

ALPHONSUS GABRIEL CAPONE

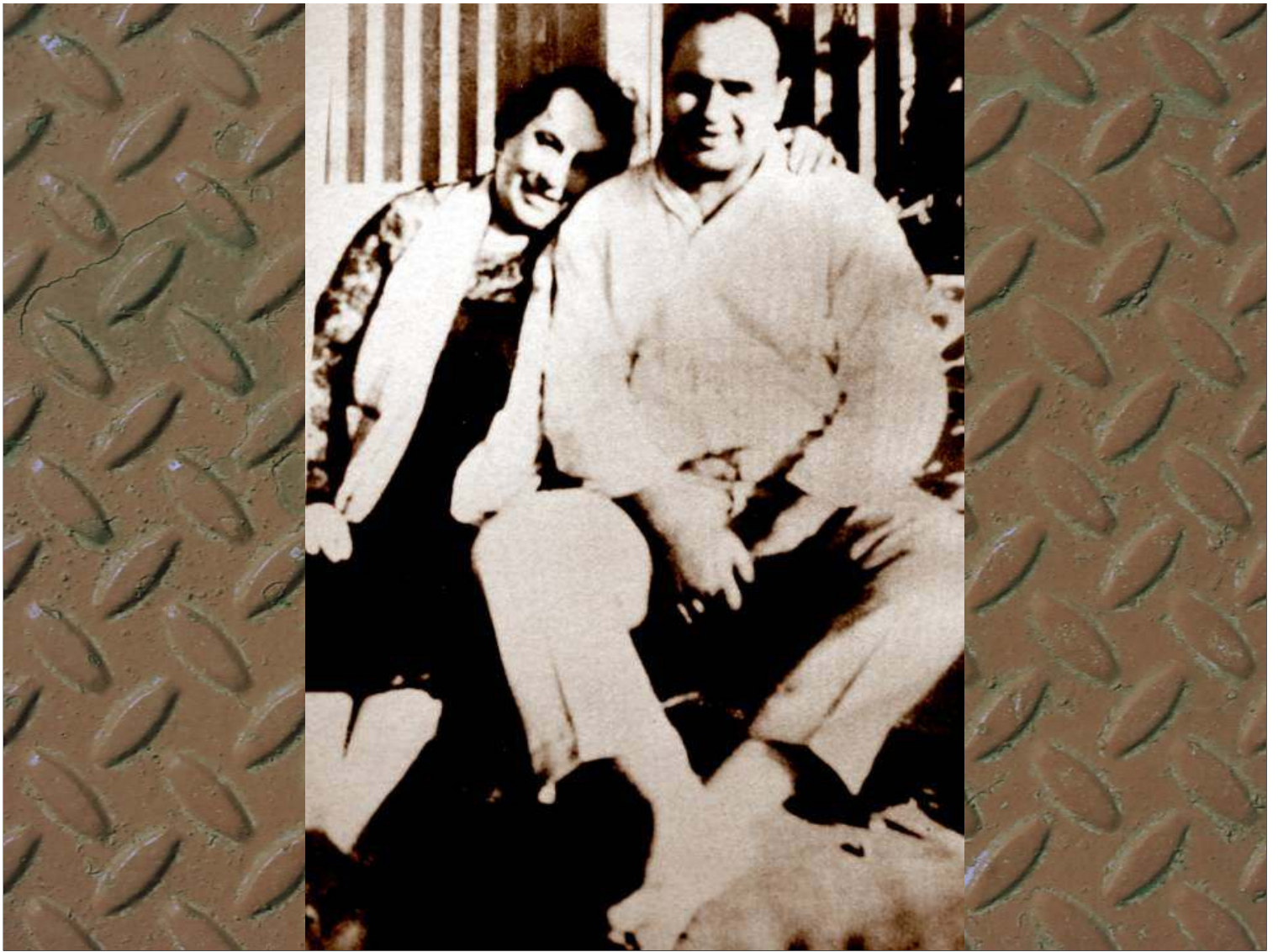
born 1899 (January 17) at Brooklyn, New York

died 1947 (January 25) at Wisconsin retreat

Background:
Bridge. Halsted at Archer. Chicago, Illinois (2008 February 14).

Materials are presented for educational purposes only.

Laurel Lee
Time For Democracy
PO Box 47-1127
Chicago, IL 60647-1127.



Al Capone and mother Theresa

<http://www.freeinfosociety.com/media/images/839.jpg>

*If no Syndicate existed, it would be necessary to
invent one, to blame it for the way things are.*

Quotation:

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York: Lyle Stuart, Inc. (page 86).

Selection of videos on-line:

Al Capone Goes To Prison (1932)

006004 at <http://www.myfootage.com/details.php?gid=58&sgid=&pid=18935>

Al Capone taken to Leavenworth Prison

<http://www.myfootage.com/details.php?gid=58&sgid=&pid=26415>

Almanac: Al Capone (1932). The notorious mobster, long untouched by law enforcement, was moved into federal prison in Atlanta May 4 after finally being convicted of tax evasion. at cbsnews.com (2014)

Al Capone Leaving Courthouse, Chicago (1931).

<http://www.myfootage.com/details.php?gid=58&sgid=&pid=24584>
youtube.com (2012).

Al Capone-Scarface. The Real Godfather (45 minutes 42 seconds).
from Biography. at youtube.com (2013)



Al Capone's favorite pose.

Page 3. Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

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 ivhich isn't often, he always turns his right cheek to the camera. The left one is disfigured by an ugly scar. Legend has if that Capone was struck by a machine gun bullet when he was a soldier in France.

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>



Alphonse Gabriel Capone

<http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-NFjltxwVT0/TWp4HCTzJN/AAAAAAAAADQ/5ncJQ9H7qI/s400/al-capone-ghost.jpg>

<http://www.comicbookandmoviereviews.com/2013/05/biography-al-capone-father-of-chicago.html>



J. Fritz Gordon, Al Capone and Julio Morales, Mayor of Havana. Souvenir from the Tropical Garden, Havana, Cuba (1930).

On back: In Havana, don't ask for beer, ask for "Tropical."

Al Capone loved Miami - and Cuba. Here he's pictured with the mayor of Havana holding some local beer called "La Tropical".

Image Number: WE282 (State Archives Of Florida)

<http://the305.com/blog/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/al-capone-lil-havana-cuba-1930.jpg>

<http://the305.com/2014/07/06/1930-photo-of-al-capone-hangin-out-in-la-habana-cuba-with-the-mayor-of-the-city/>



The 'Isla Dorada', Al Capone's rum runner converted to a tourist attraction.

photo uploaded 2012 April 20

http://download.kataweb.it/mediaweb/image/brand_viaggi/2012/04/20/1334907834956_9-dsc02557.jpg

<http://viaggi.repubblica.it/multimedia/panama-in-gita-sulla-barca-di-al-capone/31737539/5/1>



The 'Isla Morada' docked in Panama City

http://292fc373eb1b8428f75b-7f75e5eb51943043279413a54aaa858a.r38.cf3.rackcdn.com/travel_07_temp-1335788517-4f9e83e5-620x348.jpg



Capone's armored car and friends.

<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-26ZbZtoLxOw/Ux5COMqbN6I/AAAAAACb4A/Na-qk-Dptwk/s1600/capone+armored+car.jpg>

<http://thelifeandworldofalcapone.blogspot.com/>



Labor union members marching through Broad Street, Newark New Jersey, carrying signs reading 'We want beer' in protest of prohibition (1931 October 31).

Reproduction # LC-USZ62-123216 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call # NYWTS - SUBJ/GEOG--Prohibition--General [item] [P&P]

New York World-Telegram and the Sun Newspaper Photograph Collection (Acme Newspictures, Inc.)

Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/99405158/>

During the prohibition era the sale or use of alcoholic beverages was outlawed . Chicago was famous for its gangsters, who produced and sold illegal alcohol. Federal agents destroyed large quantities of it, but without much success. Prohibition lasted for 13 years. In 1933 alcoholic beverages became legal again.

<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-x3A-ia2PPEU/TmeI1MFWWGI/AAAAAAAAAOM/yI6uOliwIDY/s200/stylishblokeswant.jpg>

http://homeenglishblog.blogspot.com/2011_09_01_archive.html



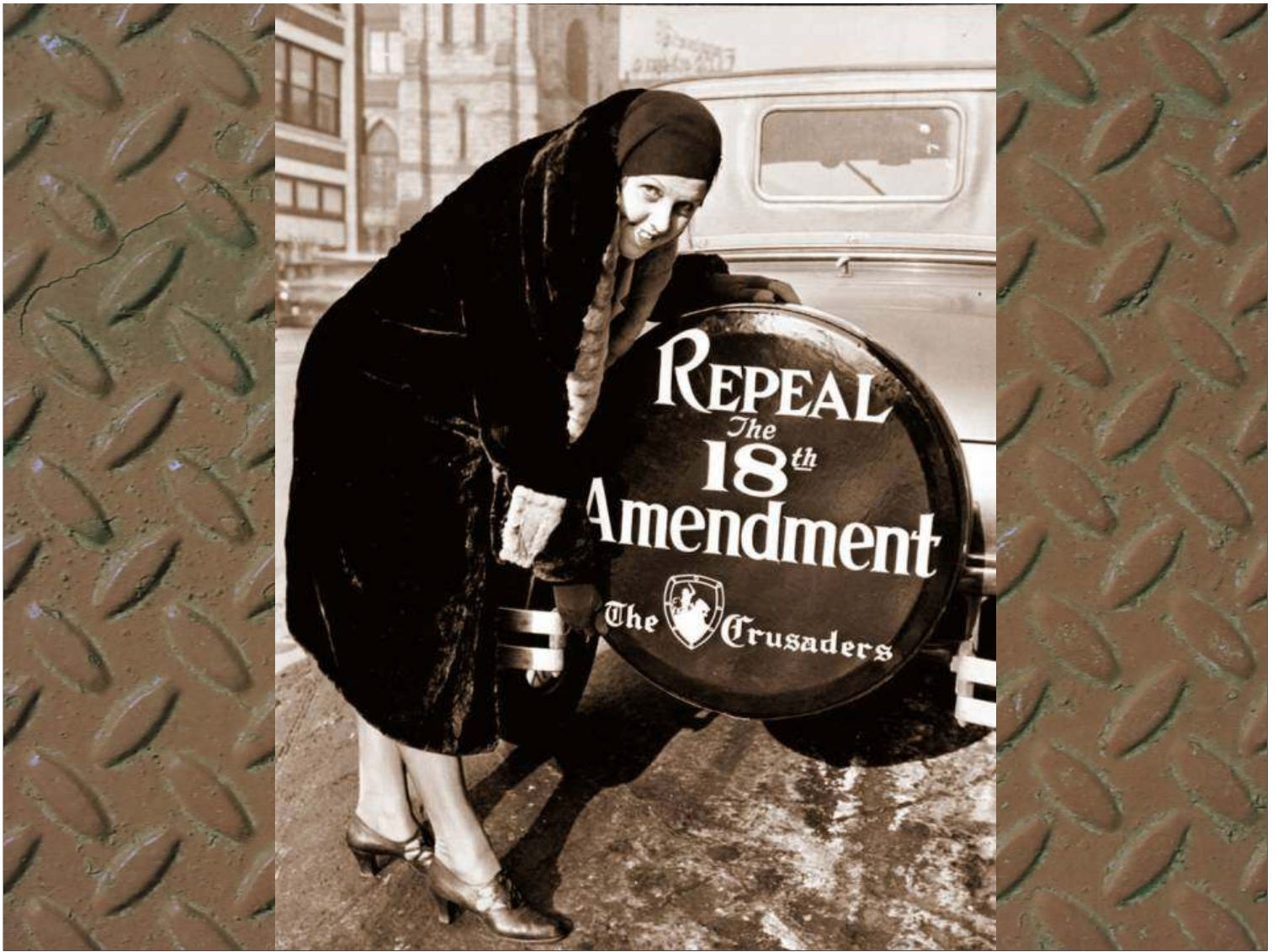
Harris & Ewing (photographer). Prominent society women to lead women's wet organization for next year (1932 April).

(The women look like Carrie Nation and the prohibitionists, but they're the opposite.)

The social register is well represented in the slats of officers for the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform which concluded their meeting in Washington today. In the photograph, left to right: Mrs. William C. Potter, New York, National Treasurer; Mrs. Archibald B. Roosevelt, New York, National Secretary; Mrs. Edward S. Moore, New York Member of Executive Committee; Miss Maude Wetmore, Rhode Island, National Vice Chairman, Mrs. Charles H. Sabin, New York, National Chairman; Mrs. William B. Mason, Washington, D.C., National Vice Chairman; Mrs. Pierre S. Dupont, Delaware, National Vice Chairman; Mrs. E. Roland Harriman, National Finance Chairman

No known restrictions on publication.
 Gift; Harris & Ewing, Inc. 1955.

Reproduction # LC-DIG-hec-36784 (digital file from original negative)
 Call # LC-H2- B-5136 [P&P]
 Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA
<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/service/pnp/hec/36700/36784v.jpg>
<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/hec2013006820/>



Underwood & Underwood (photographer). The Crusaders have new slogans. (Chicago, Illinois) (1930 December 16).

Miss Elizabeth Thompson was one of the first members of The Crusaders national organization formed to overthrow prohibition, to put the new tire cover on her car

Reproduction #: LC-DIG-ds-00143 (digital file from original item) LC-USZ62-72992 (b&w film copy neg.)

Call #: SSF - Prohibition --1930 [item] [P&P]

Repository: Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. 20540 USA

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2006679171/>

Also:

<http://media-cache-ec0.pinimg.com/736x/0f/fb/38/0ffb38951c5a74949983d3f07aa6741c.jpg>



Capone acted like an ordinary businessman. He loved golf; and he and his cronies took to the links.

Generally, the mobsters of his day loved sports. Capone, who managed the careers of some fighters, also enjoyed baseball.

Capone's regular course was the Burnham Woods golf course south of Chicago. He and several of his associates met there regularly to play several rounds. However, the frequency in which they played didn't have an appreciable effect on the development of their skills. Capone didn't seem to be very interested in improving his game. On the course, the gangsters drank heavily, gambled on every hole, and carried loaded weapons in their golf bags—just in case.

One of his caddies was an eight-year-old named Tim Sullivan.

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/images/al-capone-facts/golfing-capone.jpg>

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/al-capone-facts.html>



Gabby Hartnett With Al Capone

Posted 2 years ago by Samuel

<http://img2.bdbphotos.com/images/orig/u/4/u4tfcq954p4p4q.jpg?skj2io4l>

http://photos.famousfix.com/tpx_6644/al-capone/photos

Also:

Al Capone with son, Sonny

http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-2FDYFMQJ9tA/Ux5BFft38OI/AAAAAACb2c/TQ8F9KK5scc/s1600/ae712db7e1d04800_landing.jpg

<http://thelifeandworldofalcapone.blogspot.com/>

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<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/al-capone-facts.html>



Wedding of Al Capone's son, Sonny

http://3.bp.blogspot.com/-s-TE3cJy_yo/Ux5BD9tmeel/AAAAAACb1s/4gsaB3PQjMY/s1600/1941+Albert+Sonny+Capone+Marries+Ruth+Casey+Wire+Photo.jpg
<http://thelifeandworldofalcapone.blogspot.com/>



Al Capone with wife, Mae, their daughter and son-in-law.

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/06/01/article-2334249-1A1685A9000005DC-715_634x428.jpg

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2334249/Letters-notes-illustrate-Al-Capones-descent-dementia-sale.html>



Capone's Palm Island home (trial testimony concerned \$100,000 in improvements)

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/capone/palmisland.jpg>

<http://law2.umkc.edu/faculty/projects/ftrials/capone/caponeimages.html>



The Capone Family

<http://www.deathhousebarber.com/images/jr-649-copy.jpg>



Al Capone fishing at Palm Island Florida

<http://www.n-tv.de/reise/Fahrt-mit-Al-Capones-Schmuggler-article6205656.html>
https://images.search.yahoo.com/images/view;_ylt=AwrB8paEOxdU1glAmhCJzbf;_ylu=X3oDMTizNGFlaTlhBHNIYwNzcgRzbGsDaW1nBG9pZAMwZDRhMjNkNTQ0MjRhMmJmMDY3YTk5MmRhN2U1OGE1NgRncG9zAzMzBGIOA2Jpbmc-?back=https%3A%2F%2Fimages.search.yahoo.com%2Fsearch%2Fimages%3Fp%3D%252Bcapone%2Bisla%2Bmorada%26norw%3D1%26ei%3DUTF-8%26fr%3Dspigot-yhp-ie%26fr2%3Dsp-qrw-orig-top%26tab%3Dorganic%26ri%3D33&w=1000&h=789&imgurl=bilder4.n-tv.de%2Fimg%2Fincoming%2Forigs6205751%2F1752733038-w1000-h960%2FAP070111045053.jpg&rurl=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.n-tv.de%2Freise%2FFahrt-mit-Al-Capones-Schmuggler-article6205656.html&size=126.2KB&name=Frachter+schippert+durch+Panamakanal+%3A+Fahrt+mit+Al+Capones+Schmuggler&p=%2Bcapone+isla+morada&oid=0d4a23d54424a2bf067a992da7e58a56&fr2=sp-qrw-orig-top&fr=spigot-yhp-ie&tt=Frachter+schippert+durch+Panamakanal+%3A+Fahrt+mit+Al+Capones+Schmuggler&b=0&ni=21&no=33&ts=&tab=organic&norw=1&sigr=12ch0t9jc&sigb=14c7584f5&sigi=12ik6k5id&sigt=126ai1e0j&sign=126ai1e0j&.crumb=ZgKTGzkb1lo&norw=1&fr=spigot-yhp-ie&fr2=sp-qrw-orig-top



Al Capone's dementia was revealed in letters from his final years.

(However, this photo was probably taken at a race track between trials.)

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/06/01/article-2334249-1A168F4D000005DC-733_634x583.jpg

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2334249/Letters-notes-illustrate-Al-Capones-descent-dementia-sale.html>



Hotel Metropole. Michigan at 23rd Street. Chicago, Illinois

posted by Charles R. Childs
13683 frworksonpaper
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/49023084@N07/5414649904/?rb=1>

Capone maintained a five-room suite and four guest rooms at the Metropole Hotel (2300 S. Michigan Avenue). The hotel served as his base of operations until 1928.

Capone had headquarters in the city of Chicago in the Four Deuces (2222 S. Wabash), the Metropole Hotel (2300 S. Michigan Avenue), and the Lexington Hotel (2135 S. Michigan Avenue). He expanded into the suburbs, sometimes using terror as in Forest View, which became known as 'Caponeville'. Sometimes he bribed public officials and the police as in Cicero. He established suburban headquarters in Cicero's Anton Hotel (4835 W. 22nd Street) and in the Hawthorne Hotel (4823 22nd Street). He pretended to be an antique dealer and a doctor to front his headquarters.

<http://chicagohs.org/history/capone/cpn2a.html>



Cotton Club (Cicero).

<http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-K9w4n9SLma4/UBsSxq1XbKI/AAAAAAAAASoQ/jz31X8-Fwe4/s1600/solomon-cotton.jpg>

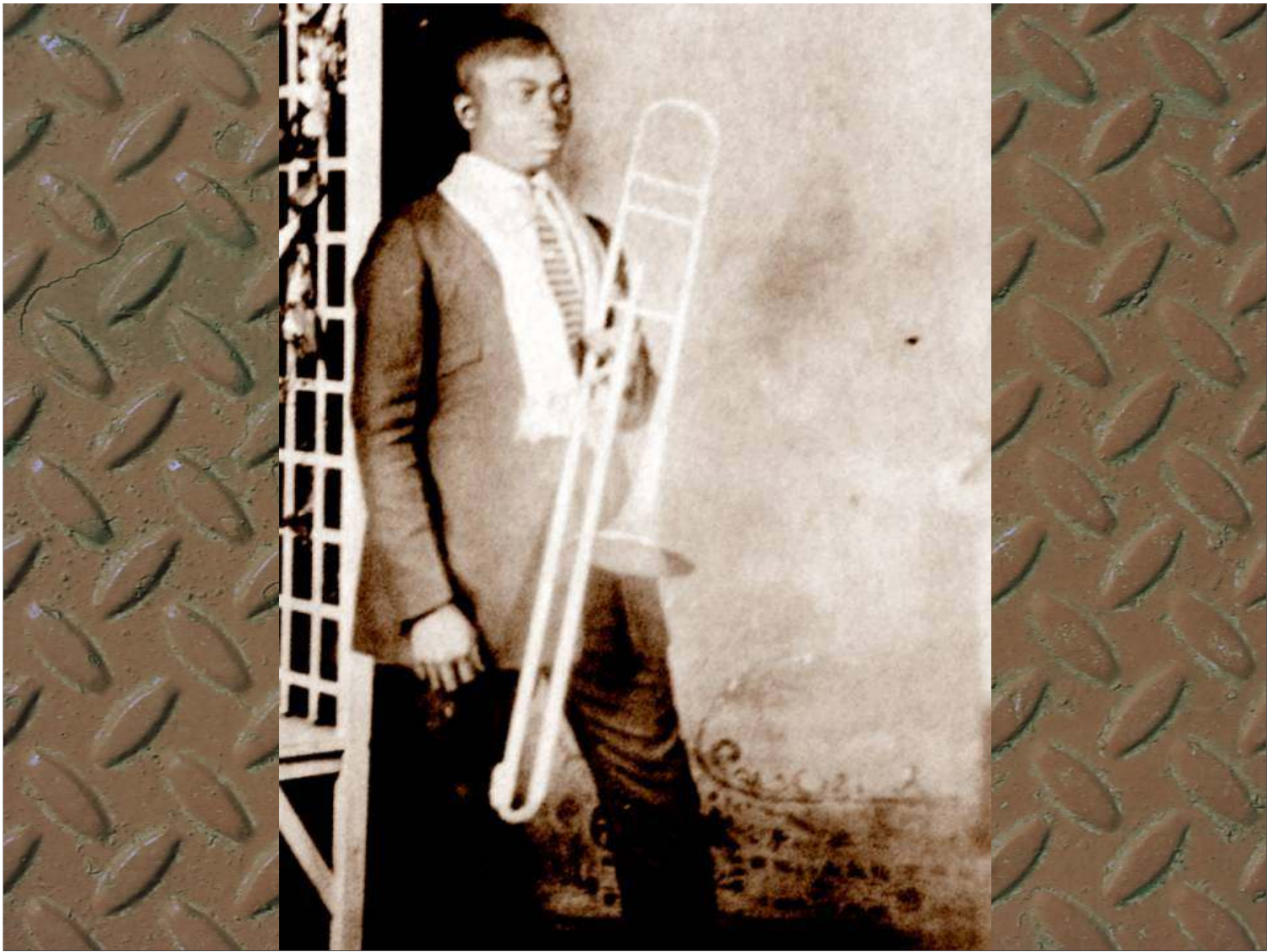
Al Capone, with his younger brother, Ralph Capone ran a number of bars and speakeasies, the most famous of which was the Cotton Club, at 5342 W. 22nd St., Cicero.

