

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION: 16



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 16

SERIALS 1382-1444

TOTAL PAGES 282

PAGES RELEASED 274

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1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 23, 1934

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 515,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
et al. Unknown Subjects.
Edward George Bremer, Victim
KIDNAPING - Chicago File 7-82.

Dear Sir:-

Two specimens of the handwriting of Homer Wilson,
aliases - "Big Homer", "Big Jim", "Ewede Billy", "Big Moose",
"Charlie Potatoes", Charlie Stone - have been secured by this office
and photostatic copies have been made thereof. Copies of each speci-
men are being forwarded to the Division and each field office in the
following numbers:-

Division	5	St. Paul	20	Kansas City	10
St. Louis,	5	Detroit,	10	Cincinnati,	5
New York,	10	Boston,	5	Charlotte,	5
Philadelphia	5	Pittsburgh,	5	Jacksonville,	5
Butte,	5	Portland,	5	Birmingham,	5
Dallas,	5	Los Angeles,	10	New Orleans,	5
El Paso,	5	Okl. City,	5	San Antonio,	5
Chicago,	20	Salt Lake,	5	San Francisco,	5
		Washington field	5		

It is believed these specimens of the handwriting of
Homer Wilson will be of assistance in locating him. It is noted that
he is wanted for questioning in connection with both the Kansas City
Massacre Case and the Bremer Case. Homer Wilson is described variously
but the best available description is as follows:-

Age:	40-42 Years
Height:	6 ft. 2-5 in.
Weight:	220-240 lbs.
Build:	Large
Hair:	Medium brown
Eyes:	Light blue
Complexion:	Medium
Appearance:	Very good looking

10 E - 101
MAR 24 1934
7-576-1392
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARD BREMER
FILE

Description of Homer Wilson - Continued;

Personality: Congenial
Speech: Talks in low tone
Is square-jawed.

Very truly yours,

KRM:TME
CC:Division
and every field
office, with
enclosures.

M. E. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

7-22

ENCLOSURE

7-576-1382

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

...of this offer by the owner. If the owner so accepts this offer, said deposit shall be applied on the first month's rent when undersigned shall execute such lease and pay balance of first month's rent. If any representations herein made by owner, said agent may retain said deposit as liquidated damages.

H. Wilson (SEAL)
1st Mo. Pd. Appl. O. K.
Lease Sent Lease Signed

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H. Wilson (SEAL)
Russell C. Kelly (SEAL)
by *Geo. C. Bonnell* (SEAL)
9/11/28

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1st Mo. Pd. Appl. O. K.
Lease Sent Lease Signed

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From Laboratory and
Single Fingerprint Unit

JWS
1934.

- To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Edwards
 Mr. Appel
 Mr. Renneberger
 Mr. Schilder
 Chief, Unit
 Chief Clerk
 Files
 Stenographer
 Mr. *Newby*

*Does not compare
with Homer Wilson
VA Denver 8291*

E
E. P. Coffey.

- To: _____ Director
_____ Mr. Nathan
_____ Mr. Tolson
_____ Mr. Edwards
_____ Unit Two
_____ Unit Four
_____ Files Section
_____ Personnel Files Section
_____ Equipment Section
_____ Chief Clerk's Office
_____ Unit Five
_____ Identification Unit
_____ Statistical Section
_____ Technical Laboratory
_____ Mr. Baughman
_____ Mr. Cowley
_____ Mr. Little
_____ Mr. Newby
_____ Mr. Stapleton
_____ Mr. Stein
_____ Miss Gandy
_____ Miss Finnell
_____ Washington Field Office
_____ Stenographic Pool
_____ Secretary
_____ Correct
_____ Re-write
_____ Re-date
_____ See Me

File photostats in envelope.

H

H. H. CLEGG

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.



March 22, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to Division letter of March 17, 1934, regarding ED MORGAN. Please be advised that ED MORGAN has for some years been a resident of Minneapolis and St. Paul, for a time was interested in publishing a scandal sheet, is a gambler, and at one time had an interest in slot machines until that business was taken over by the Banks-Gleckman-Berman-Pfeiffer-Filbin gang.

With regard to the Twin City Reporter, this newspaper has been out of business for many years.

It appears that the information received by the Division regarding this person was received from a source not well acquainted with current events in the Twin Cities.

At a later date, the Division will be furnished a set of fingerprints of Ed Morgan, if same are available.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OCH:HVS

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RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 28 1934

7-576-1383	
24 1934	
<i>one</i>	<i>one</i>
FILE	

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **St. Paul, Minnesota.**

St. Paul FILE NO. 7-30

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-22-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/13 to 21/34	REPORT MADE BY: O. G. Hall
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Previous residences of the KARPIS-BARKER gang checked in St. Paul and in White Bear Lake, Minnesota. CHARLES ORFALD, Armour & Company salesman, is not HOMER WILSON, sought in connection with this case. Telephone records checked for numbers from Jack's Smoke Shop, Minneapolis; paystation at Faribault Hotel, Faribault, Minn.; and for all persons abandoning telephones during period in question. Information received from HARRY COOPER, Secret Service agent, Omaha, Nebraska, has no relation to this case. Details of investigation to locate source of Shell signs used by kidnapers on payoff car reported herein.



P.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated 3-20-34 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by the several Special Agents especially assigned to this case:

Special Agent R. L. Nalls conducted investigation regarding the previous residences of the KARPIS-BARKER gang in St. Paul and submitted the following memorandums:

7-576-1384

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1384	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 24 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 5 - St. Paul 1 - Kansas City 1 - Chicago 1 - Oklahoma City 1 - St. Louis	UNITED STATES MAR 24 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 26 1934
	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	JACKETED:

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- 2 -

March 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

In conducting further investigation with reference to persons who occupied apartments 302 and 102, 1280 Grand Avenue, and apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, I find that on February 20, 1933, Chas. E. Moore deposited \$6.00 with the Northern States Power Company for gas and electric light service for apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue; that on February 27, 1933, EDWARD L. BURNS made similar deposit covering apartment 302, 1280 Grand Avenue; that on February 27, 1933, J. H. LOCKWOOD made similar deposit covering apartment 102, 1280 Grand Avenue. After discontinuance of service, checks covering these deposits were mailed to the addresses above indicated. The checks of CHAS. E. MOORE and EDWARD L. BURNS were returned unclaimed and still remain on deposit with the Northern States Power Company. The check to J. H. LOCKWOOD was not returned and evidently reached its destination since no credit appears of record for him with the Northern States Power Company.

Contact was had with postal authorities but no record of any forwarding address could be located for either J. H. or S. E. LOCKWOOD, J. J. BURNS, E. L. BURNS, or C. E. MOORE.

Tracings of signatures of C. E. MOORE, E. L. BURNS, and J. H. LOCKWOOD were taken from their applications with Northern States Power Company and same are being retained in the St. Paul file.

R. L. NALLS,
Special Agent.

March 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.

Today I contacted MR. GLADMAN of the Telephone Company, who made inquiry of MR. C. E. LONG, Manager, Telephone Company, White Bear, Minnesota, whether any of the persons listed have now or ever had telephones at White Bear:

E. L. MURREY
E. V. DAVIS
E. L. BURNS
J. J. BURNS
J. H. LOCKWOOD
C. E. MOORE

MR. LONG checked his records and advised he could find no record
whatever.

R. L. NALLS,
Special Agent.

The investigation concerning the check of White Bear Lake telephone subscribers refers to the last known residence of the KARPIS-BARKER gang, which was at White Bear Lake sometime around January 11th, 1934, as indicated by the fact that they rented Post Office boxes at that place on that date. To date, this office has not located the house or apartment which they occupied.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 15, 1934, wherein information is set out relative to the residence in Chicago of CHARLES ORFORD and that ORFORD is thought to be employed by the Armour Company at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

At the office of the Armour Company, 219 Fifth Street North, Minneapolis, agent interviewed the Manager, MR. JOHN REED, who advised that CHARLES ORFORD is unknown to him and that no one by that name is employed by Armour & Company in Minneapolis. MR. REED, however, advised that there is employed as a salesman GEORGE ORFALD, who has been in the employ of the company for approximately 20 years and is considered very reliable and dependable. MR. REED further stated that the description of ORFALD somewhat fits that furnished for HOMER WILSON.

Agent interviewed MR. GEORGE ORFALD, residence address 2717 Colfax Street South, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He advised that on June 30, 1933, he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he attended the World's Fair in company with his wife, remaining in Chicago one week; that during this time, he resided at an apartment house in the vicinity of 71st and Jeffery, although he was unable to recall the exact number. He further stated that this apartment was reserved for him in advance by VICTOR ANDERSEN, who is a salesman and a friend of his in Chicago, Illinois.

ORFALD further stated that at the time he visited in Chicago, he had in his possession a 1933 Ford V8 Sedan and at no time did he drive or have in his possession a Lincoln or Cadillac automobile.

From the above, it is apparent that GEORGE ORFALD, since he has been in the employ of Armour & Company for the past 20 years and is thoroughly reliable, is not HOMER WILSON.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to Division letter dated March 16, 1934, which forwarded to the St. Paul Division office a copy of the letter received from VIRGIL DAVIS, 1601 Central Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, in which DAVIS advises that in connection with the HAMM and BREMER cases, investigation should be conducted at Mankato, Minnesota.

Agent ascertained that there is no such number on Central Avenue as 1601; and inquiry in this vicinity indicated that VIRGIL DAVIS does not work or reside in this vicinity. A search of the Minneapolis Telephone and City Directories indicates that there is only one VIRGIL DAVIS listed therein. He resides at 5157 Sheridan Avenue South and is manager of the F. W. Woolworth Store located at 521 Nicollet Avenue.

Agent interviewed this MR. VIRGIL DAVIS, who advised that he had recently received a letter from the Department at Washington, D. C., which had been addressed to VIRGIL DAVIS at 1601 Central Avenue, acknowledging receipt of a letter by the Department from this individual. He stated that he at no time had written a letter concerning the HAMM and BREMER cases, and that he is wholly unfamiliar with this matter. He further stated that it is his knowledge that there is no other VIRGIL DAVIS in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

At the Minneapolis Police Department, RAY HARRINGTON, after searching the records of the Identification Division, advised that he had no criminal record of a VIRGIL DAVIS.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

The records of the Northwestern Bell Telephone Company in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota, were searched with a view to compiling a list of telephones which were discontinued during the middle part of February, 1934. Special Agent E. N. Notesteen checked the records in St. Paul, and the records in Minneapolis were checked by Special Agents R. B. Donaldson and W. E. Marshall. Upon completing the check, the names were then checked against the 1933 and 1932 City Directories for each city and also the old and the new telephone books. In the file of the St. Paul office is a list of names which could not be found in the directories above mentioned and regarding which some further check at some future time may be desired.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

b7c
With reference to the telephone call from the Division to the effect that one [redacted] had furnished information to the Division to the effect that JAMES "SPEED" WILLIAMS alias JACK WILBUR, 31 years of age, 6 feet, 185 pounds, light curly hair, light complexion, blue eyes, scar over right eye, aviator, had resided at the St. Paul Hotel, as had the informant [redacted] up to and including January 17, 1934, please be advised that with MR. J. K. BARRY, Assistant Manager, all the records of the hotel company were checked and no record was found of JAMES "SPEED" WILLIAMS or JACK WILBUR or [redacted] being in the hotel during the year 1934.

MR. BARRY had no personal recollection of either.

C. G. HALL,
Special Agent.

OCH:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 19, 1934.

Memorandum to Inspector Rorer:

Re: BREKID
St. P. 7-30

Acting on telephonic instructions from Inspector Rorer, this Agent proceeded to Omaha, Nebraska, on 2-8-34 and contacted HARRY COOPER, Operative in Charge, United States Secret Service, Post Office Building. Inspector Rorer had, previously, informed Agent that MR. COOPER had informed the Kansas City Office that he had information which he desired to give only to an Agent who was familiar with the facts in the case, *and from St. Paul.*

b7c
HARRY COOPER was contacted during the evening of 2-8-34 at which time he stated that he possessed no information but had been advised by [redacted] a personal friend of his, that he had information as to the identity of the persons who kidnaped BREMER. MR. COOPER communicated with [redacted] and shortly thereafter we met [redacted] at his office. [redacted] started by stating that he did not want his identity known under any circumstances and for that reason was prompted not to communicate with the local Agent at Kansas City inasmuch as he was afraid that it might become known that he was interested in the case. He stated that if this information was of value that he and [redacted] had jointly secured same and he desired some credit for [redacted]. However, he, personally, was out of politics and did not care to have his name mentioned. During the interview with [redacted] it became apparent that the reason he wanted to talk with persons who possessed facts regarding the case was that he desired to know what the facts were before disclosing his information. He was interviewed for approximately four hours but disclosed very little information. However, on being contacted the following morning, at which time [redacted] was present, he stated that he and [redacted] had received information from an underworld character, whose name they did not disclose and would not disclose under any circumstances, that ELMER BLOCK, Omaha Police #18528 and TONY CURCIO, Omaha Police #18527, were two of the persons who actually kidnaped BREMER and that it was their information that he had been held at Emerson, Nebraska. In this connection, the St. Paul Division Office previously had knowledge of these individuals for whom a warrant was issued at Mason City, Iowa, in December, 1933, charging them with impersonation. However, the person referred to by [redacted] as BLOCK, is referred to in our file as ELMER BLACK, which is his correct name. However, [redacted] claimed that he was photographed and fingerprinted under the name of BLOCK. He further advised that it was his

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- 9 -

information that some of the money in question was being passed out in Sioux City, Iowa; that the bankers there were none too reliable and it might not be advisable to contact them; that the money in all probability was being spent at Night Clubs and similar places and, in that event, it would hardly reach the bank as persons of this character do not have banking connections as a rule. HARRY COOPER, who was present, stated that the banking conditions in Sioux City were "lousy" and if the officials who, of course, are honest were contacted the information might get back to the underworld through employees of the banks there.

