to
Overslept, says Louise.

But the blond told Serg. Donohue that Jack has missed the fight because he had overslept.

Thursday night Jack had gone in the wake of a friend she knew, as "Nick," Louise said, and did not get home until Friday morning.

He slept until almost 10 p.m. last night and then left home, explaining that he was going to do some bowling.

McGurn left in his automobile a 1936 Ford de luxe coupe, which had been registered under Be- monite's name.

The car could not be found when police arrived at the bowling alley to investigate the shooting.

Capt. Mullen said he believes either McGurn's companions or the three "stick-up men" had used it to make their getaway. McGurn did not have the car keys on his person.

Aloisio has record.

Aloisio told Capt. Mullen he had operated the recreation place only since October. Before that he booked horses and operated gambling houses. He has a police record of several arrests, but has never been convicted.

Despite his story that he had never seen McGurn before last night and didn't know him, police believe the dapper gangster had been there before.

Another point in his story which the investigators doubted was that McGurn had been shot from long range.

Since both bullets struck him in vital spots in the head and neck, they believe the assassins were much closer. However, there were no powder burns.

Capt. Mullen ordered a thorough search for patrons who fled from the recreation parlor. He wanted them produced in time for the inquest at the county morgue today.
Lived as Gentleman, Even Among Wealthy

Jack McGurn was no gentleman, but he lived like one.

And Louise Rolfe, one of the first of the gangster's molls, conducted herself very much as a lady.

Born Vincent Gebardi, he took the Irish moniker of Jack McGurn when he embarked on a short career as a lightweight pugilist.

But by the time McGurn had switched to machine guns in his business of fighting, golf had become his favorite sport.

GOOD GOLF PLAYER.

And he was a good golfer. He boasted that he shot around 78. Louise's usual score was about 96.

On the golf links they were as attractive and as fashionable a pair as could be seen.

Many a golfer filled up a foursome at the Evergreen public course without knowing the mild-mannered, trim stranger in the party was McGurn. And many a player on Lincoln Park course admired the form of Louise as she played on the fairway and the green.

In Florida on the beaches in the Winter they cut as neat a figure as the New York millionaires with whom they rubbed shoulders.

A frequenter of Chicago hotels and night clubs, McGurn, always immaculately but not flashily dressed, looked the part of a prosperous business man guest.

How well he fit into the picture was shown by the fact that he lived in the Stevens for two weeks following the St. Valentine's mas-
‘Blond Alibi’
Seized, ‘Knows Nothing’
Louise Visits Morgue and Peers at Body, Sobbing 'Poor Jack'

‘Blond Alibi’ Describes Jack’s Last Hours in Their Home.

Attractive Louise Gebardi, “blond alibi” of Vincent Gebardi, alias “Machine Gun Jack” McGurn, lowered a tear-stained handkerchief from her eyes at the County Morgue today to peer at her husband’s body.

There were no alibis then—just a sob:

“Poor Jack! They shouldn’t have done it!”

Near collapse, the gunfire widow walked across the yard supported by Sergt. Frank Donohue of the coroner’s office. Her high heels clicked across the floor of the anteroom where were Attendant Justine Krutkevics and Dr. Jerry Kearns, coroner’s physician.

They took her—her black draped dress wrapped in a brown ermine coat, a veil over her eyes a black turban hat on her head and little white ribbons on her shoes—to the second floor and—

“A slab. "Machine Gun Jack," now just one of four bodies in a room where postmortems are held, was

Continued on Page 4, Column 2.

Widow Fully Dressed When Police Arrive.

Continued from First Page.

covered by a sheet. His black hair was ruffled. There was a smudge on his forehead and blood on his face.

For just a moment pretty Louise lowered her handkerchief.

Then Sergt. Donohue had to carry her back to the anteroom.

He offered her water, but she said:

“I don’t want any.”

Earliest, weeping softly at the Racine st. police station, where she was questioned by Sergt. Donohue, Capt. Martin Mullen, Detective Lieut. Richard Barry, Sergt. Hyman Theilan and Patrolman Richard P. Broehl, she had asked repeatedly for water and for aspirin.

WANTS DRINK EN ROUTE.

On the way to the station with Sergt. Donohue, her escort on her first day of widowhood, she had even requested him to stop at a gasoline station for a drink of water.

But that was all over at the morgue. She had answered the questions of the law. She had seen

“Machine Gun Jack’s” bullet-torn body. There was nothing now. She didn’t want anything. Not even a glass of water.

That was Louise Gebardi, in her happier days the sensational witness for the defense of "Machine Gun Jack" when the heat was on him for the infamous St. Valentine’s Day massacre, perpetrated exactly seven years before Jack himself was massacred.

GAVE ‘JACK’ AN ALIBI.

She testified then that she was with Jack at the time the seven were slain in the N. Clark st. garage. He “beat the rap.”

Later they were arrested together in the Stevens Hotel and convicted under the Mann act, but the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction.

Alibis today were needless. And perhaps, it was just as well for Louise that they were. She insisted she knew of no reason for Jack’s assassination, that she didn’t even know what he did for hours before his death.

STORY OF LAST HOURS.

Here, according to the police record, is her story of those hours.

Q—When did you last see your husband?  A—Between 11 and 11:30 p.m. February 14, 1929.

Q—Where did he say he was going?  A—He said he was going bowling.
Q—Do you know where he bowled? A—No.
Q—Was any one with him when he left the house? A—No.
Q—Of your own knowledge do you know if he had any trouble with any one lately? A—No.

TOLD BY REPORTER.
Q—Do you know he was shot and killed last evening? A—Yes. A reporter came to my house and told me.

Earlier Louise had told Sergt. Donohue of a mystery phone call telling her "something had happened."

Q—Do you know of any reason why he should have been killed? A—No.

Q—Do you know if he belonged to any secret or labor organizations? A—None.

Q—Has he been out of town lately? A—No.

Q—How did he leave home last night? A—He left in his own Ford coupe.

Louise was taken to the station for questioning by Sergt. Donohue.

SWAYS IN WALK TO CAR.
Down the red tile path from the sumptuous yellow brick house at 1224 N. Kenilworth av in one of Oak Park's most exclusive residential districts she swayed uneasily on his arm.
She sobbed:

"Take me to him! Take me to him!"

When Sergt. Donohue rang her doorbell early today she answered after a delay. She was fully dressed, sobbing but not hysterical.

Sergt. Donohue asked:
"Do you know about Jack?"
She said:
"Yes! My God! How bad is he?"
"Well, he's gone."
And Louise threw on her fur coat, a jaunty black hat and walked down the path with Sergt. Donohue.

TELLS OF PHONE CALL.
She told of the phone call as they drove to the station, but did not mention it during the official questioning. Shortly after the shooting, she said, a voice told her over the phone:
"Something has happened to Jack!"
But she insisted that was all.

Ironically, she revealed, Jack had gone to a wake Thursday night. Yesterday morning he had gone to the funeral which followed, arriving home at 12:30 p.m. yesterday.
He went right to bed and slept until 11:30 p.m. Louise said, then he got up and announced:
"I feel like bowling."
He left—and that was the last time Louise saw him alive.

She said she didn't know what had been doing for a living lately, but she thought—
"He owned a piece of a book at Melrose Park."

When Sergt. Donohue and reporters approached McGurn's home it was evident that bad news had arrived first.

NIGHT LAMP BURNING.
Through a window they could see the master bedroom on the first floor. A night lamp burned dully between Louis XVI twin beds of aspen wood. But the beds were deserted.

They peered through another window into a living room, carpeted in dark coffee color like the bedroom. It, too, was lighted by a dim lamp. But the lamp threw its rays on upholstered furniture which was vacant.

Two bedrooms on the second floor also were empty. It is believed one was used by McGurn's 14-year-old daughter, a dark-eyed, auburn-haired beauty. But if it was, the daughter had flown.

HOME LUXURIOUS.

The comfortable yellow house marked a transition in the over-stuffed type of luxury.
which marked another house the
affluent hoodlum had occupied at
1112 N. Kenilworth av. a few years
tarlier.

Comparatively hard times drove
Jack and Louise, the pretty, typi-
cally North Side girl, who left an
Addison st. home and a Lake View
High School education to join the
life of the underworld—from the
house at 1112 more than three
years ago.

He returned to the less pre-
tentious house at 1224. Some of
the neighbors objected, but police
said Jack could not be evicted un-
less he ran afoul of the law again.

Instead he ran afoul of the en-
emies of the law.

ALMOST BROKE. SHE SAYS.

Today, as she was led from the
morgue to the state's attorney's
office, she said:

"We were practically broke."

From the state's attorney's of-
office she was returned to the
morgue for the inquest at 11 a.m.

Her tears by then had smeared
the thick mascara over her face.

She would say little to reporters,
but when she was asked:

"Was he good to you?"

She answered:

"Oh, he was wonderful. . .
always so nice."

WAVES CAMERAS AWAY.

Newspaper photographers she
motioned away with her hand, on
which was a platinum wedding
ring, her only jewelry, and in
which she carried a black purse
with the initials "L. G."

She pleaded:

"Boys, please don't."

To the questioning of Assista-
nt State's Attorney Hal Coughlan,
 too, she insisted that she knew
little of her husband's business
operations and that his death
had been entirely unexpected.

Coughlan asked her:

Q—What has your husband
been doing for a living lately?

A—I don't know.

NOT MAKING MUCH.

Q—How has he been making
money? A—He hasn't been mak-
ing much, but he always seemed
to have some when he needed it.

No. I don't know where he got it.

Q—Who has he been hanging
around with? Who are his asso-
ciates? A—I don't know. He nev-
er told me much about those
things.

Q—who would want to kill
him? Who would profit by his
death? A—I haven't any idea. I

thought that sort of thing was
all past and gone.

Q—Has he been threatened
lately? A—I don't know. Oh,
please don't ask me so many ques-
tions.
Valentine Massacre

Spotlighted McGurn

The St. Valentine's massacre that disgraced Chicago and made "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn a nationally known desperado occurred February 14, 1929, in a garage at 2122 N. Clark st.

Seven members of the "Bugs" Moran mob, supposedly awaiting a shipment of bootleg, were in the garage when two men dressed in police uniforms walked into the place.

What happened was never known, but apparently the fake policemen lined the men up as in a raid, whereupon other machine gunners who came in the back door shot them down as they stood against a wall. The scene later, the seven men lying in the blood-splattered room, is the high spot in the history of prohibition lawlessness in Chicago.

McGurn Shot Before.

Six of the victims were dead when police arrived. The seventh, Frank Ousenberg, died within an hour after mentioning "police men.

Ousenberg and his brother, Peter, also killed in the massacre, had been accused a year before in the shooting of McGurn. McGurn had been shot through the lung when ambushed in his car and had been taken supposedly dying to Alexian Brothers Hospital.

He rallied and lived and his fellows spirited him away from the hospital while he was still in precarious condition.

17 Wanted for Massacre.

The massacre started a furore in Chicago. Rewards totalling $40,000 were offered and the police listed seventeen men as wanted for the killings.

The most tangible lead came about ten days later when an automobile was found in a burning garage at 1723 N. Wood st. It was apparent an effort had been made to destroy the automobile. Police named Claude Maddox, a Capone hoodlum, as the owner of the car.

Great excitement was occasioned by the arrest of McGurn February 26, two weeks after the murder. It was found the machine gunner had been living in the Stevens Hotel with Louise Rolfe as Mr. and Mrs. Vincent D'Oro.

Blond Alibi Enters.

In the face of reported positive identification of McGurn by two witnesses, Jack insisted it was "a bum rap" and that at the time of the killing he was in the hotel with the fair Louise. That was where she got her name, "the blond alibi."

There was much hubbub as other gangsters were rounded up.

Eventually McGurn and John Scalise were indicted for murder and Rocco Fanei as accessory after the fact.

McGurn's lawyers, Nash and Ahern, repeatedly pressed for trial, but the state kept taking continuances, claiming that additional evidence was being uncovered.

In the meantime Scalise was assassinated in a gang killing generally laid to the Capone mob.

McGurn's Case Stricken.

McGurn ultimately was admitted to bail and finally, in December of 1929, the indictment against him was stricken when, for the fourth consecutive term of court, he appeared ready for trial and the state was not. No one was ever tried for the crime.

So ended the prosecution of McGurn for the Valentine's Day massacre without the "blond alibi" ever appearing in court.

Several months later came the prosecution of McGurn and Louise on federal Mann act charges, resulting from their trip to Florida together, which dragged on for years until the United States Supreme Court finally upset his conviction by Federal Judge Lindley which had twice been upheld by the Court of Appeals.

AN "UNSOLVED CRIME."

The massacre of N. Clark st. ultimately went down in Chicago crime annals as an unsolved crime.

In the passing years there has been a general opinion among police and other investigators that McGurn was certainly not the leader in the plot.

The most generally accepted theory is that the head man in the execution of the seven Moran gangsters was Fred "Killer" Burke, also a Capone ally, who is serving a life sentence in Michigan for the murder of a policeman at St. Joseph.
A gun gangster, former Capone underling, gets a comic Valentine today, and two shots in the back of the head that killed him much as Bugs Moran gangsters were killed seven years ago in the bloody St. Valentine's Day massacre for which McGurn was later tried.

He beat the rap on the massacre charge by producing the blonde alibi who later became his wife. She testified that she and McGurn were in a hotel south of the Loop when the Moran men were murdered.

Continued on Page 3, Col. 1
Capone's
Decade of Death

Chicago Daily Tribune
Feb 16, 1928
VALENTINE GUNS KILL CAPONE THUG

Suspect in Chicago Massacre Slain—Comic Card Left Near His Body

Continued from Page One

and a woman in their underwear. Standing in front of a house marked "Sold." The doggerel verse read:

"You've lost your job, you've lost your dough;
Your jewels and cars and handsome houses;
But things could still be worse, you know;
At least you haven't lost your trousers."

William Aloiso, who owns the bowling alley, said he was sitting on a pool table when the gunmen came in. He ducked under it when they began shooting.

Score Crossed Off

When they had left, he crawled out. He saw McGurn's two companions leisurely straighten out McGurn's body. Then they walked over to the bowling score sheet, tore off the page on which their names were entered, and strolled out.

Aloiso told the police he didn't know who the men were.

But police found another crumpled Valentine on the floor, addressed to "Willie De Grazio." The Valentine had been torn up. Police sought to learn whether De Grazio might have been one of McGurn's companions.

Three men who sought to flee when the police arrived were taken into custody for questioning. They gave their names as John Battaglio, twenty-three; Charles Aloisowska, twenty-two; Sam Aloiso, twenty-one, brother of the bowling alley proprietor.

The police also took Aloiso and the janitor, Tony Moscarello. The janitor said he was asleep when the shooting started.

Victim Unarmed

On McGurn's body were found a package of cigarettes and two unused tickets for a prize fight at the Chicago Stadium last night. He had no gun.

There was also an auto license in the name of William Belmonte of Chicago and a bill of sale showing he purchased the car last December 24.

Police hurried to the gangster's home after the slaying.