The mayor of Chicago, 'Big Bill' Thompson, was especially fond of the nightlife here, where prohibition, despite being the official law of the land, seemed not to exist. The Chicago Crime Commission described the Cotton Club as 'a 'whoopie' spot where liquor flowed freely.'

The Capones were notable for their color-blind policy regarding entertainment, and the Cotton Club presented most of the top Black acts of the 1920s - for an all-white audience - Milton Mezzrow, Judge Hinton, Jelly Roll Morton, Duke Ellington, King Oliver, and Louis Armstrong were among the luminaries who played at the Cicero Cotton Club, making Al Capone one of the most important figures in the development of Chicago jazz. Nothing remains of the Cotton Club at the location today.

posted by Kendall (2008 September 29)

<http://chicagocrimescenes.blogspot.com/2008/09/cotton-club.html>



Urther Temple played in Al Capone's Jazz Orchestra at the Chicago Metropole Hotel in the 1920s

posted by Janice Temple (2014 April 23)

http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-mBfjvbDdE8/Uuu9IZGiVcl/AAAAAAAAuT0/yalFssHIH4E/s1600/IMG_0570.JPG

Ralph Capone beckoned Lucius 'Lucky' Millinder from the bandstand to the Capones' front row table; and Millinder moved quickly in his snow-white slippers.

Millinder was the bandleader in the syndicate-controlled Cotton Club in Cicero.

Capone said, 'Boy, I like the way you colored people play music and I get a big kick watching your jazzy steps and pearly smile as you direct that band.'

'My brother Al and I decided we're going to keep you boys working regularly, but you can't work for nobody but us.'

Millinder recalled that the mob network was tied together like a musical triad:

Madden ruled East Coast booze and beer distribution; Al Capone reigned over the Chicago area; and Johnny Lazia controlled police, liquor and gambling in Kansas City; while the Purple Gang dominated Detroit.

In the 1920-1930s, these Jazz Slave Masters controlled Chicago, New York and Kansas City where a large percentage of American jazz talent lived and were their serfs.

Musicians were chained to specific bands, night clubs and saloons like ante-bellum Negroes were shackled to plantations.

Jazz Slave Masters - Al Capone owned Chicago's jazz business.

excerpted by Janice Temple

from Travis, Dempsey J. (author). Autobiography of Black Jazz. Urban Research Press (1983 June):

http://theskychitravelguide.blogspot.com/2014_04_01_archive.html



A Gangland Victim—William E. McSwiggin, assistant state's attorney, as he looked when earning his reputation as "the hanging proaecutor." He was shot by machine gun bullets while in company with members of the O'Donnell mob.

Who Killed McSwiggin?

page 28

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot.

Published 1930 by The Spot Publishing Company in [Rockford, Ill.

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com...>

The scene now shifts to the West Side where 'Klondike' O'Donnell and his horde of homicidal hoodlums waged a sporadic but ruthless war against the growing power of King Capone in Cicero.

It was apparent to the 'Big Fellow' that drastic action must be taken against enemies who were trying to rob him of his liquor customers and also his political protection.

On 1926 April 24, an institution of beautification at 2205 S. Austin was bathed in machine-gun fire.

The proprietress, Ms. Pearl Wilson, could not explain to police why such a thing could have happened.

When police traced the license on a car parked around the corner, they learned it was registered to John Burns, also known as James 'Fur' Sammons.

It was rumored that Fur had been terribly wounded during the incident and was dead or in the hands of a gangland physician.

Police couldn't find him.

Who Killed McSwiggin?

pages 27-29

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Police determined that the Beauty Shop Mystery was unsolvable and dropped the case.

When Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggin (under Cook County State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe) was seen frequently with members of the O'Donnell gang, O'Donnell's claim that political protection was shifting from Capone to him in Cicero, the claim took on the aspect of truth,

McSwiggin had been unable to prosecute two of O'Donnell's men for the murder of Eddie Tancl.

Other people scoffed that McSwiggin was just out for a good time; and some of the O'Donnell gangsters had been his high school classmates.

The good people of Chicago who didn't know about associations between hoodlums and public officials were profoundly shocked when they read that McSwiggin was one of three men killed by machine gun bullets in front of John Madigan's saloon at 5613 W. Roosevelt Road.

The other victims were James Doherty and John Duffy, the men McSwiggin was unable to get convicted for the murder of Tancl.

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Newspapers devoted endless columns to McSwiggin's murder; and advanced various theories which were discussed in detail.

One story said that a Sicilian standing in the shadows saw O'Donnell and his men ride into Cicero, and he raced to Capone's headquarters, where the Big Fellow was at dinner.

Capone listened while he ate.

When he finished eating, he calmly went to a closet in the rear, took out some machine guns, and walked out, followed by three men.

An eyewitness to the McSwiggin assassination said that a great automobile sped past when McSwiggin and three other men walked out of Madigan's roadhouse.

'Fire spit out of what seemed to be a telephone mouthpiece projected through the rear curtain.'

McSwiggin fell mortally wounded at the first blast, while Duffy and Doherty walked some distance before they fell in pools of their blood.

More than two-hundred bullets were fired.

Who Killed McSwiggin?

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Klondike pulled McSwiggin's body into his automobile and took it to the O'Donnell home.

But, later, he put it back in the car and dumped it on a street in a suburb adjoining Cicero so no one would know that McSwiggin was with gangsters.

Another story said Klondike had paid \$40,000 to McSwiggin and then he wanted it back.

McSwiggin's father, a Chicago Police Department Sergeant, said he knew who killed his son.

He named Al Capone, Frank Rio, Frank Diamond, and Bob McCullough.

McSwiggin Sr. also named Edward Moor and Willie Heeney as material witnesses, but nothing was gained by questioning them.

Capone left Cicero in his armor-plated automobile for a hideout in Indiana.

Then Capone came back.

While he was gone, he dictated the terms by which he would surrender to Crowe's detectives.

Who Killed McSwiggin?

pages 27-29

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Capone said he liked McSwiggin and had no reason to kill him.

In fact, he'd given McSwiggin a bottle of Scotch for his old man the day before the murder.

Capone said, 'I paid McSwiggin and I paid him plenty, and I got what I was paying for.'

Capone said, '(I left town because) 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.

Reports said Fur committed the murders to get revenge on Klondike after a falling out.

However, Fur limped into Crowe's office on crutches and said he'd been wounded at the Beauty Parlor.

He helped solve the Beauty Parlor case but not the McSwiggin case.

Several of Capone's Cicero dives were then raided.

Harry Madigan, owner of the saloon where McSwiggin was killed, said that Capone had visited him when he wanted to open the saloon.

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After Capone said he couldn't do business in Cicero, Madigan got some political power himself and opened the roadhouse anyway.

Capone came around again.

This time he said Madigan had to buy Capone's beer; so, Madigan bought Capone's beer.

The beer wars continued.

Everyone believed Capone meant it when he said, 'We don't want no more trouble.'

Erratum. Since the printing of the Chapter on McSwiggjn, the authors have learned that Harry Madigan was incorrectly quoted on page 28 regarding his relations with Al Capone.

Who Killed McSwiggjn?

pages 27-29, 64

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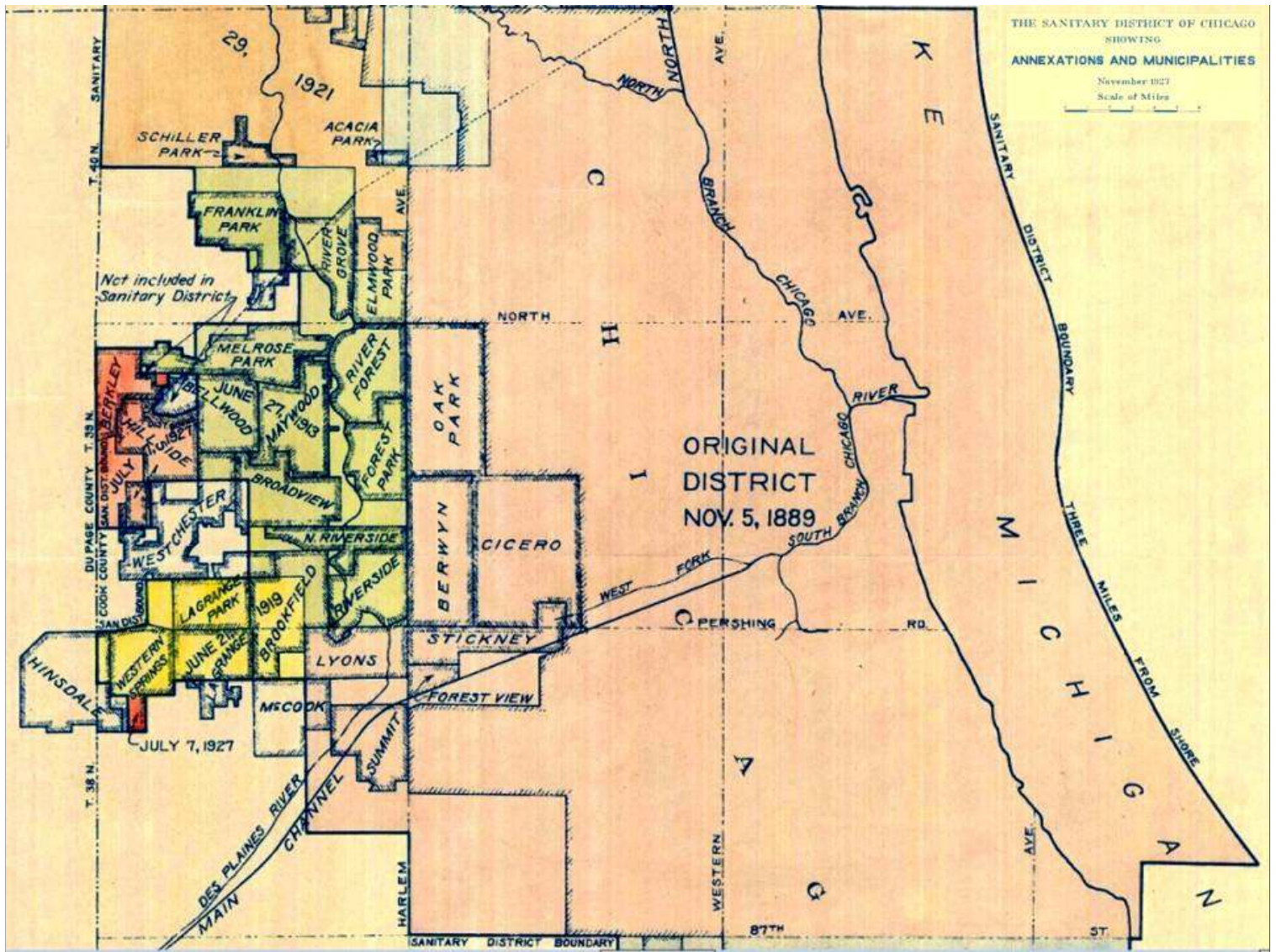
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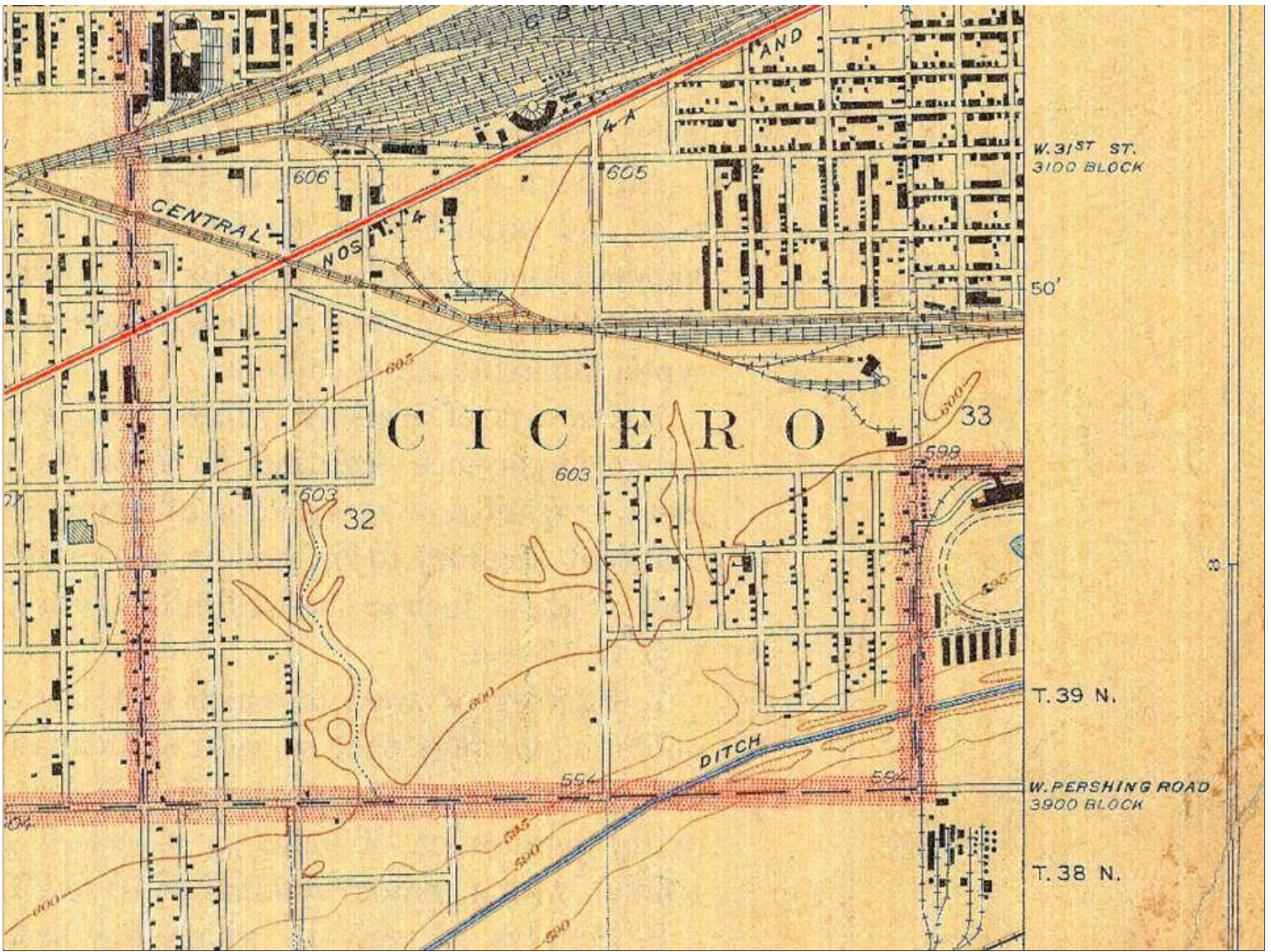
Also:

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Reed, S. (cartographer). The Sanitary District of Chicago showing annexations and municipalities. Chicago (IL) : Metropolitan Sanitary District (1927).

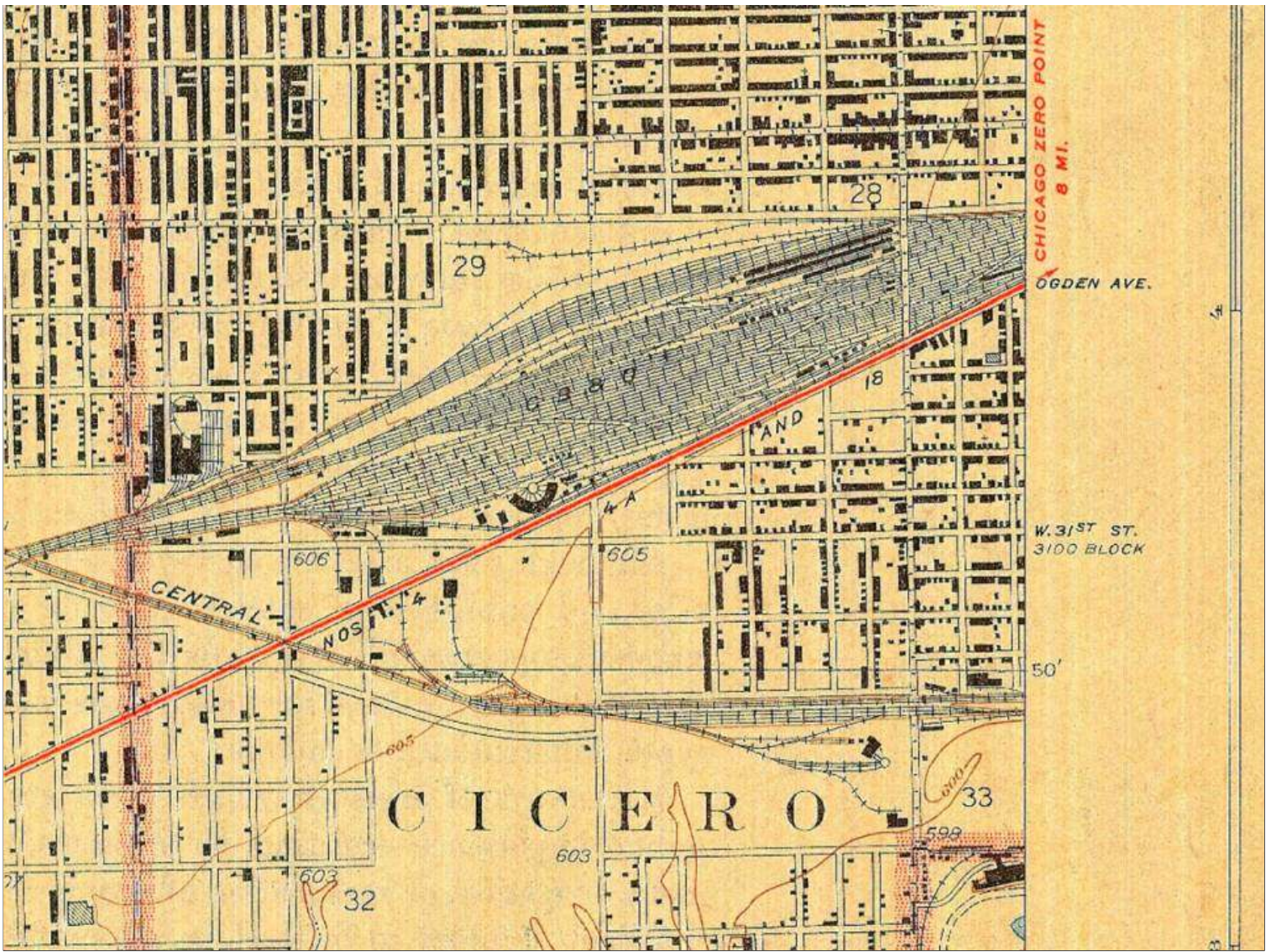
Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
 University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/7713244>



Cicero (1928-1929) (bottom).

US Geological Survey. Chicago and vicinity (1928-1929). Washington (DC): Geological Survey ; Urbana, Ill. : Geological Survey Division, 1928-1929.

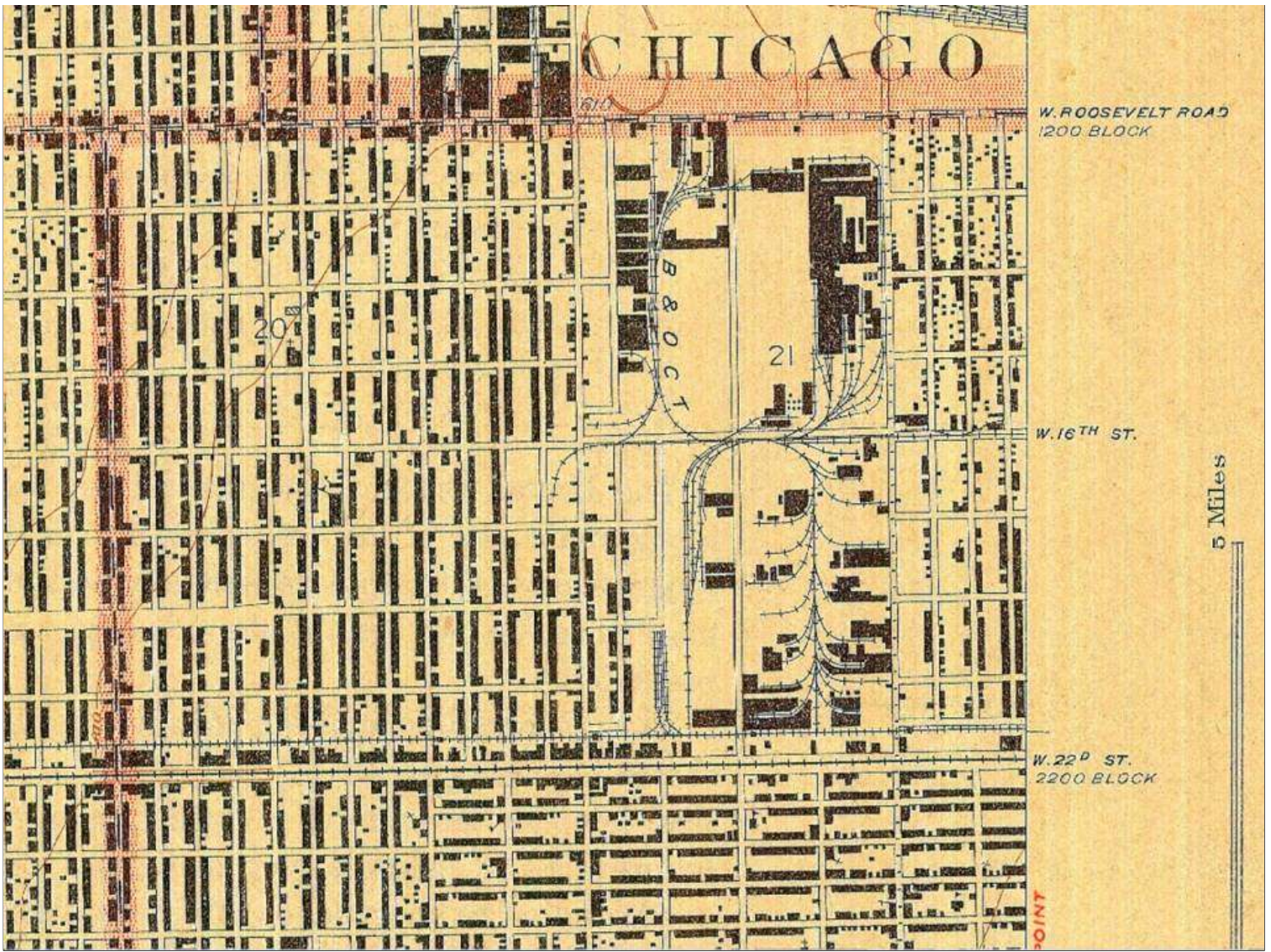
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Cicero (1928-1929) (middle).

US Geological Survey. Chicago and vicinity (1928-1929). Washington (DC): Geological Survey ; Urbana, Ill. : Geological Survey Division, 1928-1929.

Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
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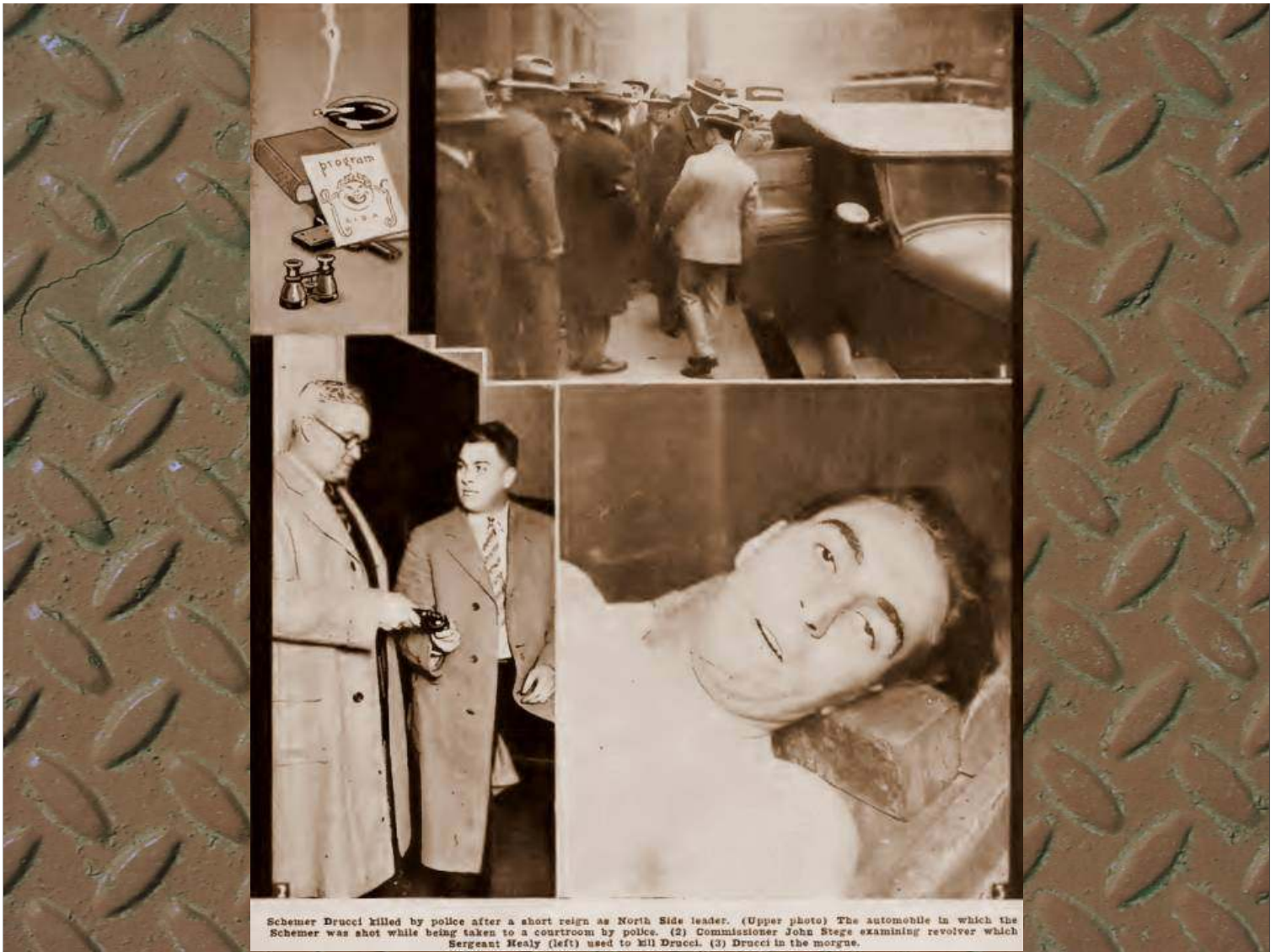
Cicero (1928-1929) (top).

US Geological Survey. Chicago and vicinity (1928-1929). Washington (DC): Geological Survey ; Urbana, Ill. : Geological Survey Division, 1928-1929.

Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.

University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.

<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/7711543>



Drucci Wears the Crown

page 34-36

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The artistically efficient homicide of Hymie Weiss drove home the grim lesson that the man of destiny among ambitious Chicago hoodlums was Alphonse Capone.

The best possible life insurance policy for other hoodlums was to reserve a seat on his band wagon.

The prestige of the North Side gang vanished like a puff of smoke in the wind when news of Hymie's demise was blazoned across town.

King Al wanted another truce meeting; and Vincent 'The Schemer' Drucci bowed to the inevitable.

He was smart enough to acquiesce, but he had mental reservations.

The meeting took place in the Morrison Hotel on October 21, 1926.

The size of the representation was a tribute to Capone.

The big fellow was not there, but he laid down the terms through Anthony Lombardo and Maxie Eisen.

Drucci Wears the Crown

page 34-36

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot.

Published 1930 by The Spot Publishing Company in [Rockford, Ill.

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com...>

William Hale 'Big Bill' Thompson ran for mayor that fall.

Capone gave \$200,000 to his campaign; and when Big Bill won,

Capone returned triumphantly to the Loop.

Drucci was shot and killed on Election Eve.

He was in a squad car at the time, under the protection of three detectives who were driving him from the Detective Bureau to a north side courtroom.

Daniel Healy, a hard-boiled sergeant, thought picking up hoodlums brought him good luck.

Healy had taken Drucci into custody on Diversey Boulevard; and was one of the detectives who were taking him to court.

Drucci Wears the Crown

page 34-36

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot.

Published 1930 by The Spot Publishing Company in [Rockford, Ill.

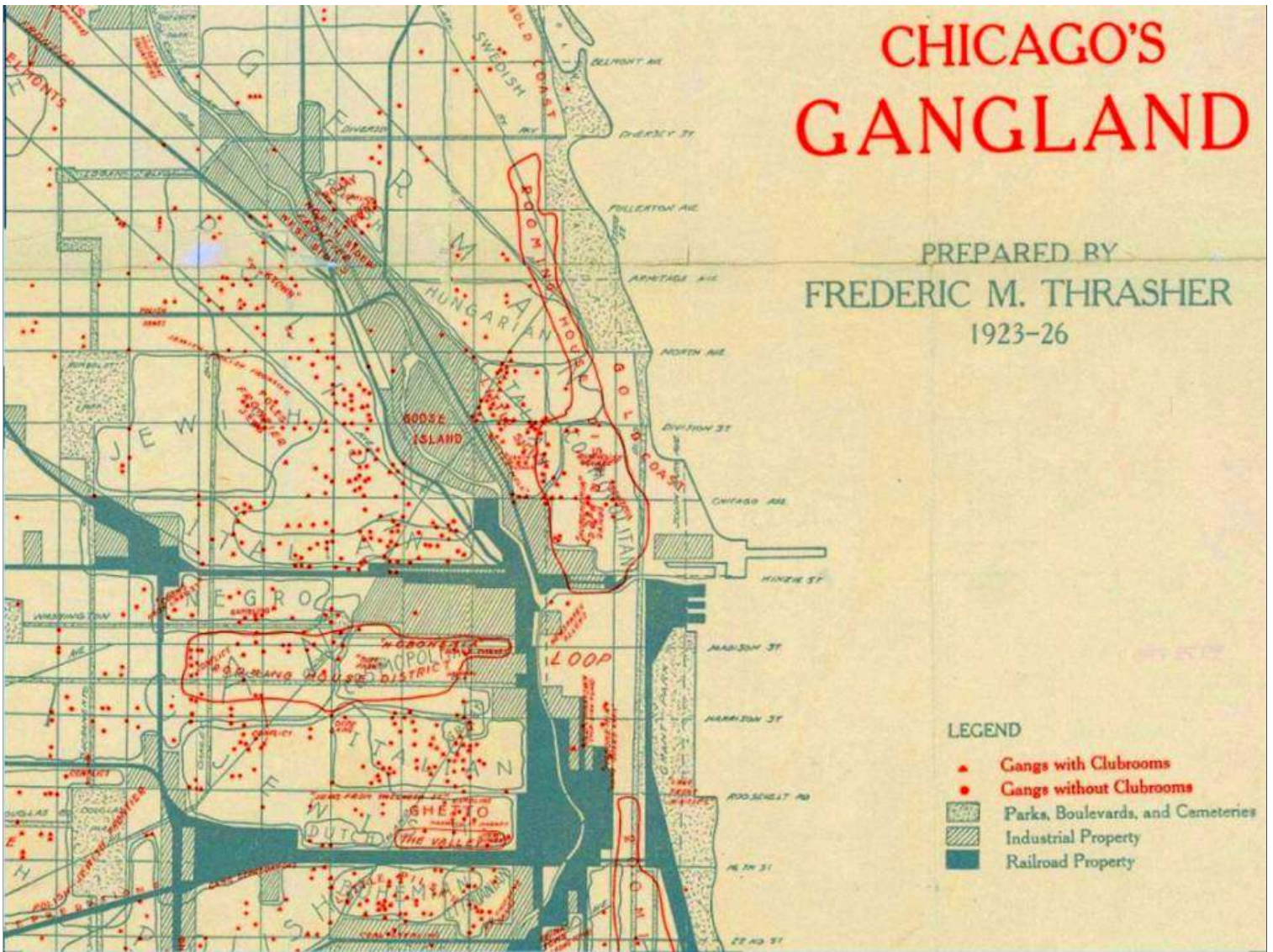
Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

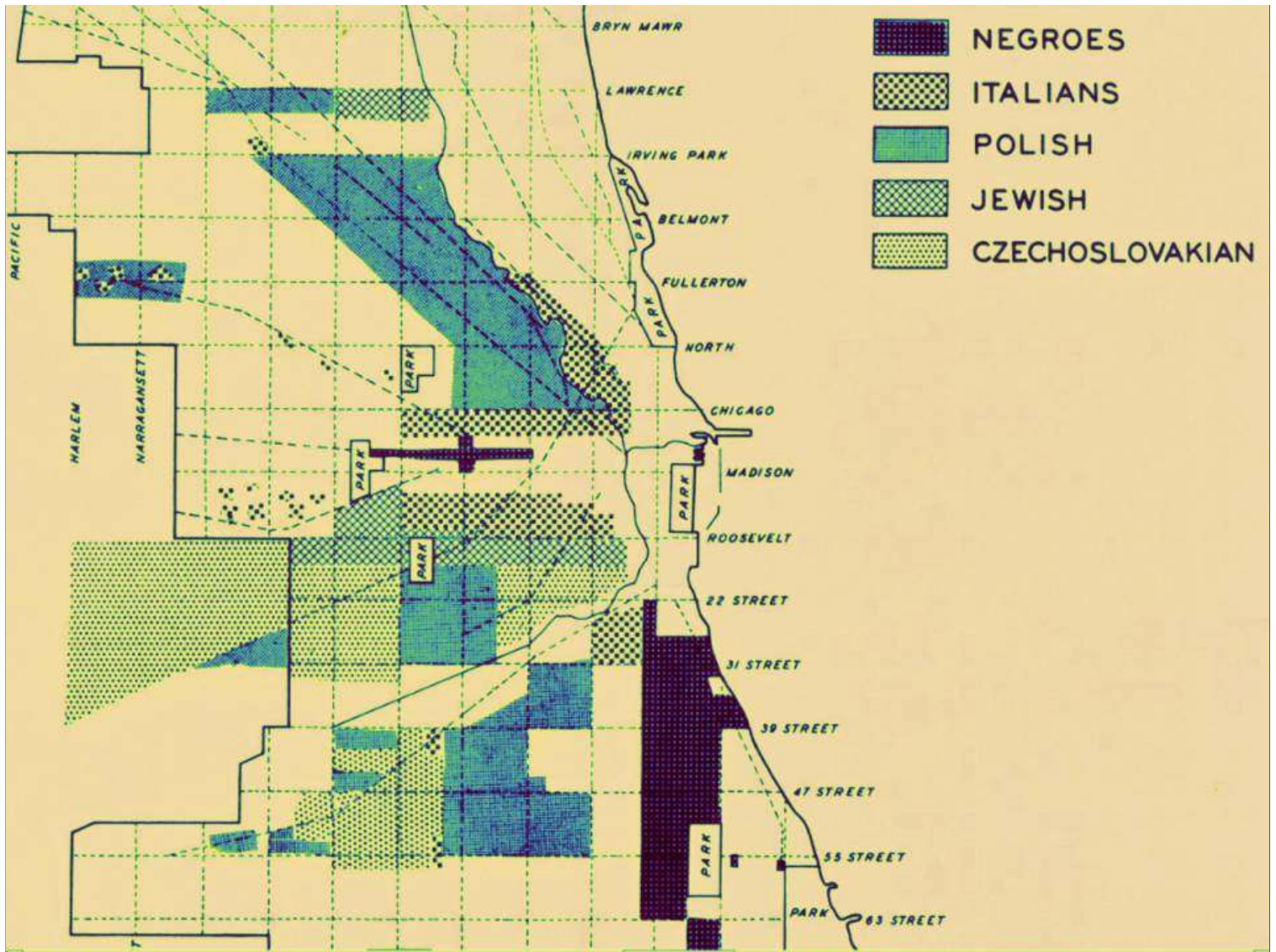
Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com...>



Thrasher, Frederic M. (1892-1962) (creator). Chicago's gangland 1923-1926. [Chicago : University of Chicago Press (1936)/

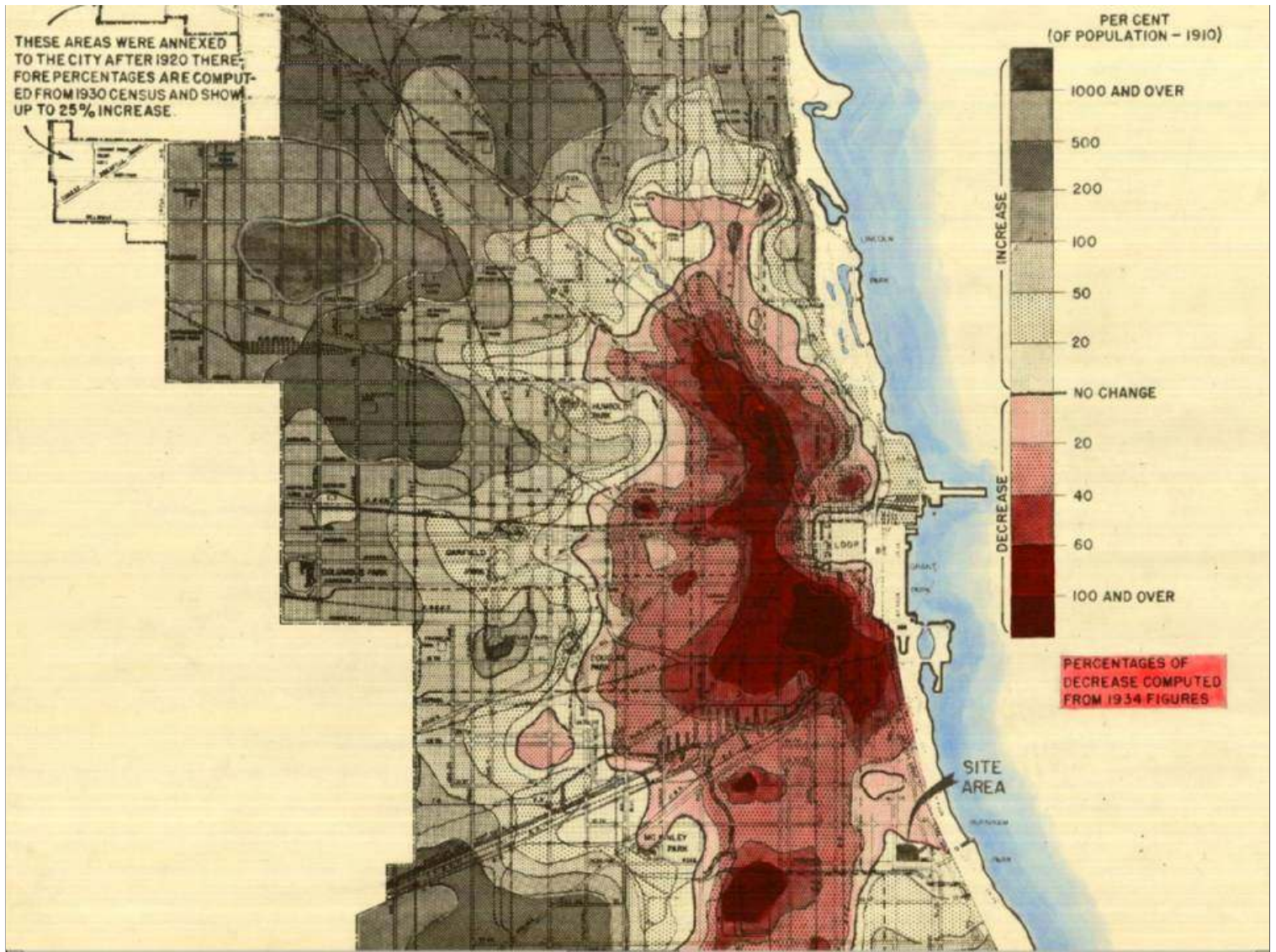
Social scientists map Chicago.
 University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/5570199>



Map of Chicago showing area occupied by predominant racial or nationality groups, 1933. Chicago (IL): Social Science Research Committee, University of Chicago (1930-1935).

Hoyt, Homer (1895-1984)
 Lang, Richard Otto (born 1907)

Social scientists map Chicago.
 University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/1595409>



Per cent increase and decrease of population from 1910 to 1934. Chicago (IL): Chicago Housing Authority (1938).

Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
 University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/7713539>

CHICAGO KILLERS KNOWN; GREATEST CRIME WAR ON

Chicago Police And Prohibition Agents Ride Rough Shod Over "Bill" Thompson

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (UP)

CHICAGO police and prohibition agents rode rough shod over Mayor William Hale Thompson's prohibition policy today in an attempt to destroy the power of gangland.

On demand of State's Attorney Swanson, the police started out to close every speakeasy, beer flat and soft drink parlor in the city.

In taking this action Swanson disregarded altogether the policy of letting the little fellow alone that had been instituted by the mayor.

Public indignation was expressed in resolutions adopted by the Chicago Association of Commerce whose membership embraces Rufus Dawes, brother of the vice president; Samuel Insull, multimillionaire utilities executive, and Julius Rosenwald, the mail order king.

'PURPLE' GANG, DETROIT, HELD ASSASSIN BAND

Moran, Leader of 7 Men
Slain, Links Capone
Crew

Boys Find Torpedo, Test It in Shack; Explosion Tears off Hand from One

State's Attorney Threatens
Prison If Police Fail
in Clean-Up

St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Albany (NY): Albany Evening News (1929 February 16).

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image084.jpg>

<http://www.rarenewspapers.com/view/558254>

'PURPLE' GANG, DETROIT, HELD ASSASSIN BAND

Moran, Leader of 7 Men
Slain, Links Capone
Crew

State's Attorney Threatens
Prison If Police Fail
in Clean-Up

CHICAGO, Feb. 16. (AP)—Three "Purple" gangsters of Detroit today were thrice identified through photographs as members of the gun gang sought for Thursday's septuple slaying.

They were the spies, police said, the "spotters"; the advance men for murder. They were planted in advance to observe the men marked for death, note their hours of gathering, so that the actual killers would know exactly when and how to strike.

Two women and a man living across from the garage where the gang massacre took place made the identification. From a score of photographs they picked three which they said were of men who had rented rooms overlooking the garage—rooms which they occupied during a period of days immediately preceding the assassinations.

Harry and Phil Keywell, brothers, and Eddie Fletcher were the three whose pictures were identified.

After the identifications police announced that the trail of Chicago's bloodiest gang murder was growing hot and that important arrests were near. But even the prospect of early and definite police action was overshadowed by several sensational aftermaths of the crime.

For one thing, George (Bugs) Moran was found, not by authorities but by newspapermen. The seven who were slain were Moran mobsmen.

St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Albany (NY): Albany Evening News (1929 February 16).

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image087.jpg>

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image088.jpg>

For another thing, a fiery shaft of censure and warnings was shot by State's Attorney John A. Swanson at the law enforcement agencies of Chicago and Cook county.

The state's attorney called Police Commissioner Russell, other high police officials, sheriff's officers and county police to his office, and issued this flat:

"Enforce the gambling law, and the laws against vice.

"Obey these orders, or you'll go to prison."

Swanson told them that their departments were to blame for the gang massacre. Those murders, he said, and the long list of unsolved ones that preceded it, were committed for just one reason, and that reason was the easy money which enforcement agencies had permitted gangsters to collect.

"It is easier," said Swanson, who was elected last November on a drive-out-crime platform, "to put

Continued on Page 2, Column 5

St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Albany (NY): Albany Evening News (1929 February 16).

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image089.jpg>

Continued From Page 1

a guilty policeman into prison than to put a guilty gangster there. If you have any doubts, I'll settle them for you."

It was the strongest declaration one enforcement agency to another that has been heard in Chicago in a long time. It was followed by swift action. The police set out to make Chicago bone dry for the first time since prohibition.

Shortly after midnight a sweeping order went forth from Commissioner Russell's office. All police captains were instructed to "close and keep closed all gambling houses, vice resorts, soft drink parlors, speakeasies, beer flats and any place where alcohol is handled."

Frank J. Loesch, president of the Chicago crime commission, crusader against politico-criminals and first assistant state's attorney, dropped blame for the Moran mob massacre on the city hall doorstep, the licensing of 7,000 soft drink parlors in Chicago, he said, had the approval of city officials "who knew that the applicants were men who would sell liquor."

The Loesch statement paralleled the comment of his chief to police officers. The state's attorney had said that "there is no such thing as a soft drink parlor."

Commissioner Russell told Swanson that the order would be obeyed; that the "parlors" would be raided "regardless of what the courts do about warrants and regardless of the city licenses."

If this order is carried out literally, Swanson said, Chicago will be bone dry for the first time since enactment of the prohibition law.

George (Bugs) Moran, who left a hospital only a few days ago after an attack of influenza, blamed the murder of his seven associates on the Al Capone gang. Capone himself, the outstanding figure in Chicago gangland, is in Florida.

"There is only one gang that kills like that—one gang that would line up seven men against a wall and then shoot them down through the

St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Albany (NY): Albany Evening News (1929 February 16).

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image090.jpg>

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image091.jpg>

back," Moran was quoted by the Herald-and-examiner as saying, "and that is the Al Capone gang."

"If there were any policemen in the shooting," Moran added, "they were Cicero policemen." Cicero is Capone's place of residence. The allusion to policemen was in connection with eye witness stories that two of the slayers wore police uniforms and that the escape was made in a police squad car.

The theory of Frederick D. Silloway, assistant administrator of the federal prohibition law in Chicago, that actual policemen took part in the crime, had not been dropped today, although police said their investigation tended more and more to disprove it.