In company with Special Agent J.L. Flood of the Kansas City Division Office, who is stationed at Omaha, Nebraska, Agent proceeded to Emerson, Neb., during the night of 8-9-34 and contacted L.C. McINTOFFER, postmaster. He stated that he had been postmaster there for several years and had been a resident of EMERSON for a number of years. He further advised that there are no church bells in, or near, Emerson that ring on Saturday; that no siren sounds in the morning and that there is no factory in, or near, Emerson and ⁱⁿ the past two weeks there has not been a bakery in the city of Emerson. He further advised that there was no restaurant where Chinese food might be purchased. As a point of information, there are no paved roads in the vicinity of Emerson and the roads are exceedingly rough and it requires approximately one hour to drive to Sioux City, Iowa, which is a distance of approximately thirty miles. This town has possibly 1,000 inhabitants and, according to Mr. McINTOFFER, he is acquainted with each one of the citizens and that no strangers have been observed around town by him since Christmas, 1933.

A letter was addressed to the St. Paul Division Office by Jesse Hummel, care of Hummel Auto Shed, 314 North 14th Street, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Hummel advised, in substance, that he had some information regarding criminals which might be beneficial to this office and asked that an interview be granted him.

Special Agent Flood advised that Hummel continuously writes letters to the Kansas City Office and to officers in the vicinity of Omaha, Nebraska, as well as over into the State of Iowa, giving similar information and that he has never had any information of value [REDACTED]. In view of this situation, Inspector Rorer instructed that Hummel not be interviewed.

b7C

b7C

From Special Agent Flood, it was further determined that [redacted] that his reputation in Omaha is very bad and that he has been [redacted] [redacted]

It was further determined from Agent Flood that [redacted] has the reputation of never giving any information and, in all probability, that his interest in this matter is a personal one rather than to assist the Government. In view of this fact, it is deemed inappropriate to again contact [redacted]. This Agent did, however, leave a note for [redacted] stating that it was necessary for him to leave the city and that he should communicate with Special Agent Flood regarding any information that he receives, which he thinks may be of value, or, if he did not see fit to do that, he was at liberty to call Inspector Rorer by telephone. Owing to the actions of [redacted], it is the opinion of this Agent that under no circumstances should he be contacted again as it is not believed that he possesses any information of value and in the event contact is made he will undoubtedly try to use same to his own personal benefit.

Mr. G. H. HOEBS, Special Agent, Chicago Burlington & Quincy Railway, Omaha, Nebraska, was contacted with reference to the letter submitted to the Chief Special Agent at Chicago, Illinois, copy of which was ultimately transmitted to Special Agent in Charge Purvis, and furnished the Kansas City Office as well as the St. Paul Division Office. This memorandum was in reference to JOE and FRANK BANGARNIO, who had resided, in the past, at Glenwood, Iowa, and whose actions were such as to throw suspicion on them in that vicinity.

MR. HOEBS stated that this matter came to his attention through Deputy Sheriff Cooney of Glenwood. He stated Glenwood is approximately twenty miles south of Council Bluffs, Iowa; that the population of the city is approximately 4,000. He stated in the Spring of 1933 possibly June, the two Italians, above referred to, came to Glenwood and contacted the Mayor, at which time they had a recommendation from someone from Council Bluffs; at that time they were driving a Lincoln Sedan and an Oldsmobile Sedan, both cars bearing license issued to the cars at Englewood, New Jersey, the numbers apparently were never recorded and this Agent was unable to secure the license numbers of the cars. MR. HOEBS accompanied Agent to Glenwood, Iowa, where Deputy Sheriff Cooney was contacted and he related the following story. He stated that, after contacting the Mayor, they located a house which they liked and through the Mayor they purchased the house for a consideration of \$4,000.00.

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He stated that JOE BANGARNIO apparently was the purchaser and that he paid down the sum of \$2,000.00 in cash at that time; that he later spent \$1800.00 having the house repaired and made more modern and that he purchased approximately \$2800.00 worth of furniture at some furniture store in Omaha, Nebraska. They were joined by two women, the women returned for a few days thereafter and shortly after that FRANK left. He stated that JOE continued to reside there and drive the Lincoln automobile but finally the Lincoln disappeared and he stated that the car was too big and that he had sold it in Omaha. It should be noted that, when FRANK left, he took the Oldsmobile with him which apparently was his car. Thereafter, JOE appeared in a 1931 model, black De Luxe Sedan which he has since been driving; that he does not have a bank account and does not associate with the people about Glenwood, to any extent; however, he does associate with one, ARDEN SHUTES, who resides at the town of Pacific Junction. SHUTES' reputation is not good, however, he does not have a past criminal record. On 2-7-34, JOE BANGARNIO sold the house in question to OTTO JUDKINS, the present county treasurer, for a consideration of \$5,000.00, which consideration included furnishings. Since that time, he has been residing over a store on the north side of the town square. He disappears for a day or two at a time and returns without giving any account of his whereabouts and no one knows where he goes on these occasions. Mr. COONEY further advised that MR. JUDKINS, while working around the house, put on a pair of overalls which JOE owned and in one of the pockets he found the letter, apparently written to JOE by his wife, which did not bear a return address. The substance of this letter was requesting JOE to return home as "they were not looking for him". The letter was postmarked Wall Street Station, New York, New York. However, when MR. JUDKINS was contacted on that date by Mr. COONEY, in an effort to secure the letter, MR. JUDKINS declined to submit same but did submit it for MR. COONEY'S inspection and it was found that the letter was postmarked at the Wall Street Station, New York, New York. It appears that JOE BANGARNIO'S reason for remaining in Glenwood, at this time, is that the JUDKINS shortly expect to inherit some money with which to pay the purchase price of the house and that he is merely waiting until he receives the money. On the occasion, in question, the car as well as JOE BANGARNIO was absent from Glenwood. This car can be observed from the sheriff's office when it is parked in front of BANGARNIO'S room. With reference to the house in question, MR. COONEY, who is familiar with same, stated that it is located in the north end of town and that the basement has but two rooms; that there is no bathroom in the basement; that the walls are not papered and that there is no stove in the basement. He stated that the house is heated by gas and that the ground floor is divided into a living room and parlor, as one big room; the kitchen and dining room; and upstairs are four bedrooms; that the house is built of wood and is in excellent condition and that there is no variance in the floor levels. No siren sounds in Glenwood in the morning and the only whistle known to blow is the heating plant whistle,

which is some distance from the main part of town. There are no church bells in Glenwood that ring on Saturday afternoon and little or no switching of railroad engines at any time. However, approximately four miles away, at Pacific Junction, there is some switching but not enough to be noticed.

MR. COONEY, who knows JOE and FRANK BANGARNIO by sight, described them as follows:

Name:	JOE BANGARNIO
Age:	30 to 35 years
Height:	6 feet
Weight:	225 pounds
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Dark
Hair:	Black
Peculiarities:	Italian accent
Features:	Course
Peculiarities:	Flashy dresser.

Name:	FRANK BANGARNIO
Age:	30 years
Height:	5'7"
Weight:	170 pounds
Build:	Medium
Complexion:	Dark
Hair:	Black
Peculiarities:	Italian accent; flashy dresser.

Inasmuch as FRANK BANGARNIO has not appeared in Glenwood for the past six or eight months, it is the opinion of MR. COONEY that he is in some other section of the country and inasmuch as JOE BANGARNIO spends most of his time there it is not believed by MR. COONEY that he is connected with any business enterprise elsewhere. It is noted that the descriptions of JOE and FRANK, as reflected above, vary considerably from the descriptions of JOE and FRANK furnished by the Kansas City informant and referred to in various reports from the Kansas City Office.

Respectfully submitted,

RCC:TC

R.C. COULTER, Special Agent.

The following memorandum submitted by Special Agent R. L. Hallis relates to information received by this office to the effect that on January 18th, early in the morning, a man behaved very mysteriously at Faribault, Minnesota, and made telephone calls to Minneapolis and St. Paul from the Faribault Hotel pay station. This person had shortly before, evidently, been pursued by persons with fire arms.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Pursuant to the request of Inspector Rorer, a check was made of all long distance telephone calls made from the paystation located in the Faribault Hotel, Faribault, Minnesota, on the dates of January 17 and 18, 1934, the telephone number being Faribault 1990:

<u>To</u>	<u>Phone number</u>	<u>Date</u>
Albert Lea	2331, Albert Hotel	1-17-34
Red Wing	99, Humbert	1-17-34
Minneapolis	Main 0561	1-18-34, 2:42 a.m.
Minneapolis	Main 0561	1-18-34, 6:37 p.m.
Northfield	86, Campbell Ser. Sta.	1-18-34
Northfield	36, Post Office	1-18-34
Owatonna	6134, George's Cafe	1-18-34
St. Paul	La 4500	1-18-34, 2:52 a.m.

LaSalle 4300, St. Paul, Minnesota, is listed to John Schumann, 100 Ninth Avenue South, South St. Paul, Minnesota.

Main 0561, Minneapolis, is listed to Frances Drake Hotel, Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis.

On March 13, 1934, I called at 100 Ninth Avenue South, South St. Paul, Minnesota, for the purpose of interviewing JOHN SCHUMANN, but found no one at home. A neighbor informed me that MR. SCHUMANN could probably be located at the Priebe Garage, 209 North Concord Avenue, South St. Paul.

I contacted MR. SCHUMANN at this place and he disclaimed any knowledge of having received any telephone call from Faribault, Minnesota, on the evening of January 18, 1934. I inquired of him whether he thought that perhaps his wife could recall the telephone call, and he informed me that she was out of the city and would not return until Saturday, March 17th. On this date, I again contacted MR. SCHUMANN and he informed me that his wife was still absent from the city.

On March 21st, I again interviewed him at Priebe's Garage, at which time he told me that he had discussed the matter with his wife and she reminded him of the fact that some person had called him on the night of January 18th and requested him to tow him in from some point south, but he could not recall just where this message had come from.

but would certainly like to have a true story from him. MR. SCHUMANN then stated that he had been withholding information

He then informed me that he has two brothers, "SWEDE" SCHUMANN and WILBERT SCHUMANN, both of whom reside in South St. Paul and who were formerly employed by some man in Minneapolis

that his brother WILBERT was beaten up and taken to Minneapolis where he was released, but his brother "SWEDE" managed to escape from the gangsters and got to Faribault, from which place he made the telephone call and requested him, JOHN SCHUMANN, to come to get him.

He further stated that at the present time, his brother "SWEDE" and WILBERT are employed as truck drivers at the Truckers Terminal, South St. Paul, Minnesota, and that another brother, GEORGIE, is an auto mechanic at the same place.

I called at the Truckers Terminal for the purpose of interviewing "SWEDE" SCHUMANN but was informed that both "SWEDE" and WILBERT were out of town, having gone to some point in North Dakota and the exact date of their return was not known.

JOHN SCHUMANN also informed the writer that while TRUMAN ALCORN was Chief of Police at South St. Paul, he (JOHN SCHUMANN) received quite a few favors from the Police Department and did most of the towing service for them. It may be well to note that TRUMAN ALCORN was ousted as Chief of Police in South St. Paul, and the connection of SCHUMANN with ALCORN may prove of some significance at a later date.