Mrs. McGurn, partly dressed when she answered the door, had been sobbing, they said. Some one already had told her of the shooting.

She said McGurn had been at home most of the day, but had attended a funeral yesterday morning.

He had no life insurance and no bank account. She declared she was penniless and that the only money they had to their names was the $3.85 found in McGurn's pockets.

Slayer Described

A police description of one of the slayers said the man was about twenty-five, five feet tall and weighed about 160 pounds.

Police knew of no motive for the crime. They had lost track of McGurn during the past two years.

Belmonte, in whose name McGurn's automobile was registered, said he had permitted the gangster to use his name in buying license plates because McGurn told him he couldn't get them in his own name.

McGurn's real name was Vincent Gebhardi. Once a big-time gambler and alky runner for Capone, he had fallen to operation of a small gambling resort.

He was arrested on a vagrancy warrant as he teed off at Olympic Fields, August 27, 1933, where he had entered the Western open tournament under his real name.

With him at the time was Louise Rolfe, the blonde alibi, whom he married after divorcing his first wife.

McGurn was thirty-three. Always dapper, he had not given up his flair for fancy clothes. When he was killed, he was wearing an expensive gray suit, a bright red tie, red suspenders, and a fine linen shirt.

Police said they last heard of McGurn on July 15, 1935, when he was operating a gambling house in Melrose Park. Bets on horse racing, as low as 50 cents, were taken by McGurn himself, a sharp come-down from his influence in prohibition days.

In 1931 McGurn was listed as Public Enemy No. 5 by the Chicago Crime Commission.
Gangster Rule by Bribery and Gun

"I am getting too prominent for my own good."—Al Capone, Dec. 16, 1924.

"I am not in any rackets; I am an honest real estate dealer. I wish the newspapers would leave me alone."—Al Capone, Jan. 24, 1927.

Behold Alphonse Capone at the height of his arrogant power; any time between late 1925 and mid-May of 1926.

A gross man, fat, with thick lips and a scar on one cheek. A powerful man, immune to the penalties of the law that applied to lesser mortals.

When he went abroad it was in an armored car that weighed seven tons. Picture this strong man in his fortresses—the Hawthorne hotel in Cicero, with the metal shutters impervious to bullets; the Metropole or the Lexington hotel in Chicago, where he and his followers held whole floors at a time; or on his seaside estate outside Miami.

No policemen ever raided these places. They knew that raids would be futile gestures. The courts would not hold Alphonse Capone to account.

Picture Capone the politician, shaking hands with judges, calling assistant state's attorneys his friends, telling representatives in the state capitol and aldermen in the city council (whom he had set in their places) how he wanted them to vote.

The composite portrait is that of America's Public Enemy No. 1, the symbol of all the crime the prohibition era produced: of a man above the law; a man who feared nothing—except publicity.

The Capone power had ripened in obscurity. Already it has been related how he came to be the partner of John Torrio in a business which in 1924 controlled bootlegging on the south side, owned a chain of brothels in a crescent of west and southwest suburbs, and operated dozens of gambling hell.

Early in 1924 in front of his home at 7104 Clyde avenue a spray of bullets was directed at Torrio. One leaden pellet passed through his lower jaw. It shattered his courage as well as the jawbone. When he recovered he wanted no more of the game. He retired and his mantle fell upon Capone.

That rising young executive also was the target of the men who eliminated Torrio. They poured a withering rain of bullets upon his automobile as it stood in the street, and Capone escaped only because fortune had decreed that he should be at the moment in a restaurant nearby. Promptly he bought the bulletproof car and strengthened his force of guards.

He obtained the absolute loyalty of those guards by making it more profitable for them to be his men than to be anybody else's. The salary was $100 a week. Also Capone clothed them, fed them, and gave parties for their amusement. He asserted that it cost him $3,500 a week for his personal protection.

In 1924 the Torrio-Capone organization dominated only the south side and the suburbs it had taken over. North side bootlegging was in the hands of a gang of tough men headed by George (Bugs) Moran and Dean O'Banion. On the west side was another gang, of Sicilian origin, headed by the six Genna brothers.

These Gennas were important people. They invented a new technique in the manufacture of alcohol. They put it in the home. Hundreds of their fellow countrymen, each in his own little house, cooked alky. The Genna organization collected each cook's output daily and paid cash for the work.
A view of Al Capone's palatial winter abode near Miami, Fla. This estate always was closely guarded by Capone gunmen.
How Chicago and some of its suburbs were divided up under the rule of various gangs during the bloody years in which Al Capone held sway as the boss criminal.
Scene of the murders of Earl (Hymie) Weiss and Patrick Murray, one of the many outbursts of violence during the reign of Capone.

(Tribune photo.)
Their impertinent business became a blind through which the materials for making mash could be purchased.

The pay (we find this over and over again in tracing the history of the prohibition era) was good. A better grade cooker could earn $10 to $12 a week.

The production end outgrew the sales end of the Jenia enterprise. It was more of the product to Capone and Torrio, but not enough. Hence they came to covet the territory of Moran and O'Banion, which overlapped theirs in spots.

A precarious peace had been maintained, however, through the efforts of Mike Merlo, head of the Unione Siciliana. Merlo was no bootlegger or gangster; he was the paternal arbiter of all the actions of his countrymen on the near north side. He had decreed that there should be no warfare between the Gennas and their rival bootleggers.

In mid-November of 1924 Mike Merlo died. A magnificent funeral, with a statue of him worked in flowers to ride on a float behind the horse, was arranged.

It was always a pleasant fiction of the gang leaders that each had a legitimate business. O'Banion, a widowed, round-faced little fellow who walked with a limp, was a florist and had a shop at 738 North State Street, opposite the entrance to the Holy Name cathedral. The Merlo funeral meant much business there.

O'Banion, who was not above making an honest dollar, was in that shop on Nov. 19 when three men of dark complexion entered. He dropped his rose trimming and went forward to meet the delegation.

"How do, boys," he said, extending his right hand to the men in the center. "You from Mike Merlo's?"

"Yes," replied the man, seizing the hand in both of his.

While he held it in a vise-like grip one of the other strangers deliberately fired six bullets into the body of O'Banion. He fell dead in a bower of flowers. The killers went away.

The O'Banion killing and its aftermath gave the first inkling, to the general public, of the power that the gangs had achieved in darkness. The funeral of the bootlegger florist was one of the most magnificently held in the city. The coffin reputedly cost $15,000.

But O'Banion did not go unavenged. His associates were quite tough enough to handle the Gennas. It was a little while until three of the brothers—Tony, Mike, and Angelo—were slain. The others followed Torrio into obscurity.

Into their territory, without much trouble, stepped Capone. His genius for organization was far beyond that of the Gennas. He established big distilleries that could turn out thousands of gallons of alcohol daily. It was impossible, of course, to keep these hidden indefinitely, but arithmetic showed that one which stayed at work six weeks paid for itself and thereafter returned a handsome profit. Raids, then, were only annoying, not damaging to a great extent.

He established breweries and made working agreements with the brewmasters already supplying the trade. He strengthened his sales organization and gave it twin objectives: to sell goods and to see that rival wholesalers stayed away from the saloons.

Also, Capone lifted the art of protection to new heights. It became understood just how much tribute a truckload of five gallon cans of alcohol should pay the policemen and the politicians. Sometimes the police looked the other way; sometimes they conveyed the delivery trucks to destination.

The rules of the game prescribed that the driver must follow his specified route. If he failed a policeman not already "taken care of" would arrest him and take him to a station. Once he had reached that point and the capture had been reported in the newspapers, no one would dare turn the truck and its cargo back.

Capone had able fixers. One was Joe Fusco, who had in the old days outranked Capone in the Torrio organization. Another was Dennis Cooney, who acquired and still enjoys a fortune estimated in the millions, which he gathered in the conduct of business of prostitution. He had the ear of the higher ups of politics.

Also, Capone had able allies outside the Chicago area. There was always a market here for better beverages than the home bathtub crews and the sixweek stalls could turn out. Through Frank Uale, a Brooklyn gangster, Capone was able to bring in cargoes of imported Scotch for the limousine trade.

In another territory, the Uale alliance was valuable. He and Capone could, at need, exchange crews of gunmen to handle each other's enforcement work. Obviously, it was an advantage to have killings done by men who would not be recognized away from their home ground. Killers, guards, business men, fixers, allies, political friends, huge revenues—all these Capone had in plenty before the summer of 1926 ended. He had gathered them with a minimum of personal publicity. Still left to oppose him and his schemes was the north side gang, headed by Earl (Hymie) Weiss and George (Bugs) Moran. Its members were individualists, and consequently their setup differed from that of Capone. They organized on tribal lines. They might be united for a battle, but it was difficult to hold them together for a campaign. Capone was organized for the long pull. His men were as solidly combined as a bureaucracy and could be trusted to carry on over a period of months, or years, without a breakdown.

A desperate attempt to kill Capone was attributed to the cockiness of the north siders. He was attacked Sept. 20, 1926, in his retreat at the Hawthorne hotel (this was before the metal shutters were put up).

Eight carloads of gunmen drove slowly past this hotel. The first one let go a random blast of fire in the street. The supposition was that Capone and his men would hasten to the windows to see what was going on, and that the volleys from the succeeding cars would wipe them out.

The tactics were carried out exactly. Into the first floor of the hotel more than a thousand bullets were poured. Yet no Capone gangster was scratched. That was because Capone thought fast and gave a warning when the first shots were heard.

"Down to the floor, everybody," he cried.

The bullets ripped through the windows, but the masonry saved the men on the floor. When it was all over Capone arose from his prone position.

"That's the last we'll take from that mob," he announced.

On Oct. 5 a young man who said his name was Oscar Lundin rented a room at 740 North State street. Next door was the old O'Banion place, still a flower shop and still the headquarters of the north side mob. On the same day a young woman rented a room in the rear of 6 West Superior Street. It overlooked the rear of the florist shop, as the young man's overlooker the front.

In each of these rooms three men planted themselves. From behind the curtains they watched the movements of Moran, Weiss, and their cohorts. Whenever they watched theyfingered their sub-machine guns. Their orders were to make sure of their quarry—and they did not fail.

On Oct. 11 a car belonging to Weiss halted in front of the shop. In it were W. W. O'Brien, well known as a criminal lawyer, Benjamin Jacobs, a 30th ward politician; Patrick Murray, a beer peddler; Weiss, and his chauffeur, Sam Pellet.

As they were getting out of the car there was a burst of machine gun fire from the window next door. Weiss, struck ten times, died instantly. Murray also was slain on the spot. The others were seriously
wounded. Before pursuers could be organized, or even started, the three men in the room at 740 North State street had fled.

A few days later Al Capone called Chicago Police Chief Morgan Collins.

"I hear that people are saying Capone killed Weiss," he stated. "I did not. I am sorry he's dead. When he was shot I was out of town. But if you want me to come in for questioning, I will be glad to do it."

Chief Collins told him not to come. "What was the use?" he asked later. "Capone had his alibi perfected. It undoubtedly is a good alibi. He didn't do the shooting."

In April, 1927, Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggan, youthful son of a policeman and a product of the west side, where he became acquainted with many of the youngsters who later were important cogs in the gangland machines, was slain in Cicero. With him died two gangsters who had opposed Capone rule.

The police, again, did not question Capone. "What was the use?"

In May of that year Commander Francesco de Pino, Premier Mussolini's around the world flyer, set his Marchetti hydroplane down in the lake off Grant park. On a millionaire's yacht was a reception committee. With judges and other officials stood Al Capone.

He was now quite definitely the first of the public enemies. A reporter wanted to know why he had been invited to welcome the distinguished visitor.

"It's this way," was the reply. "We heard that there might be an anti-Fascist demonstration. If anything like that was planned, Capone would be more effective in squelching it than a hundred policemen."

Such appearances were ill-advised. In general, Capone realized this, and while he was often seen in public gatherings—particularly prize fights and baseball games—he never again took part in a public function.

He would have preferred the darkness. But he had grown so great that he could no longer remain out of print. And he had felt the lash of publicity as early as December, 1926, two months after the "Wrigley killing."

With his entourage he went to California for a vacation. An astute Inquirer believed that Capone fell to conceal his identity or guarantee his privacy. Attempts were made to interview him in the hotel. These were unsuccessful; but it was learned that that notorious a person was in their midst caused the Californians to cry loudly for his outing. The perspiring management of the hotel, hearing this public clamor, at length requested that Capone surrender his accommodations. This so irritated the Big Fellow (this was the name his henchmen used in referring to him) that he really did grant an interview.

"I wouldn't stay in any town that didn't want me," he declared. "I'll go back to my own city. And I'm going because I want to go. The hotel didn't ask me to leave, either."

Returning to Chicago, he made the experiment of organizing himself into a new propaganda. He attempted, rather clumsily, to give the news about Capone a favorable twist.

With his omnipresent guards carefully concealed, he received a reporter in the hallway of his nominal home at 724 Prairie avenue. He was a strange appearing Capone. Over his underwear he wore a long pink apron. He had on carpet slippers and he held, in one diamond hand, a pan of spaghetti richly drowned in sauce.

"Come in and have a little of this spaghetti I cooked myself," he urged. "Let's quit talking about bootlegging and such things. Positively I have retired. I am a plain businessman, and all I ask is that the newspapers let me alone."

It was not a convincing picture and the reporter wrote it for what it was, a half comic interlude intended to deceive.

When he first went to Miami, with a huge roll of thousand dollar bills in his pockets, there was a storm of criticism. For a time it appeared that his fortune was so tainted that he wouldn't be allowed to spend it. Hardened now in such matters, the Big Fellow called on the chief of police.

"Let's lay the cards on the table," he said. "I am here to enjoy myself. I am not a criminal and I have never been in jail for anything. Against me there is nothing but gossip. Does Miami want me as a visitor who'll mind his own business and spend his money, or do I have to appeal to the courts for my constitutional rights?"

The authorities withheld their decision for a little while. Then they said there was no law that could keep him out. Further, which they didn't mention, the real estate market was not too booming, and there were many honest real estate men seeking buyers.

Capone purchased a splendid walled estate on Palm Island. It became a center for gay parties, and the Big Fellow's parties outshone those of many a drowsy colonist at ancient wealth and high position. He kept his pledge to let Florida alone and the only complaint about his menage was that it looked funny to have armed sentinels on guard around the house.

Thus we find Capone nearing the height of his power. Bootlegging, brothels, gambling paid their tribute on a scale something more than county-wide—and the county held more than four million persons. Local governments could not touch him.

Enough, it would seem, for any man. He had, and spent, a million a year. Yet it was not enough for Capone. Like a good many others, he dreamed of dominating Chicago's labor organizations with strong arm methods.

His first chance to break into that field came almost by accident. Morris Becker, who conducted several dry cleaning establishments, began having trouble with rivals and with employees. There was a rumor that he had formed a partnership with Capone, and Becker complained.

"That's right," he said, "I don't need the police to help any more. I have the best protection in the world now."

By this time the Capone methods and resources were too well known for any one to doubt that he would soon try to dominate unions.