Silloway made it clear that his theory was without substantiation, but that it was being investigated. It was based on the hypothesis that police officers conspired with members of the Moran gang in hijacking enterprises and shot down the seven when in danger of exposure.

The identification of the "Purple Gangster" was made by Mrs. Michael Doody, who operates a rooming house directly across the street from the garage where the slayings took place; George Hardway, one of her roomers, and Mrs. Mary Atkinson, proprietor of a rooming house a few doors north of Mrs. Doody's.

Mrs. Doody said the Keywells, whom she knew as "Mr. Morris and his cousin," had taken a room about two months ago. They had specified a front room, overlooking the garage, and explained they were taxicab drivers, working at night. They kept irregular hours, she said. They have not returned to the room since Thursday morning, a few hours before the murders.

Hardway substantiated her identification.

Mrs. Atkinson told a similar story to that of Mrs. Doody and identified pictures of Fletcher and Phil Keywell. Police believe Phil Keywell at various times during the period before the slayings, occupied first one room and then the other.

St. Valentine's Day Massacre. Albany (NY): Albany Evening News (1929 February 16).

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image092.jpg>

<http://images.rarenewspapers.com/ebayimgs/5.d2.2009/image093.jpg>



Alphonse Capone

Capone goes to prison (1931 October 17)

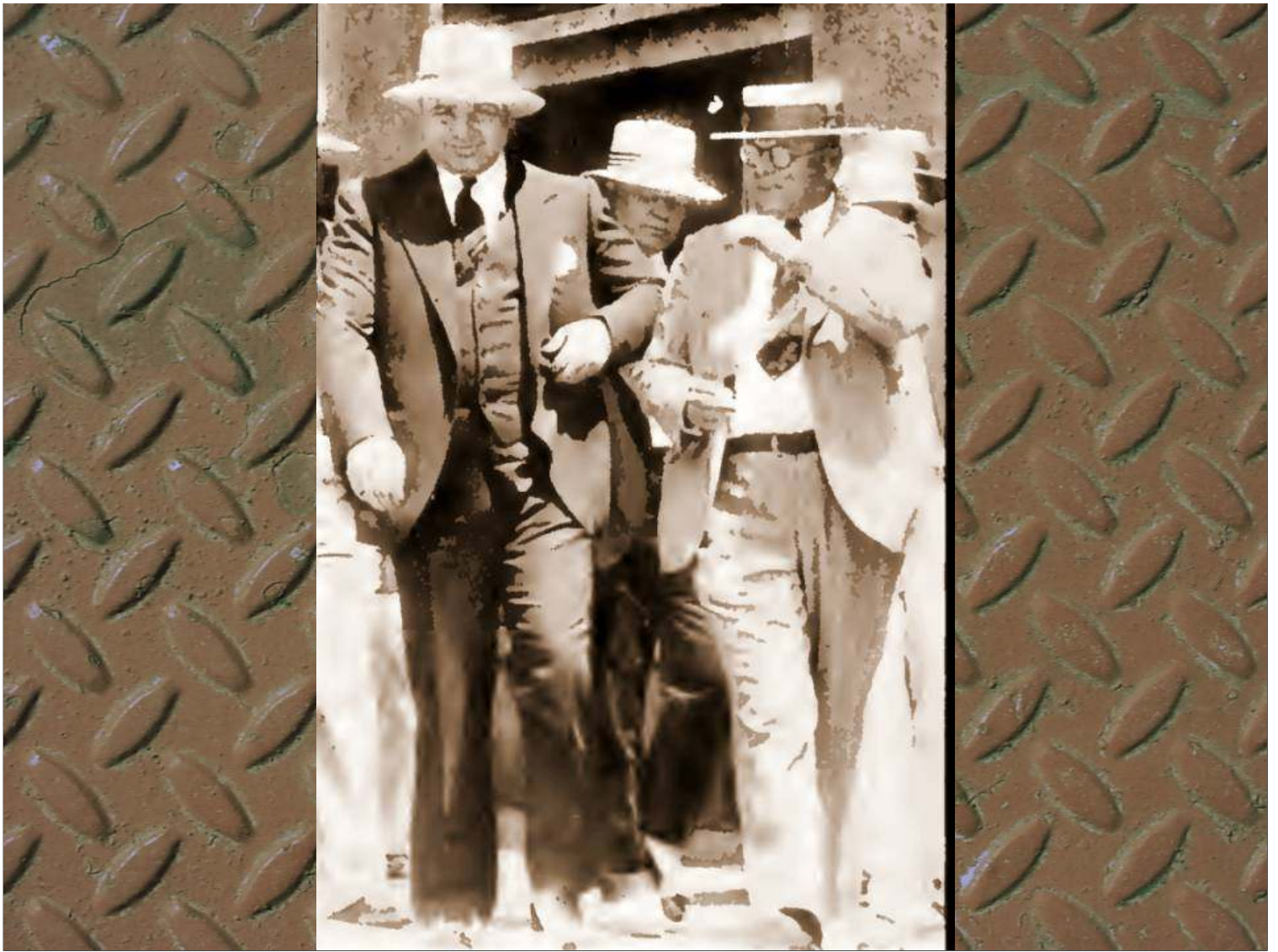
http://instructorslitz.files.wordpress.com/2011/07/al_capone_grande.jpeg
<http://instructorslitz.wordpress.com/this-week-in-history/>



Al Capone Miami Police Department mug shot

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/images/al-capone-facts/capone.jpg>

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/al-capone-facts.html>



The Big Boy doesn't seem to be disturbed If you believe the smile on his face in this picture. It was snapped down in Miami, Florida, just after he had bounced out of a courtroom. 'It's persecution, not prosecution,' says Al.

Page 8.

The Beer Front (pages 7-10)

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>

1929 January.

Capone got pneumonia in Miami just after New Year's; and used it as an excuse to not go back to Chicago, where the heat was still raging.

1929 March.

Capone got a doctor's affidavit that said he was still too sick to answer a federal subpoena.

1929 (continued)

Capone attended a gang meeting in Atlantic City; and laid low in Philadelphia to escape a concealed weapons charge until the fix was in.

Capone was sentenced to one-year (instead of the 90-days he expected) to be served in the Eastern Pennsylvania Prison where he lived in relative luxury.

1929 (continued)

Druggan, Lake and Capone (Ralph) were indicted on charges of tax evasion. Eliot Ness started his operations.

Hon. John B. Walsh

**MUNICIPAL COURT OF PHILADELPHIA
CRIMINAL DIVISION**

Corrected Commitment

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

vs.

May SESSIONS, 192*9* No. *610*

Alphonse Capone alias

SUB CHARGE OF *Carrying Concealed*

Deadly Weapons

Al Brown alias Alas Fay

Defendant { Plead Guilty
Convicted

I Certify, That on the *17* day of *May* A. D. 192*9*

the above named defendant is adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of *one (1) cent*

to the Commonwealth, undergo imprisonment in the Philadelphia County Prison for the term of *one (1) year and not to be discharged unless*

order of discharge is granted by Hon. John B. Walsh & the district attorney

that he pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until judgment be fully complied with.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the Seal

of said Court, this *31* day of *May* A. D. 192*9*

J. H. Gilbert Pro Clerk.

http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189e_med.jpeg
<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>



USDOJ (photographer). Capone is Sent to Prison (1931 June).

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/images/al-capone-facts/portrait-capone.jpg>

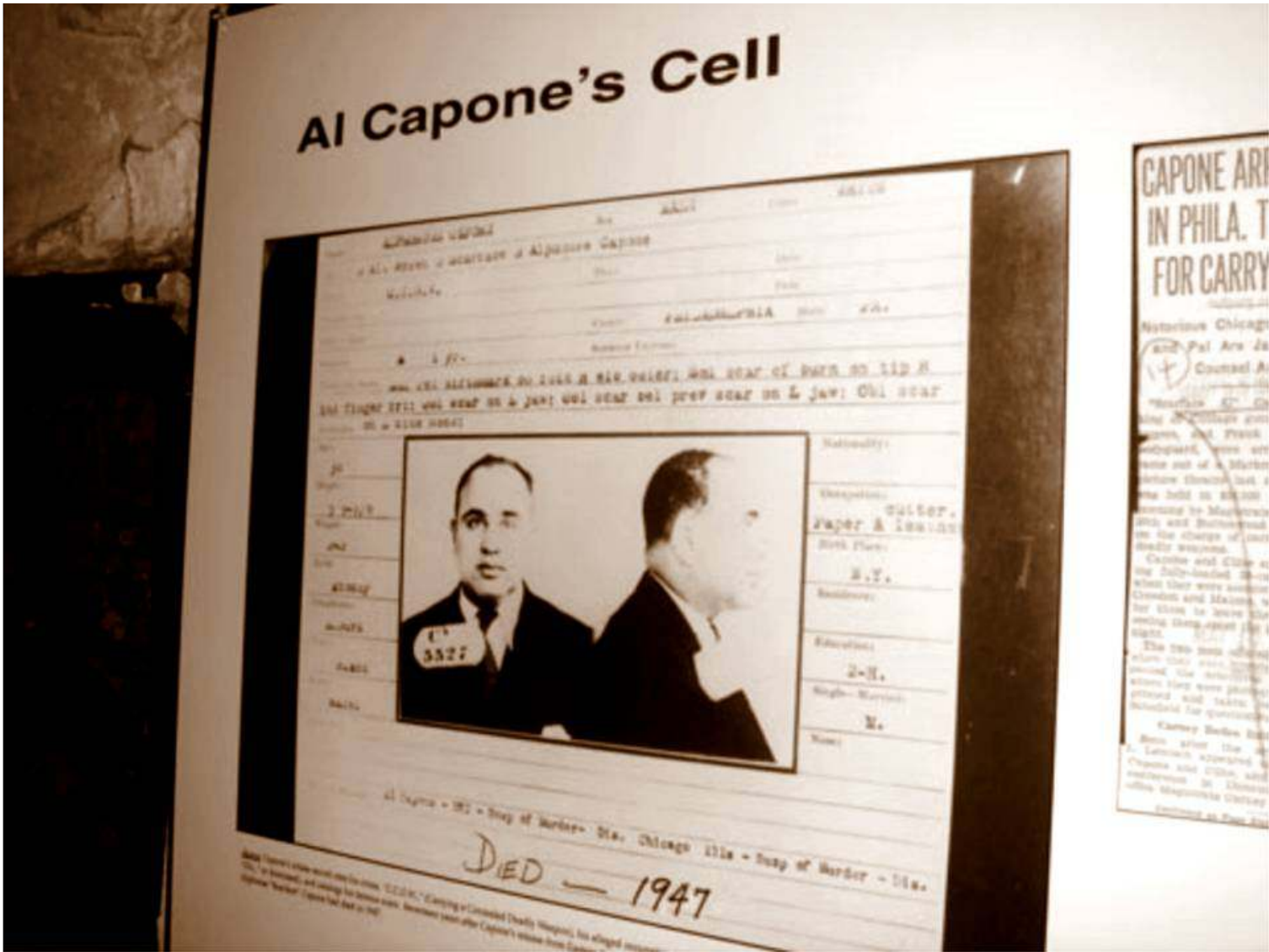
<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/al-capone-facts.html>



Al Capone rides train to Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

<http://mafiatoday.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/Al-Capone.jpg>

<http://mafiatoday.com/general-breaking-news/legendary-lawmen-four-who-got-capone/>



Al Capone's inmate record at in Eastern State Penitentiary.

http://www.liparanormalinvestigators.com/investigations/easternstate/DSC08078_25.jpg

<http://www.liparanormalinvestigators.com/easternstate.shtml>



Capone's cell at Eastern Pennsylvania

room195.blogspot.com



Al Capone Prison Cell

posted 2013 November 7

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ridemypony/10724121686/>

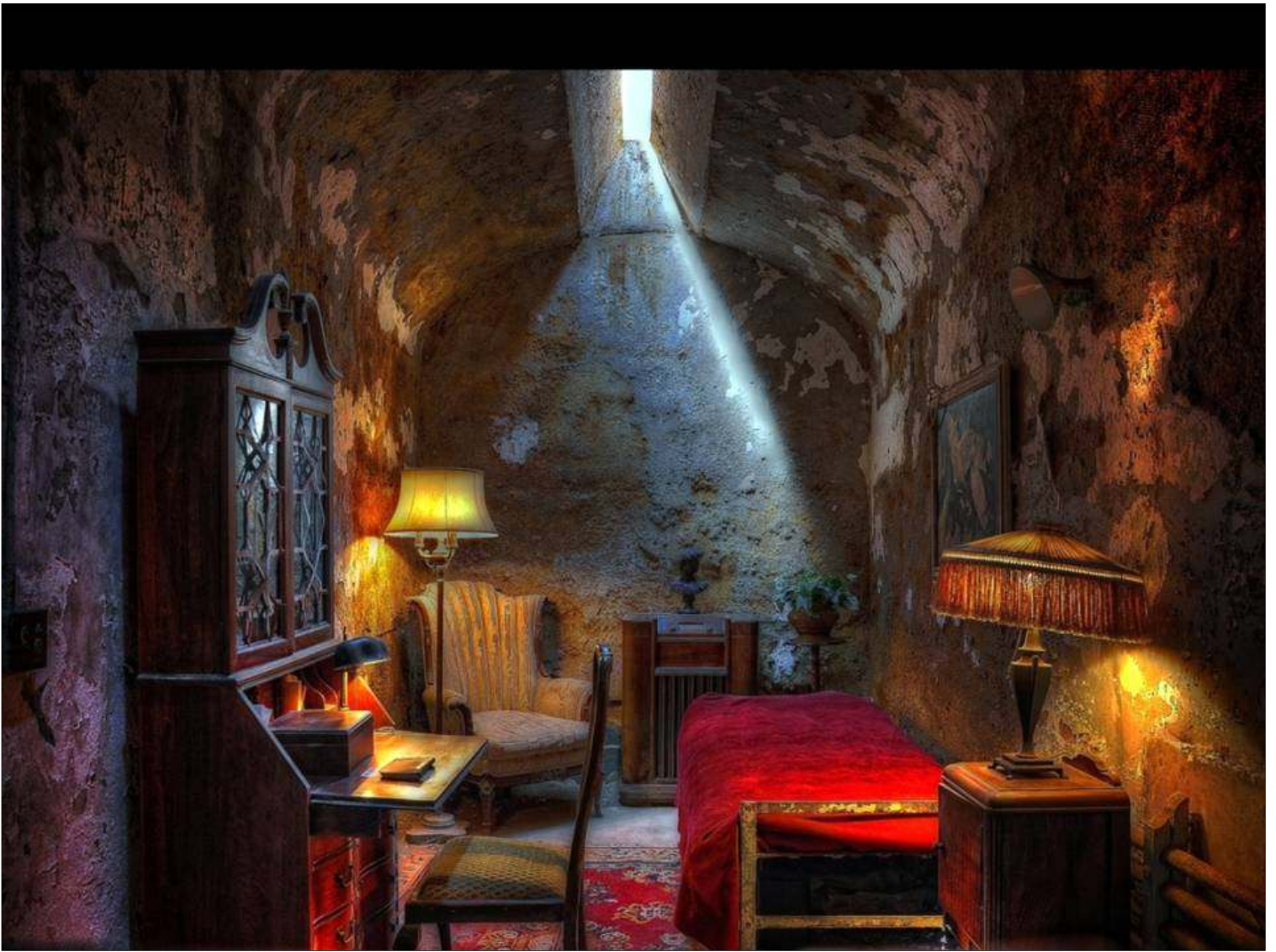
Also:

<http://landlordrocknyc.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/1b491cd00.jpg?w=584&h=778>

Al Capone's Cell At Eastern State Pen, Philadelphia

<http://landlordrocknyc.files.wordpress.com/2013/01/1b491cd00.jpg?w=584&h=778>

<http://landlordrocknyc.wordpress.com/2013/01/15/the-really-really-bad-boy-jailhouse-style-of-al-capone/>



Al Capone's cell at Eastern State Penitentiary.

On the morning of February 14, 1929 (Valentine's Day), members of Chicago's North Side Irish gang were lined up and shot by two men dressed as police officers and suspected to be members of Capone's South Side Italian gang.

Seven people were killed and the event became known as the Saint Valentine's Day Massacre.

Later that year Capone is arrested in Philadelphia for carrying a concealed weapon. The story is that this a planned arrest so that Capone could lay low for a while in relative safety behind bars. His cell was on the Park Avenue Block of the prison and was very finely furnished.

posted by Charles Dastodd

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/dastodd/5598063254/sizes/l>

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/45826362@N02/5598063254/>



Al Capone's cell at Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/scaredsquee/4956482354/in/photostream/>

EASTERN STATE PENITENTIARY

FIRST STATEMENT of C. 5927

Name ALPHONSE CAPONE & AL. BROWN & OSCAR FLORIO Color WHITE
 Alias Alphonse Capone [XX]
 Age 30 Race 1-17-09 Nativity Brooklyn, N.Y.
 Residence 7081 Euclid Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Occupation Paper & Leather Dealer [unintelligible]
 Cause RECEIVING CONCEALED GOODS RECEIVED
 Sentence 1 YEAR
 Court PENNSYLVANIA ST. CL. BLDG. PHILA. Aug Term No. 610, 1934 Judge Tolson

REMARKS

Parents Father dead Mother living
 Mrs. Theresa Capone at 7244 Grand Ave. Calumet
 & Believing Albert age 27 John age 27
 Matthew age 18 yrs all with John Smith
 Ralph age 16 yrs. Lucius age 11 James age 11
 with mother unknown. White living Majada
 age 18 yrs with her mother. Wife working
 & 1 child Mrs. May Capone & child Alphonse age
 11 yrs at 7244 Euclid Ave. Calumet Ill.
 last employment in business for his wife
 Mrs. at the Lexington Hotel at Calumet Ill.
 at 1000 10th & North of Brooklyn N.Y. & 12th
 plus worked as Paper & Leather Dealer for
 United Paper Box Co. in Brooklyn N.Y. for 2 yrs

RECEIVED

Arrested in Brooklyn N.Y., Calumet Ill
 Joliet Ill

Alphonse Capone

Al Capone's prisoner statement at Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189_Ig.jpeg

<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>

NAME		SENTENCED		F-17-29		CON'S NO. C-5577	
CORRESPONDENTS				ADDRESSES			
144	American Legion			1019 City Centre Bldg	Phila		
145	Dryden Forest			Baltimore Md			
146	W. C. Vandergast			Chicago Ill			
147	P. H. Shuman			5850 Catherwood St	Phila		
147	Thos Amato			1232 Morris St	Phila		
149	Mike Nisio			Chicago Ill			
150	20th Century Life Ins.			Chicago Ill			
151	Mrs. all	INCOMING MAIL		OUTGOING MAIL			
	715 Pinesy St						
No. of Letters	Co.	RECEIVED	ISSUED	RECEIVED	DATE OF MAIL	Co.	REMARKS
152							Miami Florida
153							Willowbrook Illinois W.O.
154							2300 - Liberty St. Newark Penn Pa
155							Chicago Ill
156	J. W. English	1627 N. Carle St					Phila
157	Angie						Chicago Ill
158	James Anderson	1427 N. 16th St					Phila Pa
159	James Emery						11st Spring Ave
160	Mrs. Clark						Atlanta City
161	Mrs. Cardone						New York
162	St. Xaviers Church						Phila Pa
163	Joseph Sawlock						Chicago Ill
164	Dr. Burns						Chicago Ill
165	D. J. Johnson Jacob						Delaware Tex
166	Mrs. Claude Daughton						121 N. Broadway Scotland Pa
167	Julius Jopreger						415 First Ave Farrell Pa
168	Milla Comedice	1213 S. 4th St					Phila Pa
169	Joseph Taylor						1849 S. Yendell St Phila Pa
170	John Buckley						Boston Mass

Al Capone's log at Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189g_med.jpeg

<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>

To Captain Herbert Smith, Haddon, please
deliver to my brother Ralph Capone
property belonging to me as follows

one (1) Watch
one (1) Watch chain
one (1) watch holder

Al Capone
25527

Received the within named property

Ralph Capone

Joseph W. Smith
Witness

Al Capone's property receipt at Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189b_med.jpeg

<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>

I - C 5527 Alphonse Capone
and 5569 Frank Cline
direct you - the warden -
to transfer all money
on Books in my name
to C 1476 - for his use
and this is your authority
for so doing
Signed this 15 day
March - 1930.

Al Capone

Frank Cline

The Mikantz
witness

Al Capone's money transfer to Eastern Pennsylvania state prison warden.

http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189c_med.jpeg

<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>

1930.

Capone was released from Eastern State Penitentiary.

Nitti and Guzik were indicted on tax charges. The IRS investigated Capone but couldn't develop a case. Capone used Torrio's tax attorney to try to settle tax issues. The attorney (Lawrence P. Mattingly) was incompetent and wrote a disastrous letter to the IRS.