R. L. NALLS,
Special Agent.

RLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

The following memorandum submitted by Special Agent R. L. Nalls relates to information received from a paid informer of this office to the effect that the members of the St. Paul and Minneapolis underworld were using a pay station located at Jack's Smoke Shop, 311 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Special Agent Nalls secured the toll records of this telephone:

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROBER:

Re: BREKID
St. P. 7-30

Pursuant to your request, I have made a check of long distance calls made from pay stations located at Jack's Smoke Shop, 311 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The telephone numbers are Main 9105 and Main 9180 and calls are listed below:

MAIN 9180

<u>Date</u>	<u>Party calling</u>	<u>Station & No. Called</u>	<u>Party Called</u>
12-18-33	Jack Boyles	Chicago - Belmont 9316	---
12-19	"	Stillwater 200	---
12-26	"	St. Paul - Ce 6778	---
12-26	"	Ga 1023 - St. Paul	---
12-27	"	St. Paul - Ga 3866	---
12-28	"	" Ce 6778	---
12-29	"	" Ce 9901	---
12-29	"	" Da 4726	---
12-30	"	" Ga 1023	---
12-31	"	" Ga 1023	---
2-1-34	Jack Boyles	Milwaukee Broadway 4850	Louie Simon Sporting Club
12-31	"	Chicago Seeley 8088	---
12-20	"	St. Paul Ce 6778	---
12-20	"	" Ga 1023	---
12-21	"	" Ga 3866	---
12-21	"	" Ce 6778	---
12-22	"	" Ga 3866	---
12-22	"	" Ce 6778	---
1-2-34	"	" Da 2015	---
1-3	"	" Ga 1023	---
1-3	"	" Ce 6778	---
1-4	"	" Ce 6778	---
1-5	"	" Ga 1009	---
1-5	"	" Ga 1023	---
1-5	"	" Da 2015	---
1-5	"	" Ce 6778	---
1-3	"	Winona 2965	L. Cable

<u>Date</u>	<u>Party Calling</u>	<u>Station & No. Called</u>	<u>Party Called</u>
1-5	..	St. Paul - Da 8122	..
1-5	..	" Ce 6778	..
1-6	..	" Ce 9901	..
1-6	..	" Ce 4100	..
1-6	..	" Ce 2720	..
1-6	..	" Ce 6778	..
1-9	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-9-34	..	" Ce 6778	..
1-9	..	" Ce 6778	..
1-11	..	" Ga 3866	..
1-13	..	" Ga 3866	..
1-13	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-15	..	" Ce 9901	..
1-19	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-22	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-23	..	" Ga 1724	..
1-14	..	Chicago - Wabash 7000	..
1-18	..	Chicago - Wellington 0546	..
1-20	..	Rochester, Minn. 2305	Wonell Hosp.
1-21	..	Chicago - Wabash 7000	..
1-22	..	Duluth - Me 5874	..
1-24	..	Chicago - Crawford 5900	..
1-27	..	Milwaukee - Manhattan Club Marquette 3082	..
1-28	..	St. Paul - El 0988	..
1-25	..	" Ce 5520	..
1-27	..	" Da 1782	..
1-28	..	" Ce 4100	..
1-28	..	" Da 1782	..
1-29-34	..	St. Paul - Ce 1820	..
1-31	..	" Ga 1023	..
2-2	..	" To 5171	..
2-3	..	" Da 1782	..
2-4	..	" Ce 6148	..
2-6	..	" Da 1782	..
2-7	..	" Ce 4000	..
2-15	..	" Ce 3020	..
2-2	..	Cincinnati, Ohio Ma 4660	Fountain Sq. Hotel
2-4 (2 calls)	..	Milwaukee - Marquette 3083	..
2-6	..	St. Paul - Ce 6600	..
2-7	..	Mason City - 102	..
2-11 (2 calls)	..	Milwaukee - Marquette 3083	..
2-11	Jack Boyles	Milwaukee - Broadway 4850	Louie Simon Sporting Club

<u>Date</u>	<u>Party Calling</u>	<u>Station & No. Called</u>	<u>Party Called</u>
1-29	May Victory	From Eleva, Wisconsin - 100	Dickey
		To	
2-17-34	St. Paul	St. Paul - Da 1055	..
2-18	(4 calls)	Milwaukee - Marquette 5083	..
2-19	..	St. Paul - Co 6680	..
2-21	..	St. Paul - Co 4504	..
2-21-34	..	St. Paul - To 7560	..
2-24	..	" Co 2852	..
2-24	..	" Kl 0988	..
2-24	..	Duluth Me 3801	..
2-25	(4 calls)	Milwaukee - Marquette 5083	..
3-4	..	St. Paul - Da 3227	..
3-4	(5 calls)	Milwaukee - Marquette 5083	..
3-4	..	Chicago - Wabash 7000	..
3-5	..	St. Paul - Co 9301	..
3-5	..	" - Da 3227	..
3-9	..	" - Co 0821	..
3-11	(4 calls)	Milwaukee - Marquette 5083	..

MAIN 9105

12-20-33	..	Rochester - 2381	Ben Levy, Wonell Hosp.
12-20	..	St. Paul - Co 6778	..
12-21	..	" - Da 3227	..
12-22	..	" - Da 2536	..
12-23	..	" - Da 3227	..
12-20	..	Chicago - Seeley 2088	..
12-21	..	" " "	..
12-23	..	" " "	..
12-25	..	St. Paul - Da 2536	..
12-27	..	" - Co 1023	..
12-28	..	" - Co 3866	..
12-26	..	Chicago - Van Buren 7100	A. J. Bartz, res. Mgr. of Winter Garden
12-27	..	La Crosse - 2460 G	..
12-27	..	Duluth Me 3801	..
12-28	..	Chicago Celtic 2088	..
12-29	..	Rochester 2305	Ben Levey
12-31	..	Chicago-Van Buren 7100	..

<u>Date</u>	<u>Party Calling</u>	<u>Station & No. Called</u>	<u>Party Called</u>
1-3-34	..	St. Paul - Ce 6778	..
1-4	..	" El 0988	..
1-6	..	" Ce 9738	..
1-8	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-8-34	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-9-34	..	" Ga 2536	..
1-19	..	" Ce 6778	..
1-11	..	" Ga 1023	..
1-4	..	Rochester 2385	Dan Levy
1-5	..	Chicago - Monroe 3842	Western Hening Co.
1-8	..	Rochester 2385	Levy
1-11	..	Duluth Me 3046 W	..
1-22	..	Rochester 2381	Ben Levy Wonell Hosp.
1-27	..	St. Paul Ce 1820	..
1-27	..	" El 0988	..
2-2	..	" Ce 9606	..
2-2	..	" Ce 9028	..
2-2	..	" El 0988	..
2-2	..	" Ce 2125	..
2-2	..	" El 0988	..
2-3	..	" El 0988	..
2-4	..	" El 0988	..
2-5	..	" Da 1782	..
2-8	..	" Ce 3956	..
2-9-34	..	St. Paul El 0988	..
2-10	..	" Ce 5328	..
2-10	..	" To 5171	..
2-11	..	" Ce 4100	..
2-13	..	" Ce 6600	..
2-2	..	" El 0988	..
2-17	..	Chicago No 6911	..
2-21	..	St. Paul To 3189	..
2-22	..	Chicago Bit 4385	..
2-24	..	St. Paul Ce 6600	..
2-25	..	" El 0988	..
2-25	..	Milwaukee Marquette 3083	..
2-26	..	St. Paul To 3189	..
2-27	..	" Ce 1028	..
2-27	..	" Ce 0127	..
2-27	..	Rochester 2381	..
3-1-34	..	St. Paul Ce 9901	..
3-5	..	" Ce 4000	..
3-7	..	" Ce 9094	..
3-8	..	Chicago Holl 1672	..
3-13	..	Milwaukee Da 3948	..

<u>Date</u>	<u>Party Calling</u>	<u>Station & No. Called</u>	<u>Party Called</u>
		<u>From</u>	
12-29-33	Miss Gordon	Chicago - Nevada 10142	---
12-31-33	"	" " "	---
1-1-34	"	" " 2164	---
1-3-34	Miss Jordan	" Van Buren 7918	---
1-6-34	Miss Gordon	" Haymarket 9105	---
1-30-34	Miss Gordon	" Van Buren 1806	---
1-17-34	Miss Gordon	" Haymarket 9105	---
		<u>To</u>	
1-28-34	---	Gold Springs #12	Mrs. Nolan
1-28-34	---	Chicago - Wabash 7000	---
1-29-34	---	Milwaukee - Broadway 4850	Manhattan Club
2-2-34	---	Rochester - 3381	Mrs. Simon or Ben Levy - Kahler Hotel.

Respectfully submitted,

R.L. Nalls, Special Agent.

RLN:TC

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

With reference to the location of the source of Shell signs used by the kidnapers on the pay-off car, the following investigation was made by this agent, together with Special Agent R. T. Noonan, in the neighborhood of the liquor store operated by ISADOR BLUMENFELD (KID CAN) on "Automobile Row", upper Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis.

The following garages, tin shops, machine shops, paint stores, and sheet metal works were visited;

East Side Garage, 118 Fifth Street, Southeast, Minneapolis.

Investigation at this garage developed, after examination of the premises, that no copper or sheet metal of any kind was in the establishment. Employees contacted stated that no painting had ever been done at this garage. This establishment was visited particularly because of the fact that for some years past, it has had a very unsavory reputation in connection with stolen automobiles.

East Side Machine Shop, 119 Southeast 5th. This shop specializes in sign work, the signs, however, being constructed entirely of galvanized iron and wood. Employees stated that no sign work had ever been done with copper, and no copper of any kind was observed on the premises.

Central Sheet Metal Company, 618 Central Avenue. Employees of this concern advised that no copper work had ever been done except in construction of tanks. Some copper was observed in the premises but was about 14-ounce copper, and employees stated that no sign work had ever been done by this sheet metal company and that no copper larger than 14-ounce had ever been used in any of their construction work.

Seely Metal Shop, 984 East Central Avenue. Employees of this concern advised that the Shell signs in question had not been made by this establishment; that no sign painting had ever been done and that the concern confines itself exclusively to work on galvanized iron and similar materials.

At the Economy Pattern Works, 979 Central Avenue, agents were advised by employees that the Economy Pattern Works specializes in patterns on wood and aluminum only and had never done any work on copper nor did they have any facilities for painting.

At the American Pattern Works, 989 Central Avenue, agents noted that this establishment did only lathe work in wood and were also advised by employees that no metal work of any kind or painting had ever been done by this concern.

At Warner Brake Service and Garage, 831 East Hennepin Avenue, agents were advised that no copper work had ever been done and that no sign work or painting was done at this shop.

At the C. H. Carlson Mfg. Company, 15 Northeast Main Street, agents were advised that no patterns or sign work, and no work on copper, had ever been done by this company.

At the Col Sign Shop, 6 Second Street Southeast, agents were advised that this shop did sign work exclusively; that the Shell signs in question had not been painted by this establishment and that bases for signs were always brought in to this concern for finishing; that the Col Sign Shop had no facilities for the construction of signs or making up of copper such as used in the instant case.

At the Standard Garage, 280 Third Street, agents were advised that the signs in question were not made up by this garage but same might possibly have been made by the garage located at 305 Third Street, operated under the name of Legacy & Voss. The Standard Garage was contacted particularly and a complete examination of the building was made because of the fact that this establishment has for several years past enjoyed a doubtful reputation in connection with the hiding of automobiles to prevent repossession by insurance companies.

At Legacy & Voss, 305 Third Street, agents were advised that although this concern does some sign painting, none had ever been done on copper and that the sign work had been confined entirely to lettering and signs for the establishment itself; that no signs had ever been made for customers at the garage. Examination of the premises indicated that although the Shell signs might have been constructed by this establishment, there was no copper or sheet metal on the premises. MR. LEGACY was contacted and he appeared to be straightforward in his answers and was advised, as were other persons contacted, that the only purpose of this investigation was to determine who had obtained the Shell signs in question and that no criticism would be attached to the persons painting these signs.

Agents' identity or the purpose of the investigation other than as above were not disclosed nor were the names of the suspects mentioned. Generally, in connection with all interviews where inquiries were made by persons interviewed, they were advised that the signs were used by hoodlums in holdups and burglaries.

At the Yale Motor Garage, 322 Fifth Avenue South, agents were advised that no sign work had ever been done by this garage. Examination of the premises substantiated this statement.

At the Fourth Avenue Auto Repair Company, 242 Fourth Avenue, agents were advised that no signs were painted by this concern, and examination of the premises indicated that no equipment was present.

At the Northwestern Machine Tool Company, 247 Third Avenue South, agents were advised that this concern made only dies. Examination of the premises indicated that this concern is a large die making establishment and is engaged in the manufacture of signs such as "No Trespassing", "For Rent", and similar notices. These dies are made up for use on metal and the product is supplied generally to retailers throughout the city. Employees of the tool company stated that no sign such as those used in the instant case was ever constructed by this firm.

At the Third Avenue Garage, 252 Third Avenue, agents, after an examination of the premises, noted that this garage had no facilities for sign work, and employees indicated that the Shell signs in question had not been made up by this concern.

At the Twin Cities Sign & Stencil Company, 308 Third Avenue South, agents were advised that this establishment specializes in general stencil work, the product being constructed of sheet iron, rubber, tin, bronze, and copper. The materials made, however, are all stamped by large stamping machines and are made up in large quantities for retail stores. Employees of this establishment stated that the Shell signs had not been constructed by this firm.

At the Black Hawk Motor Company, 206 Washington Avenue North, agents were advised that no sign work was ever done and that the garage was operated exclusively for automobile storage. Examination of the premises substantiated the above statements.

At the Northwestern Auto Body Company, 215 Washington Avenue, agents were advised that automobiles were painted but that no sign or lettering work was done. Examination of the premises failed to reflect the presence therein of any copper or metals other than sheet iron and galvanized iron.

At the Adams Sign Shop, 1414 Hennepin Avenue, which concern is located in what is known as "Automobile Row", agents were advised that this concern specializes only in sign painting and that at no time had any signs been made on copper.

At the Becker Sign Company, 410 Hennepin Avenue, the same information was developed as appears in connection with the Adams Sign Shop, above.

At Lundeen's Automobile Paint Shop, 1312 Harmon Place, agents were advised that only automobile painting was done by this concern. It may be noted that Lundeen's Shop is one of the largest automobile paint shops in the Twin

Cities. MR. LUNDEEN stated that no sign work or lettering was ever done by his company.

The following investigation was made at Minneapolis, Minnesota, by this agent, together with Special Agent N. E. Marshall;

At the Vent & Canopy Works, tin and sign shop, 2617 Franklin Avenue, agents were advised that no work had ever been done by this concern using copper. Upon examination of the premises, it was noted that construction work then in progress was entirely in connection with the building of galvanized iron display signs for cafes and similar establishments.