George (Red) Barker, an ex-conict, and Murray Humphreys set out on the work. With unerring instinct Capone ordered the teamsters' and chauffeurs' organizations. They got results. How Barker seized the coal teamsters' union was told later by an official he ousted.

"Lefty Flynn was our chief in 1926," said this informant. "Like me, he had come up from the ranks. He knew the game and was useful to the union. But he was not a gunman and he was 60 years old. Barker set out on a systematic course of terrorism, and the teamsters' and chauffeurs' organizations. They got results. How Barker seized the coal teamsters' union was told later by an official he ousted."

"First he tried to kidnap Flynn's children. That failed. Flynn took his family to a summer home in Wisconsin. Barker followed him there and shot him. 'If you ever come back to Chicago you'll be killed,' he told the wounded man, 'and so will your whole family.'"

"Barker appeared at the next union meeting with a bunch of fellows carrying shotguns. Where does the business agent live?' he inquired. 'Somebody showed me. 'That's my place,' he said. 'From now on I'm boss here.'"
Feb. 14, 1929. In a garage on North Clark street were gathered seven men allied with the north side gang headed by George Moran. Still belligerent, still unafraid of Capone, that gang continued to serve its territory with liquor. The seven had gathered to receive a truckload of imported stuff that had been offered to Moran by a supposed friend.

At 10:30 a.m. an automobile with drawn curtains was halted at the curb near the garage. Five men stepped from it. Three wore police uniforms and two were in civilian clothing. The uniformed trio, with pistols drawn, walked into the garage.

They collected the weapons of the seven, who made no resistance, having accepted the statement: "We're police officers." All were lined up facing a wall, with their backs to the door of the garage. Their hands were in the air. Frank and Peter Gusenberg, John May, Al Weinf shank, James Clark, Adam Heyer, and a young doctor named Schwimmer—those were the names, and the Gusenbergs were notoriously haters of Capone.

The supposed policemen stepped inside. One of the other men calmly sprayed the backs of the seven victims with machine gun bullets. They died, all of them.

That was the St. Valentine's day massacre. Nothing quite so ferocious had ever been known before, even in the gang wars.

At the moment Al Capone was in his stucco villa on Palm Island, taking a lesson in etiquette. A young woman, expert in such matters, was instructing him how to rid himself of his gloves and stick when he entered a drawing room.

George Moran, he of the charmed life, had been late at the garage. Seeing the car at the curb, he drove away, assuming that it belonged to the police. By so narrow a margin did he miss his own rendezvous with extinction.

"Only Capone kills like that," he asserted that same evening.
FIVE REVENGE DEATHS LAID TO STRIPLING

Jack McGurn, born De Mora, assumed name James Vincent Gebardi, dubbed "Machine Gun," has murdered a number of men.

A sleek, athletic, well-mannered little Italian known then as James Gebardi, was the son of an alky cook who had been murdered by one Orazio Tropea, "The Scourge."

The kid Gebardi was hanging around the Maxwell st. station and was told by police that his father had been put on the spot.

He didn't like that, but he didn't know what to do about it until one day he received a "black hand" letter. It told Gebardi to get out of town lest he feel the same urge that snatched his father on his way.

HE HAS REVENGE

The kid knew what to do then. He ducked for awhile, appearing as a professional boxer, and then he returned to the wars.

His father had been put on the spot on January 10, 1928. On the following February 15 Orazio Tropea was shot-on the very spot where James Gebardi's father had died.

Six days later Vito Bascone, who had aided in "collections" from the elder Gebardi, met the same fate in the same place.

Two days after that assassination, on February 23, Eddie ("The Eagle") Bialdei was killed, presumably because he, too, had been involved in the slaying of the elder Gebardi.

TWO MORE CLANN

It was March 7 before the avenger of Old Man Gebardi got around to bumping off Tony Finali, and it was thirteen days after that when Samozzo ("Samoots") Amatuna, who had lived long and prospered by the gun, died by the same means.

All of these incidental killings were attributed to the stripling who had taken on the task of avenging the Gebardi family—known in the old world as De Mora.

"Samoots" had been striving to induce certain citizens to contribute to a defense fund for John Scalise and Albert Anselmi, a couple of no-goods who were then prominent in the picture and in hot water with the law.

ADIMRED BY CAPONE

McGurn, as he became known after his return from the professional boxing game, was a natural enemy of that atrocious pair, Scalise and Anselmi.

He set out to gun them, and in his enthusiastic killings he earned the admiration and adulation of Al Capone.

That was a fortunate piece of discernment on the part of Capone. Because Scalise and Anselmi were eagerly plotting the death of Scarface.

McGurn told Capone of the plot. A little later McGurn entertained Scalise and Anselmi and a fellow named Giunta at a spaghetti party in Cicero. Next morning the three guests were found deplorably dead.

That coup apparently won McGurn his spurs as a Capone man. He became so prominent that he was shot at periodically, being wounded once in a tiff at the McCormick Hotel, Rush and Ontario sts.

THEN THE MASSACRE

Then came the Capone masterpiece, elimination of seven assorted hoodlumps attached to George "Bugs" Morri 2122 N. Clark notorious as Day massacre Gun was anticipated.

He won a through court the blord n. came his wife top point in of gangster rel Jack McGurn on his laurels.

As least the tion—but his last night of just what doing of late.

HERE'S

His official police record follows:

January 1, 1930, arrested under the name of Jack McGurn, on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

February 8, 1930, indicted on the above charge.

March 20, 1930, held under the name of Jack McGurn.

April 10, 1930, returned to Chicago from Miami under name of Jack McGurn.

July 3, 1930, sentenced to one year in the county jail and fined $300 by Judge Frankhouser on a charge of carrying concealed weapons.

WINS IN HIGH COURT

December 26, 1930, sentenced to six months in Leavenworth penitentiary for violation of Mann act. Sentenced to two years in Leavenworth penitentiary. Placed on probation for five years.

September 6, 1932, name of Jack McGurn, sentenced to six months in house of correction after he had been found guilty of vagrancy by Judge Thomas A. Green.
‘MACHINE GUN’
M’GURN SLAIN
Shot Down on Anniversary of Valentine Day Massacre; 20 in Club See 'Execution'

Bowelrs in Panic;
Clues Point to 'Friends' as Assassins

"Machine Gun" Jack McGurn, 38, dapper Capone gangster and Public Enemy No. 5, was shot and killed at 12:55 a.m. today in the Avenue Recreation Parlor on the second floor at 805 Milwaukee av.

He was shot from behind, police believe, by two "friends" with whom he was waiting to bowl, as three confederates posing as "stickup men" plunged the place into confusion with a fusilade of shots.

7 Years Later

McGurn's death came exactly seven years after the St. Valentine's Day massacre, in which he was one of the chief suspects.

As a grim reminder of that massacre, only eight of ten feet from McGurn's body was a plain white envelope, addressed to him, and bearing this strange "valentine":

"You've lost your job, you've lost your dough, Your jewels and cars and handsome houses.

But things could still be worse, you know; At least you haven't lost your trousers!"

Slaying Clues?

Four similar "valentines" had been left at the cigar counter in the alley by some mysterious person. And police sought to know if they had been left by McGurn's slayers—if, indeed, they were intended as a ghastly mockery of the victim.

The others were addressed to Doc Pecaro, Nick BeJohn, Skippy, and Jim Dyne. Police sought to learn who those men were.

From William Alosio, who has owned the Avenue Recreation Parlor, a bowling alley, for two years, police learned that McGurn and his "friends" came in about...
Gang Guns Roar Again—

PANIC AT CLUB
AFTER KILLING

Crowd Rushes Out
Into Zero Cold as
Bullets Fly

VICTIM TRAILED
BY GUNMEN

12:50 and asked for an alley. It was the first time, Alosio said, that McGurn had ever been there.

The parlor is a long rectangular room, with four alleys along the north side, and the benches for the players at the west wall. On the south side are several pool tables. A cigar counter is along the south wall, about forty feet from the west wall, and west of it is the entrance door.

20 See Slaying

There were about twenty persons in the parlor, and Alosio told McGurn he and his friends could have the north alley, No. 1, as soon as those playing on it had finished.

McGurn and his companions took off their coats, and sat down to wait. One of his companions wrote the three names on a sheet at the alley—a sheet which had disappeared after the shooting.

Alosio was sitting on a chair near the cigar counter—with one shoe off. He had been injured in an auto accident, and his foot was still bandaged.

Suddenly three men walked in. They shouted:

"Stand where you are. This is a stickup."

Without waiting, they began to shoot. At the first shot, Alosio plunged beneath a pool table. But the three men, police learned, had stayed near the door, firing a fusilade of shots into the walls and ceiling.

Shot From Behind

They did not walk far into the room. But McGurn who, astounded at the shots, had whirled to face them, was shot from behind.

Two bullets had shattered the back of his head. McGurn fell on his back in front of the bench, at the head of the alley, blood streaming from his wounds.

Three shells from .45 caliber automatic pistols were found on the floor near the door, apparently fired by the "stickup men." No shells were found near McGurn's body, and police believe the two "friends" who slew him used revolvers.

At the county morgue a coro-
THE END OF A GANGSTER.
Jack McGurn's body as police found it.
International News photo by Herald and Examiner.
patrons who were in the place at the time—and for four "pin boys" who were watching McGurn just before the shooting and, presumably, saw exactly what happened.

So terrified were they that they fled with the others—not even waiting for their pay.

Alosio and Mascarella professed to be unable to give the names of the boys—or the names of any other patrons in the place.

Alosio, questioned at the West Chicago station by Deputy Coroner Victor Schlaeger and Capt. Martin Mullen, at first answered routine questions reluctantly, then took refuge in sullen silence, only breaking it to shout repeatedly that he be allowed to "see his lawyer."

**Wakened by Shots**

Mascarella was a little more willing to talk about the shooting—but not to give any real information. He said he had seen one of the "stick-up men," but insisted he didn't know him and wouldn't be able to identify him.

Later Mrs. William Alosio was arrested at 2020 Pierce st. and held for questioning.

The inquest was set for 11 a.m. today at the county morgue.

Meanwhile three men were taken into custody for questioning when they were seen entering a restaurant at 807 Milwaukee immediately after the shooting.

They were Sam Alosio, 21, of 1141 W. Huron st., brother of William, and Charles Alazowska, 22, of 868 N. Curtis st., both said to have minor police records, and John Battaglia, 23, of 1154 W. Ohio st. None of the three bore a gun.

The police declared their confidence that the murder had been carefully planned, and that at least five men—the two "friends" and the three "bandits"—were included among the plotters.

**Unravel Plot**

The "friends," they believed, had been with McGurn for the entire evening, but were afraid to tackle him alone. McGurn was known as a "tough guy," one who was quick on the trigger and well able to defend himself.

The two, appointed as the actual killers, lured him to the bowling alley, police believed, at a carefully appointed time. But even there, with McGurn supposedly at ease and off guard, they depended on the confusion created by the "stickup" to cover their assault.

According to that theory, police said, the three "stickup men" were waiting for McGurn and the others to enter. They watched McGurn come to the trap and gave him time to get settled before they entered.

They may have entered the parlor to do their part with extreme trepidation. They couldn't be sure that McGurn wouldn't draw a gun and open fire before the assassins could act.

But as McGurn whirled about at their fire, the "friends" poured bullets into his head. Those shots were fired at point-blank range. They couldn't miss—and McGurn, who was No. 5 on Chicago's first list of public enemies, died as the St. Valentine's Day victims died—shot from behind, without chance.
M'GURN'S PATH TO TOP PAVED WITH BULLETS

Gangster Narrowly Escaped Death Many Times; Survived Terror Reign of Dry Era

Jack McGurn, product of "the Valley" on the lower West Side, one-time pugilist, graduated from the age of street fighting and the few years in the ring to the deadly warfare of gangdom in the middle of the prohibition era.

His "rise" to infamy as one of the most deadly machine gunners was accompanied always by the menace of death. Many times he narrowly escaped the vengeance that overtook him last night, fifteen years after he became aligned with the liquor gangs.

REAL NAME GEBARDI

His real name was Gebardi. He took the name of McGurn for the prize ring. He was 58 years old.

He became aligned with the North Side gang in 1927. The gang had been headed first by Dean O'Banion and included Hymie Weiss and Vincenzo ("Scheme") Druci—all shot to death during the years of battle with the Capone mob. Later George ("Bugs") Moran, still living, led the North Side crew.

But McGurn soon became involved in difficulties with the North Siders, and the immediate result was an effort to kill him. As he stood in a telephone booth in a smokeshop at 610 Rush st., two men entered the shop and fired on him with a machine gun and a pistol. He survived two wounds.

JOINS CAPONE

His answer was to join the Capone gang as an active warrior in years of battle. And identification of him by witnesses to the beginning of the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929 indicated he took part in the most effective battle against his former allies.

After the murder charge for the massacre was quashed he became involved in lesser difficulties with the law when federal agents seized him and his "blonde alibi," Louise Poile, June 25, 1929, on a Manic act charge resulting from their trip together to Florida.

ESCAPES BY MARRIAGE

Though he was convicted and sentenced to two years in prison, he escaped the penalty by an appeal to the United States Supreme Court based on his marriage. Meanwhile, to Miss Rolfe. He had been married previously to Mrs. Helen Gebardi, but was divorced. He had one child by that marriage.

After repeal of prohibition McGurn became a gentleman of leisure, playing golf in costly togs at fashionable courses in amateur tournaments. He bought the home in Oak Park, and engaged in various gambling enterprises.

Players in the Western Open tournament at Olympia Fields on August 27, 1929, were amazed to see police invade the course and seize a golfer about to tee off on the seventh tee. The golfer was McGurn, entered under the name of Gebardi. He was arrested on a vagrancy warrant.
Gangland vengeance caught up with Jack McGurn just seven years after the most infamous crime with which he was charged—the St. Valentine's Day massacre of 1929 in which seven of "Bugs" Moran's gang were slaughtered.

On February 14, 1929, the seven men were lured to a garage at 2122 N. Clark St. by a fake phone call. At 11 a.m. an automobile resembling a police squad car halted in front of the garage. Another car pulled up at the rear. Two men in police uniform entered from the rear and four entered from Clark St.

The intruders produced machine guns from under their coats and lined the seven Moran gangsters against the wall, announcing it was a liquor raid, and pressed triggers, sending a deadly stream of bullets into the seven men, mowing them down into a lifeless bloody row of bodies.

Though Moran had not fallen into the death trap, the massacre virtually destroyed his gang, killing Pete Gusenberg, Frank Gusenberg, Al Weinshank, James Clark, John May, Adam Heyer and Dr. Reinhardt H. Schwimmer.

Three weeks later McGurn was seized by police in a downtown hotel and identified by two persons as having been seen to enter the garage. But his "blond alibi" pretty Louise Rolfe, said she said McGurn had been in the hotel at the time of the massacre, and McGurn was freed.
WITNESS TELLS STORY OF HOW M'GURN DIED

(Continued from first page.)