PROBERS
GOVERNOR
LAGIARISM

Say Roosevelt
deas and Pub-
in Advance

UGHS, SAYING
S WEEKS AGO

s Abuses and
y—Delay in
Scored

Lindley
to The World
4—Grave abuses
of the prisons,
prison construc-
of a comprehen-

Capone, Out of Jail Monday, Says He's Going to Chicago

*"I've Never Run From Any-
thing Yet," Declares
"Scarface Al"*

By Courtenay Terrett
Special Despatch to The World
PHILADELPHIA, March 14.—Al Ca-
pone, the scar-faced gang boss, said
to-day that he is going back to Chicago,
back to the racket empire, which may
or may not have been carved up and
parcelled out among his rivals, when
he is turned out of Eastern Peniten-
tiary here Monday morning after a
year's imprisonment on the whimsical
charge of carrying a concealed weapon.
"I've never run away from anything
yet," he explained, mildly. "That's
where my home is and that's where I
have most of my business interests."
There was not even a suspicion of a
smile on his broad face as he employed
this bland phrase: "And there's no
reason why I shouldn't go back there."
And, apparently, he meant what he
said, for although his wife and the ten-
year-old son he loves with all the ex-

DETERMINED to Risk Perils of
Returning to Gangland



"SCARFACE AL" CAPONE

ESTIMATE MEET STORMED BY TO ASSAIL WH

Foster Calls Police Hea
ard' and Meets a Prom
tort in Sally With M

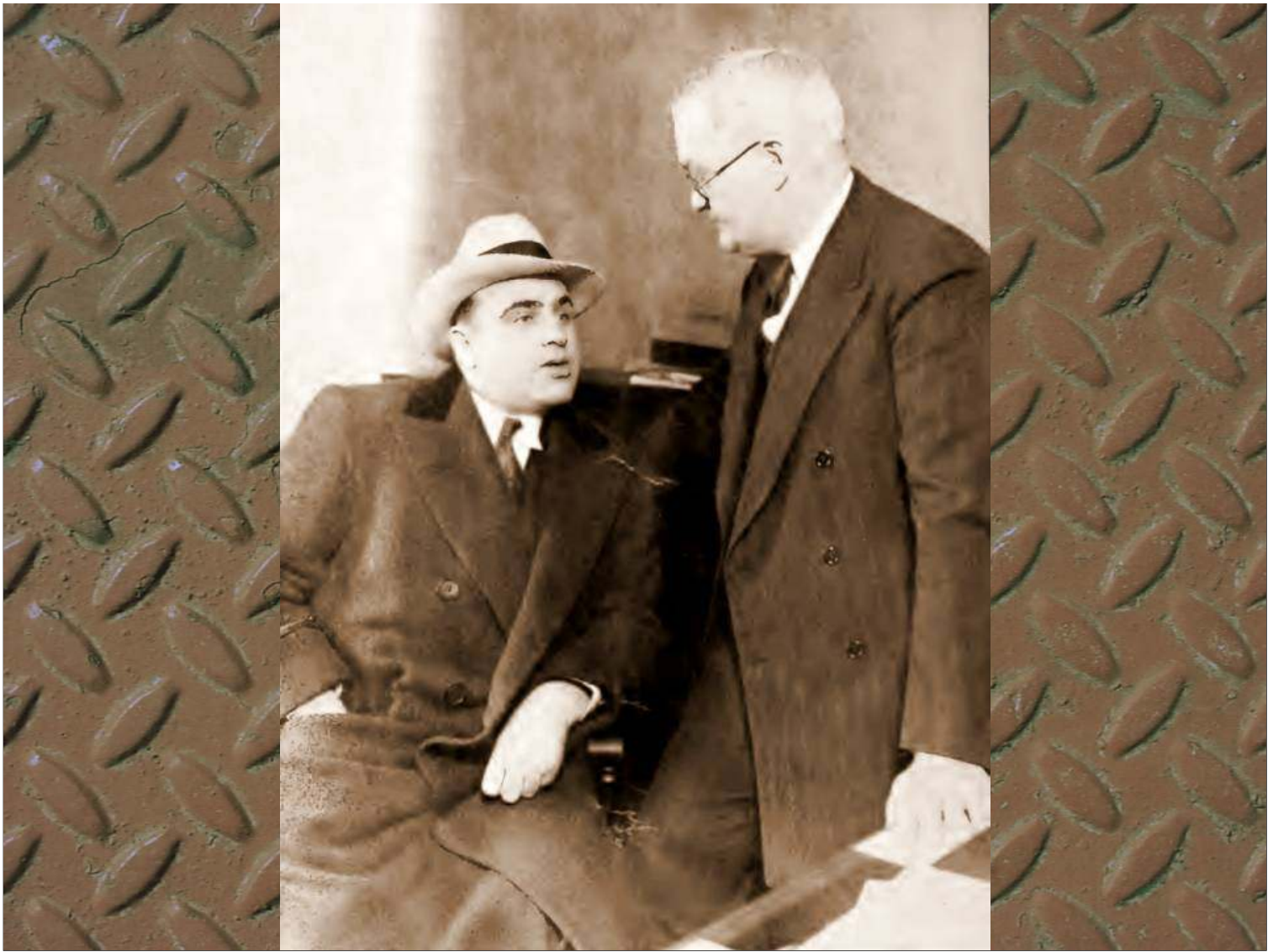
NORMAN THOMAS AT
AS HE PLEADS AID F

Walker Spoofs Social
Spoofs Others, but I
Cry the Commun

The five Communist les
week's riot invaded the I
timate meeting yesterday,
hour and a half William J
Robert Minor handled ar
evacuations and some very

Al Capone released from Eastern Pennsylvania state prison (1930 March 15)

<http://media-cache-ak0.ppinimg.com/736x/8c/2b/5e/8c2b5e06f1e272b592e65ccbf7caa49b.jpg>



Al Capone visits Cook County (Illinois) State's Attorney after release from Eastern Pennsylvania state prison.

page 58

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

Dewey Decimal Class 364.977314

Library of Congress HV6795.C4 C47

<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>

While small armies of newspaper reporters, movie-tone representatives and other chroniclers of the merrie taylor 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.'

page 58

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

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<https://archive.org/download/chicagogangwarsi00rock/chicagogangwarsi00rock.pdf>

Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>

Four days passed.

'Hello, chief, what have you got on me?'

It was the Big Fellow himself, in Chicago, 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 plied 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.

page 58

Chicago gang wars in pictures - X marks the spot. Rockford (IL): The Spot Publishing Company (1930).

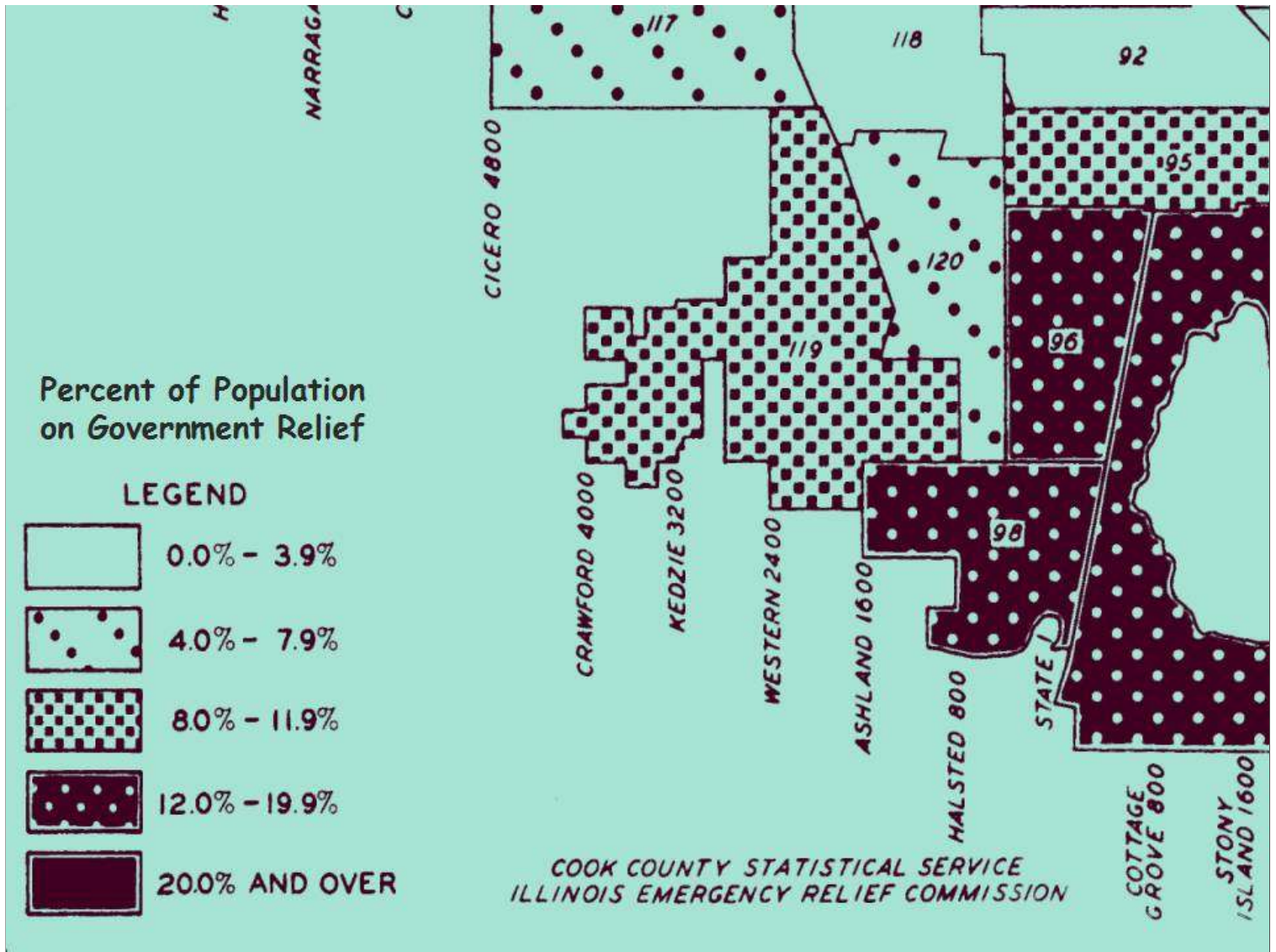
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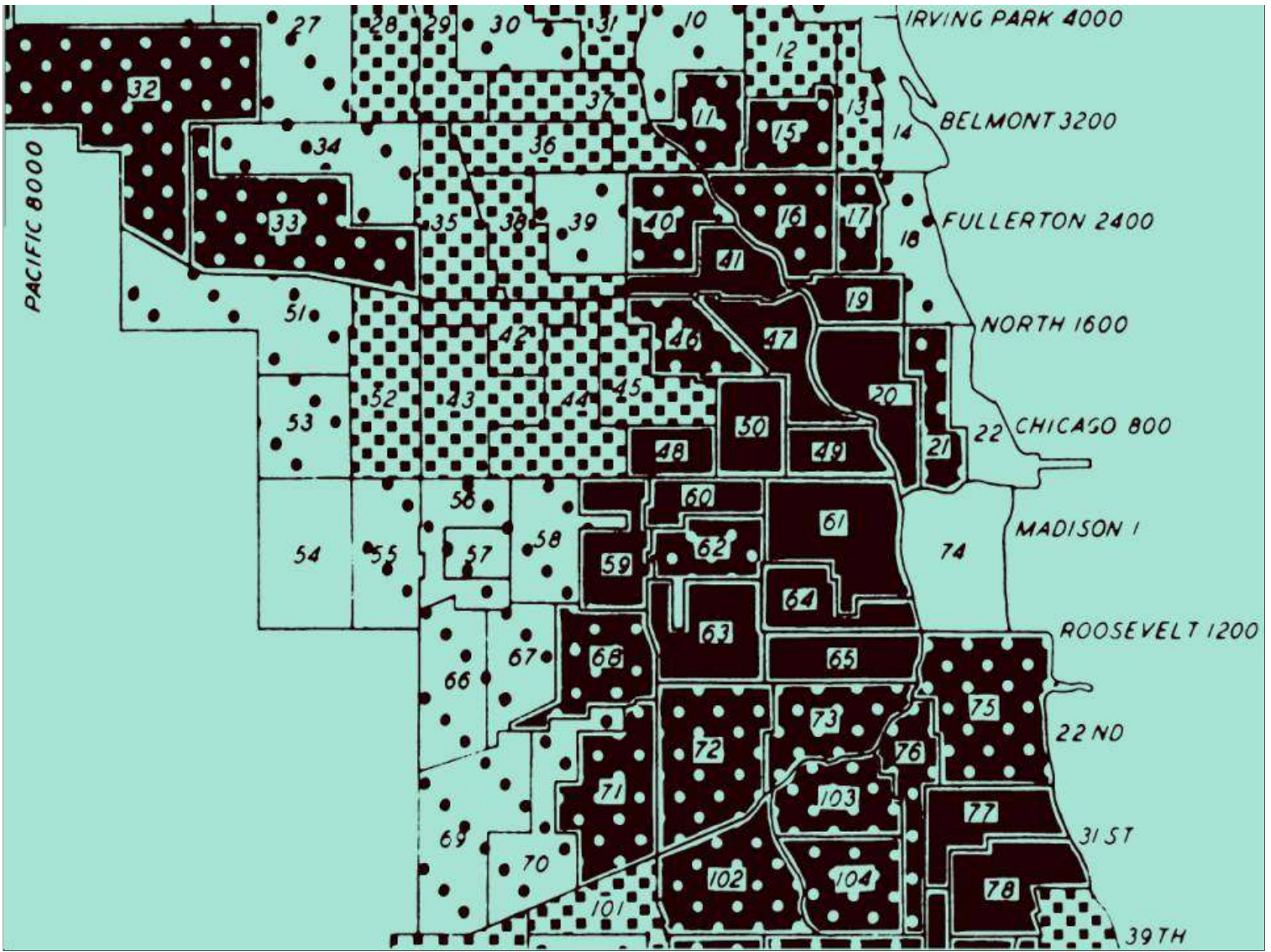
Also:

<https://html1-f.scribdassets.com>



Proportion of population receiving relief in Chicago by sub-communities, October, 1933 Cook County (IL): Statistical Service, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, [1933]

Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/7713240>



Proportion of population receiving relief in Chicago by sub-communities, October, 1933 Cook County (IL): Statistical Service, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission, [1933]

Government maps of Chicago in the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.
 University of Chicago Digital Preservation Collection.
<http://pi.lib.uchicago.edu/1001/cat/bib/7713240>



Al Capone's soup kitchen. Chicago, Illinois.

<http://www.ilsussidiario.net/News/English-Spoken-Here/2012/10/17/PHOTO-Today-s-date-in-1931-Al-Capone-arrested/4/330029/>



Al Capone's soup kitchen. Chicago, Illinois.

(CHS DN-93842)

<http://chicagohs.org/history/capone/gif/freelnch.jpg>

1931.

Capone beat a vagrancy charge made by John H. Lyle, a nutty municipal judge.

Capone was convicted and sentenced to 6-months on a federal contempt-of-court charge regarding the phony 1929 doctor's affidavit. Incarceration deferred, pending appeal.

1931 October

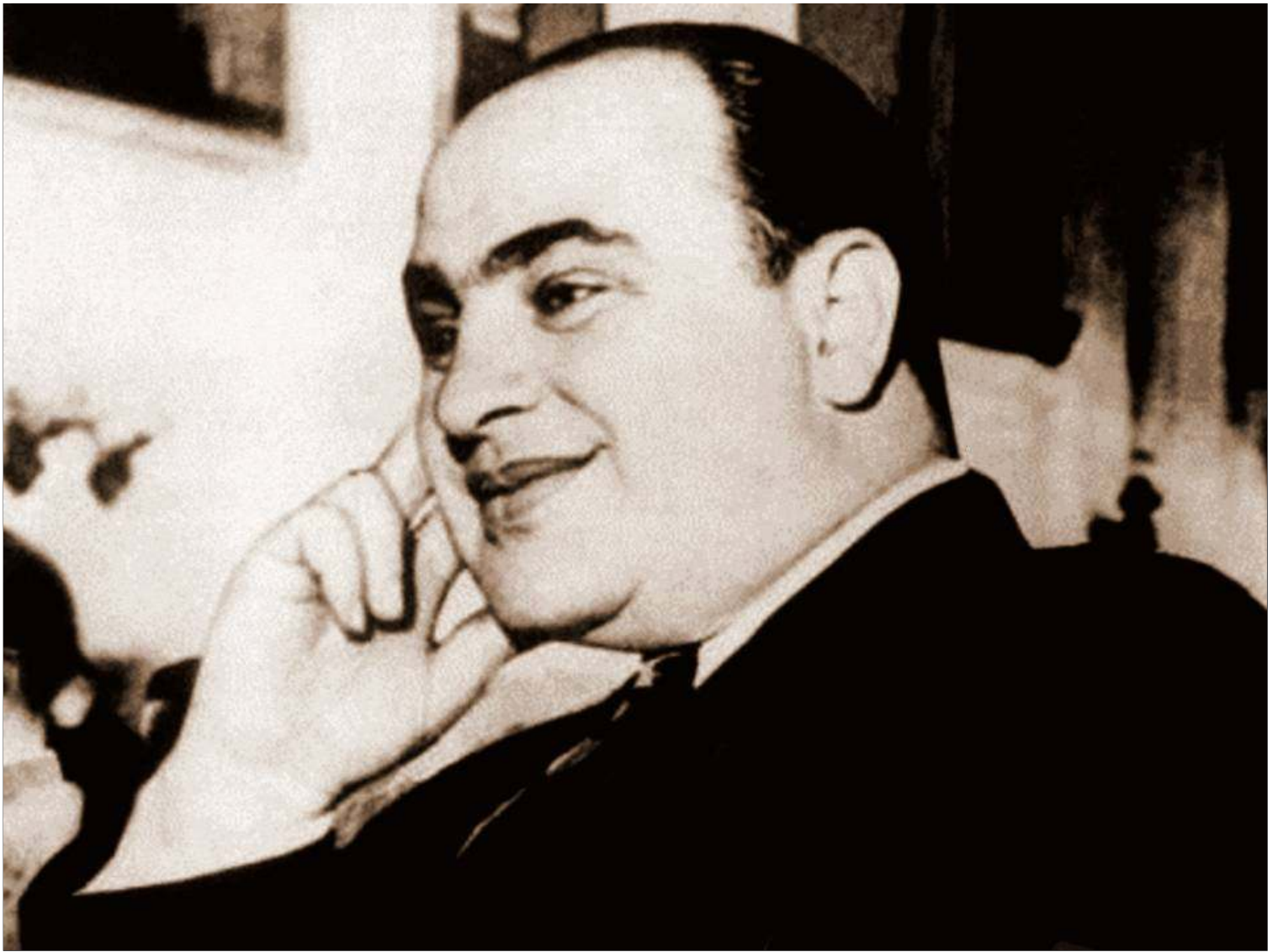
Capone was convicted of income tax evasion and sentenced to prison at Ft. Leavenworth, but incarceration was delayed pending appeal.



Al Capone & attorneys at bench in federal court for income tax evasion trial.

<http://www.lacndb.com/php/America/Capone%20and%20friends.jpg>

<http://dingengoete.blogspot.com/2012/10/this-day-in-history-oct-17-1931-capone.html>



Keystone-France (photographer). Al Capone on Trial in Chicago (1931 October 1).

The gangster was condemned to 11 years in prison for tax fraud. (Photo by Keystone-France/Gamma-Keystone via Getty Images)

<http://cache4.asset-cache.net/gc/104412142-october-1931-portrait-of-the-mobster-al-gettyimages.jpg?v=1&c=IWSAsset&k=2&d=R4V%2fQay2ANwpmCZhkZDSEqR9ZoEyDiBj4fwoEa3CJRwr5dnMANvqHvTb3XQt%2f84ly1ZxZtztjirnnV9SwnUZyw%3d%3d>

<http://www.gettyimages.com/detail/news-photo/october-1931-portrait-of-the-mobster-al-capone-in-chicago-news-photo/104412142>



Al Capone is sentenced to 11 years in prison for tax evasion and fined \$80,000 (1931 October 17).

Signaled the downfall of one of the most notorious criminals of the 1920s and 1930s.

http://images.sodahead.com/polls/002229265/1815640874_AI_Capone_9237536_1_402_xlarge.jpeg

<http://www.sodahead.com/united-states/al-capone-goes-to-prison-on-this-day-in-history-was-he-your-favorite-gangster/question-2229265/>



Posted by Cindy Celebs 2010
<http://img1.bdbphotos.com/images/orig/r/f/rf3a1vxkdaw4wax.jpg?skj2io4l>
http://photos.famousfix.com/tpx_6644/al-capone/photos

Scarface Al Carried Money In His Pocket, Jury Hears at Trial

By DAMON RUNYON

(Copyright 1931, Universal Service, Inc.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—“What do you do with your money—carry it on your person?” asked an income tax examiner of Al Capone in September, 1930, when Al was seeking a settlement with your Uncle Sam, and could produce no books, bank accounts, or anything else in writing bearing upon his financial transactions.

“Yes,” replied Al, according to a transcript of the examination that was read Thursday afternoon to the jury in the Federal court where Al is being tried on charges of evading the income tax, “I carry it on my person.”

‘Comp. Sickness’ Figures in Texas Hearing On Rates

Part-Time Workers Find 60% Allowed by Law Is Better Than 3-Day Pay

“Comp. sickness” is a new malady in industry that the state insurance commission is hearing about this week.

It is an affliction that workmen have devised, whereby they make more money by being sick than

He must have had plenty of room on his person judging from a letter his attorney at that time wrote to the internal revenue bureau, for this letter, which was the basis of arguments lasting most of the morning and afternoon sessions in Judge Wilkerson’s court, admitted that Capone’s income was nearly \$300,000 in the years 1926 to 1929, inclusive.

Terrible, Says Lawyer

Capone’s lawyer at that time was Lawrence B. Mattingly, of Washington, said to be an income tax expert. In fighting the admission of the letter, one of Al’s present lawyers, Albert Fink, characterized the letter as a confession by a lawyer in behalf of a client.

He argued that no lawyer had the right or authority to make a confession for a client.

“Why,” said Fink, a big, red faced man, who speaks with great vehemence at times, “Al Capone can’t authorize me or anyone else to come into this court and plead

Transfers of Money To Capone by Telegraph Told to Chicago Jury

By DAMON RUNYON

(Copyright 1931, Universal Service, Inc.)

FEDERAL COURT BUILDING, CHICAGO, Oct. 9.—The soft murmur of the blue breakers caressing old Miami shore sort o' sneaked into Judge Wilkerson's court room Friday afternoon, between shrill snorts of the Chicago traffic coppers' whistles outside, as witnesses from the sunny Southland connected Al Capone up with \$125,500 transmitted from Chicago to Miami by wire.

Having shown to the jury in the federal court where all those potatoes went, your Uncle Sam was going about the business of trying

to prove whence they came when Judge Wilkerson adjourned to a half day session Saturday.

The last witness of the afternoon, one John Fotre, a black haired, sharp featured citizen, wearing a slightly startled expression, and holding the position of manager of the Western Union branch office in the Lexington hotel at 22nd and Michigan avenue, was identifying a money order showing that some of the money went to Capone from Sam Gusick, when Judge Wilkerson called a halt.

Gusick Capone Aide

The Lexington hotel is sometimes spoken of locally as "The Fort." It is said to be the citadel of the Capone forces. Sam Gusick is reputed to be one of Al Capone's business managers. John Fotre said he couldn't say if it was Sam

Edison In Stupor, His Doctor Says

By the United Press

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 9. Thomas A. Edison is slowly losing ground and is in a stupor from which he can be aroused only with difficulty, his physician, Dr. Hubert S. Howe, said Friday night.

The noted inventor spent

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION.

UNITED STATES
VS
ALPHONSE CAPONE

NOS. 22852 }
23232 } Consolidated.

We, the Jury find the Defendant NOT
GUILTY as charged in Indictment No. 22852 and we find the
Defendant GUILTY on Counts *one-five-nine-thirteen^{and}thirteen*
and NOT GUILTY on Counts *2-3-4-6-7-8-10-11-12-14-15-16-17-19*
Indictment No. 23232. *20-21-22*

Jawalt
L. P. Deidling
Charles G. Maester
A. G. Smart
Burr Dugan
Andrew Merchant
W. J. Henrichs
W. F. W. Cornick
George H. Larsen
Nate G. Brown
Louis G. Houder
Arthur A. Prohno

Verdict in United States of America v. Alphonse Capone (1931 October 17).

You can also see a high-resolution image of the verdict, which includes the signatures of the 12 jurors (118K JPEG).