At the Northern Sign Company, 1107 Franklin Avenue, agents were advised that the signs in question were not constructed by this concern; that no work had ever been done with copper or brass. Examination of the premises substantiated this statement.

At the Oster Hardware & Tin Shop, 11th Avenue and Franklin, the manager and the employees of the tin shop and hardware store were contacted and they stated that the signs in question had not been prepared by their company; that their work was almost exclusively in tin and that no signs were ever made in the shop.

At the Franklin Garage, 1012 Franklin, agents were advised that no sign work or painting had ever been done.

At the Anton Larson Company, commercial body builders and auto painting, 515 East Lake Street, agents were advised that copper was not used by this concern and that no signs were made up.

At the Rainville-Carlson Company, roofing and sheet metal work, East Lake Street, agents were advised that this concern uses copper in roofing exclusively but at no time has ever made any signs or done any lettering.

At the Nordquist Sign Company, 312 East Lake Street, agents were advised that the signs in question were not made by this establishment; that no signs had ever been made on copper and that the Shell signs in question were undoubtedly the work of a show-card writer rather than a sign painter.

At the Universal Sign Shop, 2525 East Lake Street, agents were advised that no signs on copper had ever been made by this concern.

At the Ira Chapman Sheet Metal Works Company, 3027 East Lake Street, considerable copper of about 14-ounce weight was observed on the premises. This copper was not tin plated, and, according to MR. CHAPMAN, had never been used in sign work but was used in the construction of various types of conduit and roofing specialties. Some signs had been painted by the sheet metal works but MR. CHAPMAN stated positively that the Shell signs in question had not been constructed by his concern.

The following investigation was made by Special Agent W. F. Wood:

Inquiry was made at the following shops:

Eagle Iron Works,
829 Fifth Street South, Minneapolis.

Wexler Co. (commercial printers),
717 Tenth Street, Minneapolis.

Nelson Bros. (garage),
500 South Eleventh Street, Minneapolis.

Wheel Service Co. (repair auto shop),
135 South 11th Street, Minneapolis.

Lundeens Body Works,
1312 Harmon Place, Minneapolis.

United Auto Service,
23 South 13th Street, Minneapolis.

Ellison Service (car painters),
1407 First, South, Minneapolis.

Studebaker Auto Livery,
717 Sixth Avenue South, Minneapolis.

In addition to the above shops, several garages were visited, which names are not given as no tin work or painting of any kind was performed at these places.

It was learned that automobile painters have a union which covers both St. Paul and Minneapolis; that one FRANK GIBBONS is Secretary of this union known as the Minnesota Vehicle Body Manufacturers Association.

MR. GIBBONS, residence 1433 West 33rd Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, upon interview stated that the next meeting of the union was on March 15th and agreed to make inquiry at the meeting to determine whether any of the members recalled making or painting two Shell signs during the months of January and February, 1934. On 2-16-34, MR. GIBBONS called the St. Paul office and advised that he did make such inquiry at the meeting but all were certain that they had not made or painted any Shell signs.

One of the original Shell signs was exhibited to a sign writer and he advised that the character of the work would indicate that the same was done by a sign printer rather than an amateur.

W. F. BENNETT, a representative of the Twin City Sign & Pictorial Painters, residence 3209 Logan Avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota, telephone Hyland 8608, advised that practically all of the sign printers in St. Paul and Minneapolis belong to the above union which consists of about 220 members and that each meeting is usually attended by at least 80 or 90 members; that the next meeting of the union is March 26th and MR. BENNETT invited one of the agents to be present at the meeting and he would request information as to who painted the above mentioned Shell signs. MR. BENNETT explained that a sign painter in addition to being able to recognize instantly his own work, would be able to identify readily printing of several other painters whose work he might have come in contact with.

MR. BENNETT advised that an agent would probably be present at the next meeting with the original Shell signs, in accordance with his suggestion.

MR. BENNETT advised that the meetings are held at 3402 University Avenue Southeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

EEN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30.

Inquiry was made of the operators of the following Shell Oil Company stations at Minneapolis, Minnesota, to whom pictures of VOLNEY DAVIS, FRED BARKER, ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR R. BARKER, and HARRY CAMPBELL were exhibited for the purpose of determining whether or not these individuals had purchased gasoline or had automobiles serviced at these stations. The operators of the stations were unable to identify any of the individuals as anyone known to them or who had purchased gasoline at their station:

1928 Portland Avenue
3252 Lyndale Avenue South
2628 East Franklin Avenue
46th and 46th
1600 Third Avenue South
4220 North Lyndale
101 East 26th Street
2301 Dupont Avenue South
5452 South Lyndale
800 Third Avenue South
Superior and Aldrich
1379 La Salle
3124 West Lake Street
4701 Nicollet Avenue
3756 South Grand Avenue
1851 Central Avenue
2458 Hennepin Avenue
Lowry and North Bryant
4750 Hiawatha
1400 First Avenue South
7th and Lyndale Avenue North
4500 East Lake Street
3744 Fifteenth Avenue South

At St. Paul, Minnesota, inquiries were made of the operators of the following stations, with negative results:

665 West 7th Street
820 East 7th Street
228 Concord, South St. Paul
214 West Kellogg
988 Arcade Street
775 Hastings Avenue.

Special Agent W. F. Wood contacted the following stations at St. Paul, with negative results:

W. E. Simpson,
79 West 7th Street.

Geo. Simeseck,
1042 Grand Avenue

G. W. Drewry,
1723 Selby Avenue

246 Snelling Avenue South,
John Lynch and Steve Spock.

390 Pleasant Avenue,
James Harvey and Wm. Harvey

286 Rice Street,
Ed Baltoger and H. Hagenah

1624 Rice Street,
B. J. Byers and M. E. Frerck

W. I. Lange,
314 East 6th Street.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

PENDING.

March 21, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL,
MR. WILLIAM STANLEY

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a confidential memorandum forwarded to the Attorney General today, indicating the identification of Arthur R. Barker and Alvin Karpis as the kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer, together with their photographs and the photographs of certain known associates.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

Incl. 691381.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 21 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

RECORDED

7-576-1385
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 22 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Handwritten initials

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

CHICAGO

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/22/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/16/34	REPORT MADE BY: K. R. McINTIRE - AB
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Continued efforts being made in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois to locate the hideout house in which Bremer was held.

P

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, 3/19/34.

DETAILS:

Continued efforts are being made by several agents attached to the Chicago office, in the vicinity of Chicago, in Illinois and Indiana, in an effort to locate the hideout house in which Bremer was held.

The information secured is being set out in memorandum form and incorporated into this report.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent V. W. Peterson on March 16, 1934, for the purpose of attempting to locate the hideout in the instant case:

DETAILS:

- Glencoe, Illinois
- Kenilworth, Illinois
- Northfield, Illinois
- Winnetka, Illinois, including Hubbard Woods and Indian Hill, Illinois
- Wilmette, Illinois

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1396	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 24 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago		UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	CHECKED OFF: MAR 26 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED		ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>	FILE

848 MAR 15 1965

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

7-20
59

AT GLENCOE, ILLINOIS

DeCourcy Lloyd, Acting Postmaster, Glencoe, Illinois, and Harry Schroeder, clerk, Glencoe Post Office, were interviewed. They advised that Glencoe is a town of six thousand inhabitants. No stationary siren is located in the town and it is impossible to hear any siren of a surrounding town. The only sirens that are heard are those on ambulances and fire trucks. The population of Glencoe consists largely of Chicago business men who commute to Chicago daily. They are business men of considerable wealth and a large number of the homes in Glencoe have a value in excess of seventy thousand dollars. No factories are situated in the vicinity of Glencoe and it is impossible to hear the whistles of factories of other towns or villages. The Chicago and Northwestern Steam Railway and the Chicago Northshore Electric Railway pass through Glencoe. These trains are used to a large extent by commuters. Very little switching is done in Glencoe. There are seven churches in Glencoe. The Lutheran Church and the Union Church are the only churches equipped with bells. Church bells are rung on Sundays only. No church bells can be heard on Saturday evenings. Practically all homes in Glencoe are occupied by only one family. There are practically no houses, the basements of which are suitable for living quarters. Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Schroeder advised that no suspicious characters have been seen in Glencoe during the past few months nor has a large dark colored Buick Sedan been observed. The writer was advised that about the only locality in Glencoe which might possibly have homes answering the description of the hideout as furnished by Bremer is a section in which many Italians reside. The mail carrier in the locality in question is Walter Menne.

Walter Menne, Carrier No. 8, Glencoe, Illinois, Post Office, was interviewed, at which time a description of the house sought was given to him. He was unable to provide any information pertinent to this inquiry and further advised that he has not observed any strangers in the locality in which he delivers mail.

John Kronn, Water Meter Reader, Glencoe, Illinois, (residence address 667 Bluff Street, Glencoe, Illinois) upon interview advised that he reads the water meters in all residences located in Glencoe; that there is only one home in Glencoe, the basement of which is used for living quarters; that the man and wife who live in said basement have resided there for the past two or three years; that they bear a good reputation; that the basement in question is almost level with the street and that it is necessary to descend only two steps to gain entrance thereto. The description which he provided of this place does not correspond with the description provided by Bremer. The writer drove by the home in question.

Inquiry of the Postmaster and other business men of Glencoe developed that there are no stores that are engaged in the sale of wall paper in Glencoe.

AT KENILWORTH, ILLINOIS

D. S. Crooks, Postmaster, Kenilworth, Illinois, was interviewed, at his home located at 609 Cumnor Road, Kenilworth, Illinois. He advised that the village of Kenilworth has a population of 2501 people. A stationary siren is not located in Kenilworth, Illinois and the only sirens that are ever heard are those on passing ambulances and fire trucks. There are no factories in the vicinity and it is impossible to hear whistles of factories located elsewhere. The population of Kenilworth consists largely of Chicago business men who commute to their offices from Kenilworth. The homes are rather spacious and are of considerable value. There are no apartment buildings in Kenilworth and Mr. Crooks stated that within his knowledge there are no residence buildings in Kenilworth that possess basements which might be used for living quarters. There are two churches in Kenilworth, namely, the Episcopal and the Holy Comforter Church. The bells of said churches are rung on Sundays only and are never rung on Saturday afternoons or evenings unless there is a funeral. The Milwaukee Division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway passes through Kenilworth. The Chicago Northshore Electric Railway also passes through the village. There is practically no switching whatever in the vicinity of Kenilworth, and it is estimated that approximately one car a week may be the subject of switching. About two or three planes fly over Kenilworth each week at the present time. Mr. Crooks stated that there are zoning ordinances in Kenilworth prohibiting two-family homes. He further stated that there are no stores in Kenilworth that sell wallpaper. Consequently, no investigation relative thereto could be conducted.

W. C. Yackel, Superintendent of Police, Kenilworth, Illinois, upon interview advised that there are no homes in the locality which have basements which are suitable for living quarters. Mr. Yackel advised that there have been no strangers in the village of Kenilworth during the past several months. Zoning ordinances prohibit people from living in basements in Kenilworth and the village authorities immediately secure a court order restraining individuals from residing in a basement whenever an attempt is made to do so. The last water meter reading in Kenilworth was in December, 1933, and the next reading will be March 31, 1934. Mr. Yackel and Mr. Crooks are well acquainted with the various homes in the village and in view of the information provided by these individuals, the water meter reader was not contacted.

AT NORTHFIELD, ILLINOIS

Investigation in Northfield, Illinois developed that same is a village of one hundred eighty six people. There are no business places of any nature located in the vicinity of Northfield and no Post Office is situated therein. The homes are rather widely scattered. A resident of the town was casually questioned in a manner which could not arouse suspicion and he provided the following information. There is no siren situated in or near Northfield. On some occasions when the wind is favorable, it is possible to hear the siren of a neighboring village which sounds at noon. It is also possible to hear a greenhouse whistle at 6:00 A. M., noon and 4:30 P. M. There are no churches in Northfield and no church bells can be heard at any time. The Chicago and Northwestern Railway passes near Northfield. Very little switching is done.

The writer drove by all houses in Northfield but failed to see any residence buildings answering the description provided by Edward George Bremer.

AT WILMETTE, ILLINOIS

Joseph Shantz, Postmaster, Wilmette, Illinois, upon interview, advised that Wilmette is a city of sixteen thousand inhabitants. The Wilmette Fire Department has a siren but same is sounded only on the occasion of a bad fire. It has not been heard for the past two years. Sirens of surrounding villages are not heard. There are no factories in the vicinity and no factory whistles are heard. The Nelson Brothers Laundry has a whistle but same is used only on Armistice Day celebrations. There are nine churches in Wilmette. The only church equipped with bells is the Catholic Church. The bells of the Catholic Church in Wilmette are rung each day at 6:00 A. M., noon and 6:00 P. M. The Curtiss Airport of Glenview, Illinois is located only a few miles away and sight seeing planes frequently pass over Wilmette. The Chicago and Northwestern Steam Railway and the Chicago Northshore Electric Railway pass through Wilmette. There is some switching on the Chicago and Northwestern right of way. Practically all homes in Wilmette are privately owned. Within the knowledge of Mr. Shantz there is only one residence building in Wilmette, the basement of which is used in part for living quarters. The individuals residing in the building in question are the owners of the home and have lived in this place for many years. Mr. Shantz stated that he has seen the basement of this house. He provided a description of same and it does not compare with the description of the house described by Bremer. The walls are not papered and there is no coal heating stove in the basement inasmuch as the house is equipped with a hot water heating system. Mr. Shantz has seen no suspicious characters in Wilmette during recent months and further advised that there are no roadhouses or gangster hangouts in the locality.