On the scene is a group of eight men; a number of them were standing in the bowling alley at 803 Milwaukee avenue, by Capt. Martin K. Mullican, as follows:

Q.—How long have you been the proprietor of this place?
A.—Since September or October.
Q.—During the evening was there any trouble in your place of business?
A.—Yes, sir. What was that?
A.—A stickup.
Q.—Do you remember the robbery?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Any clues that you can tell us about?
A.—No. I can't tell you anything more. When the shooting started I went under a pool table.

EMPLOYEES TELLS STORY

Tony Mascarella, 202 W. Broadway, employee of the Milwaukee avenue bowling alley where Jack McGurn was slain and who witnessed the killing, made the following statement to Capt. Martin K. Mullican at the Racine avenue station this morning:

Q.—Are you employed anywhere?
A.—I clean out the poolroom and bowling alleys at 803 Milwaukee avenue.
Q.—By whom were you employed?
A.—I only know the man as "Smoke." There are eleven of us in the poolroom and bowling alleys at 803 Milwaukee avenue.
Q.—Is the man you know as "Smoke" William Aloisi? A.—I don't know his last name, but I have heard him called Willie.
Q.—Is he the proprietor of the bowling alley?
A.—Yes.

Awakened by Shots

Mascarella said he was asleep when he was awakened by the shots.

Q.—What time was it when they came?
A.—About 11:30 a.m. They were in the place about fifteen minutes before the shooting.
Q.—Was there anything you saw before the shooting?

When you saw any other men with this man?
A.—No. I didn't see anyone with him.
Q.—How many men would you say were in this poolroom and bowling alley at the time of this shooting?
A.—There were about twenty men in the place when the shooting was started, and then they all scattered for the door after these men left.
Q.—What do you mean when you say "after these men left"?
A.—There were three men backing out of the place, but I only saw one of them doing the shooting.
Q.—Could you describe any of these men?
A.—No. I can't describe any of them.
Q.—How long had you known McGurn?
A.—I don't know him. This was the second time I saw him in the bowling alley.
Q.—Who did he come to the bowling alley with?
A.—I don't know. I was asleep when he came in, I guess.
Q.—When did you see him lying on the floor was he fully dressed?
A.—No, his overcoat and hat were on the bench in front of the alley.
Q.—You stated that you saw Jack McGurn once before in the bowling alley. What was it and how many people came in with him?
A.—About two weeks ago, there were two men with him, and the bowling alley was crowded.
Q.—Did you see these same two men with him last night at the bowling alley?
A.—No.

CINCINNATI TIMES

6-17-0. A 2-15-36 378
Mystery Call Tells 'Blond Alibi' of

Widow Fully Dressed
When Police
Arrived.

Continued from First Page.

A call came in that the woman had been
seen walking the streets with a man, and
this was the reason why she had been
seen by the police.

NEW YORK—A mystery call
from a woman identified as "Blond
Alibi" of 37 West 42nd Street,
New York, told police of a
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man, and this was the reason why
she had been seen by the police.
JUNE GETS OUT OF HAND.

The fire was reported to have started in the basement of the building. The first alarm was received at 5:15 a.m., and by 5:30 the fire was well under control. The flames had burned through the roof and into the attic. The firemen who arrived on the scene found the building completely gutted.

A number of firefighters were injured in the course of the operation. One of them, Firefighter John Smith, was taken to the hospital with burns to his hands and face. Another, Firefighter Jane Doe, suffered a broken arm when she was thrown from a window.

The cause of the fire is still under investigation. At the time of the incident, the building was occupied by a furniture store and a small restaurant. It is not yet clear whether the fire was accidental or arson.

While the fire was being fought, the building collapsed, causing additional damage to the surrounding area. Several businesses were affected, including a drugstore and a bakery.

From Rogue

He started his criminal career by robbing a bank. He was notorious as a thief, and his exploits made headlines across the country. His greatest detective stories, as told by LIEUT. JOHN WALSH.

 Arrested as Deaf Deserter

Matthew McNulty, 27, of 808 W. Thirty-second St., was arrested early this morning after he broke a glass door in a tavern at 1328 W. Madison St. Gus Trautman, tavern owner, had elected McNulty for creating a disturbance.

The March Burn

The March Burn, as it is known in the history books, was a large fire that occurred on March 29, 1929. It caused widespread destruction and claimed several lives. The fire started in a warehouse and quickly spread to nearby buildings, including a clothing factory and several offices.

The cause of the fire is still under investigation, but it is believed to have been an electrical fire. The damage caused by the fire was estimated to be several million dollars.

FIREMEN ESCAPE TRAP.

The firemen who were on the scene at the time of the fire were able to escape without injury. They were able to use a ladder to reach the roof, and then they were able to escape to safety.
Louise Rolfe McGurn covers tear-stained eyes as she is led into the Racine av. police station for questioning in the assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn. (Chicago American-International News photo) 2-15-36
'MACHINE GUN M'GURN SLAIN
"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, notorious gangster who once swaggered of the train of Al Capone, was shot death by three assassins early this morning in a bowling alley at 305 Milwaukee avenue. A dozen persons saw him killed.

With two companions McGurn entered the place only a short time before he was slain. The trio removed their coats, and were preparing to bowl on the second alley when there was a sudden loud outcry. It came from one of three men who had followed the old Capone lieutenant into the place and was standing behind him at the head of the alley.

"Everybody stand still," was the cry. "Move and you die."

Guns Blast; McGurn Dies.

As the witnesses looked on, shells were fired. Each of the three men, grouped in a little semicircle about McGurn, participated in the firing. A bullet crashed into his head. Another plowed into his back.

As he fell, instantly dead, on the smooth wood of the alley the killers slowly backed toward the stairway (the alleys are on the second floor), dropped their weapons into their overcoat pockets, and fled to the street.

The spectators of the fast-moving drama were themselves galvanized into action. They, too, fled to the street. When the police arrived only William Aloisi, 1221 West Huron street, proprietor of the place, which is known as the Avenue Recreation rooms, was left. He it was who told the story of the slaying.

"McGurn was choosing a ball to bowl with. Aloisi said, "when the ball went up. The men knew what to do for they were doing it all time. It all happened so quickly. I can't understand much about it."

Yesterday was the anniversary of the St. Valentine's Day massacre, one of the most sensational scenes in American history. On Feb. 14, 1929, seven members of the south side gang headed by George "Bugs" Moran, an enemy of Capone in the boot and vice racketeers, were lined up against the wall of a garage at 2122 North Clark street and were all machine gunned to death.

Reminded of Massacre.

There were at times reports that McGurn was implicated in that shooting. Most investigators discredited this, however. That some one wished to remind McGurn of Valentine's day was proved by the discovery of a comic lithograph that was left with Aloisi for him some time yesterday. It depicted a couple in scanty clothing, with a little jingle under it which read:

"You've lost your job, you've lost your dough.
Things still could be worse, you know.
At least you haven't lost your trousers."

The slain man's overcoat and suit were found on a bench near the bowling alleys. They contained no money or papers.

(Continued on page 2, column 3.)
MACINE GUN
JACK MCGURN
SLAIN BOWLING

Trio Kill Ex-Capone
Chief in Alley.

[Continued from first page.]
pistol. McGurn was neatly dressed in gray and wore gray spats. In his pockets were found $3.85 and two tickets, unused, to the Bath-Burman fight.

Card Gives Police a Clue.

Some importance was attached to a card bearing a telephone number, Delaware 3943, and the name "Henny." The police supposition was that this Henny might have been one of the men with McGurn when he went into the bowling alley, which he visited frequently.

It was the belief of the investigators, headed by Capt. Richard Barry, that the killers had accurate knowledge that McGurn would be in the bowling rooms, at about the time he arrived. Probably, it was said, they waited for him and climbed up the stairs to the second floor as soon as he and his friends had cleared the hallway.

It was even theorized that the men who went with him might have been on the plot. To support this the police pointed out that all the bullets were directed at McGurn alone. His friends in all probability were armed and could have made a better of it if they had wished to do so, in the opinion of Capt. Barry.

Captain Discusses Motive.

"But anything could have happened in this instance," he added. "McGurn had plenty of people with reason to bump him off. My guess is that he had stepped on somebody's toes in the pay racket or the gambling business, and recently. The gang don't usually shoot to avenge something that happened years ago. They put enemies out of business for what they're doing now."

Three men, one of them a brother of Alosio, were seized in front of the bowling place shortly after the shooting. All denied they knew anything of the slaying. Later the police discovered a man who admitted he was upstairs. He is Tony Muscarrillo, 2023 West Grand avenue. His statements cast little light on the mystery; however, as he asserted he was asleep when the shooting started.

The police set out on a search for the pin boys on duty on the theory that they were more likely than any one else to have been looking directly at McGurn as one of the bowlers.

Colorful Gangland Figure.

McGurn, whose real name was Vincent Gebardi, was one of the most colorful of all the figures in the gang...
world of the roasting prohibition days. He was an athlete and under his real name competed in several golf tournaments, once even breaking into the western open. His pseudonym was gained to the prize ring when he was a youth and his real one was soon forgotten in gangland. He was the target of assassins' bullets several times and until today had the reputation, like Bugs Moran, of being a man with a charmed life.

**Wounded in Hotel Shooting.**

The first attempt on his life was made in March, 1926.

Two years later, on March 7, 1928, when he had already risen high in the Capone cove,ie, McGurn and another man were shot in the smoke shop of the McCormick (now the Croydon) hotel at Rush and Ontario streets. Bullets struck McGurn in the chest and left arm, but he recovered quickly. The shooting was attributed to enemies of Capone.

A fusillade of shots was poured on him April 17, 1928, as he drove his automobile in Morgan street at Harrison street. Then time he escaped unscathed and called up several of his friends to report his good fortune.

**Seized with Machine Gun.**

In the following month McGurn was arrested while carrying a machine gun in his automobile. He was stout on a technicality. A raid on his apartment in the Guyon hotel at 4000 Washington boulevard at about the same time yielded shotguns and pistols.

"A man can keep arms at home," he told the police, with a smile. "I have to keep an arsenal to protect myself."

Following the St. Valentine day massacre, which "secret witnesses" were said to have laid at his door, McGurn and Louise Roffe resided for several weeks in a loop hotel. He furnished an accounting of his movements on the day of the massacre and Louise supported his story so staunchly that she won herself the nickname of "Blonde Alibi."

She performed the same kindy office each time he was accused of crime and the police, tired of this, last persuaded federal agents to arrest the couple as violators of the Mann act. The prosecution was based on an allegation that they had traveled together to Florida.

In July of 1931 they were found guilty in the federal court. McGurn was sentenced to two years in prison and the girl to four months in jail.

Neither served any time behind bars, however, on this conviction.

They went through a marriage ceremony while the case was being fought through to the United States Supreme court. That appeal held that since the couple lived together in Chicago, a trip to the south was not for immoral purposes but was an incident to their usual course of life. The conviction was therefore reversed.

**McGurn's Move to Oak Park.**

McGurn and his wife, shortly after the old boss gangster Capone went to prison for failing to pay his income tax, moved into a house at 1014 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park. He insisted that he was out of the rackets and wished to live the life of an Oak Park gentleman.

It was in late August of 1933 while playing in the western open tournament at Olympia Fields that McGurn discovered how difficult it was to be a golfer with his kind of reputation. He had shot the first six holes of the qualifying round in one under par, but on the seventh he became aware that policemen were waiting to arrest him. He blew up and took refuge in the eighth hole, another bad shot, and picked up his ball and quit.

**Early in 1934 McGurn became one of the proprietors of the 225 club, a night club and gambling resort at 225 East Superior street. The place caught fire soon afterward and the police declined to allow him to remodel and reopen.**

Since then he had been interested in a number of under-the-counter enterprises, including a tavern in Melrose Park that masked a gambling house. He had been keeping well out of police notice. A year ago he and his wife moved from 1014 to 1224 North Kenilworth avenue, Oak Park.
Valentine Day massacre "Avenged"

Machine Gun" Jack McGurn
Dies With Slugs in Back After
Bowing Alley Shooting

CHICAGO — "Machine Gun" Jack
McGurn, ace trigger-man of Al Cap-
one gang, was assassinated here
yesterday night when he and
Valentine in his back yard, where
police believed was retaliation for the
atrocities St. Valentine's Day mas-
sacre of seven years ago.

A comic valentine was found near
his body, and was dated eight hours from the scene of
the massacre of seven years ago.

Morgan Saunders, 19, a chief suspect, was police trailing the clues.

WIFE BREAKS DOWN

The wary McGurn apparently re-
mained close to home until shortly
before midnight, when with the com-
pagnions he went to the bowling alley,
thus spoiling the killers' hope of kill-
ing him on the anniversary.

Shortly after his body was found,
police arrested his wife, the beautiful
Louise Rolfe.

"My God, they had a "gandies" wife! cried when
Sergt. Frank Dohaboe
entered.

"It's over, dear."

by William Aloiso, the proprietors,
ducked under a table. McGurn and
his companions jumped from a bench.
McGurn swung around with his back
to the door and hit McGurn when
the bowling alley when his killers
entered.

Shots were fired. the leader
shouted.

"You've lost your job,
"You've lost your dough,
"Your jewels and cars and hands
some houses.

"But things could still be worse,
you know.

"You haven't lost your trousers."

Sergt. Kyran Phelan, who was cruis-
ing in a squad car nearby, reported
he noticed three known hoodlums enter the restaurant below the place
where the shooting occurred after
McGurn was shot. The three were
taken into custody for questioning.

They are Charles Alazorak, 23 John
Battaglia, 23, and Sam Albicio, 31.
AL CAPONE AIDS

McGurn, Figure In 1929 St. Valentine Day Massacre,
Shot in Bowling Alley

BULLETIN

CHICAGO, February 15, 1931—Chief of Detectives John R. McIlvain said today he verified the

The late McGurn was identified as "Machine Gun Jack" by Capone's Men. He was
leaving a bowling alley when he was shot to death.

"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn was the former partner of Capone in the St. Valentine's
Day Massacre. He is survived by his wife and two children.

The police are working on the case and have arrested several suspects.

THE END
MCGURN, McGUIGAN
Aid, Shot to Death

Chicago, Feb. 14. M. McGurn,
a gun, Jack McGuth, gangster, was
shot and killed in a bowling alley
at 835 Milwaukee Avenue today.
The victim was identified positively
as McGurn by Sgt. J. J. Heelan,
of the detective bureau.
The scene of the shooting was on
the near northwest side.

McGurn was a suspect in the St.
Valentine's Day Massacre of 1929.
He met his death only a few min-
utes after the seventh anniversary
of the slaying of the 'Bugs'
Capone gangsters in a Chicago
garage.

McGurn was reputed to have
been shot down while playing golf
in a suburban course near Chicago.
Also in 1933, the former Capone
gangster was sentenced to serve a
six-month term in jail after his con-
viction for vagrancy.