Records relating to the prosecution of Al Capone are at NARA's Great Lakes Region (Chicago). They are in criminal case files of the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois

During the trial, the prosecution documented Capone's lavish spending, evidence of a colossal income. The government also submitted proof that Capone was aware of his obligation to pay federal income tax but failed to do so. After nearly 9 hours of deliberation, the jurors found Capone guilty of three felonies and two misdemeanors, relating to his failure to pay and/or file his income taxes between 1925 and 1929. Judge Wilkerson sentenced Al Capone to serve 11 years in prison and to pay \$80,000 in fines and court costs.

http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals/capverd.jpg
http://www.archives.gov/exhibits/american_originals/capone.html

U. S. JURY CONVICTS CAPONE

U. S. AND LEAGUE KELLOGG WITH WAR PACT

World to Send Sales to Orient.

The Kellogg-Briand pact, which is expected to be signed today, will be a landmark in the history of international law. It is the first time that a major power has agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

The pact, which was negotiated by the American secretary of state, Mr. Kellogg, and the French foreign minister, Mr. Briand, is a landmark in the history of international law. It is the first time that a major power has agreed to renounce war as an instrument of national policy.

Thomas A. Edison Dies in Sleep at 84

YALE WINS FROM CHICAGO, 27-0; N. U. VICTOR, 19-0

Yale defeated Chicago in the first game of the football season today, 27-0. Northwestern defeated the University of Illinois, 19-0.

NEWS SUMMARY of The Tribune

The Chicago Tribune today reports that the U. S. jury has convicted Alvin Karpis and Fred Barker in the Capone case. The jury also found that the defendants were guilty of conspiracy to defraud the government.

DEATH PAINLESS FOR MAN WHO LIGHTED WORLD

Family at Bedside When End Comes.

Thomas A. Edison died peacefully in his sleep at the age of 84 today. He was surrounded by his family at his bedside in his home in West Orange, N. J.

ENGLIN SLUMMERS

Englin slummers in a quiet neighborhood in Chicago. The slummers are mostly young men who have come to the city in search of work.



The slummers in Englin are mostly young men who have come to the city in search of work. They live in small, crowded quarters and often struggle to find employment.



Kill Matt Kolb, Northwest Side Gambling Czar

Matt Kolb, the Northwest Side gambling czar, was killed today. He was shot in the back by an unknown assailant. The police are searching for the killer.

GANG MONARCH GUILTY ON 5 TAX FRAUD COUNTS

Faces Possibility of 17 Years in Cell.

The gang monarch, Matt Kolb, was found guilty on five counts of tax fraud. He faces a possible 17-year prison sentence.

<http://mafیاتoday.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/01/The-Tribune-Oct-18-1931.jpg>
<http://mafیاتoday.com/general-breaking-news/legendary-lawmen-four-who-got-capone>

also:
Chicago Tribune 19311017
http://www.umich.edu/~eng217/student_projects/nkazmers/capone%20newspaper%20heading.jpg
<http://dingeengoete.blogspot.com/2012/10/this-day-in-history-oct-17-1931-capone.html/>



http://nccgreatdepression.wikispaces.com/file/view/al_capone_4.jpg/265692884/al_capone_4.jpg

<http://dingengoete.blogspot.com/2012/10/this-day-in-history-oct-17-1931-capone.html>



http://ic.pics.livejournal.com/druzifer/14665821/1342312/1342312_original.jpg
<http://dingengoete.blogspot.com/2012/10/this-day-in-history-oct-17-1931-capone.html>

Sentenced, Capone Is Put in Cell With Negro and Hobo

Judge Fixes Punishment At
11 Years, \$50,000 Fine
And Court Costs

Goes at Photographer

Scarface Curses As Papers
Are Served For His
Back Tax Bill

By the Associated Press

By the Associated Press
CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—“Scarface
Al” Capone, underworld czar of
Chicago, was sentenced Saturday
to 11 years imprisonment for vio-
lating income tax laws and was
ordered taken Saturday night to
Leavenworth federal penitentiary
to begin his sentence.

Fed. Judge James H. Wilkerson
not only passed a sentence more
than twice as severe as had ever
been given an income tax evader
before but denied every motion
which would have given the big
gangster his freedom while the
case was appealed.

Ordered To Pay Fine

In addition to the sentences, 10
years in the Leavenworth prison
and one year in the county jail,
Capone was ordered to pay a \$50,-
000 fine and the costs of prosecu-
tion, estimated at about \$100,000.

The court employed the maxi-
mum possible penalties on the five
counts on which Capone was con-
victed, but cut the penalty from
the possible maximum of 17 years

<http://www.historicalnews.com/ebay/2014-06-02/June2014X2AA1931Calponetrial7.jpg>

<http://www.historicalnews.com/ebay/2014-06-02/June2014X2AA1931Calponetrial8.jpg>

Capone Will Be 'Just Prisoner' To Officials of Pen

He'll Work in Factory And
Wear Brogans and Denim
At Leavenworth

No Big Shots There

Al Won't Need Silk Undies
And Imported Cravats,
Warden Says

By the United Press
LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct.
25.—Al Capone may be "public

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 25.—Al Capone may be "public enemy No. 1" to Chicago, but he'll be "just another prisoner" when he enters the Leavenworth federal penitentiary here to serve his 11-year sentence, said Warden Thomas B. White Sunday night.

The gang overlord's flashy clothes—silk underwear, imported cravats, custom-made shirts—will be exchanged for rough prison denim and heavy brogans soon after he marches up the marble steps into the penitentiary proper.

His name—synonymous with bootlegging, vice and crime—will be obliterated behind the bars and brick walls. Instead, he will be referred to by a number.

Capone is doomed for obscurity. In keeping with prison rules, little news of his activities will come from the prison.

"Capone will be just another prisoner," Warden White said. "He'll receive treatment no different than any other convict. We have no 'big shot' here."

After being "dressed in," Capone will be assigned to one of the prison factories. He will be placed in the broom factory, blacksmith shop, tending livestock, making shoes or doing clerical work.

**GROWLING, GLOWERING,
CAPONE SITS IN CELL**

Al Capone To Stay In Chicago Jail

By the United Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Alphonse (Scarface Al) Capone settled down for an indefinite stay in Cook county's none too comfortable jail Tuesday night.

The circuit of appeals spiked his Florida vacation plans by denying him freedom on bond during his forthcoming fight against an 11-year prison sentence for income tax fraud.

The court did, however, grant him a supersedeas, which keeps him from going to Leavenworth penitentiary immediately and allows his attorneys to appeal his sentence, if they care, even to the supreme court of the United States.

The appeal is expected to take two years. If so, the "Scarface" may stay in jail all that time and still have 11 years more of imprisonment before him.

1932.

The Supreme Court denied the appeals and
Capone started the sentence in an Atlanta prison.

<http://www.mistercapone.com/outline.htm>

PRISON TONIGHT FOR CAPONE

CUT TAX LEVIES BY 45 MILLION, KELLY DEMAND

Results of Survey Are Revealed.

BY BRUCE BROWN
The U. S. Public Health Service has today announced the results of a survey of the health of the nation's children, showing that the average child is in better health than in 1927.

The survey, which was conducted by the U. S. Public Health Service, is the first of its kind since 1927. It covers the health of 100,000 children in 100 cities.

The results of the survey show that the average child is in better health than in 1927. This is due to a number of factors, including better nutrition, better housing, and better medical care.

The survey also shows that the average child is in better health than in 1927. This is due to a number of factors, including better nutrition, better housing, and better medical care.



NEWS SUMMARY of The Tribune

PACKERS MUST ADHERE TO 1920 'CONSENT' PACT
District Court Decision Reversed.

CRISP CALLS ON CONGRESS TO FREE MASSIE
U. S. Wins 3 Year Tax Battle.

SUPREME COURT DENIES REVIEW TO GANG CHIEF

PACKERS MUST ADHERE TO 1920 'CONSENT' PACT

District Court Decision Reversed.

BIG OULSENAYS

The United States Supreme Court today reversed a district court decision which had held that the National Prohibition Act required the consent of the states to the operation of the federal government's liquor monopoly.

The case, known as *United States v. Oulsen*, was argued last week. The district court had held that the act required the consent of the states to the operation of the federal government's liquor monopoly.

The Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, reversed the district court's decision. The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, held that the act did not require the consent of the states to the operation of the federal government's liquor monopoly.

THEIR SOLE INTEREST



Crisp Calls on Congress to Free Massie

Mississippi Senator James H. Crisp today called on Congress to free the imprisoned gangster Alvin Karpis, known as Massie.

Crisp, a Republican from Mississippi, said that Karpis is a "good citizen" and should be released from prison. He said that Karpis has been in prison for over a year and a half, and that he has been treated very harshly.

Crisp said that he has written a letter to the President asking for Karpis's release. He said that he has also written a letter to the Secretary of State asking for Karpis's release.

Crisp said that he has also written a letter to the Attorney General asking for Karpis's release. He said that he has also written a letter to the Federal Reserve Board asking for Karpis's release.



SUPREME COURT DENIES REVIEW TO GANG CHIEF

U. S. Wins 3 Year Tax Battle.

The Supreme Court today denied a writ of habeas corpus to the gangster Alvin Karpis, known as Massie.

The court's decision was a 5-4 decision. The majority opinion, written by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, held that Karpis's conviction was valid and that he should remain in prison.

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice Louis Brandeis, held that Karpis's conviction was invalid and that he should be released from prison.

The case, known as *United States v. Karpis*, was argued last week. The court's decision is the final word on Karpis's conviction.



http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-gUQIVUtbl9o/U2EB0a9I49I/AAAAAAChVo/rb7ZRgCEkM8/s1600/capone+prisonbndbd.jpg
http://thelifeandworldofalcapone.blogspot.com/



Al Capone being taken to Federal prison in Atlanta, Georgia (1932).

[http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDA2WDUwMA==/z/MMMAAOxyJs5Rbc58/\\$T2eC16N,lyME9s5qF80uBRbc58eGVw~60_35.JPG](http://i.ebayimg.com/00/s/NDA2WDUwMA==/z/MMMAAOxyJs5Rbc58/$T2eC16N,lyME9s5qF80uBRbc58eGVw~60_35.JPG)



Jones, Leslie (1886-1967) (photographer). Al Capone taken for a ride to Atlanta prison with H.C.W. Laubenheiner (1932 May 5).

File name: 08_06_002744

Date created: 1932-05-05

5805592062_a35ea85b53_z.jpg

http://www.flickr.com/photos/boston_public_library/5805591976/in/photostream/

3-10-31-441

DAILY TIMES
CHICAGO'S PICTURE NEWSPAPER
PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

Date _____

Assignment | _____

Photographer | _____ Plate Number | _____

GENERAL CAPTION

Personalities Left to Right

Al Capone



Frank Zak was a noted photographer and newspaperman who worked for the Chicago Daily Times during the 1930s. The Daily Times prided itself on being 'Chicago's picture newspaper'. On 1931 September 11, Zak took what is perhaps that paper's most famous photo - legendary crime boss Al Capone conversing with future Hall of Famer Gabby Hartnett at Wrigley Field. The well known image features Hartnett happily signing a baseball for Capone, who is seated in the first row along with his son Al Jr. and other members of his entourage that day, one of whom was 'Machine Gun' Jack McGurn.

The publication of this photo the following day led to serious repercussions for Hartnett in the form of a strongly worded reprimand from baseball commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis. Only a decade removed from the infamous 1919 'Black Sox' scandal, Landis was livid that players were not only openly fraternizing with America's most notorious crime czar but also allowing their associations to be documented on film. Following that incident he ordered, in no uncertain terms, that players would no longer be allowed to have any contact or association with Capone. Legend has it that Cubs players still acknowledged 'Big Al', who was a huge Cubs fan, but it was 'understood' among the press that no more photos like this would ever be taken. Capone apparently took no offense to the photo at the time, however, as he agreed to sign a Daily Times Photographic Department General Caption sheet for Zak immediately following the shot.

Our consignor had a long and friendly association with Zak lasting many years, interviewing him on a number of occasions during the 1980s, during which time he also obtained the photographer's Cook County Sheriffs Office identification card from 1931, which is also included in this lot. Capone's signature is among the rarest of all twentieth century signatures. Original copies of this wire photo are also extremely rare and desirable.

LOA MastroNet and John Reznikoff/University Archives.
http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000022/13747_lg.jpeg
<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/lot-22855.aspx>

United States Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. J. Edgar Hoover, Director

Explanation of Fingerprint Classification of Alphonse Capone



The Fingerprint Service operating in the legal system is based on the principle that no two fingerprints are alike. This principle is the basis of the identification of individuals by their fingerprints. The service is based on the fact that the ridges on the fingers of each individual are arranged in a unique pattern which remains unchanged throughout life.

The service is based on the fact that the ridges on the fingers of each individual are arranged in a unique pattern which remains unchanged throughout life. This principle is the basis of the identification of individuals by their fingerprints. The service is based on the fact that the ridges on the fingers of each individual are arranged in a unique pattern which remains unchanged throughout life.

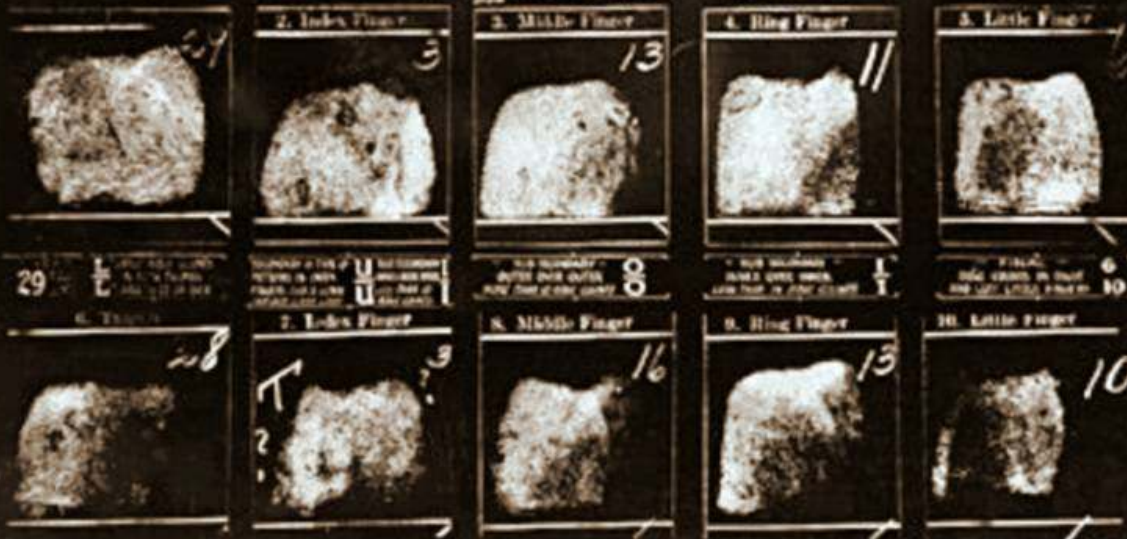
U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAR 11 1934

FBI - CHICAGO

29 L U I O I 6
L U I O I 10



http://www.legendaryauctions.com/ItemImages/000017/5189d_med.jpeg
<http://www.legendaryauctions.com/LotDetail.aspx?inventoryid=17007>



Received
 From: Ill. Chicago
 Charles Jerome Fox, Warden
 Sentence: 10 yrs - max - 4 yrs
 Date of sentence: Oct 24 - 1931
 Sentence begins: May 4 - 1932
 Sentence expires: May 2 - 1942
 Good time sentence expired: Jan 13 - 1935
 Term of term: 17-19 Conviction: Gambler
 Birthplace: Ill. Nationality:
 Age: 33 Complexion: fr
 Height: 5' 10 1/2" Eyes: Gray
 Weight: 255 Hair: Black, wavy
 Build: Stout

features: nose, ill
 eyes and nose to ear 4" across cheek 2" ear - Vert ear 2 1/2" on
 jaw - to ear 2 1/2" - 2" with ear on neck

CRIMINAL HISTORY

NAME	NUMBER	CITY	DATE	CHARGE	DISPOSITION
My City			1919	Dis Cont	Discharged
Chicago Ill			1923	Traffic Ills	Dismissed
Do			5-8-24	Under Victim	Released
Do			6-7-26	Via NPA	Dismissed

Al's first prison term was in Atlanta federal prison and began in 1932. Capone was able to bribe guards at the prison to get a number of amenities unavailable to other prisoners. When word got around, he was sent to the isolated island of Alcatraz. Being cut off from all of his contacts and friends, Capone made it a point to behave as much as possible in an effort to get out early.

<http://www.alcatrazhistory.com/az-capone-atlanta.jpg>

<http://www.comicbookandmoviereviews.com/2013/05/biography-al-capone-father-of-chicago.html>

<http://www.freeinfosociety.com/article.php?id=20>

1932.

Capone was transferred to Alcatraz when corruption at the Atlanta prison allowed him to practically run it.

Capone was unable to gain a privileged status at Alcatraz.



Davis, Erin (author) (photographer). Alcatraz, the famous prison, was closed in 1963 but lives on in legend Buildings housed guards and their families; children were ferried to school in San Francisco. There were three prisoners per guard - a fact that made Alcatraz so fiscally unwieldy and led to its close.

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09357%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09357%20[640x480].JPG)

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09358%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09358%20[640x480].JPG)

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09404%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09404%20[640x480].JPG)

http://www.erindavis.com/journal_history.php?y=2012&m=8



Davis, Erin (author) (photographer). Blue agave was cultivated along the hillsides of this unwelcoming island to prevent erosion. Inventive prisoners might have made tequila from it, had they been able.

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09359%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09359%20[640x480].JPG)

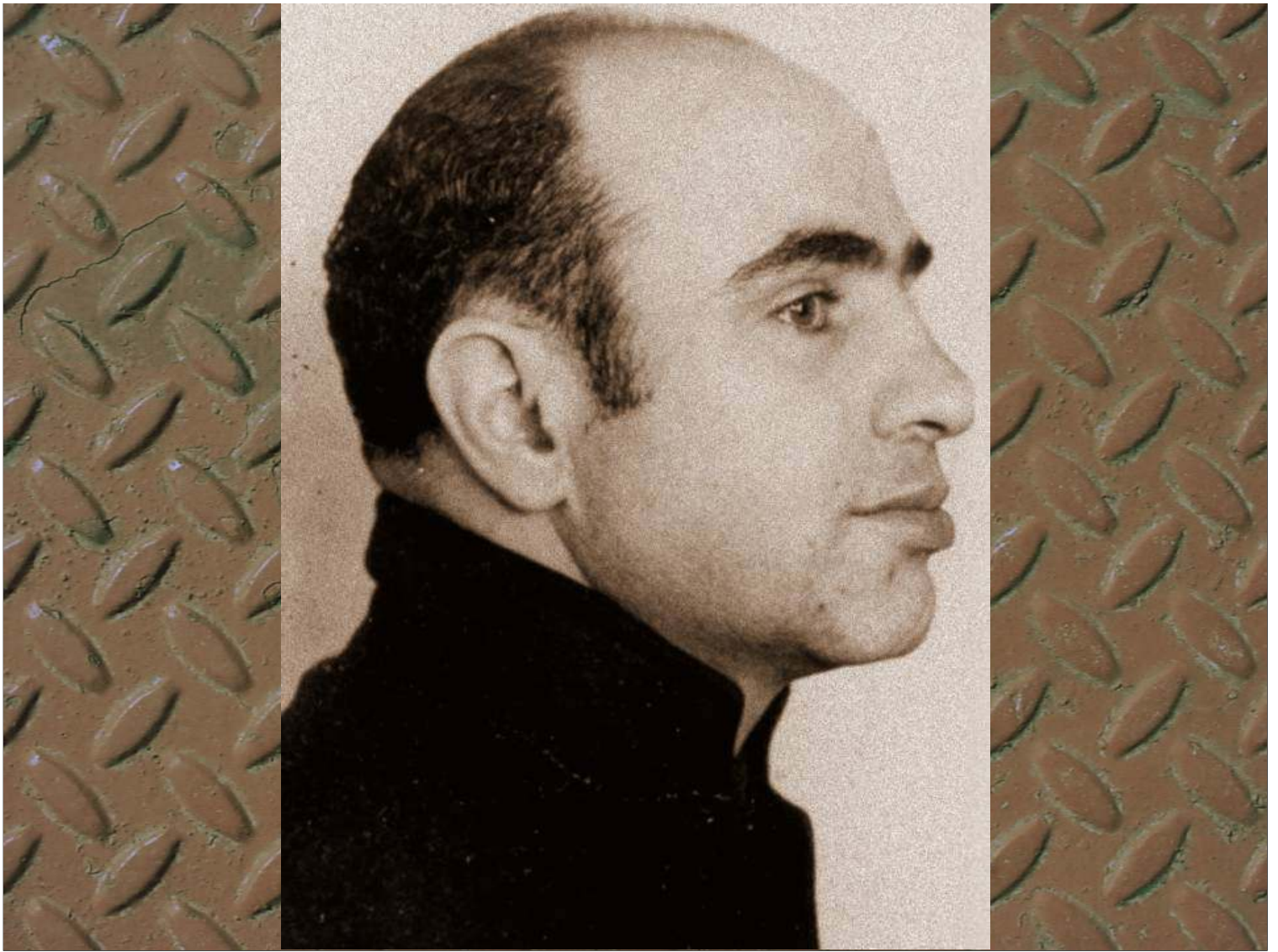
http://www.erindavis.com/journal_history.php?y=2012&m=8



Alcatraz

http://2.bp.blogspot.com/_Gij_gWrsDOU/TNzUt7FcBHI/AAAAAAAAAYk/I7_PAoalrZw/s320/2010-10-30+October+30%252C+2010+-+San+Francisco+with+friends+095.JPG

<http://openroadtraveler.blogspot.com/2010/11/san-francisco-alcatraz-island.html>



Capone's Entrance Photo at Alcatraz (1931).