W. E. Zibble, Chief, Fire Department, Wilmette, Illinois, upon interview stated that the siren in Wilmette is sounded only in case of a bad fire. On January 28, 1934 the Wilmette Fire Department received three calls. The first call was at 7:55 A. M. on the date indicated and the siren on the truck only was used. No siren was used when answering the remaining two calls. Occasionally the siren of Glenview which sounds at noon each day can be heard. Mr. Zibble stated that there are no factories in the vicinity and that the only whistle that can be heard is that of the Nelson Brothers Laundry. This is a very faint noise resembling the discharge of steam and can be heard only a few doors away. Mr. Zibble is well acquainted with all homes in the city, he stated, having lived in Wilmette for twenty years. According to Mr. Zibble, there are only two basements used for living quarters in Wilmette. Said basements are almost level with the street and in order to gain entrance thereto it is necessary to descend only two steps. The inhabitants of said basements are well known, having lived in same for the past several years. According to the description provided by Mr. Zibble neither basement could be the place described by Bremer.

Harold Nelson, Nelson Brothers Laundry, Wilmette, Illinois, was interviewed. He stated that the last time the outside whistle on the Nelson Brothers Laundry was sounded was Armistice Day, 1932. At the present time an inside whistle is sounded four times daily. This whistle cannot be heard over one block away, according to Mr. Nelson.

Mr. E. Compton, meter reader, Wilmette, Illinois, was interviewed. Mr. Compton stated that he enters each house located in Wilmette and that there are no basements used for living quarters at the present time. A description of the basement in which Bremer was held captive was provided to Mr. Compton. He stated that a basement of said description does not exist in Wilmette.

Inquiry in Wilmette developed that there are no places of business that sell wallpaper in Wilmette.

AT WINNETKA, ILLINOIS

J. C. Braun, Postmaster, and J. N. Schindler, Superintendent of Mails, Winnetka, Illinois, were interviewed. The Winnetka Post Office also has jurisdiction over villages known as Indian Hill and Hubbard Woods, Illinois. Said villages are considered part of Winnetka. There is no stationary siren located in Winnetka, and it is not possible to hear the sirens of other towns. There are no factories in the vicinity and no whistles are heard. There are five churches in Winnetka. The Catholic church bell rings each day at 6:00 A. M., noon and 6:00 P. M. The Chicago and Northwestern

Steam Railway and the Chicago Northshore Electric Railway pass through Winnetka. A small amount of switching occurs each day. The Curtiss Airport is located a few miles away and occasional planes fly over Winnetka.

G. M. Houren, Chief, Fire Department, Winnetka, Illinois, when interviewed stated that there is no stationary siren in Winnetka; that there are no factories in the locality and that factory whistles are never heard. On January 28, 1934 a fire was reported at 4:00 P. M. after the fire had been extinguished. The fire truck did not respond to the call and the siren on the fire truck did not sound. The report was apparently made for insurance purposes. Chief Houren advised that while a considerable amount of damage was done by the fire, the owner of the home extinguished the blaze before notifying the fire department. The homes in Winnetka are owned by individuals of considerable wealth. According to Mr. Houren, the basements of the homes in Winnetka are not built in such a manner that they are habitable.

F. A. Bartz, Foreman, Water and Electric Department, Winnetka, Illinois, was interviewed but no information of value to this inquiry could be developed.

J. H. Christenson, Water and Electric Meter Reader, Winnetka, Illinois, upon interview advised that there is only one dwelling in Winnetka which has a basement which is used for living quarters. The writer accompanied Mr. Christenson while he pretended to read the meter in order to examine the basement. It did not appear to answer the description of the basement provided by Bremer.

S. H. Peterson, of A. W. Nelson Wallpaper and Paint Store, 550 Center Street, Winnetka, Illinois, was interviewed, at which time samples of the wallpaper which covered the wall in the room where Bremer was held captive were shown to him. He stated that within his knowledge paper of that description has not been sold by the A. W. Nelson store. The writer examined several wall paper sample books in the Nelson store but was unable to locate paper which covered the wall of the hideout.

Alvin Carlen, paint store, 996 Linden Avenue, Hubbard Woods, Illinois, was also interviewed. He stated that he has never sold wall paper of the kind which agent exhibited to him.

Mr. L. C. Rowray, Manager, Sears Roebuck Store, 580 Lincoln, Winnetka, Illinois, was interviewed. He stated that the Sears Roebuck store at the given address has never handled the Lightmaster Pocket Lantern. Mr. Rowray further stated that the above store does not handle wall paper.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent G. J. Gross on March 16, 1934, at the following towns:

Hobart, Indiana
East Gary, Indiana
Highland, Indiana

AT HOBART, INDIANA

Interview was had with Frank H. Traeger, Police Officer, who advised that he had written Inspector Rorer, regarding a circular letter he had received, as he thought Hobart, Indiana fit the circumstances set forth therein. With reference to a siren, he stated Hobart has a siren owned by the town, which is blown only in case of fire, but that he thought due to the fact that the Hobart siren blew four times on Sunday, January 28, 1934, it might possibly be the place sought; further, that the siren is never blown at any time other than in case of fire. He stated further that the person he suspected of being implicated in the instant case was one Geldo Caprio, known as "Dago Joe", a former bootlegger of this community, giving as his reason that he had always believed Caprio to have been involved with hoodlums. Traeger had no other reason for this belief. The photographs of subjects and those suspected in this case were shown to Traeger, but he could not identify any of them as being known to him or as ever having seen them before.

In company with Traeger, agent observed several houses which Traeger suspected of being the hideout but it was obvious in each instance that same had no bearing on this case as all elements were missing.

There are three churches in Hobart, two of which have bells and both ring them on Sunday morning just once, neither of them ringing their bell on Saturday or any other day of the week.

AT EAST GARY, INDIANA

Interview was had with Sharon Link, City Marshal and Commissioner, who advised that the siren owned by East Gary, Indiana is used only in case of fire, never being used at any other time or for any other purposes. No church bells are located in this town.

AT HIGHLAND, INDIANA

Gladys Douchett, Postmistress, and a Tony Karen, merchant, both advised that the Highland siren is blown only in case of fire and never at any other time. There are no church bells in Highland.

Investigation relative to the hideout was conducted by Special Agent T. G. Melvin on March 16, 1934, at the following towns:

Geneva, Illinois
Ingaltan, Illinois
Lily Lake, Illinois
Virgil, Illinois
Wasco, Illinois
Wayne, Illinois

AT GENEVA, ILLINOIS

Agent interviewed B. A. Miller, Postmaster, who stated that the only siren heard in Geneva is the fire siren, which is heard only at 6:00 P. M. on Saturday; that a factory whistle blows in Geneva at 7:30 A. M., 12:00 Noon and 3:30 P. M., and the whistle on the State Training School for Girls blows at 7:30 A. M., 12:00 Noon and in the afternoon around 4:00 P. M. daily except Sunday; that four different church bells ring on Sunday morning but none on Saturday afternoon.

AT INGALTON, ILLINOIS

This town has a population of fifty, and inquiry among a group of construction workers disclosed that no sirens or whistles can be heard in this town.

AT LILY LAKE, ILLINOIS

Agent interviewed R. H. Reed, proprietor of a store in this town, who stated that no sirens, whistles or church bells can be heard in this town with the exception of a fire siren from a nearby town, which blows only for fires and which he has heard only twice in the last year. He stated he did not know the name of the town which has the siren as he is uncertain as to the direction.

AT VIRGIL, ILLINOIS

Interview was had with Frank Strobel, the proprietor of a store in Virgil, who stated that no siren can be heard in this town; that a whistle can be heard at 1:00 P. M. and 2:00 P. M. daily except Sundays; that one church bell can be heard on Sunday morning only.

AT WASCO, ILLINOIS

Mr. E. T. Peterson, Postmaster of Wasco, advised that the only siren heard is the one on the State Training School for Boys, which can be heard only at 11:00 A. M. on Saturday; that a factory whistle is heard on rare occasions and only when the wind blows from the South; that no church bells can be heard in Wasco.

AT WAYNE, ILLINOIS

W. M. Henning, Postmaster, advised on interview that no sirens or whistles are located in Wayne; that, however, sometimes at 6:00 P. M. only a fire siren can be heard from some town nearby; that he has also heard this siren blow for a fire at least three times during the past year.

Inquiry was made at the following towns by Special Agent John E. Brennan on March 16, 1934:

Maywood, Illinois
Melrose Park, Illinois
Bellwood, Illinois
Broadview, Illinois
Westchester, Illinois
Brookfield, Illinois

AT MAYWOOD, ILLINOIS

Interview was had with J. J. Kronenbitter, Chief of the Fire Department. There is no stationary siren in this town. The Melrose Park siren can be heard but this siren has no schedule and blows for fire only. The siren at River Forest, which is also blown for fire only, can be heard. No morning siren can be heard.

AT MELROSE PARK, ILLINOIS

The Postmaster and the Chief of the Fire Department were interviewed, from whom it was learned that the siren here is blown for fire only; that there is no schedule and no morning siren. The sirens of Maywood and Bellwood, Illinois, which blow for fires only, can be heard in this town.

AT BELLWOOD, ILLINOIS

H. W. Boeger, Chief, Fire Department, was interviewed. The siren is blown for fire only, there being no schedule. No other siren can be heard here.

BROADVIEW, ILLINOIS

This town adjoins Maywood, Illinois, and uses the Maywood Fire Department. Investigation disclosed the same facts as shown under Maywood.

AT WESTCHESTER, ILLINOIS

This is an Insull real estate development not completed due to the collapse of the Insull companies. No churches, fire department or factories are located here.

BROOKFIELD, ILLINOIS

Chief F. B. McDowell of the Fire Department was interviewed. The siren is blown for fires only and there is no time or test schedule. No morning sirens are heard.

Agent was advised that the Chiefs of the Fire Departments above mentioned received communications from the St. Paul Division office and answered to the effect that the description given does not apply to their respective communities. All of the above towns are residential suburbs of Chicago.

PENDING

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **St. Paul, Minnesota**

FILE NO. **7-82 DR**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/22/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/14,17/34	REPORT MADE BY: K. R. McIntire
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Continued investigation being made in towns in Illinois and Indiana within a radius of about 60 miles of Chicago, Illinois, in the hope of locating the hideout house in which Victim Bremer was held. No results to date.			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, March 19, 1934.			
DETAILS: This report will contain the results of investigation in several towns in Illinois and Indiana, within a radius of approximately sixty miles of Chicago, Illinois, in the hope of locating the hideout house in which Victim Bremer was held. The hideout house has not been located to date.			
DETAILS: Investigation is submitted in the form of memoranda by the investigating agents as follows:			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: M. A. Curtis	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1387	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 24 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Chicago		UNITED STATES MAR 24 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: MAR 26 1934
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: int FILE	JACKETED:

HIDEOUT

The following investigation was made by Special Agent R. D. Brown on March 16 and 17 in an effort to locate the "hide out" in this case:

Plainfield, Ill.,
Rockdale, Ill.,
Joliet, Ill.,
New Lenox, Ill.,
Elwood, Ill.

PLAINFIELD, ILLINOIS

This town has a population of 1400 and is located 12 miles northwest of Joliet, Illinois on the E.J.&E. Railroad. It has a local volunteer fire department.

Fire Chief Glen Rouch was interviewed and stated the only siren within hearing distance of Plainfield is the siren located on the local water tower which is sounded daily, including Sundays, at 6:00 P. M.; that a record is kept of all fires and occasions when the siren is sounded and that it did not sound on 1/28/34 other than at the usual time of 6:00 P. M.; He further stated there are no factory or other whistles blown in Plainfield or vicinity. He advised that Congregational, Catholic and Methodist churches are located in this town, but none of them ring bells on Saturdays except on special occasions. The information relative to sounds in this town were further checked, and found to be as Chief Rouch stated them to be. Due to the absence of factory whistles, frequent rail service, a morning siren and a fire on 1/28/34, no further check of this town was deemed necessary.

ROCKDALE, ILLINOIS

This town has a population of 1700 and is located 3 miles south of the city of Joliet, Illinois, being a suburb of Joliet. Investigation showed that factory whistles from Joliet can sometimes be heard at Rockdale from Joliet. It is located on C.R.I. & P. Railroad, having frequent trains, both freight and passenger.

Louis Peskur, Chief of the Colunteer Fire Department, was interviewed and stated the only siren which can be heard at Rockdale is the siren located at the local water-works which sounds daily, including Sundays at 9:00 P. M; that his record shows no fire alarms on 1/28/34 and the siren did not sound except at the established time. He stated the factory whistles from Joliet can sometimes be heard in Rockdale in addition to the regular whistles which blow each day in Rockdale, blowing at 7:00 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 12:00 Noon, 12:45 P. M. 3:30 P. M. and 5:00 P. M. He further stated the only church bell which can be heard in Rockdale is that of the Catholic Church, which rings for three different masses on Sunday, but at no other times except on unusual occasions. He telephonically obtained this information from an official of the church in Agent's presence. He further advised there are several homes in Rockdale constructed in such a way that it is necessary to descend several steps down to the dwelling floor, but that none of these homes have running water or electric lights; that he knows this to be true, due to the fact he was formerly connected with the local town water department, and has entered most of the houses in connection with the town water business. Due to the above information, no further attempt was made to locate the hide-out at this point.