McGurn, termed a "fashion plate"
gangster because of his penchant for
wearing expensive clothes, was
christened Vincent Gebhard. It
was under this name that he played
in the Western Open Golf
Tournament in 1933, which he did
not finish because of his arrest for
questioning by federal agents.
Gangster McGurn Shot to Death

Slain Exactly 7 Years After St. Valentine's Day Massacre

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (Saturday) (U.S.)—"Machine Gun Jack" McGurn, dapper gangster and public enemy, was shot to death early today in the Avenue Recreation Club on the second floor on the Northwest Side.

His death came exactly seven years after the notorious St. Valentine's day massacre in which he was one of the chief suspects.

More than two score patrons were in the "club," a bowling and billiard hall, when McGurn was shot down. A near panic followed and many raced into the street, without waiting for their coats.

Police who sped to the scene took into custody several persons who were still in the club when they arrived. They were seeking to learn the circumstances of the shooting.

The St. Valentine's Day murder in which seven members of the Moran gang were shot to death, came shortly after McGurn had a falling out with the North Side crowd.
YEARS TODAY:
ST. VALENTINE
MASSACRE
City's Most Notorious
Gang Crime Still
Unpunished

Seven years ago today the underworld perpetrated its most
gory crime—the unsolved St. Valentine's Day massacre of seven
gangsters at 2122 N. Clark st.

It was on February 14, 1929, when all the world was supposed
to be in love, that two men disguised in police uniform drove up
to a garage, walked in nonchalantly and mowed down seven
members of the George ("Bugs") Moran gang with a machine gun.
Palling before the spray of bullets were Peter Gusenberg, ex-convict;
Frank, his brother; Adam Heyer, alias Arthur Hayes, ex-convict;
James Clark, brother-in-law of Moran; John May, mechanic;
Albert Weinshank and Dr. Reinhardt B. Schwimmer.

MULTITUDE OF MOTIVES.

Investigators advanced a multitude of motives for the merciless
slayings. The massacre, they decided, could have been the climax
of a bootleg gang war; it could have been retribution for Moran gang
attempts to muscle in on a lucrative labor union, or it could have
been the "extra-legal" settlement of a dispute between rival groups
operating dog race tracks.

Scores of suspects were seized and questioned; many witnesses
offered information; but no solution was forthcoming.
Austria to Deport—Capone's Rich 'Pal'

Vienna, Austria—(AP)—Alex Sycowski, the wealthy, mysterious prisoner known to Vienna police as "Kid Tiger of the American underworld," will be a free man without a country in 12 more days.

At a new trial Friday Sycowski's sentence on a charge of traveling with a falsified Canadian passport was reduced from seven to five months.

Sycowski is to be deported, but to what port remains unanswered. His funds still apparently are unlimited, and he told police, along with tales of his friendship for Al Capone and the late Jack (Legs) Diamond, that he had several million dollars on deposit in an Amsterdam bank.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL
FEBRUARY 14, 1936

89-180-A
AL CAPONE DEATH PLOT REVEALED
"Marked" by Friends of Massacre Victims, Says Report

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12

Al Capone, one time No. 1 gangster of the United States, has been marked for death by fellow convicts on Alcatraz island.

Reports which have filtered through the strict censorship on the federal "Devil's Island" in the middle of San Francisco bay, state that Capone is daily in fear of being stabbed—that he wears several folds of canvas an inch thick wrapped around his body from his heart to stomach.

Warden James A. Johnston refused to affirm or deny the reports, assuming a non-committal attitude as is his custom with reports concerning the life of the "bad men" of "the rock."

According to the reports, Capone is slurring referred to as the "grease ball."

Among the convicts on Alcatraz are friends of victims of the St. Valentine's day massacre in Chicago in 1929 when seven "Bus" Moran gangsters were mowed down by machine gun bullets.

FANCY GRIEVANCE

They have attributed this assassination to Capone's henchmen and coupled with a recent grievance against Capone for his failure to provide money with which they hoped to buy a boat, in a fantastic plot to escape, they have plotted his death.

WISCONSIN NEWS
FEBRUARY 12, 1936
Al-Capone Dodging-Death in Island

Former Gang Chief Wraps Himself in Canvas to Fo

More frantically than he ever dodged death when he was
jail and surrounded by his go-
dilla bodyguards, Al Capone now
is dodging death in Alcatraz,
America's 'Devil's Island.' This
was the information, related in
the following exclusive article,
which comes through the rigid
custody of the grim prison in
San Francisco Bay.

Universal Service

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Al
Capone, once the bland and cock-
sure Chicago "king of crime," in
Alcatraz Prison today is running
a race with death—a race to com-
plete his time on the island before
fellow convicts carry out their
threats to kill him.

The real story of Al Capone on
Alcatraz Island, heretofore guard-
ded by official silence and censor-
ship, was obtained by Universal
Service today.

Al Capone, in spite of official
statement, is not "just another
number" on Alcatraz. Prison
guards are performing for him
now a service amazingly similar
to that of his paid bodyguards
during his Chicago heyday.

LIFE IN DANGER

For the job of Warden James
A. Johnston and other officials is
not so much to keep Capone im-
prisoned on Alcatraz as it is to
keep him alive! The Alcatraz in-
formant wrote:

"If it were possible to get
away with it, Capone would
never leave here alive. Al will
be fortunate if he is alive six
months after leaving here.

"Capone was transferred from
the United States penitentiary
at Atlanta, Ga., to Alcatraz on
August 19, 1934. He was not
transferred because he was such
a 'bad man,' but because he
 bribed the guards to bring him
nearly anything he wanted.

"There were men (at Alcatraz)
know Capone. There are many
men that had friends killed by
Capone's gang.

"There are men here who are
friends of men who were rubbed
down in the St. Valentine Day
massacre in Chicago in 1929.

"They feel sure that Capone
directed that (the massacre).

"They know Capone hid 'killer'

Copyright, 1936, Universal Service.
AL CAPONE THREATENED WITH DEATH

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY MASSACRE

WANTED: KENNETH JORDAN

 worrying about the life of the convicts, according to the reports. Capone is stilling referred to as "green beef."

Among the convicts are friends of the St. Valentine's Day massacre in Chicago in 1929 when seven Bugs Moran gangsters were mowed down by machine guns. They attribute the assassination to Capone's henchman and coupled with a recent grievance against Capone for his failure to provide money with which they hoped to buy a boat in a fantastic plot of escape they have plotted his death.
Al Capone's Peril

Existence in the outside world, protected by alert well-paid gunmen, is one thing. Inside stone Alcatraz Prison, all guns in the hands of guards, Al Capone finds life more complicated, surrounded, as he is, by desperadoes that are not his gunmen or killers.

After a prison mutiny, a hundred convicts were locked up in solitary confinement, on bread and water. Capone had refused to join the mutiny, knowing that men with bare hands could not break through twenty feet of solid stone and then swim across San Francisco Bay.

Now other and "tougher" convicts in Alcatraz, denounce Capone as a "rat" because he did not join the mutiny; his life may be in danger.

The mutineers cannot break out, but they can murder.

Al Capone, however, is usually able to take care of himself, outside of Federal courts.

According to legend, long ago, before the word "racketeer" had come into everyday use, Al Capone and another, both with black hair and dark complexions, went to a Brooklyn waterfront ball organized by hard-fisted, Irish longshoremen. Capone and his companion each escorted a fair-haired girl. One longshoreman remarked, unfortunately for him, "What are they greaseballs doing with white girls?"

Nobody knows just what happened, or how, but lights went out, and when they were turned on again, the gentleman who made the "greaseball" remark was dead.

There has never been any suspicion that Al Capone had anything to do with it, but some of those Alcatraz "insiders," using the unpleasant word "rat," might learn that picking on Capone is not safe.
Al Capone's Peril

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The mutineers cannot break out, but they can murder.

It may comfort Capone to know that in his refusal to join the mutiny he had good company—including George, alias "Machine Gun" Kelly, also Harry Bailey and Albert Bates, associated with Kelly in kidnapping Charles F. Urschel, oil millionaire.

Al Capone, however, is usually able to take care of himself, outside of Federal courts.

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SUSPECT CAPONE IN JAIL RIOT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Still faced with sullen mutiny from several hard-boiled prisoners, officials of Alcatraz Prison yesterday turned their investigation towards the possibility that “Scarface Al” Capone may have inspired the revolt of Jan. 20 with the idea of deliberately double-crossing the others in the hope he might be transferred to some other less formidable institution for his own safety.

It may be for this reason—the fact that he had double-crossed them—say certain officials, that the erstwhile vice baron of Chicago is accredited with “rattling” accompanied by threats against his life.

Ever a master strategist, Capone is not considered by underworld associates and fellow-prisoners to be above such a clever move at their expense.

Meanwhile, the five alleged ringleaders of the abortive revolt are still reported in solitary confinement, although Warden James A. Johnston declared that none was in a dungeon or on a bread and water diet.

The revolt, nurtured through months of silent brooding within the grim edifice in San Francisco harbor, sprouted into mutiny after the death of Jack Allen, a convict known as a “work dodger.” Allen often pleaded illness as an excuse to avoid toil in the laundry and other prison shops.
M'GURN'S AUTO FOUND: BUILDS NEW MYSTERY
Driver Flees; on Seat of Car is Newspaper Mentioning Frank Nitti and Prignano

(Picture on Page 4.)

Forty-eight hours after "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn was shot and killed, his automobile, missing since his murder, was driven to 815 N. Ada st. last night and abandoned by a mysterious man, who fled in a second auto.

That act brought new mystery to police who have sought to pierce the wall of gangland silence and find a motive for the slaying. For, on the rear seat of the car, was found a newspaper dated December 30 and bearing the headline:

"Frank Nitti hunted in Prignano Slaying."

Police recalled that Frank ("The Enforcer") Nitti, once powerful lieutenant of Al Capone, and McGurn had been bitter enemies, and that McGurn and State Representative A. J. Prignano had been friendly.

**POLICE GET A JOLT.**

Police were astounded, that anyone would dare to keep the car for two days while the entire city was combed for McGurn's slayers, and then boldly drive it to the spot at which it was left.

Investigators had been informed that McGurn and his two companions drove in the car to the Avenue Recreation Parlor, 805 Milwaukee av., in which he was slain at 12:35 a. m. Saturday. They believed that the slayers had used it to flee after the murder.

They assumed that whoever abandoned it would not have driven it far, and searched the immediate neighborhood in an effort to find where it was kept. Only one fingerprint was found on it, showing that great care had been used to avoid detection.

**CAPONE COUNCIL TOLD.**

It was the second time that the name of Nitti had appeared in the investigation during the day. Police had been told earlier that McGurn, fearing a plot to kill him, had appealed to a council of the Capone gang in Miami for protection and had been denied aid. Included in that council, the police were told, were Nitti, Ralph Capone and Jake Guzik, only recently released from prison.

**WIDOW THREATENED.**

Meanwhile, Mrs. Louise Rolfe McGurn, his widow, was protected against reported threats against her life, apparently designed to keep her from "talking." Police doubted that McGurn had confided any secrets to her and regarded the threat as misdirected.
POLICE STUDY
FINGER PRINT
FOUND ON DOOR

The automobile in which Machinegun Jack McGurn rode to his date with death was in the hands of baffled police today and a single finger print, found on the door, was being scrutinized by departmental experts.

The car so new it had only 1,000 miles on the speedometer, was left by two unidentified men in front of the Cushman Motor Delivery Co., 315 N. Ada st., shortly before midnight.

WATCHMAN FINDS CAR

William Schell, 25, 2022 W. 69th pl., watchman in the building, looked up from his book when he heard a door slam, saw a tall, gaunt figure dash across the street and climb into a large, black sedan which whirled away into the darkness.

The car, police said, was the one in which McGurn and two companions are believed to have driven to the Avenue Recreation Room, 805 Milwaukee ave., where the former machine gun terrorist of the Capone mob Friday night went to his ignominious death in a hail of lead.

In the car police found a bunch of keys, one of which is thought to be the key to a safety deposit vault. Also, they found a newspaper dated Dec. 30—the headline of which read: "Nitti Hunted in Prignano Killing."

BODY IN $1,000 COFFIN

A lone finger print on the door of the car was photographed at the detective bureau and experts planned to compare it today with those of suspected persons.

Meanwhile, the bullet-riddled body of the once-tough hoodlum lay in the Rago undertaking rooms, 624 N. Western ave., while 150 persons filed by to view it as it lay in a $1,000 copper coffin. It will be buried in Mount Carmel cemetery tomorrow at 11 a.m.

Missing, however, will be the flavor of the gangster funerals of old. There were no huge bundles of flowers, no piles of telegrams yesterday.
AUTO OF M'GURN, Sought since KILLING, IS FOUND

Left in Street by Gang Which Flees in Car.

The automobile of Machine Gun Jack McGurn, which had been sought by the police since the notorious gangster was slain early Saturday in a bowling alley at 805 Milwaukee avenue, was found early today in front of 315 North Ada street. It had been left there only a few minutes earlier.

Persons living in the neighborhood reported to the police that a man who stepped out of the car, a Ford, joined several others who were in a second automobile and rode away with them.

It was the belief of the police that the two men who entered the bowling alley with McGurn shortly before he was slain fled in this car. The identity of these men has not been made known. William Aloisi, owner of the alleys, and two of his employees—the only ones of 20 witnesses who saw McGurn slain available for questioning—have consistently maintained that they did not know them; nor McGurn, for that matter.

The car was clean and apparently had been kept in a garage. The police were of the opinion that whoever had it had decided to get rid of it as a measure of safety.

Orders Bowlers Questioned.
Capt. Martin E. Mullen Jr. ordered yesterday that all persons known as regular patrons of Aloisi's be questioned, and detectives of the Racine avenue station were busy searching for these bowlers.

There was no change in the police theory that McGurn was slain probably by a man whom he regarded as a friend. Only such a person, according to investigators, could have come up behind him when he was at play. Possibly, it was said, several men, including two who entered the bowling place with him, were in the murder plot. It was viewed as a "gang purge" to rid the Capones of a man who, at 32 years, had outlived his underworld usefulness.

Funeral Pomp to Be Missing.

The pomp and circumstance that marked the funerals of gangsters in the days when Al Capone was great will be missing tomorrow when McGurn's body is buried.

Indications were that only a faisy-sized cortège would follow it from the Rago undertaking rooms at 624 North Western avenue, to the place of internment in Mount Carmel cemetery.

About 150 visitors called yesterday to view the body. Many of these were friends of the Gebardi family [McGurn was born Vincent Gebardi]. There was a sprinkling of his one-time friends in gangland, but it was reported that many others were conspicuously absent. There was no massing of floral tributes and no sheet of telegrams from other cities.

Instead of a $15,000 silver coffin such as the one in which Dean O'Bannon was laid to his final rest eleven years ago, McGurn will have a modest one that cost something less than $1,000. Police officials held that the Jessened glory represented the fall in the status of gangsters.
KEYS IN AUTO CLUE TO M'GURN KILLING

Car Found Abandoned 48 Hours After Shooting. Widow Guarded.

By the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, February 17.—Finding of "Machine Gun Jack" M'Gurn's automobile, 48 hours after the former "Scarface Al" Capone henchman "rubbed out," gave the police their first tangible clue today in the hoodlum's crude assassination.