<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/images/al-capone-facts/alca-capone.jpg>

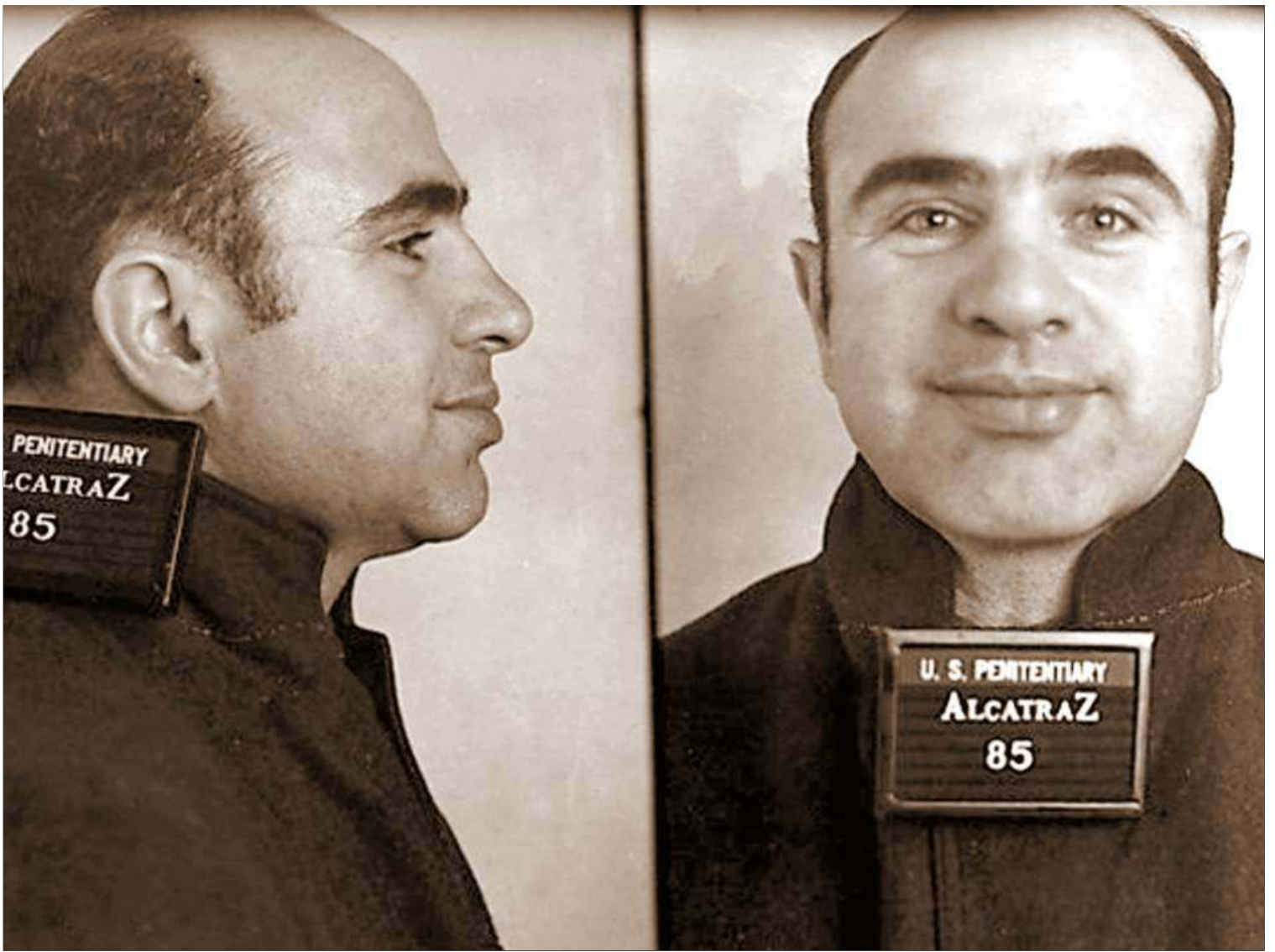
<http://www.yurtopic.com/society/people/al-capone-facts.html>



Alcatraz

http://resources.tourcorp.com/images/sites/buyalcatraztours/slideshow/alcatraz_tour128.jpg

http://alcatraz.tourcorp.com/cityinfo/alcatraz_history_al_capone.html



http://prisons-cherche-midi-mauzac.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/07/al_capone_alcatraz.jpg

<http://prisons-cherche-midi-mauzac.com/des-prisons/alcatraz-une-ile-de-la-baie-de-san-francisco-connue-pour-son-penitencier-federal-14475>



Cells in prisons on alcatraz

image courtesy of http://gocalifornia.about.com/od/casfmenu/ig/Alcatraz/IMG_8449-a.htm

http://0.tqn.com/d/gocalifornia/1/S/k/v/2/IMG_8434-a.jpg

<http://wdphc4.pbworks.com/w/page/5424566/Rachel%27s%20%22AI%20Capone%20Does%20My%20Shirts%22%20Webquest>



Al Capone stabbed in prison. San Francisco Chronicle (1936 June 14).

<http://www.historicalnews.com/ebay/2013-06-11/Jun2013X11SFCCaponeStabbed1.jpg>

<http://www.ebay.com/itm/BEST-1936-LOCAL-newspaper-gangster-AL-CAPONE-STABBED-by-inmate-ALCATRAZ-PRISON-/370833058076>

KEY TALK SETS PARLEY WILD

Capone Stabbed

Convict Attacks Al W. Barkley

Scarface' Escapes Death

Chicago's Scarface, Al Capone, was stabbed in the chest today by a convict, Al W. Barkley, who escaped death by a narrow margin.

The wound, described as "a serious one," was inflicted with a pair of barbed wire cutters by a convict named Barkley, who was sentenced to life in prison for a similar offense.

Long the "scarred man" of the underworld, Capone has shown little sympathy for his fellow convicts, and the incident was particularly shocking because of the nature of the attack.



Al Capone

NEAR BARRER GROUP

Chicago's Scarface, Al Capone, was stabbed in the chest today by a convict, Al W. Barkley, who escaped death by a narrow margin.

BATTLE FOR WEAPON

The Scarface gang was reported to be engaged in a battle for possession of a weapon today.

HELD IN MILITARY

Capone immediately was placed in military confinement.

Safe Searched

In Alameda Graft Probe

Iron Box in Home of City Manager Empty. But Wife Has \$710

Grand Jury Hears More About Borrowing From Employees

Investigation by a city committee today showed the iron box in the home of the city manager was empty.

The wife of the city manager, however, had \$710 in her possession.

Barkley Skins Fists in Speech

Roosevelt Son Lifted on Backs

Farley, Gov. Earle Attack G. O. P. as McAdoo Leads Parades

CONVENTION HALL, Philadelphia, June 13 (AP)—New leaders in the warpage against the London-Knox coalition after they were soundly fighting for at the Democratic national convention by a majority among whom Barkley's blood-brother, Senator Allen W. Barkley, a free-swinging orator from Kentucky, commanded the party to "change" and not stand idle in the trenches and await the Republican attack.



Senator Allen W. Barkley of Kentucky

ROBBED ON HIGHWAYS

More than a dozen highway robberies were reported today.

TEST OF SENATOR BARKLEY'S KEYNOTE SPEECH ON PAGE 6

Farley Opens Parley With Defi to GOP

Californians Take Lead In Parley Hullabaloo

Delegation Makes Welkin Rite Demonstration for Roosevelt

By EARL C. BISHOP

PHILADELPHIA, June 13—California's delegation today opened the Democratic national convention of the party.

Al Capone stabbed in prison. San Francisco Chronicle (1936 June 14).

<http://www.historicalnews.com/ebay/2013-06-11/Jun2013X11SFCCaponeStabbed4.jpg>
<http://www.ebay.com/itm/BEST-1936-LOCAL-newspaper-gangster-AL-CAPONE-STABBED-by-inmate-ALCATRAZ-PRISON-/370833058076>



Al Capone Prison Cell in Alcatraz (2013 January 31).

The picture was taken by my father who visited there.

uploaded by Michael Cottier.

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/25012074@N00/230607453/>

http://www.lurvly.com/photo/230607453/Al_Capone_Prison_Cell_in_Alcatraz/



Davis, Erin (author) (photographer). Originally a civil war-era military prison, Alcatraz became a maximum security prison from 1934 to 1963. A fire during a Native American occupation (1969 to 1971) destroyed the Warden's house. That occupation opened discussions about native lands and their rights to them.

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09360%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09360%20[640x480].JPG)

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09356%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09356%20[640x480].JPG)

http://www.erindavis.com/journal_history.php?y=2012&m=8



Davis, Erin (author) (photographer). Alcatraz is home to the west coast's first and oldest operating lighthouse. It's named 'Los Alcatrazes' for the many pelicans who visit the island.

[http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09365%20\[640x480\].JPG](http://www.erindavis.com/uploaded/photo/DSC09365%20[640x480].JPG)

http://www.erindavis.com/journal_history.php?y=2012&m=8

Al Capone (#85 AZ)

Al Capone was a member of two gangs before he was fourteen.

He received his facial scars and the nickname 'Scarface' when he insulted a patron at an Inn where he worked and her brother attacked him.

By age 23, he was heavily involved in the bootlegging business; he had been arrested for disorderly conduct; and he had killed two people.

His crimes were performed quickly and showed no trace of him.

Capone's most notorious killing was the St. Valentine's Day Massacre of 1929.

In 1929 May, when he finally served his first prison time, it was only for carrying a gun.

By 1930, he was Chicago's 'Public Enemy Number One'.

To his great chagrin, the IRS and not the FBI eventually got him.

The 1931 indictments were for income tax evasion 1925-29 and failure to file tax returns 1928-1929. The feds alleged that Capone owed \$215,080.48 in taxes from his gambling profits.

Al Capone

<http://www.chicagohs.org/history/capone.html>

Details on the St. Valentine's Day Massacre:

<http://www.prairieghosts.com/valentine.html>

The jury found Capone not guilty on 18 of 23 counts; and he was sentenced to 10 years in federal prison and one year in the county jail.

In 1932 May, Capone was sent to Atlanta to begin the 11-year sentences.

At Atlanta, Capone created a network of protection and privilege.

He furnished his cell with a mirror, typewriter, rugs, and the Encyclopedia Britannica.

His relatives kept in constant contact and moved to a nearby hotel.

Capone's communications enabled him to run his crime organization from his Atlanta cell.

However, at this time, prison wardens nation-wide were asked to recommend their worst inmates for transfer to Alcatraz.

Capone was one of the first to go.

Unlike many prisoners at Alcatraz, Capone's crimes were not petty or driven by desperation.

Al Capone

<http://www.chicagohs.org/history/capone.html>

Capone was unable to make deals, create networks, or obtain special treatment at 'The Rock'.

He lost touch with the outside world.

Not a stupid man, Capone decided to earn time off for good behavior and became the ideal prisoner.

He refused to participate in prisoner rebellions or strikes.

He began to exhibit the symptoms of syphilitic dementia; and he spent the rest of his felony sentence in the hospital.

On 1939 January 6, he completed the felony prison term and was transferred to Terminal Island, a Federal Correctional Institution in California, to serve the misdemeanor sentence.

On 1939 November 16 (or 13), he was released and returned east on a train.

In Gettysburg, he was turned over to his family and physicians with a terminal case of tertiary syphilis; and his mind and body continued to deteriorate.

On 1947 January 21, he had an apoplectic stroke and died from cardiac arrest.

Al Capone

<http://www.chicagohs.org/history/capone.html>

Alternate details of release and last years from:

<http://www.mistercapone.com/outline.htm>

Date 1-21-47

Name Capone, Alphonse
 Address 22 Palm Island, Miami Beach, Fla.
 Occupation Retired
 Telephone _____ Residence _____
 Age 71 Wt 230 Sex Male V.C. EP 114-78 Pulse 84 Temp _____
 Immunization _____ Scabies _____ Typhoid _____ Diphtheria _____ Typhus _____ Other _____

History 1-21-47 About 1:30 a.m. the wife was awakened by a loud and stereotyped type of breathing. He was able to be aroused and she tried to administer water but he struggled in his attempt to consume it. Within a few moments he underwent a clonic type of convulsion. This repeated itself in 5 to 10 minutes and then began to repeat at three to five minute intervals. He was first examined about 5 a.m., was in a convulsion as described, limbs were spastic, face was drawn pupils dilated and eyes and jaws were set. Moderate degree of cyanosis and the right face, left arm and leg were paralyzed but the reflexes were hyperactive. Babinski's reflex was positive on the left and negative on the right. He was given immediately 1. V. Demoral with Codeine. This relaxed him immediately. This was followed with 1. M. Sodium Lactate gr. 30. After relaxation the left limbs were spastic in type but paralyzed and the reflexes began to decrease. Pupils remained equal and reacted to light. R.P. 114/78. Rate during convulsion 160, after relaxation 84. Heart sounds were good. Within 12 hours he had begun to awaken and again became stimulated with Cheyne-Stokes respiration. He was kept well relaxed during the next 24 hours with the above medication plus Morph. Sulphate, Tyrosinase, Strychnine combination by hyps. O₂ was given at regular intervals by mask. Saline solution retention and special care were placed on the case. Up to the above episode his health has been good. He has been active, complaining of no symptoms and the blood and spinal fluid have been unchanged. The only prewarning of the attack was that the wife recalled he was being rather melancholic and not inclined to talk as usual during the previous 24 hours. It must also appear that he had some telephone difficulty with some of the relatives.

1-22-47 By the night of 1-22 he had aroused, become somnolent and the limb and face paralysis are rapidly returning to normal. He is now beginning to complain of pain in both shoulders and there is a deep ulcer on the plantar surface of the left foot at the base of the toes (lunula removed with knife). There are large skinned areas lateral side of right hand and arm apparently friction during convulsion. The Babinski's are now both positive. There is a deep congestion of the chest and he is complaining of dryness of the nose. Rate is increased to 82. Heart action is good but there are moist scattered rales in both posterior bases and middle areas. The impression is developing bronchial pneumonia. 50% O₂ under positive pressure 2 liters per minute 2 hr. every 4 hours and at the end of each session 80,000 U Sodium Penicillin by O₂ inhalation. Also 500,000 U Sodium Penicillin in saline q 8 hours. Am. Iod. Ty. Syr. Ephet. Syr. Citric Acid expectorant. Paracetyl nose drops. Chloral Hydrate Gr. 30, Sodium Arsenite gr. 30, 1a Syr. of Lomon. Kistler Eucetal grn. Sulfathiazole Ointment to ulcer and to scalded areas. Frequent shifting of position. Soft liquid diet and sedation only as needed to control activity.

1-24-47 Considerable bronchial spaces has cleared. Adrenalin grn instituted. Considerable abnormal distention ~~of the abdomen~~ present. In spite of practically continuous O₂, Penicillin in the amount of 4,000,000 units by injection and inhalation, heart support by Digitalis and Cortisone the condition steadily grew worse. Dr. Arthur Legie called in consultation confirming both the pneumonia and the failing heart. He became sufficiently conscious to recognize attendants several times but at 7:20 p.m. this day with no prewarning whatsoever he expired. Death certificate signed. Primary cause Bronchial pneumonia 48 hours contributing apoplexy 4 days. Remains placed in the hands of Philbrick Funeral Home where body remained in state until the night of Jan. 29th. whereupon he was removed to Chicago by train.

Al Capone's death, doctor's report

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/06/01/article-2334249-1A16E716000005DC-731_306x423.jpg
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2334249/Letters-notes-illustrate-Al-Capones-descent-dementia-sale.html>

CERTIFICATE OF DEATH
FLORIDA

of Health
Vital Statistics

Stat
Reg

DEATH:

Date Jan 7 1947 District No. 11-01

1. USUAL RESIDENCE OF DECEASED

(a) State Florida

(c) City or Town Miami Beach (If outside city or town, write street number or location)

(d) Street No. 93 Palm Island

(e) Citizen of Foreign country? N

If yes, name country _____

20. Date of Death: Month JAN Year 1947 Hour 7

21. I hereby certify that I attended the death of ALPHONSE CAPONE on June 19 40 that I last saw him alive on _____ that death occurred on the date and I immediately caused of death Bronchopneumonia

Due to Apoplexy

Other conditions (Include pregnancy within 3 months) _____

Major findings: _____ of operations _____ (Give date of operation) _____ of autopsy _____

22. If death was due to external cause (a) (Probably) Accident, suicide, homicide, etc. Date of occurrence _____ (c) Where did injury occur? _____ (City or town) _____ (d) Did injury occur in or about home or in public place? _____ (e) While at work? _____ (g) _____

23. Signature /s/ Kenneth (a) Address 1150 S. W. 22

NAME OF DECEASED: ALPHONSE CAPONE

Sex male s. Color or race white

Married, widowed or divorced married

Wife, widowed or divorced, husband of (or) Mary Capone

Age of husband or wife, if alive 50 years

Age of deceased January 17 1899 (month) (day) (year)

Months	Days	If less than one day
-	8	hrs. min.

Place of birth Brooklyn New York (City, town or county) (State or foreign country)

Occupation Retired

Business _____

Place of birth Gabriele Capone (City, town or county) (State or foreign country)

Place of birth Italy

Name Teresa Raiola (City, town or county) (State or foreign country)

Place of birth Italy

Signature /s/ Ralph J. Capone (City, town or county) (State or foreign country) 93 Palm Island, Miami Beach, Florida

Place of birth Removal (City, town or county) (State or foreign country) Chicago, Ill.

Registrar's Signature /s/ W. L. Philbrick (City, town or county) (State or foreign country) Miami Beach, Florida

Date Jan 29 1947 C. W. Tomlinson (City, town or county) (State or foreign country) Local Registrar

Al Capone death certificate

http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/06/01/article-2334249-1A168599000005DC-342_306x423.jpg

<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2334249/Letters-notes-illustrate-Al-Capones-descent-dementia-sale.html>

buried with brothers in
Mt. Olivet cemetery, Chicago, Illinois
moved to new family plot in
Mt. Carmel cemetery, Hillside, Illinois



Mt. Carmel Cemetery

Roosevelt & Wolf. Hillside, Illinois.

http://www.yelp.com/biz_photos/mt-carmel-cemetery-hillside-3?select=7URkYNH8oY4ZifsVL7HuyA#7URkYNH8oY4ZifsVL7HuyA

The partnership between politics and crime begins with the seizure of a city such as Chicago, by bosses who have risen to power in their party on the backs of the boys in the bad lands of a town that has been the dumping ground for criminals of all classes from all over the country.

(Anonymous Chicago judge, in a radio address on February 19, 1926)

Everywhere we went the committee found a certain amount of political immorality, but in Chicago the rawness of this sort of thing was particularly shocking.

There was no doubt in the minds of any of us, after the sort of testimony we heard in Chicago, that organized crime and political corruption go hand in hand, and that in fact there could be no big-time organized crime without a firm and profitable alliance between those who run the rackets and those in political control.

(Estes Kefauver, *Crime in America*, 1951)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Each ward was largely under the domination of a single man or of a small group, and with few exceptions these men were gamblers or saloon keepers.

Yet their word as far as the choice of delegates was concerned, was supreme.

(page 97)

A civil service inquiry into police practices was the most unnerving event of Harrison's fifth term.

Every known method of bribery and intimidation was employed to successfully thwart the investigation.

The inquiry was followed three years later by a grand jury investigation of the First Ward organization.

This probe disclosed that precinct captains and other ward heelers had generally infiltrated every sensitive organ of the law enforcement body.

(page 99)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The chain of command of the prostitution business on the levee started at the top with bosses of the First Ward Michael 'Hinky Dink' Kenna (committeeman) and 'Bathhouse John' Coughlin (alderman).

The First Ward included 'The Loop' and was the wealthiest plot of real estate in the Midwest.

Mike's favorite mayoralty candidate was Carter H. Harrison, a Yale man, a lawyer, and a real estate speculator from Kentucky.

The mayor, known fondly as 'Our Carter', served four terms and then retired for a few years.

When Harrison returned to the Mayor's Office, a disgruntled patronage seeker killed him. (Note similarity to the story on Lincoln's alleged assassin.)

Harrison's son provided perspective on the Chicago situation many years later: 'A rare conglomeration of city fathers ruled Chicago in the nineties.'

Chicagoans 'permitted the control of public affairs to be the exclusive appanage of a low-browed, dull-witted, base-minded gang of plug-uglies, wih no outstanding characteristics beyond an unquenchable lust for money.'

(page 99)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

When the Prohibition occurred, three generations of social and political corruption had prepared Chicago to reap its well-sowed harvest.

(page 100)

As always, the name of the game was quid pro quo.

The gangs - besides paying for protection - provided thousands of private-sector patronage jobs for aldermen and committeemen.

The gangs also provided gunmen and thugs to supervise the polls on election day.

The relationship between politicians and gangsters was a vicious circle.

The politician needed the gangster - the gangster needed the policemen - and the policemen needed the politician because city patronage included the police force.

The Central Committee of the political party in power - not the Chief of Police - hired police department personnel.

(page 101)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Edgar Lee Masters wrote that while the gangster melodrama occupied center stage, a round little actor in the wings 'crept slyly into power, and in silence, but with swiftness coiled the city as a boa-constrictor can enwrap and crush even a tiger.'

'In Chicago, Samuel Insull ruled with the hand of a despot the domain of gas and electricity; he had the elevated lines in his grip, which, by 1931, ran northwest and west as well as south, to Milwaukee and across Illinois.

'The busses and the surface lines were his and much of the central heating.

'The banks were dominated by him, their presidents and officers were his liegemen.'

Samuel Insull was born in London in 1860.

His birthplace was on a street named for a workhouse.

He migrated to Chicago in 1892.

Twenty years later he'd built a \$2 billion utilities empire out of tissue paper.

(page 102)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Before Insull got to Chicago, he'd been Thomas Edison's confidential secretary and then general business manager of the Edison enterprises.

He then became vice-president of the General Electric Company - a consolidation of the Edison and Thompson-Houston interests.

Masters wrote that Insull 'was a connoisseur of nothing but city grants which could be capitalized in the swelling of his fortune.'

Insull built a paper colossus on the hot coals of corruption.

Corrupt politicians and predatory law firms kept the Insull utilities empire precariously fireproof for 40 years.

They engaged in a conspiracy that provided low taxes and favorable legislation - as well as safe judges, reasonable mayors, pliable aldermen, patronage officeholders and everyone else who could unconflictedly serve Insull's interest.

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Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The manner in which they handled payoffs differentiated between Insull and Capone.

Capone paid with tainted cash in a small black bag.

Insull paid with generous investment opportunities that permitted the 'investors' to purchase large blocks of stock at prices far below the market value.

Investors could purchase stock with a 5-6% down payment, the balance due only after resale.

Members of the top political elite were beneficiaries of seven pools totaling \$185,683,900 - seemingly legitimate and quite respectable.

(page 103)

In 1928-1930, Insull and his associates unloaded securities valued at \$650 million on the public.

When the paper empire tumbled in 1932, investors and speculators lost an estimated \$2 billion.

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Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In the mid-1920s, junkmen Mike and Moe Rosenberg were the royal chamberlains of backroom politics while the Insull and Capone gangs were at the height of their power.

Rosenberg power transcended party lines.

Moe Rosenberg went to Washington when he hoped to avert indictment for income tax evasion, and confessed that he'd been involved in the large-scale purchase of political henchmen.

(page 104)

For example, Mayor Anton Cermak had been influential with the utility companies from the time he was an alderman.

(page 105)

However, Moe didn't say much about 'kept' judges.

Nor did he mention that 12 judges awarded 272 receiverships to his Cook County Trust Company; and the judges appointed Jake Arvey, his personal attorney, a master in chancery.

(page 106)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1930-1936, the fantastic earnings of receivers totally eclipsed the illicit profits of gangsters.

The courts allowed lawyers, masters in chancery, receivers and trustees more than \$100 million in fees during this period.

(page 107)

In 1936, a congressional committee investigated real estate foreclosures for the 6-year period and reported that 'there appeared in the State courts serving Chicago and its adjacent territory approximately 100,000 foreclosure cases filed since January 1930, representing approximately \$2 billion in face value.

'About 40,000 cases, representing \$800 million, have been disposed of.'

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The Cermak machine was a pyramidal structure of tempered discipline.