NEW LENOX, ILLINOIS

As a result of general inquiries, Agent learned this town has no siren and no factory whistles can be heard at any time. It has two churches, both being Protestant churches, neither having the practice of ringing bells on Saturdays.

ELWOOD, ILLINOIS

As a result of general inquiries at this town, Agent found the same conditions to exist as are listed under the town of New Lenox, Illinois.

JOLIET, ILLINOIS

Fire Chief John O. Nygren was interviewed and stated he had received an inquiry as to fires on 1/28/34, from the St. Paul Division Office; that he had replied advising of six fires in Joliet on that date. He stated, however, no siren is located within or near the city of Joliet, other than the siren at Rockdale, three miles South, which sounds daily at 9:00 P. M; that each fire truck has a siren which is sounded enroute to fires.

Joliet is a city of 42,000, and has several large industrial plants, all having steam whistles which, according to Chief Nygren, blow at least twelve times each day and can be heard for a distance of three miles in any direction. Joliet is located on the main line of the C&A Railroad and a branch line of E.J.&E. Railroad, on which many "commuters" trains operate, as well as heavy freight traffic. Because of the reported presence of a dangerous criminal element at Joliet, it being the home of

the Illinois State Penitentiary, Agent interviewed Fred Witting, Superintendent of the Water Department, who called in the four men who read water meters, but none could state the location of a house constructed as described by Agent. Mr. Witting accompanied Agent on a tour of the city, during which several houses were examined, from the outside, but none appeared to have possibilities of answering the description of the "hideout".

HIDEOUT

On March 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1934, Special Agent H. H. Reinecke made investigation in the following towns and villages with a view of locating the kidnap hideout described by the victim:

Park Ridge, Illinois
Des Plaines, Illinois,
Mt. Prospect, Illinois,
Arlington Heights, Illinois,
Palatine, Illinois,
Bensonville, Illinois,
Wooddale, Illinois,
Itasca, Illinois,
Roselle, Illinois,
Bloomington, Illinois,
Bartlett, Illinois.

A few of these towns and villages had previously been checked as to noises, but agent in this instance also contacted water meter readers and electric light meter readers, where there were such individuals.

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS

Mr. Sullivan, the postmaster, advised that the fire department siren is tested each weekday noon, and is also sounded for fires. There are eight churches, but only two with bells---St. Andrews, which rings its bell 6 P.M. on Saturdays and also on Sunday mornings for services, and St. Paul's Catholic church which rings for Sunday services. He says there are only two steam whistles in or near the city, being on greenhouses, and they blow at morning, noon, and late in the afternoon. This city is on a main line and commuting railroad line, and has several main vehicular traffic arteries.

Agent called at the Premier Greenhouses to verify the fact that they have a steam whistle and secure the exact time of its blowing. It has such a whistle and is blown each day at 6:55 A.M., 7 A.M., 12 Noon, and 3:30 P.M. There is another greenhouse in another part of the city which blows its whistle at the same hours.

Rudy Niebergall, water meter reader, was given an oral description of the interior of the building which it is desired to locate, and after spending considerable time with him to give him an opportunity to go over his records and recall any such premises, he advised that the house at 343 Dee Road, on the edge of Park Ridge, might fit the description. He said that it was a large frame house with living quarters in the basement, a kitchen range, toilet and besides there were two dogs attached to these premises. The postmaster advised that these premises are what is known as the John Fecher place. John Fecher died some few years ago, and the place is now in the hands of some relatives who inherited it. Mr. Niebergall added that this place would be the only one which would come near answering the description given by agent.

Agent accompanied the water meter reader to the vicinity of this house, and with him entered some of the neighboring houses on the pretext that a new meter reader was being trained. Neighboring houses were entered to lay a proper foundation for approaching the Fecher place in case anyone at these premises was observing the approach.

Finally 343 Dee Road was entered. Entrance is gained by going down two cement steps in the rear. A room used as a kitchen, bedroom, and general living room is first entered. This also has a coal burning range therein. Walking towards the front of the basement the next room has in it a furnace and a toilet with a porcelain water closet. The last two rooms which are at the front of the basement are a fruit storeroom and general storage room. These walls are rough cement and not even painted, although the cement walls of the kitchen are painted. Three dogs approached and barked at agent and Mr. Niebergall on arrival at this house. Approach to the rear is had by a driveway only on one side. A gravel road lies in front, and about a quarter of a mile away is a main line railroad, and a main vehicular highway. No children seem to be about these premises or in the immediate neighborhood, and there is no school in the vicinity to which children would go by passing this house. The house is located at the very edge of town, and might be said to be in the country. There are only three other houses near it.

A general visit was had with a man in the basement. His name is Fecher, and he says that he is a nephew of old John Fecher, and that he, together with another nephew, inherited the place in 1930. These nephews are both unmarried and live alone in the basement. There are two floors above, but they have been unoccupied for several years. The furnace is not used.

Following entrance into this house the house across the road was entered and in a general conversation with the owner it was learned that the two Fecher's had inherited the place as set out above, and resided there alone. No visitors, strangers, or strange cars have ever been seen there.

Mr. Niebergall will keep in mind the description of the premises for which we are searching, and should he come across anything which appears interesting, he will notify the Chicago Division Office.

The electric meter reader covering Park Ridge resides in Des Plaines, and advised he could not recollect any premises answering the description given by agent.

DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS

The postmaster, and Vic Spiegler, secretary to the fire department advise that the fire department siren is sounded each weekday noon, and for fires. There was no fire January 28, 1934. There are two churches with bells in the town, both of which are rung at 6 P. M. on Saturdays, and for Sunday services. There are two main line railroads and several principal highways. There are numerous small factories and institutions with whistles and sirens in the town and vicinity which prompted the following investigation:

The Benjamin Electric Company has a steam whistle which is blown each weekday at 8:15 A.M. 12 M., 12:42 P. M. and 4:12 P. M. It also has a small inside siren system which could not be heard outdoors.

St. Mary's Training School has a steam whistle which is blown every weekday at 7:45 A.M. 12 M., and 4:45 P. M. This school also has a fire whistle which sounds something like a siren but it is sounded only for fires, and for fire drill twice a month. This fire drill is held in the evenings.

All Saints Cemetery has a small siren which is sounded each weekday at 8 A. M. 12 M., 1 P. M. and 4 P. M.

Lord and Burham Greenhouse has a steam whistle which is blown each weekday at 8 A. M. 12 M., 1 P. M. and 5 P. M.

Frank Fisher, the water meter reader, was given a careful oral description of the place for which we are looking, and after going over his records and carefully recalling every residence and building, he advised that there was nothing in Des Plaines which seemed to fit in. He was given the address of the Chicago Office, and will communicate with it if he runs into anything interesting.

Agent contacted Mr. Moeller, the gas and light meter reader who resides in Des Plaines. He says that he works out of the Public Service Company office at Northbrook, Illinois, where numerous readers come out of. Special Agent V. W. Peterson, who is covering Northbrook, Illinois, will call at the Public Service Company offices there and contact all meter readers who work out of that office, and cover numerous towns and villages northwest of Chicago. Mr. Moeller's address at Des Plaines is 1316 Henry Street. He personally reads meters in Park Ridge, Des Plaines, and Mt. Prospect, Ill. Mr. James Biba, electric meter tester 1536 Campbell Street, Des Plaines, was also interviewed. Both of these men were given a careful oral description of the hideout and stated they could not recall anything at that time which would fit in. Both were given the address of the Chicago Office, and will advise when and if they run into anything that seems to be similar to the place for which we are looking.

MT. PROSPECT, ILLINOIS

The Chief of Police advised that the fire department siren is sounded each weekday noon and for fires. There was no fire on Jan. 28, 1934. He stated that there are no whistles in the village, but that the whistle of the Benjamin Electric Company, which is between Mt. Prospect and Des Plaines could be heard. There is one church bell on St. Paul's Lutheran church which rings at 6 P. M. on Saturdays and on Sunday mornings at 8:30, 9:15 and 10:30. There are no other bells, whistles, etc., which can be heard in this village. The chief of police also reads the water meters and as a result, has been in all basements in the village. The hideout was orally described to him, and he said it fit in with nothing in Mt. Prospect. He will go out and read meters again in about a week, and will keep the description in mind and if he runs into anything interesting he will notify the Chicago Division office.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, ILLINOIS

The Chief of Police advised that the fire department siren is sounded each weekday noon and for fires. There is not a single whistle in or near the village. There is a German Lutheran church which rings its bell at 6 P. M. on Saturdays and again on Sunday mornings, and there are also three other churches with bells. There is a main line railroad through the place, but the chief says that there is very little switching, and this only late in the afternoon. Arlington Heights is a small village, and the Chief says that he is personally familiar with all residences and buildings therein and in the neighboring vicinity, but could think of none that would fit in with the oral description of the hideout given to him by agent.

The electric light meter readers for this village come out of either Northbrook or Barrington, Ill., and both of these places will be checked with a view to contacting these meter readers.

PALATINE, ILLINOIS

This place has been previously checked by Special Agent R. D. Brown as to noises, but is set out here to record the fact that Jack Winn, 128 North Fremont Street, the water meter reader was contacted, and given an oral description of the hideout. He stated there was nothing in the village which would come anywhere near fitting it.

BERNARDVILLE, ILLINOIS

This place has also previously been covered by Special Agent Brown, but this is to record the fact that the water meter reader was interviewed and given an oral description of the hideout without results. His name is F. H. Ahlborn.

WOODDALE, ILLINOIS

Noises and other details previously covered by Special Agent Brown, but this agent endeavored to contact the water meter reader, only to find that it has no water supply, no fire department, etc.

ITASCA, ILLINOIS

Previously covered as to noises, etc., by Special Agent Brown, but this is to record that the meter reader, who is also the Chief of Police was contacted and given an oral description of the hideout, and he then stated there was nothing there that would seem to fit it.

ROSELLE, ILLINOIS

Previously covered as to noises by Special Agent Brown, but this is to record interview with Wm. Thurnou, water meter reader, who, after hearing detailed oral description of the hideout, stated that there were no such premises in Roselle, which is a very small village.

BLOOMINGDALE, ILLINOIS

Investigation here disclosed that it is so small there is no city water supply, no meter reader, is on or near no railroad or switching, and has no whistles anywhere, within the village or neighboring vicinity.

BARTLETT, ILLINOIS

This agent has previously reported on this village as to noises, but that is to record that H. J. Eotham, water meter reader was subsequently contacted and given oral description of the premises described by victim, after which he stated that there was no place in Bartlett which would come anywhere near fitting it.

Bartlett, Illinois, and vicinity electric meters are read by men employed out of the West Chicago, Illinois office of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, and Special Agent Melvin will interview all of these readers when in West Chicago in a few days.

Electric meter readers covering Itasca, Illinois, and the country and villages in that vicinity work out of the office of the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois at Elmhurst, Illinois, and Special Agent J. E. Brennan, who is covering that town, will interview these readers.

Other electric meter readers for the territory northwest of Chicago work out of electric company headquarters at Elgin, Crystal Lake, and Barrington, Illinois, and will be interviewed by this agent when at those places in the very near future.

HIDEOUT

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent George J. Cross, on March 17, 1934, at the following cities:

Dyer, Indiana
Shererville, Indiana
Lansing, Illinois

DYER, INDIANA

Interview was had with Mr. Louis Harmon, Town Marshal and also Mr. Louis Hacksmith of the Dyer Garage and Sales Company, both of whom advised that Dyer, Indiana, has a stationary siren, but that same is used only in case of a fire in the town and is blown on Saturday evening at five P. M. for test purposes.

SHERERVILLE, INDIANA

The postmaster at Shererville, Indiana, was interviewed, who stated that his city has a stationary siren, owned by the city, which is used only in case of fires in town and on Saturday evening at five (5) P. M. for testing purposes.

A merchant in the above town was also interviewed, who stated as set forth above.

LANSING, ILLINOIS

Agent interviewed a filling station proprietor and also a printer, both of whom stated that Lansing has a stationary siren, but that same is used only in case of fire, and on Saturday evening at six P. M. for testing purposes only.

None of the above mentioned towns have a church bell which rings on Saturday evenings.

PENDING

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.**

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/22/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/27-3/10/34.	REPORT MADE BY: K. R. MCINTIRE GVT
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">  </p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p> <p>Investigation conducted at numerous stores in Wisconsin which handle the cap in question without disclosing a purchaser fitting the description of any of the suspects in this case, or a purchaser acting in a manner to arouse suspicion. Certain parties in Tipler, Wisconsin, believe they saw Karpis in said town around the last of January or the first of February, 1934.</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Ill., 3/9/34.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: Investigation was conducted in several towns in Wisconsin at stores where instant cap was sold, and the information secured is being set out in this report in the form of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent Arthur McLawhon.</p>			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1388	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 24 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Paul - 2 Chicago - 2		UNITED STATES MAR 24 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: MAR 26 1934
COPIES DESTROYED		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[initials]</i> FILE	

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1933

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CAPS

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent Arthur McLawhon at the following towns with regard to caps, from February 27 to March 10, 1934:

ANIWA, WISCONSIN.
MATTOON, WISCONSIN.
LONG LAKE, WISCONSIN.
TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN.
STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.
TOWNSEND, WISCONSIN.
TIPLER, WISCONSIN.
ST. NAZIANZ, WISCONSIN.
WAYSIDE, WISCONSIN.
MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.
LUXEMBURG, WISCONSIN.
AMBERG, WISCONSIN.