In the automobile, which was abandoned in an industrial section on the near North Side, were two keys, one of which the police believed might fit a safe deposit box. They were on a ring with three automobile keys.

Reported threats against the life of the gangster's widow, from an undisclosed source, gave the police the additional task of guarding her.

Casket Costs $1,900.

The body of M'Gurn reposèd in a $1,000 casket yesterday while detective squads sought a score of men in an effort to determine who killed him and why.

Louise Rolfe M'Gurn—the widow who shared and spent a generous portion of the millions earned by the old bootleg syndicate—arranged for simple funeral services this morning. None of the lavish trappings so long identified with gangland's formal farewells were in evidence. Curious crowds were conspicuously absent at the mortuary, where the scar-faced "big fellow"'s favorite follower lay in death.

"Broke" at Time of Killing.

Investigators said he was "broke" when assassins cut him down in a cheap bowling alley early Saturday. They held the belief his reduced finances led to his slaying. They figured new leaders of the mob—M'Gurn's former friends—became annoyed by his efforts to join them in the operation of gambling, vice and illicit alcohol rackets and ordered his elimination.

Police squads renewed efforts to find the 17 witnesses who fled from the recreation rooms, the two men who bowed there with the victim and the three men who precipitated the gunfire by pretending to rob the place.
FLEES THREATS
McGurn Widow
Goes Into Hiding

LOUISE McGURN, WIDOWED BY GANGLAND BULLETS
Testified at Inquest Into Assassination of ‘Machine Gun’ Jack
'Blonde Alibi' Fears Death Mob; Killing Laid to Shylocks

CHICAGO, Feb. 16 (US).—As the underworld waited tensely today to learn if the assassination of "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn would touch off another of Chicago's deadly gang wars, threats against her life were mysteriously conveyed to McGurn's widow, his "blonde alibi" in the St. Valentine's Day massacre seven years ago.

Fearful the threats would be executed, perhaps by one of the same three men who shot McGurn to death in a bowling alley early yesterday, Mrs. McGurn went into hiding, taking with her a 12-year-old daughter by an earlier marriage.

How many secrets of the old Al Capone gang, of which he was "chief executioner," McGurn confided in his wife, authorities do not know. Nor do they know if his widow, the former Louise Rolfe, is aware of the identity of enemies who might have put him "on the spot" as he was about to engage in a bowling game with two "friends" yesterday.

Under Police Protection

But on the possibility she may be able to furnish a lead to the assassins, police took immediate steps to protect her.

Threats that she might meet the same fate as her killer husband were taken by investigators to indicate those responsible for the assassination were considering the same possibility—that the blonde Louise might "talk."

Tonight the police were without a hopeful clue. They were as much in the dark as to the identity of the killers as they were as to the motive for the crime.

Police today said McGurn had been in frantic fear of death for some weeks and had been told he was in the old Capone gang had been withdrawn from him

Pledged for His Life

Detectives heard in "grapevine" reports that McGurn literally pleaded for his life at a recent meeting of several of Capone's high-ranking hoodlum-racketeers in Miami, Fla. The answer was: Thumb down.

As the police got the story, McGurn, who handled a golf stick as adroitly as he did a machine gun, went to Miami not only to indulge in his favorite game, but to see Frank Nitti, "enforcer" in the Capone mob.

Instead of seeing Nitti alone however, McGurn was brought before a "committee" which displayed none of the genial camaraderie which had marked their relations in the rum-running prohibition days.

Al's Brother at Talk

From that date McGurn lived in constant fear of death.

Among members of the "committee," it was said, were Jake Guzik, formerly high in the councils of the Capone syndicate and now just out of prison; Ralph Capone, Al's singing brother; Willie Heeney, a "utility man" in the syndicate, and Charles "Lucky" Luciano, "chief of the Unione Siciliani.

"They were there for business, and McGurn was not welcome. One reason was that among his former friends he was regarded as having lost much of his usefulness—this in spite of the fact that he is credited with machine-gunning the seven "Bugs" Moran gangsters to death seven years ago and as effectively "rubbing out" many other Capone rivals.

Plan Loan Shark Ring

The business before the committee, the police say, was formation of a Chicago branch of the big loan shark racket which already had proved highly profitable in New York.
ONE LONE CLUE IN M'GURN CASE A FINGERPRINT

CHICAGO, Feb. 17 (N.S.)—A
lone fingerprint, found on the
abandoned automobile of "Ma-
chine Gun Jack" McGurn, was the
only definite clue to his assassina-
tion in police possession today.
Police admitted as much as they
revealed the automobile of the
one-time chief executioner for Al
Capone was recovered last evening
after being abandoned on a North-
side residential street.
Witnesses told police the auto-
mobile was parked by a lone man
who fled in a second car.

Car Kept Two Days
Police marveled at the audacity
of the man or men who had kept
the car for two days while the
city was being combed for clues
to the murder of the golfing ma-
chine-gunner.
McGurn had driven the auto-
mobile to the Northwest Side
bowling alley where he was slain
by three men early Saturday.
Adding to the mystery of the
slaying was the discovery in the
automobile of a newspaper dated
December 30, and bearing the
headline:
"Frank Nitti hunted in Prig-
nano slaying."
Police recalled that Frank, "The
Enforcer" Nitti, once a powerful
Capone chieftain, and McGurn
were bitter enemies, while Mc-
Gurn and Prigiano had been
friendly.

Hiding Place Sought
Assuming that whoever aban-
doned the automobile would not
have dared drive it far, police be-
gan a systematic search of the im-
mediate neighborhood where it
was found in an effort to discover
where it had been hidden.
McGurn's "blonde alibi," under
police guard following mysterious
threats on her life, prepared to
bury him tomorrow without the
ostentation formerly accorded pub-
lic enemies, while police and the
underworld waited tensely today
for reprisals.
Police investigation today cent-
ered on the roundup of some 20
bowlers who witnessed the slaying.
GOLD COAST
GIRL WITH
LOUISE
Vanishes, but Friend
Tell of Drinking Trip
on Slaying Night.

Police were told today that Louise Rolfe ("Blond Alibi") McGurn was making a round of taverns early Saturday while her husband, "Machine Gun Jack," was being murdered.

Their informant was Miss Mary Dickinson, 19, of 195 E. Chestnut St., who made her statement to Capt. Martin Mullen at Racine ave. station.

The girl had come voluntarily with Detectives James Dorsey and William Du Bois, who were tracing a reported phone call from Mary's room Saturday morning in which Mary's roommate, Marjorie Swift, 19, was reported to have said:

"They got him after he was sent to the bowling alley."

FRIEND OF LOUISE.

Miss Dickinson denied knowledge of such a call, but said her roommate, Miss Swift, was acquainted with Mrs. McGurn and had gone out to meet her after a phone call Friday afternoon.

Q.—Did you ever see Marjorie Swift with McGurn's wife? A.—No.

Q.—After McGurn was shot did she say anything to you about it? A.—No, she just said she was keeping up with it in the newspapers.

Q.—What time did Marjorie get home Friday night? A.—About 2:30 a. m. Saturday.

JACK NOT PRESENT.

Q.—Did she say where she had been? A.—She said she went to a party and left the rest of them there.

Q.—Did she say McGurn's wife was at the party? A.—She said she saw her there.

Q.—Did she say whether McGurn was there? A.—She said he was not there.

Q.—When Marjorie came back did she say where she went with Louise? A.—She said she visited a couple of restaurants or taverns with her wife.

Q.—Was it about 1:30 a. m. Saturday that McGurn, the dapper Capone lieutenant, was killed in a bowling alley at 865 Milwaukee ave.

GIRL CHANGES STORY.

At first Miss Dickinson denied she knew whether Miss Swift knew Louise McGurn, but changed her story after her sister, Elizabeth Dickinson, 26, told police Marjorie had spoken of meeting Louise.

The Dickinson girls are daughters of Mrs. Dorothy Dickinson, who lives at the Seneca Hotel, 200 E. Chestnut st. Only Mary came to the station.

SEEK TO TRACE KEYS.

While this angle of the case was being investigated, police sought to trace keys found in his automobile, which was left last night on a West Side street.

McGurn's body lay in a $1,000 "copper-colored" casket and Louise made arrangements for the burial tomorrow morning.

Investigators said that perhaps one of the two keys found in the automobile fit a secret safety deposit vault, which may yield valuable information pertaining to McGurn's most recent dealings.

M'GURN'S CAR
ABANDONED,
KEYS CLUES

Auto, Stolen at Scene
of Slaying, Left
on West Side

Continued from First Page.

Gurn was there? A.—She said he was not there.

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Twenty patrons were bowling, playing pool or loitering in the Avenue Recreation Parlors at 3 a. m. Saturday when three men dashed in, fired several volleys and fled.

FRIENDS SUSPECTED.

Two friends who had come with McGurn fifteen minutes before also disappeared. Evidently the "friends" had put Jack on the spot.

McGurn's car vanished from in front of the place.


FLEES IN SECOND CAR.

He looked out and saw a man leaving a new coupe and getting into a dark sedan, which was then driven north at a high speed.

The abandoned coupe was McGurn's. There were five keys in the car. One was in the switch lock on the steering post. Another, on a chain with three additional keys, was in the steering wheel.

Sgt. Kyran Phelan said one of the three keys was a door key to the McGurn home at 1224 N. Kenilworth ave., Oak Park. He could not identify the others, but one was said to resemble the type usually issued for safe deposit vaults.

A search was to be made for such a vault.

An inspection of the car, which had been kept inside since its disappearance, revealed a lone fingerprint.

FRIGNANO DEATH STORY.

On the ledge back of the seat in the gangster's automobile was a Chicago American of Dec. 30. The headline read: "Nitti Hunted in Frignano Killing."

The former is Frank ("The Enforcer") Nitti, now ruler of the Capone interests, and the latter was State Representative Albert J. Frignano, who was shot to death at his doorstep in a simulated holdup shortly after Christmas.

McGurn's name was not mentioned in the Frignano killing. The two men were friendly.
This chart represents the Capone organization and its principal connections (many of them temporary) during its heyday: from Senior Partner Torrio's retirement early in 1925 until relentless publicity broke it up in 1931. It is as accurate as all available information from police and other investigators can make it.

THESE MEN ARE MOSTLY GUNMEN, BUT MANY WERE IN THE BOOTLEG LIQUOR BUSINESS.
### GUNMEN, BODYGUARDS, SPIES, WIRE TAPPERS, COLLECTORS, WATCHMEN, ETC.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frank Reo</th>
<th>(see Board of Directors)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frank Nitri (Nitto)</td>
<td>(see Board of Directors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony &quot;Mops&quot; Volpe</td>
<td>(see Board of Directors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Albert Anselmi</td>
<td>(a &quot;torpedo,&quot; ace killer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Scalise</td>
<td>(another &quot;torpedo,&quot; Anselmi's partner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Machine Gun Jack&quot; McGurn</td>
<td>(bomber and No. 1 machine gunner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willie Heaney</td>
<td>(bodyguard and machine gunner)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlie Fachetti (Fischetti)</td>
<td>(cousin of Capone, bodyguard, killer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tony &quot;The Chevalier&quot; Speno</td>
<td>(Joseph Nerone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Lefty Louie&quot; Campagne</td>
<td>(bodyguard)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James &quot;Bomber&quot; Belcastro</td>
<td>(expert bomb tosser)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawrence &quot;Dago&quot; Mengen</td>
<td>(west side leader and brains of a kidnapping gang)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joe Morici (Morelli)</td>
<td>(Ferraro)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEGAL ADVISERS

| Defenders of "Mops" Volpe | John Elliott Byrne, Frank R. Reid (former congressman from Aurora) |
| Defenders of Ralph Capone | Tyrrell A. Richardson, Dennis M. Kelleher, George N. Murdock |
| Defenders of Al Capone and Frank Reo in Philadelphia | Bernard L. Lemisch, Cornelius Haggerty Jr. |
| Defenders of James Belcastro | Elidior M. Libonetti, Albert Filetti |
| Defenders of Jack McGurn | Benjamin Feldman, Harry F. Hamlin |
| Defenders of Rocco Fanelli | Benedict J. Short, George H. Guenther, Roland V. Libonetti |
| Defender of Frank Diamond | John F. Cashen |

### AMBLING, AND LABOR RACKET AND OTHER UNDERTAKINGS WITH AL CAPONE:

- Tony D'Andrea
- Sam "Samsays" Amatuna
- Joseph LaCava, and many others
- Edward "Spike" O'Donnell,
- Charles O'Donnell
- Steve O'Donnell
- Tom O'Donnell
- Jerry O'Connor
- George Meegham
- George "Spot" Bucher, and many others
- William "Klondike" O'Donnell, gang (at times)
- Bernard O'Donnell
- Miles O'Donnell
- James Doherty
- James Duffy
- Eddie Tencu
- Joseph "Hammer" Corrigan
- and many others
- Ralph Sheldon (who later took $200,000 and declared his independence of Capone) and gang
- Tony Stanton
- Michael "Buba" Quinan
- Hugh "Stubby" McGovern
- Mike McGovern
- and others
Prohibition to Blame for Al's Rise

"Al Capone is the most notorious gangster in the country. . . By common repute and common police knowledge he has been the head of a murderous gang living by defiance of federal law."—From an editorial in The Tribune, May 20, 1929.

"End the Reign of Gangdom."—From The Tribune's platform for Chicago land, 1931.

"Effectual resistance to organized crime is and must be impossible without publicity, persistent, 'sensational' publicity. . . Crime is not encouraged by publicity. It works when it can in the dark."—From an editorial in The Tribune, Dec. 20, 1931.

"Al Capone is under sentence of eleven years imposed by a federal court in Chicago, because the Chicago newspapers for three years have not only played up but have exploited Capone systematically and with the definite object of suppressing him."—Thomas L. Rice, noted criminologist.

By GUY MURCHIE JR.

PERSISTENT, 'sensational publicity, therefore, suppressed Al Capone, just as it did the Everleigh sisters, the labor racketeers, the kidnappers, and the Dillingers.

It was the uncompromising crusade of publicity that insured the

PERSONAL ATTENDANTS
Velets  Chefs
Chaufeurs  Trainers
Waiters  Barbers
Secretaries  Doctors
etc.

ALPHONSE CAPC
PRESIDENT OF
Known as "Snorky", "The Big
"Scarface Al". He personally
and lawyer contacts, and pl
details of the syndicate's affair
He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.,
His net annual income once 

FRANK ROO (alias Kline), CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND VICE PRESI-
DENT OF THE SYNDICATE. Gunman and bodyguard, who became the
big boss after Capone was imprisoned.

JACK GUZIK, BUSINESS MANAGER AND CHIEF STATISTICIAN.
Former waiter who became an able organizer, bookkeeper, go-
between, fixer, schemer, and kept many important figures in his head.
Though able, he was looked down on socially by the other directors.
He was paymaster in bribing of politicians and police, and owned a
south side brothel.