It was built on a base of dictatorial committeemen in every ward and rose vertically up through the organizational structure to Cermak at the pinnacle of power.

His patronage was the largest ever controlled by a mayor - and the foundation of Illinois politics.

(page 116)

In 1932, when Henry Horner won the Illinois Governor's Office, Cermak became the boss of Illinois as well as of Chicago and Cook County.

The strength of the wards flowed from lucrative gangster-operated rackets which supplied both money and jobs.

In 1931 October, after Capone was sentenced to 11 years in federal prison Cermak looked for an underworld boss who would be subservient to the Democratic party machine.

(page 117)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Bishop Bernard J. Shiel was a politically-oriented prelate with more clout than most committeemen.

He awarded Jake Arvey the Catholic Youth Organization's Medal of Champions, with a citation which read in part, 'Some of his enemies have termed him a political boss; we believe he is a political leader, a distinction with a considerable difference.'

Eighteen months later, Arvey had lost his job and was beating the 'Stevenson for President' drum in a last bid for national fame and fortune.

In 1952, Arvey was able to put Stevenson over at the National Democratic Convention.

Arvey was then the nation's undisputed political general.

Senator Douglas (of Illinois) said: 'My respect for Jack Arvey has broadened and deepened.'

'He undoubtedly surpasses anyone in American history for political wisdom, astuteness and knowledge.'

(page 134)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Arvey's career in national politics ended with Stevenson's defeats of 1952 and 1956.

Arvey (and Stevenson) settled into the role of benevolent elder statesman, a role they've played with elaborate skill.

Jake trod a thin line with political agility for 50 years.

One writer said, 'He is smooth. They'll never catch Jake Arvey.'

(page 135)

The 31st ward is directly north of the 28th.

The 31st ward is the most autocratic of Chicago's 50 banana republics.

Thomas E. Keane, Democratic alderman and committeeman, rules the 31st.

He came to power in 1945 when Thomas P. Keane, his father, died,

Keane is the city council's acknowledged master of political artifice.

His clout derives from the long string of connections and wealth beyond the wildest dreams of most politicians.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The 31st ward itself is poor.

The Daily News estimated Thomas E.'s fortune at more than \$10 million; and traced its source to 'profitable real estate deals, a lucrative law practice - and a substantial inheritance from his father.'

Keane has vast investigative powers over city contracts as chairman of the council's Finance Committee.

He exerts the power in reverse.

As of 1969, Keane hadn't allowed even one major City Council investigation of any charge of contractual irregularities by city contractors.

In his role as the mayor's floor leader, Keane is the 'de facto' chairman of the council's committee on committees and rules.

His father, Thomas P., left a tannery job in 1914 to become committeeman of the 15th Ward (changed to 34th Ward in 1921 and to 31st Ward in 1931).

In 1918, he was elected to the Legislature .

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). Captive City. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1923, five years later, Mayor Dever appointed Thomas P. City Collector.

The position considerably broadened the leverage of his clout during a time in Chicago history when money flowed like booze.

(page 179)

In 1935-1945, Thomas E. Keane began his political career a senator in the Illinois legislature.

He became associated with the West Side Block in the Illinois General Assembly, often voting along with its members.

Keane has been an anxious guardian of the Democratic machine and a vociferous advocate of the status quo.

He helped defeat a new Chicago charter which would have reduced the number of aldermen from 50 to 15 and brought the archaic city government up to date with the rest of the nation.

(page 180)

A payroll scandal inquiry in 1953 disclosed that Keane commanded more high-paying patronage jobs for his political minions than any other alderman.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1953, a court bailiff - one of Keane's payrollers - was fired after his arrest on charges of operating a pool hall, complete with handbook and gambling tables.

Ten years later, this same payroller was again fired from the same job for operating the same gambling establishment.

page 180)

In 1954, Mathew W. Bieszczat was Democratic committeeman of the 26th Ward, chief bailiff of the Municipal Court, and secretary of the Democratic county organization.

Bieszczat sponsored Sam Mesi, a bookmaker, for a job in the sanitation department as supervisor of garbage trucks, because 'He helped pile up a Democratic majority' in the 16th Ward during the 1959 city election.

According to a secret federal report, James Adduci was the boss of Bieszczat's 26th Ward.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

'James Adduci, State Representative, had offered Sam Giancana (a mafia boss) the placement of anyone he chose as representative or committeeman in the 26th Ward.'

However, Bieszczat's political sponsor was Thomas E. Keane, whose 31st Ward borders the 26th.

The Tribune announced that Keane was backing Bieszczat as the Democratic choice for sheriff of Cook County.

(page 181)

Political control of Cook County often includes the state of Illinois.

Since 1960, when Otto Kerner was elected to the Governor's Office, the Illinois General Assembly has been Dick Daley's legislature.

The mayor's control derives from the fact that he approved nominations and supported campaigns; and from the fact that - with 1964 as an example - 27 of 47 Democratic candidates from Chicago who were elected state representatives held full-time jobs with the city or other local governments.

(page 190)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Paul Simon, a downstate Democrat and state senator, said that the theme song of precinct workers during election campaigns is, 'Never mind the issues, how many jobs can you get us?'

In 1964 September, in a Harper's magazine article, Simon wrote, 'Legislators often collaborate to satisfy this (patronage) hunger. The results are sometimes peculiar. Occasionally, for instance, a Republican legislator turns up on a Democratic payroll.'

As many as 33% (Simon said 50%) of state legislators were taking payoffs disguised as legal or public relations fees, or as campaign contributions to block certain bills.

Simon said, 'A few legislators go so far as to introduce some bills that are deliberately designed to shake down groups which oppose them and which will pay to have them withdrawn.'

'These bills are called fetchers, and once their sponsors develop a lucrative field, they guard it jealously.'

(page 191)

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The 1960 presidential election demonstrated the awesome power of a machine society.

Nixon carried 93 of 102 counties and lost to Kennedy by 8,858 votes.

Nixon would have gotten Illinois's 27 electoral votes if he had received 2 more votes in each of Cook County's 5,199 precincts.

Republicans alleged that hundreds of thousands of votes had been spirited by ghosts and brazenly stolen by devious thieves in judges' clothing.

Democrats countered that it was 'a lie' propagated by 'sore losers.'

A partial 'discovery' recount of about 500 paper-ballot precincts indicated that Adamowski had been cheated out of 8,875 votes.

Contempt charges were subsequently brought against 677 election officials and precinct workers.

Then the Democrats summoned their infighters.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Several public officials disqualified themselves from the investigation.

Then they could be replaced by other persons who probably had even more conflict of interest.

Within 45 days, Judge Karns - of East St. Louis - disposed of all the cases without requiring the election judges or the persons cited to respond.

The chairman of the Chicago Recount committee said, 'Anyone with an ounce of sense knew from the very beginning that nothing would come of the investigation.'

(page 193)

From 1958 to 1966, Frank W. Chesrow (Caesario) was president of the 9-member board of trustees of the the Metropolitan Sanitary district.

Some trustees have managed to springboard themselves into political orbit; and Kelly made a grand exit from chief engineer to mayor.

Still, historically, the board has been a dumping ground for political hacks, clownish knaves and low-caliber friends of the Outfit.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1948, when Chesrow was first elected to the board, the Tribune described him as an unassuming 45-year-old pharmacist and a former army major, currently a colonel in the Reserves.

Chesrow had 'an outstanding record in sanitation work in Italy (and was) largely responsible for beating a typhus epidemic.'

He was a 'frequent traveler, usually in search of new drugs.'

Other stories told of Chesrow's numerous unspecified military decorations - a suburban newspaper said there were 20, or more than the hero Audie Murphy got.

Chesrow was also a Knight of Malta and a Knight of St Maurice and Lazarus.

In 1960, Pope John XXIII made him a private chamberlain of the Sword and Cape.

An owner of three neighborhood drugstores, Chesrow found time and money to dabble in the arts.

He acquired a rare collection of Italian and Western European Renaissance paintings - including works by Tintoretto, Van Dyck, Poussin and Michelangelo.

Partnership between politics and crime

(pages 93-320)

Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

While Colonel Frank bought paintings and drugs in Italy, Colonel Eugene J. (his brother and medical superintendent of Oak Forest Hospital, a patronage job) hung out with Tony Accardo and Michael Mancuso (later identified as Sam Giancana) in Los Angeles and Las Vegas.

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Frank Chesrow was a product of D'Arco's First Ward political machine; and he'd been involved in real estate ventures with Tom Keane, the mayor's city council leader.

In 1958 he was elected president of the Metropolitan Sanitary District.

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Marshall Korshak was another Sanitary District trustee.

His brother was Sidney Korshak, the Syndicate's topflight advance man on the West Coast and a Chicago celebrity in his own right.

Marshall Korshak wielded hefty clout in the Democratic machine as committeeman of the 5th Ward that includes Hyde Park and the University of Chicago.

From 1950-1962, before he became a Sanitary District trustee, he was a state senator.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1965 April, Korshak resigned his job in the Illinois Senate to become State Director of Revenue.

He succeeded Governor Otto Kerner's political manager, Theodore J. Isaacs, in the job.

Isaacs was indicted for conspiracy and collusion in rigging bids for contracts for \$1.2 million in envelopes.

The charges were dropped later.

Scandals in the Sanitary District come in bunches like bananas, the big ones shielding the little ones.

It is not unusual to have a half-dozen Sanitary District scandals going full blast at the same time.

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In 1963, after months of diligent homework, a man named Booth presented a 66-page complaint that charged that 100 long-term leases to 23 corporations for 2,800 acres of Sanitary District land abused the public trust.

The complaint said, 'all such leases represent a gift of 80% to 90% of the land value.'

He estimated the loss to the public at \$25 million.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Newspapers reported only minor violations at the time.

Booth's complaint included Material Service Corporation, owned and operated by Colonel Henry Crown.

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In the 1920s-1940s, for about 15 years, Crown bought 1,000 acres of Sanitary District land without competitive bidding.

He paid an average of \$64 an acre.

He held another 420 acres under long-term leases negotiated in the the 1950s.

Mountains of earth and rock residue from channel widening and deepening in the 1890s-1900s covered the properties.

MSC didn't have to spend money to quarry the properties for years.

Booth said, 'None of the leases authorized Material Service Corporation to (excavate) sand, gravel or other materials from below the surface; (but) Material Service Corporation has engaged in extensive excavating, which it has sold, (obtaining) large revenues.'

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). Captive City. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Like other great men, such as Albert Einstein, who flunked math in the 4th grade, Henry Crown lost a \$4-a-week job at the age of 14 when he dispatched 2 loads of sand to a customer who had ordered one of sand and one of gravel.

The writings of Horatio Alger were bitter satires compared to press clippings about Crown.

In 1896, Crown was born to indigent immigrant parents on Chicago's West Side.

Crown grew up to single-handedly transform Sanitary District sand piles and quarries into gold mines.

Booth said, 'Henry Crown views the Sanitary District as a small subsidiary of Material Service Corporation.'

Crown had more prestige than any other colonel in Chicago.

He paved the road to success in an era of such flagrant political corruption, labor racketeering and cutthroat competition that survival aroused suspicion.

Crown has as many aphorisms on the virtue of hard work and honesty as he has dollars.

'Honest politicians and labor leaders far outnumber the dishonest ones.'

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

'There are ways to avoid the crooks. A man does not have to pay bribes to operate a business successfully.'

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In 1924, John Dailey, chairman of an Illinois Senate committee investigating Illinois contractors and materials companies, became a director of MSC in 1924.

Dailey 'bought' 10% of the company's stock for \$25,000.

Frank Ryan, another state senator was placed on MSC's payroll as a vice-president.

Arthur J. Lindheimer became another MSC vice-president.

His brother was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission and a close friend of both the State Director of Finance and the State Highway Engineer.

The Laborers' Union had 25 Chicago locals.

The regional leader had a record of arrests for mail theft, bank robbery and murder.

As dictator of labor unions, he had great power over contractors and material firms.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

He forced contractors he didn't like to hire inexperienced and incompetent workers.

As boss of the paving inspectors' local, he controlled asphalt, sand, gravel, crushed-stone and cement.

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The union boss bought five farms in Lake County, Indiana, and combined them into his Villa.

Grateful contractors and material purveyors constructed buildings and modernized houses and barns on his large estate.

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Crown bought the first of a series of large tracts of Sanitary District land near Lockport for the usual pittance.

But the fact that MSC often lacked ownership of its supply never interfered with its ability to obtain public contracts.

In 1931, for example, MSC had no coal mines, coal trucks or coal yard facilities; yet five of seven school districts (400 schools) gave contracts for \$1 million of coal to associates of MSC.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The Chicago School Board revised its specifications to allow strip coal to be included in bids, despite concerns about the quality of strip coal heat.

MSC offered only strip coal.

When James McCahey, chairman of the School Board, was accused of favoring MSC, he said the board would split up the business among several companies in the future.

McCahey then bought bricks from three different companies (MSC and two MSC subsidiaries) for six new schools.

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Crown demonstrated his versatility when he bid for and got the contract to supply soft drinks to schools (at prices higher than those charged in taverns).

In 1933, the City Council was struggling to keep a crippled city from going financially under, permanently.

Chicago's Public Works Commissioner said he'd asked three times for bids on a paving contract, and the three MSC companies had submitted identical bids all three times.

'They told me they had lost money last year on the city business and admitted they got together on the bids.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

'Cement was \$1.28 a barrel last year and this year it's \$2.10 a barrel.'

An alderman said, 'Cement is \$1.57 a barrel in Indiana. Everybody knows the stock of this concern is owned by politicians.'

Democratic politicians who controlled the purchase of materials for public buildings, roads, sewers, sewage plants, pumping stations, etc., made themselves rich and enhanced the fortunes of their favored allies by the simple formula of 'addition, division and silence.'

A Wisconsin engineer investigated public construction under Cermak.

The engineer said, 'Gentlemen, you do not need an engineer. You need a grand jury.'

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In 1932, Melvin A. Traylor, president of First National Bank and a Cermak booster, was Cermak's choice for favorite son at the National Convention.

A political writer noted, 'Mr. Cermak made a shrewd political play. Mr. Crown still owes his bankers a very large sum.'

Cermak's nomination forced a meeting with Franklin Delano Roosevelt who wanted to be the Democratic candidate for president.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

By 1939, Henry Crown had extended his control of the material business in city and county to the state.

'The big graft in the state is the material business - \$86 million appropriated for roads.'

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Crown's interest in real estate became national.

In 1959, he purchased, in cash and site unseen, from a gangster, a square mile of land at the north edge of Tucson.

Del E. Webb was a Crown associate in Dear Valley (Arizona) real estate.

Crown and Webb purchased two California tracts of 4,100 and 1,400 acres.

In 1954-1961, Crown had sole ownership of the Empire State Building.

On the same day he sold it to Wien, a New York real estate operator who specialized in syndications, Wien sold the building to the Prudential Insurance Company with a leaseback arrangement.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1959, Crown merged MSC with the monolithic General Dynamics Corporation by an exchange of stock.

Crown's 20% was the largest single block of stock represented at a board of directors meeting.

In 1960-1961, General Dynamics lost \$425 million and became involved in an antitrust suit.

Then, in 1962, the Defense Department awarded General Dynamics its \$6 billion TFX (F-111 fighter plane) contract - the largest contract in the history of a government.

The TFX contract defied a unanimous recommendation by experts to award it to Boeing; and a later investigation included testimony of a \$1 million payoff and a 'big sex party' in a New York city hotel.

(page 227)

In 1963, Crown and Conrad Hilton were named as defendants in a suit filed on behalf of stockholders against the Hilton Hotels Corporation.

The suit alleged that the corporation bought back common stock from 20 officers who had 'insider's knowledge that the market would drop.'

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

The Hilton Corporation had lost working capital, but defendants gained \$2,890,000.
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Judge Julius J. Hoffman dismissed the case, and the ruling was upheld by the US Court of Appeals in Chicago. The US Supreme Court reversed the Chicago ruling.

Justice Hugo Black wrote that suits by stockholders 'have played a rather important role in protecting shareholders of corporations from the designing schemes and wiles of insiders who are willing to betray their company's interest in order to enrich themselves.'

In 1963, the case of Mrs. Dora Greiver Stern reached the Illinois Appellate Court after 14 years in lower courts.

The Grieverers were neighbors of the Crowns at Division and Wood, and her brother and Crown's brother went to school together.

Mrs. Stern's mother had 170 shares of MSC stock when the company incorporated in 1919.

Henry Crown had 270 shares and another Crown had 360 shares at the same time.

Mrs. Stern claimed 21.25% ownership of the company.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Crown told Drew Pearson that he was more worried over the Stern suit than the Senate investigation of the TFX contract.

Crown admitted that the Greiver family was involved in the founding of MSC, but only to fulfill a law that required three incorporators; and none of the Greivers had invested money in MSC.

Mrs. Greiver was illiterate.

Mrs. Stern said, 'I remember Sol Crown came over to our home very enthusiastic about going into the building material business.

'He said Henry had connections with the city and would get all the city contracts.

'When we signed the papers, Sol put his arm around me and said, Dora, if this goes through you'll never have to worry.

'I signed for my mother because she couldn't write.

'My husband and my brother signed the incorporation papers.

'This \$4,250 my mother put up was the only cash invested.'

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Crown's attorney, argued that the 'mere passage of time, more than 40 years, was enough to support the dismissal of the case.'

Mrs. Stern's attorney said that Mrs. Greiver had frequently asked her son about her investment.

In 1938 Mrs. Stern had also received assurances from her brother after her mother's death; and 11 years later, not having received satisfaction from her brother, Mrs. Stern petitioned Probate Court to name her administrator of the estate.

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Judge George Schatz granted Mrs. Stern's petition; and was summarily relieved the following day.

The petition was subsequently reversed.

Jenner explained that Judge Schatz's removal was 'just a coincidence - his time was up.'

The judge was in the process of adjudicating 7 other cases when he was removed.

Mrs. Stern's attorney argued that her rights of possession were 'as indestructible as the title of an owner of an inactive bank account of 30 or 40 years or longer.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

'This title could not be destroyed or wiped out by any claim of statutes of limitations.'

Appellate Court Judges Schwarz, McCormick and Dempsey upheld the decision to dismiss the suit.

It was a 'question of laches' (undue delay).
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The opinion said, 'Bessie slept on her alleged rights for practically 20 years.'

The judges refused to believe that even an illiterate woman could be unaware of the phenomenal growth of MSC.

In 1966, Crown severed all connections with MSC and General Dynamics.

He cashed in his holdings so he could devote his 'energy to other businesses and to philanthropies.'

In 1966, Patrick Hoy, a friend of Mayor Daley and Crown's chief aide, was left holding the bag.

Three months later, Hoy filed for bankruptcy because of a debt generated from his association with an insurance holding company that he, Chesrow and others had capitalized and kept afloat by bank loans.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Hoy also owed \$2.6 million to the American National Bank on a loan guaranteed by Crown, another corporation executive, and the former chief engineer of the Sanitary District.

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Harry Booth's suit against the Sanitary District and Crown was dismissed.

Judge Harrington ruled that Booth lacked jurisdiction and that the suit was 'multifarious' (too many defendants joined in the same legal action).

Besides, said the judge, Booth should have sought remedy from law enforcement agencies or the district itself before filing a taxpayer's suit.

Booth answered that as a taxpayer he was not required to seek remedies before filing suit; and the suit was not multifarious because the defendants were in a 'common conspiracy.'

The Appellate Court agreed with Judge Harrington.

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

In 1965, Booth revived the suit, charging that Judge Harrington should have disqualified himself from hearing the case since the judge's son was a partner in a law firm representing one of the defendants.

'The district has conducted illegal and fraudulent acts in giving away the public's valuable property.'

The case was still active and without resolution in 1969.

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On 1965 February 8, Nicholas Katzenbach, US Attorney General, in testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, said, 'We have made less progress in Chicago than anywhere.'

'Our difficulty is getting people to testify.'
(page 233)
(Book 3, The Lawless Law)

Few reformers are stalwart enough to attack a corrupt judge for fear that the effort may prove unsuccessful.

As Emerson said to Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, 'If you shoot at a king, you must kill him.'

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Police and courts are the grease that keep the Machine's wheels in motion.

Without lubrication, the elaborate machinery would come to a screeching stop.

As long as the wheels keep turning, the power and wealth of gangsters will multiply, regardless of newspaper crusades, crime commissions, stronger laws, elections or books such as this one.

(page 319)

Maybe the Syndicate is just a front for the city government instead of the other way around.

Maybe city government is just a front for Colonel McCormick; for railroads that don't want to be moved off the streets; for landlords who want swollen rents from their hovels; and for nice, earnest people who constantly form committees but don't want to pay for change.

If no Syndicate existed, it would be necessary to invent one, to blame it for the way things are.

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This is not only Chicago's problem, but, in various degrees, America's. The question is what are we going to do about it?

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Demaris, Ovid (1969). *Captive City*. New York (NY): Lyle Stuart, Inc.

Question:

Does it ever seem to you that something's wrong with the country?

Response:

I'll just say this. Things were better under Capone because at least you knew who to go to for help.

James S. was the responder and answered the question in the mid-1980s.

Mr. S. was born in 1925 to immigrants from Sicily who bore seven children on US soil. The family moved from the hostile environment of an Appalachian coal mining community involved in strikes through a factory town in Ohio to the Little Italy community on Chicago's Near West Side. Mr. S's father parlayed a US Army pension for a World War I injury and a lump sum payment for an injury sustained at the Ohio factory into the down payment for an income property in Chicago. Mr. S. was a young child during Capone's time in Chicago; and probably repeated what he heard his parents say about their Robin Hood. Mr. S. also said that Capone distributed turkeys at Christmas.

Mr. S. adapted well to the loss of Capone. Many years after his own military service in World War II, he married a naïve young woman who happened to be the only child and would be the sole heir of the landed property that her Italian immigrant parents owned in the 31st Ward. He then became a lifelong resident of the ward. He found a niche in the Carpenters' Union that put him on call to build booths at Chicago's municipal convention center; and he operated a barber shop in his parents' building when there was no call for his construction skills.

With the cost of housing his own nuclear family taken care of at the death of his father-in-law soon after the marriage, Mr. S. had sufficient disposable income to play the horses every day. Indeed, he was obsessed with playing the horses, as well as trying to cut his six younger siblings out of his own parents' will. He neglected his wife and children, making an unhappy home life.

As a Roman Catholic parishioner, Mr. S. became acquainted with a former Puerto Rican Streets and Sanitation Department operative who became 31st Ward Alderman. Ray Suarez used federal as well as local tax revenues to provide a predominantly Hispanic group of beneficiaries with government jobs, contracts, and services for which they weren't necessarily qualified. In this way he bought sufficient votes to get into office, stay in office, and enjoy the immense power of the office over many people. He's done so without a need to divert personal income and gratuities to election-year campaigns. Services have included the allocation of police officers and other city and county workers to fight for supporters when they initiate vendettas against non-supporters.