AT ST. NAZIANZ, WISCONSIN.

Agent displayed photographs to J. C. Kusterman and two clerks, who operate a general merchandise store in this town dealing in caps. None of these were able to identify the pictures as being anyone who had ever been in their store.

AT MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

At Carstens Exchange, agent exhibited photographs to the Manager and clerks of the store, none of whom were able to recognize any of the men.

AT MATTOON, WISCONSIN.

At the Mattoon Mercantile Agency operated by George Duenkel, agent exhibited the photographs to Duenkel and the clerk in his store, neither of whom could identify the men as ever having been in their store.

AT ANIWA, WISCONSIN.

Agent exhibited photographs at the store of Mr. W. C. Kautsa to Mr. Kautsa and his wife, who are the only clerks in the store. Neither were able to recognize the pictures as being anybody they had seen before.

AT TOWNSEND, WISCONSIN.

Agent exhibited photographs in the store of Mr. R. O. Pintsch to his wife, daughter and son, none of whom could identify the photographs as being anyone they had seen before.

AT LONG LAKE, WISCONSIN.

Agent exhibited photographs in the store of Mr. H. F. Hablitzel. They were viewed by both Hablitzel and his wife, neither of whom could identify them as being anyone they had ever seen before.

AT TIPLER, WISCONSIN.

Agent exhibited the photographs to Thomas Tipler and his wife in the store of Thomas Tipler and Son. Mrs. Tipler identified the picture of Alvin Karpis as being a man who came into her store about five or six weeks ago, not, however, to purchase a cap, such as had prompted this investigation, but rather to buy something to eat. He came in after supper, at approximately six o'clock, appeared to be in an awful hurry and stated that he wanted to get something to eat and something that he could get in a hurry. He purchased one can of beans, a loaf of bread, some cheese, and a package of Lucky Strike Cigarettes. He paid for these with a ten dollar bill. It was necessary for Mrs. Tipler to go into the back room of the store to get the change for this. In this back room were Mrs. Earl Tipler and Mrs. Harvey Tipler. She told these ladies to watch this man in the store as she was afraid of him. She stated that there was something about his very appearance that made her afraid inasmuch as she and the other two women were in the store alone, the men of the family having gone to a basketball game that night. She said she particularly noticed his eyes which were very mean looking. She also stated that his general attitude in the store frightened her. In reply to further inquiry on this point she said he followed her to the door to the back room, was extremely impatient, and seemed in an awful hurry. She stated that he was dressed in a dark overcoat and a cap, she could not recall the color of the cap, merely remembering that it was lighter than the overcoat. In response to inquiries as to a description of him she said he looked to be about as tall and as big as a man whom she pointed out in the store. Inquiry revealed that this man was 5'10", and weighed 145 pounds. She said the man in her store, whom she identified as Karpis, appeared to her to be about 35 years old. Mrs. Tipler stated further that when he left the store she heard him talking to at least two other men who were in a car waiting for him on the outside. She did not get a look at the car nor at the men therein, stating that it was very dark and she did not go to the door to look out at them. She had no idea as to where they had come from or where they were going, or who the men in the car with him could have been, stating merely that she knew the car left her place on State Highway 139, headed north toward Iron River, Mich.

Mrs. Earl Tipler and Mrs. Harvey Tipler also identified the photograph of Karpis as being the man they had seen in the store that night but they both admitted that they had not gotten a very good look at him, merely glancing at him through the door as they were watching the store while Mrs. Thomas Tipler was making change for the ten dollar bill which the man had given her.

In an effort to ascertain the exact date when this man had been in the store, reference was made to a basketball score book which was in the possession of one of the men in the store at that time, but inasmuch as the score book showed three games a week, being played practically every week, it was impossible to affix the particular basketball game to which the men in the family had attended on this particular night.

Photographs of the suspects were also exhibited to other people in the community in an effort to ascertain if others had seen the same man on that night.

A saloonkeeper who operates a saloon adjoining the Tipler store failed to identify the pictures as being anyone he had ever seen before.

Mr. Bill Howell, one of the men in the community who was in the saloon, said he thought he had seen the man Karpis only this past week on a truck belonging to a Mr. Murray, who lived some distance out of town on County Highway K. Howell accompanied this agent to the home of Mr. Murray and the pictures were exhibited to him but he failed to identify any of them and stated he was sure that Howell had been mistaken about seeing this man on the truck belonging to him.

AT AMBERG, WISCONSIN.

Agent exhibited the photographs to Mr. Joseph Smeester, his son and wife, who run a general merchandise store at Amberg and deal in the caps prompting this investigation. None of them could identify the pictures as being anyone they had ever seen before.

AT WAYSIDE, WISCONSIN.

Agent returned to Wayside and exhibited photographs to L. Stynski, who was absent from the store at the first visit of the agent, at which time Mrs. Stynski and her daughter could not identify the pictures; likewise Stynski failed to recognize them as being anyone he had ever seen before.

AT STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

Agent interviewed Mr. I. Turschen and his wife, who run a general merchandise store at Sturgeon Bay, exhibiting the photographs to them, making inquiry concerning the sale of their caps. Neither of these people were able to identify these pictures as being anyone who had ever been in their store.

AT LUXEMBURG, WISCONSIN.

At the Farmers Trading Company agent exhibited photographs to the Manager and three clerks, none of whom could identify them as being anyone they had seen before.

AT TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN.

Agent displayed the photographs of suspects hereinbefore mentioned at the store of Wm. J. Minges, R.F.D. Two Rivers, to Mr. Minges and a clerk. Neither could recognize the pictures as being anyone they had ever seen.

Ben Urbanik, owner of a store in Two Rivers which handles instant caps, was also interviewed and furnished no information in addition to that set out above.

In all instances above referred to where cap investigation was made, the cap was exhibited to the persons interviewed and stress laid on any possible sale of such a cap to persons unknown to themselves.

- PENDING -

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/22/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/17-21/34	REPORT MADE BY: S. K. McKEE FVV
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;"><i>b7c</i> Officers P. L. Hutson and Edward Cooper, Michigan State Police, furnished information to effect that one [redacted] attorney, [redacted] Chicago, is possibly a contact man for Tad and Ed Bentz, "Pretty Boy" Floyd and John Dillinger. Tap placed on office telephone of [redacted] 3/17/34 which revealed he has a second office telephone and an unpublished residence telephone. Both office telephones tapped on 3/21/34 and efforts are being made to tap residence telephone. Data obtained through tap thus far appeared to be of negative value.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P</p> <p>REFERENCE: Division letter dated March 17, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>At Chicago, Illinois.</u></p> <p>On March 15, 1934 Sergeants P. L. Hutson and Edward Cooper of the Michigan State Police called at the Chicago Division office and during an interview with Special Agent in Charge, M. H. Purvis, furnished the following factual information with respect to Theodore and Edward Bentz, suspects in this matter:</p> <p>That one, R. J. Caperton, 17907 Homewood Avenue, telephone Homewood 640W, Homewood, Illinois, has a wife who is a sister of the Bentz brothers; that a Mrs. Eagle (first name unknown) is a sister of the wife of Ed Bentz, this Mrs. Eagle residing in an</p>			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Purvis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1389 UNITED STATES MAR 24 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 24 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 26 1934 JACKETED:
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:</p> <p>3 - Division 3 - St. Paul 2 - Chicago</p>			

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apartment number 205, 4141 Ellis Avenue, telephone Oakland 0643, Chicago, Illinois - the above telephone being issued in the name of Catherine Wild; that a Frederick D. Benz, Palmer Avenue, Homewood, Illinois, telephone Homewood 8507, might be related to the Bentz boys; that J. B. Byron, 1821 Pine Road, telephone Homewood 611J is the second husband of Mrs. Bentz; that one of the Bentz boys is said to have bought 1933 Illinois automobile licenses, number 736658 and had it issued in the name of Edward Byron, 12009 Ridge Road, Homewood, Illinois, which address is the Homewood Hotel, and which license plates were issued for use on an Oldsmobile Sedan; that Ed Bentz is said to be presently driving a Lincoln sedan and that one of the present wives or sweethearts of Ed Bentz is one, Marian Friedmark, daughter of an old German woman who is said to live at 704 Monroe Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and who is also said to be respectable.

Mr. Furvis was informed further that there is an attorney by the name of [redacted] with offices at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, telephone [redacted] who is the attorney for [redacted] an inmate of a state penal institution located at Jackson, Michigan; that [redacted] telephone [redacted] has a woman informant whose given name is [redacted] who contacted [redacted] on March 15, 1934, at which time she told him she had just come from Jackson, Michigan where she had seen [redacted] and that [redacted] had advised her to get in touch with him [redacted] and that he would put her in touch with Ed Bentz. It was stated that during the conversation held by [redacted] with [redacted] that [redacted] indicated to her that Ed Bentz is now with "Pretty Boy" Floyd and John Dillinger and that it would take Ed Bentz at least a day and a half to get to Chicago and that for him, [redacted] to get in touch with Ed Bentz it would require the making of at least three different telephone calls. It was also stated by the Michigan State Police Officers that this woman [redacted] knows a man in the penal institution at Jackson, Michigan named [redacted] and that she left Chicago immediately after talking with [redacted] and proceeded to Jackson, Michigan, where she will go to see [redacted] and tell him that she used his name in order to get in touch with Ed Bentz; further, that [redacted] is to tell [redacted] that she used his, [redacted], name for the same purpose.

The State Police Officers advised Mr. Furvis that [redacted] has been informed that the above information was turned over to the Chicago Division Office and that this office will communicate with [redacted] if any developments take place. Arrangements were also made to have [redacted] communicate

with this office in the event he obtains any additional information of value.

In line with the above information and under authority of the Division letter of reference, a tap was placed on office telephone, number [redacted] in the name of [redacted] at about 1:30 P.M., March 17, 1934. Arrangements for this tap and the actual installation of same were made by Special Agents L. D. Nichols and W. C. Baum of the Chicago office. The listening end of this tap being in the rear of a [redacted] operated by [redacted] and his son, [redacted] located at [redacted]

A complete log of both incoming and outgoing calls has been maintained by Special Agent M. F. Glynn and the writer who have covered this tap and the same is being retained at the Chicago office in the confidential file relating to telephone taps. It is to be noted that from 80 to 100 calls per day have been received and sent over telephone [redacted] and that for the purposes of this investigation, the information learned through listening in on this phone appears to have been of a negative value; however, on the evening of March 17, 1934, one [redacted] or some similar name, called and left a message for [redacted]

The log of telephone calls has been closely examined by Special Agent A. E. Lockerman, who is assigned to the Bentz angle of this investigation, and he advises that last summer a magazine bearing the name of [redacted] was found in the place occupied by Ed and Ted Bentz.

On March 19, 1934, while the above tap was being covered, [redacted] proprietor of the [redacted] in which the tap was located, advised that he was aware of the fact that the tap was on the phone in [redacted] office, and inasmuch as [redacted] was his landlord, both he and his son felt uneasy about the phone being covered from the [redacted]. He advised that he and his son knew the tap was on [redacted] phone inasmuch as his son saw the tap being put in, but this explanation is scouted for the reason that a person in [redacted] position would have had no way of telling on what phone the tap was being placed, inasmuch as the connection was made at a telephone terminal box. At the time of this conversation with [redacted] the writer, of course, did not admit to him that the tap was on the phone of [redacted]

b1G
During the course of the above tap it was learned that, in addition to telephone [redacted] which is located in [redacted] office, there is also a second phone located in the office, the number being [redacted] in addition, the tap revealed that there is an unpublished telephone located in the residence of [redacted] at [redacted] - same being listed to [redacted]

In view of the fact that [redacted] and his son had learned the location of the telephone on which the tap had been placed and because of possible embarrassment to them, Special Agent in Charge, Purvis, instructed that the location of the tap be changed and that the new tap, when installed, be placed on both of [redacted] office telephones. Arrangements for the change of the tap on the office phones were made by Special Agent L. D. Nichols and the writer and the same was installed and put into operation about 2:00 P.M., March 21, 1934, in the third floor, rear apartment home of one, [redacted] located at [redacted] which is two city blocks distant from the office of [redacted]. The log of telephone calls obtained through this tap is for the period from 1:30 P.M., March 17, 1934 to 2:00 P.M., March 21, 1934.

At the present writing efforts are being made to secure a suitable location for the placing of a tap on the residence telephone of [redacted] at [redacted]

In accordance with the instructions in the Division letter of reference, semi-weekly reports will be rendered in connection with negative results obtained, and the Division will be advised immediately in the event any information of value is secured.

PENDING

1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 22, 1934

MAR 27 1934

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 515,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
et al. Unknown Subjects.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim
KIDNAPING - Chicago File 7-82.

Dear Sir:-

2/29 3/27
This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of
March 19, 1934, in which you transmitted a specimen of the
handwriting of Mrs. G. E. Barker, aliases - Mrs. Katherine
Barker, *2/28* Kate Barker, *2/28* Kate Hunter, Mrs. Carrie Barker, Mrs. Kate
Dunlop, Mrs. Arthur *2/28* Hunter, the mother of Arthur G. and
Fred Barker.