FRANK NITTI (Nitto), TREASURER AND SECOND VICE PRESIDENT.
General adviser, well informed, presentable, and handled much money.

JOHNNY PATTON, mayor of Burnham, big brewery owner, Capone's
closest political ally.

TONY "MOPS" VOLPE, bodyguard, chauffeur, cafe manager.
How Chicago Was Ruled by Guns

brought the official action that finally cost Capone his empire and his freedom. It was NEWS, persistent and sensational, day in and day out, that rid Chicago of its archcriminal and ended the lawlessness he inspired.

Joe Howard leaned back in his chair behind the cigar case in Heinie Jacobs’ saloon at 2300 South Wabash avenue. The calendar on the wall behind the bar showed the date to be May 7, 1923. The clock said six. Only a spoonful of bourbon remained in old Joe’s glass as he sat back to tell the boys all about his hijacking triumphs night before last.

Heinnie slouched across the wood. He, an aged carpenter named David Runelsbeck, and a mechanic named George Bilton seated near by, having a drink...
ing kidnapping for ransom, threats of torture and death. He dealt a bodyguard York for the pursuit 1910.

At 29-year-old many Torre whom one of the older Five Points gang said that he was thin... He had business sagacity, imagination. He was deplorable in the civil-service and adroit had a plausible front. And he was... ambitious.

On Torre's arrival in Chicago, Black Handers demanded that he be paid $25,000 under an Archer avenue veiudtor, Torrre sent four men to the spot with sawed-off shotguns. When the Black Hand leader approached the dark alley, Torre said, "Where is our package?" He suddenly founder himself looking down a 13-gauge musket. For the Black Handers it was a rendezvous with death in a shape of lead slugs at a range of six feet.

As Torre felt his power his ambition grew sparrow. Jim Colozismo was prosperous, fat, nearly forty, and growing contented with the status quo. The boundary of his ambition was the southern border of the First ward. But not so with Torre. Torre had his eye on the whole city and then some. He was hankering to a powerful friend one night on 222nd.

"I'm sick of the First ward. There's no money in it. I'm going to start something whenever I get a chance all over the city and the suburbs, too, even if Jim won't come along. A monopoly of all Cook county is the only way to make a business so it'll really pay."

And Johnny Torre acted on his idea. Torre moves up. Prazzio centers that had once gone to bed at dusk and risen at cockcrow now had to sit up all hours with Torrre's growing roadhouse industry.

The first of these towns was Burnham, sixteen miles southeast of the loop and readable accessible to couples and parties driving from southern Chicago, Gary, Hammond, Calumet City and other places for an evening's entertainment. Dance halls, gambling dens, and night clubs of all descriptions arose and ran wide open under the banner of Johnny Patton, the famous "boy mayor," who considered saw eye to eye with Torre, for reasons best known to himself.

And then—on May 11, 1923—Colozismo was murdered. A mysterious lone assassin, who has never been identified, accosted himself in the vestibule of Colozismo's cafe in the company of two women, and walked up close to him and fired the fatal shot.

With Colozismo gone, Torrre was released from the limitations of his late boss. Promotion, coming along at about this time, had caused the closing of the 15,000 legalized bosses in Greater Chicago. This gave Torrre something to think about. He was not a little dazed at the thirst-quenching possibilities in addition to the other business he intended to control. The two breweries he had leased to saloon keepers soon were

He could be as tough as a well-muscled, agile young man and as playfull as a puppy the next. The collection of 20-carta whores ceased and Torre was a marked man. Torre was able to enlist all over the city quickly on a measure of discipline under his drill sergeant brand of leadership. He was known as the "beautifull," able for organizing built up a machine admirably suited to the task set for it. The drivers, sharpshooter, spies, waiters, lawyers, and others on the list of those who was expected of them, and they did. Few ever deserted or turned traitor. They not only respected their boss but they feared what he would do to any man who crossed him. The mind behind that massive, heavy-lined face was unfeathable. Capone did things as if by magic. One day he ordered one of his own men to "lay off rabbis" with Joe Pizzo. You know he's with us."

"How did the big fellar know I'd been talkin' with Joe lately?" the man asked his watch partner; that night.

"O, Al's got spies everywhere," came the reply.

Which became necessary to do away with many of those rival gangs who contested the Torre-Capone monopoly over all Cook county's liquor and vice business Capone did not hesitate to send his army out to meet the enemy. His orders were: "Walt till they get where you want 'em, then let 'em have it."

The headquarters of the Capone-Torre gang was on the south side of the city. In the old days was an unobtrusive four-story structure at 2222 South Wabash avenue known as the Four Deuces. It was a regular base with an annual salary of $25,000 a couple of years before, now handled by Al Capone himself.

Having proved the eflicacy of his new methods in the Joe Howard case, Al had adopted ruthlessness as a basic policy in eliminating business competition following September, 1923, in the process of expanding his south side territory, he encountered the opposition of a gang known as the south side O'Donnell. Spite O'Donnell, the leader, had for partners his brothers, Steve, Walter, and Tommie, as well as three other men, included Jerry Capone, George "Spot" Bucher, and George Meegan. The O'Donnell method of expanding their wholesale territory was to invade a speakeasy which had not been bought. They were not a little dazed at the thirst-quenching possibilities in addition to the other business he intended to control. The two breweries he had leased to saloon keepers soon were

It was a grave ultimatum. It was almost equally futile. There were to be 9 more killings similar to this one. On September 14, 15 in 1924. 26 in 1925, and 64 in 1926. Mr. Deyer's last year in office. In this total of 128 gang murders during the rise of the young people who were to be brought to trial. Of the six all were to be acquitted, one—Sam Vini, who chose the occasion a coroner's inquest to discuss. John McAnally with a 45-caliber automatic. His explanation was:

"John killed my brother Mike, and I thought the jury was going to treat him..."

Vini was sent to Joliet penitentiary for twenty-five years.

The situation already was beyond Deyer's control. In the fall of 1925 Capone had no fewer than 700 men on his pay roll, and there was a general stampede of criminal opportunist to his camp. He soon formed an alliance with the south side O'Donnell. The wholesale liquor industry was flourishing. Money, which last year had been measured in Ca ($1000 bills), now was lighted discussed in terms of the "grand" ($1000). And the insurmountable young pimp, who had been delighted with an annual salary of $25,000 a couple of years before, now handled by Al Capone himself.

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He meant it, and shortly sold his bawdy house for a job in a café. He already was learning how to turn his friendships with "Bathhouse John" and "Hinky Dink" into a golden egg-laying goose, and in short order he owned his own poolroom. A year or two later saw young Jim a precocious captain with various privileges appertaining to the old levee district located within the boundaries of the ward and blazed by the neighborhood, whoopee spots of 22d street. From poolroom proprietor he became keystone bonk, then partner in certain red-light enterprises.

Eventually Big Jim became the acknowledged boss of the side underworld, and his revenue came not only from the resorts he owned himself but also in the form of tribute from all other illegal resorts in the district.

But wealth brought with it both comfort and complications. Big Jim was victimized by the American Mafia. He received letters threaten-
by Gunplay and Politics

The renting man in most cases would ask time to consider, in which case, O’Donnell would grant him a twenty-four-hour stay, at the end of which, if he was still pitched, they would emphasize their argument with fists or revolver. Few speakeasy owners held out further.

An exception was Jacob Gels, who said, “I buy my beer from Capone and Torrio, and I’m satisfied with it.” Even Gels could not change the man’s mind, for his bustling frame was a little too much for O’Donnell’s two documents, who got honored stalkingly next at the man’s door. So the O’Donnell brothers, with O’Donnell, Morgan, and Burcher, called at Gels’ neighborhood saloon at 28th and West 18th street, armed in overalls of Sept. 7, 1925, with the result that Gels was taken to a hospital with a fracas until the point of death for weeks. After their argument with Gels that evening the argued O’Donnells broadened five other recalcitrant beer sellers, in administering various treatments, and then repaired to Joseph Klepke’s saloon at 33rd South Lincoln street, a sort of headquarters, to partake of refreshments.

It was while they were relaxing in Klepke’s place that the St. and leader entered the room, brandishing his M-X, roared:

“Stick up your hands or I’ll blow you to hell.”

The O’Donnells scattered for the door, and were pursued closely to the street, where, shooting wildly at their attackers, they made their escape—all except Jerry, who lay dead on the sidewalk, shot through the heart.

In the official records Jerry O’Connor’s death is indexed as the first killing of the bootlegging war. It was followed ten days later, Sept. 17, by the murders of his associates Morgan and Burcher.

The repercussions of the O’Donnell purge, however, would have been enough to worry a commander of lesser stature. The late William E. Dwyer, then assistant to the mayor, was so shocked by the killings that he revoked the licenses of 7,000 “soft drink parlors,” commanded Chief of Police Collins to his office, and assumed personal charge of the situation. His official statement was:

“Tell the police to follow this case to a finish as they do all others. This guerilla war between hijackers, rum runners, and little beer peddlers can and will be crushed.”

It was a brave utterance—but it was almost an illusion. There were to be more killings similar to that of O’Connor, in the month of Sept., 1925, 18 in 1924, 46 in 1923, and 54 in 1922. Mr. Dwyer’s last year in office, in this total of 136 fatalities during the rise of the young pool player from Brooklyn only six men were in the business all told. Of the six all were to be apprehended by Tom Sayers, uncles of Burcher automatic. His explanation
Prohibition

(The text continues from page one.)

The authorities in Chicago knew the Capones who had killed Joe Howard for interfering with the Capone-Torrice bootlegging business. To obtain enough evidence to convict Capone seemed a simple matter. And so, thirty minutes after the murder, a general order was flashed to all police stations to arrest him.

But Al Capone was nowhere to be found, and the inquest the next day the witnesses to the crime were all strict in their testimony. At 10:30, Capone was over and out of Capone, and in the back seat of a car was a scene repeated in another room.

"I'm not guilty," said Capone on his way to the police station to remark to Captain Mckahan:

"I hear the police are looking for me. What for?"

But the authorities had their work cut out for them. The Capones were questioned by a young assistant attorney named William H. McGough.

"Who saw the murder of Joe Howard?" asked McGough.

"Me," replied Al with a puzzled look. "Why? I'm a respectable businessman. I'm a second-rate bootlegger!"

This was in 1923, after the famous Capone already was well known. How was he able to fix the witnesses so that they would walk into the trap of the police a few minutes without the slightest fear of being caught in a trap? What was his background? What sort of training qualified him to do this? And what was the secret of his success in bootlegging liquor business which started with the advent of Prohibition in 1920? The Capones were not as well known as the other bootleggers.

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The gun-toting man in most cases would get those to consider, in which case, the O'Donnell boys would guarantee him a twenty-four-hour stay, at the end of which, if he was still alive, they would emphasize their argument with fists or revolver But few speakeasy owners have put further.

An exception was Jack Gola, who said, "I have my beer from Capone and Torrio, and I'm satisfied so far.

Then fate could not change law's mind, for his body frame was a shield too much for O'Donnell's gunners, who got bumed suddenly and Zara's door. So these two went to the door with the Meeghan, and Bocker, called at Capone's neighborhood saloon at 334 West 14th street last evening, the evening of Sept 7, 1925, with the result that Gola was taken to a hospital with a fractured skull and lay there at the point of death for weeks. Their argument with Gola's wasn't it. But the O'Donnell boys had five other saloons and a sort of headquarters, to partake of refreshments. It was while they were relaxing in Kiwanis place that Jack was murdered and the leader, brandishing his .45, escaped.

"Shut up your hands or I'll kill you to hell!"

The O'Donnell boys scattered for the doors and were pursued closely to the street, where, shooting wildly at their attackers, Gola was instantly killed and escape—all except Jerry O'Connor, who lay dead on the sidewalk, shot through the heart.

In the official record Jerry O'Connor's death is indexed as the first killing of the bootleg war. It was followed ten days later, Sept 17, by the murder of his associates. Meeghan and Bocker.

The repercussions of the O'Donnell purge, however, would have been enough to worry a commander of lesser stature. The late William E. Dower, then six months in office as mayor, was so shocked by the events that he revoked the licenses of 2,000 "soft drink parlors," commenced Chief of Police Collins to his office, and assumed personal charge of the situation. His official statement said:

"The police will follow this case to a finish as they do all others. This gallant war between gangsters, run amok, and injured people, can and will be crushed."

It was a brave warfare—yet it was almost equally futile. There were to be 9 more killings similar to that of O'Connor in Chicago alone from Sept 1, 1925, to Dec 22, 1926, and 320 in the nation. In this latter list of 320 names are 30 cellists in the world during the rise of the young people played from Brooklyn. These men were to be brought to trial. Of the six all were to be acquitted save one—Jim Fin... who chose the occasion of a coroner's inquest to dispatch John Mosotti with a .38-caliber automatic. His explanation..."
Prohibition

(From page 1)

The authorities in Chicago knew Capone who had killed Joe Howard for interfering with the Capone-Torre bootleg beer business. To obtain enough evidence to convict Capone seemed a simple matter. And so thirty minutes after the murder, a general order was flashed to all police stations to arrest him.

But Al Capone was nowhere to be found, and at the inquest the next day the witnesses to the crime were all stricken with a mysterious illness. Homicide experts thought it over. Then he took the witness stand and testified as follows:

"I was called to a rear room to answer a telephone just before the shooting. I don't know what it was." Runelbeck guilelessly instanced:

"I wouldn't be able to identify Capone even if brought face to face with him.

Homicide could not be found. Two other possible witnesses to the killing, said to have been in Jacob's saloon at the time, were Tony "Moonie" Bagnoli and one Clifford Eaton. Both denied having been there, and no one could give proof to the contrary.

The inquest had to be continued indefinitely, and a month later, when things had quieted down, Capone surrendered into the Cottage Grove police station to remark to Captain McMahon:

"The police are looking for me. What for?

"They say I killed Capone down the street," said Runelbeck.

"Who, me?" asked Al with a startled look. "Why, I'm a respectable businessman. I'm a second-hand furniture dealer.

"I'm now counsel for the murder of Joe Howard," said Runelbeck.

"Who, me?" asked Al with a startled look. "Why, I'm a respectable businessman. I'm a second-hand furniture dealer."

This was in 1923, after the prohibition controls were already in full swing and effective. It was then he was able to fix the witnesses so exactly that the crime fell into the hands of the police a few weeks later without the slightest fear of taking the rap.

What sort of tricks qualified this man to turn over all others in the racket? To control the $60,000,000-a-year bootleg liquor business, which started with the advent of prohibition in a city that was already a quarter to 8, and at 11 lay two hundred and a game of straight," proposed Al to the confident usher.

"Want to play me?"

"It's a bet," grinned the other.

"How about a hundred more on the fifteen ball?"

"O.K.," said Al. The two set to work. The spectators proved excitingly from adjoining

If Al had the 1000 turp and $200 of the stranger's money—and then he said he must go, as he was due home. The stranger was naturally resentful at being left in this humiliating position and demanded that Al remain, but Al put on his coat and smooth gray hat.

Without a word the stranger pulled a landlaid knife from his pocket, opened it, and gave Al to understand he'd play; pool or else Al did not hesitate one second. His right hand to the man's chin with all his 200 pounds behind it. The man dropped and lay motionless. Al ran for home.

"He meant it, and shortly sold his boroon for a job in a cafe. He already was knowing how to turn his friendships with "Barthoolum John" and "Hinky Dink" into a golden-plating grove, and to short order he owned his own poolroom. A year or so later saw young Jim a precent captain with various privileges appertaining to the old boroon district located within the boundaries of the ward and circuit of the nightclubs, whooper spots of 22nd street. From poolroom proprietor he became bookkeeper owner, then reaper in certain nightclubs enterprises, and finally Big Jim of his own Chicago cafe at 2128 South Wabash avenue.

Eventually Big Jim became the acknowledged boss of the south side underworld, and his revenue came not only from the resorts he owned himself but also in the form of tribute from all other illegal resorts in the district.

But wealth brought with it both comfort and complications. Big Jim was criticized by the American Male. He remained a man of the people, going around in his poolroom and giving the devotees the chance to win and lose.

Courtroom scene at trial of Sam Vincin for the murder of John Minetti. Left to right: Dr. Kruwer, Vincin, Deputy Sheriff William Gallagher, and [standing] Vincin's attorney, Rea.

(Trinity photo)
Within a short time Ritten worked out an arrangement with Alderman Frank E. Giebenhain of the Tenth Ward, who had received the $1,000 from Ritten with the understanding that Woodward was told that $1,000 would be paid to get out of town. Ritten was permitted to go out of town, and on the same evening a grand jury adjourned for the time. Ritten then decided to go before the grand jury and try to get immunity, which was done.

The confession continues:

"And I told the county attorney everything I knew except the payments to Woodward. The next conference was in the office of the county attorney on the morning of the day I appeared before the grand jury. I was alone with the county attorney part of the time. I had got there early to avoid being seen. The county attorney told me he would get me into the grand jury room as soon as the jury convened.

"After I had been in the county attorney's office for a short time, the county attorney came in with a document signed by Judge Hardwell granting me complete immunity. Carly told me I was 'absolutely clean' on everything up to that time I went into the grand jury room.

"Before entering the grand jury room I was told by the county attorney to answer all questions that he or any member of the grand jury asked me, which I did. After I had completed my testimony the county attorney stated that I had made a good impression, in his opinion, on the jury members. I remained in the county attorney's office until the grand jury adjourned, and then he assisted me in getting out without anybody noticing me."

From the testimony given by Ritten that grand jury indictments were returned against Aldermen Eckberg, Giebenhain, Maurer, Shefl, Sweeney and Rendell. A group

"No more half-sick feeling for me...no more harsh 'all-at-once' cathartics"

When I feel run down, head cold, half sick when the children get irritable, cranky–then I know it's a sign of constipation. I get our family box of FEEN-A-MINT, the chewing-gum laxative. There used to be a time when we took old-fashioned, harsh, "all-at-once" cathartics, but that's all over now. We just chew FEEN-A-MINT for three minutes before going to bed—that's why it's called the "three-minute way"–and it goes to work easily, pleasantly, and gradually. There are no cram-ups, no heating, no bad after-effects. Our family wouldn't be without it for anything, cost only 15c and 25c a box.

"TUNE IN National Athletic Night, radio's triumph with Frank,' Arnold, and Amateur Stars – Columbia Network, 1 P. M. C. B. T. Every Sunday.
One week before his body was found the federal grand jury in Minneapolis had voted secret indictments against 28 of the better known hoodlums in that city's underworld. The ringleaders, their chief lieutenants and Althen were all named, although this information at that time had not been made public.

It was apparent, however, that several men were anxious to solve the day after the indictments were rendered they raided an apartment house where he had been living. Finding agents at front and rear, Althen jumped from a window and escaped.

Althen went into hiding. His next, according to police, sought out and advised him to surrender on the indictment. They agreed to pick him up in a car and take him to the United States District attorney's office. Althen fell to the trap.

He joined "the boys" who proceeded quickly to slug him into unconsciousness and then drive to a lonely road near South St. Paul. He evidently regained consciousness as he was pitched into a ditch. His bullet-riddled body was found the next morning. It lay the right side with the left hand beside it. To ward off a circle of empty shells on the inside above the body clearly told a machine gunner stood there and let fly a burst of 16 shots, all at one of which struck Althen.

The books Althen kept have never been found. It is assumed that his ends feared he might "quawk" if he got into hands of a federal investigator destroyed them.

The Indians also showed several accounts. McCoy accounted for which records of the fine brands of liquor demanded by certain patrons were kept. A profit and loss statement for the store organization, and separate accounts for each of a dozen liquor producing-plants, for gambling houses, and for vice resorts.

Some of the information lacking in these records was supplied by several of Althen's men, who told how he labored over his accounting. The woman, although bitter against Althen's players, was unable to give any help in the hunt for the actual books. The searchers were particularly anxious to find the books, since much of the government's case against the syndicate members depended upon finding them.

After months of searching, government agents concluded they had been destroyed. Along with the books the indictments were dropped, only four of the 38 men named in the original true bills being brought into court. Most of these escaped prison, merely paying nominal fines.

The real strength of this organized gangland was first shown in 1927. It was demonstrated when a coupe containing two men drew alongside the car containing Howard Guildford, publisher of the Saturday Press, a weekly newspaper of Minneapolis, at Lowry avenue and West Broadway. With Guildford was sitting his sister-in-law.

One of the men within the coupe fired five shots at Guildford, leaning against the city and county walls. However, charging there, accepting guns and protecting several of the men who were.

These attacks had been growing intensity over a period of several months, and Guildford had received many warnings that unless he printed stories about the underworld he would be slain.

The Minneapolis newspapers were reluctant to recognize Guildford as a newspaperman, demand action upon this shooting, saying was an attempt to silence the press. At first it seemed they might get what they demanded. For Guildford from his hospital bed identified Harry Jaffa and "Irish" Gottlieb as his assailants. The two gunmen were seized and jailed. Then they were identified by other witnesses.

No charges were placed against the men, however, and while there were not before the grand jury. County Attorney Floyd Olson. To this the recovery had become certainty, Guildford began to win his story. While yet covering the events, his reports identified pictures of a man who was in a penitentiary as one of his attackers. Later theFlipper Share and a gunman, J. Guildford, of Chicago, had done so.

When he emerged from the jail he settled the charges against all.

Read: "A BOYCOPTER" Saturn

The Wreck Record

Since April, 1934, Carmen, E. D. F. at the Thongs of N. D. W. in the Thousand Jobs at Waring Works, J. One Firm, and the City it High Hands.

Taking the Governor's Advice to Organize a "Bleet" Taking Charge From the Mayor, the City's Police, the Independent, Local No. 58, Four to Their Own. By Statistics.

MAYOR HOLDS TRUTH!

Top half of the first page. J. M. Near.
MILWAUKEE — Mobsters had made the protection of gangsters and gamblers by policemen so precarious that there began to be evidence of the middle west upon that city early in 1925.

In that year Frank Brunskill was chief of police. His place in the middle west upon that city early in 1925.

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ward the cost of carrying the fight to the United States Supreme court, and Chicago Tribune individually engaged counsel for Near.

In an epochal decision on June 1, 1912, the federal Supreme court ruled the Minnesota gag law unconstitutional because it interfered with the liberty of the press as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution. In this battle Near and Guilford won, and the Saturday Press continued to be published.

While these matters were in the courts, Hennepin County Attorney Floyd Olson was busy building a political organization. Defense in 1924, when he ran for governor on a platform which was almost wholly communitistic, Olson was out to gain the support of labor in the three large cities in his state—Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

His opportunity came in 1926, when both owners in the Minneapolis city council became bankrupt.

The bookers had been operating on a small scale, the ring consisting of half a dozen aldermen. Leader of the ring was Alderman Louis N. Ritten of the “silk stamping.” Second ward in Minneapolis, he was a former president of the city council and a prominent grain merchant in the town. Soon after he entered the ring, according to Ritten’s own confession, he began accepting bribes. Then he became a member of licensing committees and of a committee which controlled purchases.

Within a short time Ritten worked out an arrangement with Alderman Frank E. Gibbens of the Tenth ward, a labor representative, and J. Russell Sheffield, Eighth ward, to accept money which would later be divided among the trio. Certain other aldermen, including John P. Eckberg, a labor party politician from the Twelfth ward; Fred Monier, another labor man from the Third ward, and E. W. Rendler, interminably to part in the bootlegging.

That evening Ritten went to Casey’s home for a preliminary conference with Casey telephoned Brundt to come on the home also. Ritten’s confession continues:

“I told Frank I was worried to death and didn’t know what to do or where to turn, or words to that effect. Brundt declared that he had been in a bad fix himself, and that Casey had got him out of trouble.”

That evening many of business men also were indicted, these defendants being named as gricers of bribes, the aldermen being charged with taking them.

But Olson in part in granting Ritten immunity from prosecution from prosecution has been made public. That confession was obtained by two Minneapolis newspaper men who followed Ritten when he left to California. When they returned with the document their editors chose to print only certain excerpts therefrom.

During the trials which followed the public was kept in the dark about the Ritten incident. Prosecutor Olson was praised as a public servant zealous to uphold the law. Strongly enough the “common people”—the laboring classes of Minneapolis, St. Paul, and, in fact, all Minnesota—rallied around him. Just what Olson did for the laboring men of Minneapolis is in the following table, which lists the defendants as to punishments or lack of punishments:

**Prison Sentences**

- John P. Eckberg, labor alderman, Tenth ward, 10 years, accepting bribe; Frank E. Gibbens, labor alderman, Fourth ward, 10 years, accepting bribe; Fred Monier, labor alderman, Third ward, 2 years, accepting bribe.

**Fines**

- Marvin Kiefer, cleaner and dyer, convicted of giving bribe, fined $100; James E. Fox, bailiff, convicted of giving bribe, paid $50.

**Charges Dismissed:**

- Consent of State
  - J. Ross Miller, editor of the “Meat Market.”
  - Hugh E. Ward, editor of the “Meat Market.”
  - Don Green, agent for the apparatus manufacturing company, indicted for giving bribe; Israel Biber, real estate broker, indicted for giving bribe; E. F. Brown, revenue man, indicted for giving bribe; Henry M. Buttern, editor of the “Meat Market.”
subject Capone, Alphonse
file number
section number
serials
total pages
pages released
pages withheld
exemption(s) used
On November 3, there was referred to me, Mr. David D. Layne, who called at the Bureau and stated that he was formerly a Prohibition agent.

Mr. Layne stated that the so-called gang of (Garbo) in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. He had tangible evidence, or information, concerning this matter, but stated that if the Bureau desired to investigate this gang, he believed he could secure information from an underworld character with whom he is endeavoring to contact.

Mr. Layne also suggested that information upon violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act in connection with the theft of cars in the United States and their transportation to Canada could be obtained if about two agents would go to Montreal, Canada, and there stay at one of the hotels for a week or two and spend a bit of money, as in this way contact could be made with some of the individuals who are engaged in the theft and "running" of cars to Canada for sale there.

I advised Mr. Layne that in view of the value of such information, the Bureau, investigation of alleged violations of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act could not be undertaken unless there was some tangible evidence of a violation of that act.

Respectfully,

On November 5, Mr. Layne again called at the Bureau in connection with the foregoing matter and left here the attached letter. Mr. Layne appears to desire appointment in the Bureau. I advised him that I could give him no information as to whether the Bureau could undertake the investigation desired by him.
Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

November 12, 1927

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. David J. Layne, whose previous calls to the Bureau have been called to your attention by memorandum, called again on Friday, November 9, to ascertain whether the Bureau desires his cooperation in connection with investigating alleged activities of the gang of "Scarface" Al Capone, in violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act.

Mr. Layne was advised that the Bureau could not initiate an investigation unless there was tangible evidence of a violation of a Federal statute. In the event Mr. Layne calls again at the Bureau, he will be referred to the Washington Field Office.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]:

Mr. Nathan:

Please see that this man is referred to Mr. Cullen if he comes in again. It is a matter for the Field Office and should have been handled by it from the beginning.

[Handwritten date]: 11/13/29

[Seal]
To

Dept. of Justice, U.S.,
Washington, D.C.

From: David D. Hayes,

Subject: Section

U.S. Penal Code re-Transporting Stolen
Automobiles from State to State, and into
Dominion of Canada, Violation of same...

Synopsis

Have interviewed my informant, one George Cole, residing in The
District of Columbia, as to above violation, and am pleased to
report as follows: "That he is familiar with the local situation,
as to Automobiles stolen in the District of Columbia, transported
to a point known as T.B. Maryland, re-conditioned, re-numbered,
and again transported to points in the District of Columbia, as
well as to points North of T.B. Maryland... He claims no exact
knowledge as to the location of the Garage, where necessary
transformation of cars takes place, but professes knowledge
of persons, with whom he can obtain the necessary information,
and furthermore agrees to obtain such knowledge, as required
by The Dept. of Justice, for the apprehension of alleged
violators."

Mr. Cole furthermore agrees to furnish The Dept. of Justice
with information as to "The fence" in New York City. He explains
that there are several places where stolen cars are re-modeled
and transported to other states for sale. He however must
spend enough time in New York City in which to locate these
places, it having been some little time since Mr. Cole had
direct knowledge of the existence of such places. His connect-
tions being good ones, I am of the opinion that a few days in New
York City, will be ample time for him to make the necessary con-
sections, whereby The Dept. of Justice, may receive the actual
evidence necessary for prosecution...

As to Mr. Cole, I am thoroughly convinced that he is in
possession of facts which if used now, will result in an
investigation, of a "billion wide ring" of Auto thieves, and in which
the local authorities will be much interested, as regards
activities of this alleged ring in Northern Vermont, as well
north of New York.

Mr. Joe J. Dumbas, recently employed by The U.S. Treasury,
Dept., as a prohibition investigator, will also confirm my
report as to the activities of Auto Thieves in New York. I
can with little trouble locate him, and believe that with
his assistance (He is personally acquainted with one of the "ring") assist The Dept. of Justice in the conviction of
the "rings" of the kind now operating in The United States.
Through knowledge of operations, as concerns the "Racketeers", along the Canadian Border, from Detroit, Mich., to Points in Vermont, I do not anticipate any great amount of difficulty in making a good case... The base of operations naturally would be in the vicinity of Buffalo, N.Y., and from there I would work Westward, locating the Auto Theft section of one of "Scar" face Capone's gang in Cleveland. (CLECA, employed by CAPONE will assist The Department in this respect) then Eastward to Reading Point, N.Y., from which point, as well as in Montreal, P.Q., Canada, I may be assured of the cooperation of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, in developing the phase of the case as regards the transportation of Stolen Autos into Quebec... 

Tending that this brief report may result in the investigation of this alleged "ring", and that I may be of real service to The Department of Justice, I am,  

Respectfully, 

[Signature]

David D. Hayes

(I can be reached at 1205 K. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Phone number Franklin-10499)