You requested that this letter be photostated
and the original and the letter of transmittal, dated Sept.
13, 1929 from the Warden to M. F. Amrine, be returned to the
Kansas City Office.

Accordingly, photostatic copies of the said
letter have been prepared and five copies are being supplied
to each office to which a copy of this letter is being
directed.

The original specimen and the letter of trans-
mittal are being returned herewith to the Kansas City Office.

Very truly yours,

M. E. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:TMH
CC:Division, Encl.
Kas. City, "
St. Louis, "
Okla. city, "

7-82

MAR 27 1934
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-1390
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 24 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 Encls
42
Enclosure
Retained in
Laboratory
3/30

60

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

584

Laboratory Report

Case: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer, Victim
7-576-1390

Number:

Specimens: 1 letter in handwriting of Mrs. G. E. Barker, with aliases.
Letter addressed to Warden, dated 8-8-29, Tulsa, Okla.

*fingerprint cards of Kathryn Hall 552942
and Gertrude Lee P. Cleveland 66408/29
and Katherine Barker 66408/29*

Examination requested by: Inspector W. A. Rorer - St. Paul Div. Office.

Date received: 3-26-34

Examination requested: Laboratory.

Result of examination:

Examination by:

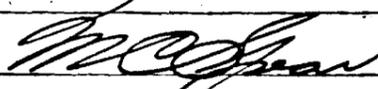
W. A. Rorer
*Not sufficient to determine
but could be Katherine Barker
Doesn't look like any of them*

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL**

FILE NO. **7-37**

REPORT MADE AT: Kansas City, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-22-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-9 to 21-34	REPORT MADE BY: M. C. SPEAR
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Interview with Henry Bannon, County Jail, Liberty, Mo. reported herein. Photographs Paula Harmon and Arthur R. Barker identified by Fritz Mulloy, Kansas City, Mo., subject in Kanmo case, as being in Kansas City Spring of 1933 when Vernon Miller and Vivian Mathis were that city. Further investigation possible Bremer hideout Davenport, Iowa, indicate negative results. Kanner records maintained National-Bellas-Hess, Inc., K.C.Mo., mail order house, make it impossible to obtain information relative sales of socks similar to those furnished Victim by abductors. No further information relative Joe, Frank and Tony, Kansas City, obtained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent M. C. Spear, Kansas City, Missouri, dated 3-9-1934.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Reference is made to report of Special Agent K.R. McIntire, Chicago, dated 2-21-1934 setting out a lead for an interview with Henry Bannon, who was reported incarcerated in the Clay County Jail at Liberty, Missouri, which lead was covered by Special Agent G. F. Hurley, his memorandum thereon being as follows:</p>			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 24 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 3 - St. Paul 1 - Oklahoma City 1 - Chicago 3 - Kansas City (1 for file 62-760)		7-576-1391 MAR 24 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: MAR 28 1934 JACKETED:
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	

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Kansas City, Missouri
March 15, 1934.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY SPECIAL AGENT G. F. HURLEY:

IN RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

On March 1, 1934 Agent interviewed Henry Bannon, County Jail, Liberty, Missouri, and discussed with him in detail the information set out in the report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, dated 2-21-34.

Bannon advised that his home was in Leavenworth, Kansas, but that for a number of years he has been running whiskey in and about Dubuque, Iowa. He also advised that he had been involved in a number of box car thefts and that the case in which he was picked up on is the outgrowth of a theft he committed on a box car sometime ago. Bannon states that a man by the name of Rufus Brown operates a restaurant at East Dubuque known as "The Old White Owl"; that Martin Rieder (not Rider) operates a restaurant in close proximity known as "The Midnight Sun"; that both of the above restaurants are hangouts for gangsters and racketeers.

Bannon stated that he met Jew Eddie and Red McLaughlin at the above restaurants sometime last August. He states that the last time he saw either of them was about last Thanksgiving. He advised that "Jew Eddie" and "Red" McLaughlin had many racketeering contacts at Dubuque, St. Paul, Minnesota and Rochester, Minnesota. He is not at all certain whether or not they were connected with any organized mob. He advised that "Jew Eddie" and "Red" McLaughlin, when they first appeared in Dubuque, were interested in operating gambling houses, and in this connection they were in constant contact with one Fred Luzier. He stated that Fred Luzier now practically controls the beer industry at Dubuque, Iowa and that he is the agent for Schmidt City Club Beer.

He further advised that one Fred Geisser, a brother of Maurice Geisser, a prominent Chicago racketeer handled quite a bit of business for "Jew Eddie" and "Red" McLaughlin at Dubuque. He further advised that one "Babe" Jones was well acquainted with "Red" McLaughlin and "Jew Eddie" and from this acquaintance he draws the conclusion that both "Red" McLaughlin and "Jew Eddie" were interested in the snatching racket. He advised that "Babe" Jones was supposed to have perpetrated a kidnaping about a year ago of one "Red" McGuire, and he has heard information to the effect that "Red" McLaughlin was the finger man on the above kidnaping. He further stated that the

original plans had been to kidnap Fred Luzier (not Lizira) but through some mixup McGuire was the victim. Bannon stated that shortly after Thanksgiving "Jew Eddie" and "Red" McLaughlin made a hasty departure from East Dubuque and rumor had it that the Department of Justice operatives were searching for "Red" McLaughlin and "Jew Eddie" in connection with some kidnaping case. Bannon states that "Jew Eddie" and "Red" McLaughlin and Rufus Brown did have in their possession about \$500.00 in United States Postage Stamps, and that they tried to get him to dispose of some of these stamps. However, he stated he did not help dispose of these stamps but does know that some disposition was made of them.

Bannon was asked what information "Heinie" Jenson of East Dubuque might have in his possession which would throw any light upon the instant case. He advises that Jenson, who resides at 1598 Alta Place, East Dubuque, was also a liquor runner in that district and consequently was well acquainted with all the racketeering enterprises that have taken place in that region. He further stated that Jenson is hostile to Fred Luzier because of some argument they had, and that he might divulge information concerning Luzier which would in turn connect up with the present case. He lays no foundation for the fact that Luzier might have been involved in the present case other than the fact that he was a companion of criminals in that locality.

He further advised that the wife of Rufus Brown might be a prolific source of information.

b7C
[REDACTED] He further advised that one Rose Mannori, of Dubuque, might be a source of information.

[REDACTED] and that if some pressure were exerted on her she would probably talk.

He further advised that one W. E. Mulgrew, who did stay with George Baker at Rochester, Minnesota might be a source of information. Baker, according to the report of reference, is now incarcerated in the Cook County Jail, Chicago, Illinois. He is originally from Oelwein, Iowa. Mulgrew was an employee of Baker in the liquor traffic and was well acquainted with "Red" McLaughlin and "Jew Eddie". Bannon gave a telephone number, Rochester 128, at which Mulgrew might be contacted. At this point Bannon stated he had information in his possession which might be of interest to the Department of Justice with regard to Mulgrew. He states that about a year ago Mulgrew was running liquor out of Chicago, together with one known as "Gabby"; that they were stopped on the road while driving a Studebaker Sedan by two highway policemen near Joliet. Bannon stated that the police had been paid off for the privilege of running

this liquor but on the instant occasion some dispute had arisen as to their cut in the proceeds from the sale of the liquor. The two policemen after stopping the car, were about to arrest both Mulgrew and "Gabby" when Mulgrew drew his revolver and shot both of the police officers. Bannon is not certain whether or not the officers died but did know they were seriously wounded. Bannon states that if the party known as "Gabby" could be located and the above information were disclosed to him that he would probably be willing to talk.

Bannon further stated that Mulgrew's wife now has in her possession a book in which are listed all the names and addresses of prominent racketeers in that part of the country, and that if this book were obtained it would be a great source of information to the Division, especially with regard to criminals operating in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa. "Gabby" is now reported to be living at Rochester.

b7c
Bannon also related the following information: That Sheriff Jack Ehrlers, of Galena, Illinois, is intimately acquainted with Martin Reider; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Bannon advised that this information might be used to press Reider for information, and he further advised that Reider might now be willing to talk in view of the fact that his son is now in the same trouble for which Bannon is being held in jail.

Bannon talked in detail with regard to the possibility of "Jew Eddy" and "Red" McLaughlin being involved in the instant case. He bases his conclusions on the fact that "Red" and "Eddie" were well acquainted in Rochester and St. Paul, and he further theorizes that inasmuch as Victim Bremer was released at Rochester that the hide-out for the gang may have been some place near Dubuque, Iowa. He admits that he has no basic information upon which to base the above theory other than his own suppositions.

Bannon was questioned with regard to the information contained in reference report that "Jew Eddie" had told him, Bannon, that he had connections and friends in St. Paul which would make it possible for him to commit such a kidnaping. Bannon states that "Jew Eddie" had told him about his connections in St. Paul, but he does not remember whether or not "Jew Eddie" ever stated that he intended to pull off a kidnaping.

Reference report indicates that a Missouri State Trooper named Ellis displayed a picture of one Hadley, alias Karpis to O. H. Abbott, Special Agent for the C. B. & Q. Railroad. The Chicago Office is advised that in 1930 Subject Alvin Karpis was picked up at Kansas City on a charge of larceny of an automobile and at that time he gave his

name as Hadley. State Trooper Ellis was interviewed and advised that he had received a photograph of Subject Karpis, alias Hadley, from Special Agent W. P. Trainor, of the Kansas City Division Office and that this was the picture which he showed to Mr. Abbott.

Description of "Jew Eddie" as obtained from Henry Bannon is as follows:

AGE	38 or 40
WEIGHT	145 lbs.
HAIR	Bald
HEIGHT	5' 9"
EYES	Dark
COMPLEXION	Dark
PECULIARITIES	Limps when walking.

Description of "Red" McLaughlin as obtained from Henry Bannon is as follows:

AGE	30
HEIGHT	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
WEIGHT	160 lbs.
HAIR	Red
COMPLEXION	Light
EYES	Blue

Bannon states that he has served time (in 1927) at Anamosa, on a four year liquor sentence, and that he was released from this institution in 1931. He states that he was picked up on January 13, 1934 at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on a technical charge of driving with fictitious license plates, and he was thereupon extradited to Missouri where he is being held for robbery of box cars, which occurred some years ago.

-6-

Reference is made to letter from Special Agent in Charge Gus Jones, San Antonio, Texas, to the Kansas City Office under date of March 9, 1934, relative to the diamond rings sent by Allen & Kasperon, Jewelers, of Houston, Texas to Paula Brannon (Harmon) at Kansas City, Missouri, on May 10, 1933, reference also being made to report of Special Agent J. V. Murphy, San Antonio, dated March 10, 1934.

In addition to the memorandum of Special Agent W. F. Trainor incorporated herein at this point, attention is directed to letters from the Kansas City Office to the Division dated March 13 and 14, 1934, under the caption of "VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL - CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER", two copies of which were furnished the St. Paul office.

-7-

Kansas City, Missouri.
March 13, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE E. E. CONROY:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL,
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING.

Reference is made to telephone call from Special Agent in Charge Gus T. Jones of the San Antonio office to this office on March 8, 1934, advising that Paula Harmon, nee Paula Brannon, had, under her name as Paulh Brannon, two diamond rings in the pawn shop of Allen & Kasperon (jewelers), at Houston, Texas, which were forwarded to her on May 10, 1933, from Houston to 14 East 56th Street Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri.

As noted, at the time of the telephone conversation, this is the address of Frank B. Mulloy, Subject in the case of Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, (Deceased), et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

With Special Agent H. E. Andersen, the writer interviewed Mrs. Edna Mulloy, wife of the Subject Frank B. Mulloy, on March 8th, at her residence in Kansas City. At first, she denied that she had any knowledge of, or acquaintance with, a woman named Paula Brannon, or Paula Harmon. She was asked whether she recalled the delivery of a package of jewelry from any point in Texas to her house for Paula Brannon. A description of Paula Brannon, particularly her facial blemish (an injured nose) was suggested to Mrs. Mulloy, who apparently became aware of the fact that the matter was already known, and at that point, she stated that she did have some recollection of such a package being delivered, and that she had been present at the house when a delivery man, probably from the Express Company, brought the package; that Mrs. Hattie Layman, her housekeeper, answered the door, and that she, Mrs. Mulloy, instructed that the package be returned, as she did not know Paula Brannon. She admitted that she immediately informed Paula Brannon that the package had been brought to the house and returned to the office of the carrier, whoever it might be. She was evasive as to the means

whereby she reached her, but stated that she saw Paula with Vivian Mathis, paramour of Vernon C. Miller, and that Paula had either called at the house immediately after the package was brought there, or had given her information before that time, where it was to be delivered.

When shown a photograph of Paula Brannon, she identified it, after some study, as a likeness of the woman for whom the package was intended. She denied that she knew her intimately, or that she had entertained Paula Brannon at her house for more than a few moments, when Paula called with Vivian. She also stated that she had seen Paula at the home of Vernon C. Miller about that same time, and that she was not accompanied by any man, as far as she knew. Mrs. Mulloy was obviously evasive, and no further information could be secured from her.

Frank B. Mulloy was interviewed at the Blue Ribbon Beer Agency, 21st and Wyandotte, Telephone No. Victor 4400, which establishment, Mulloy operates jointly with June Kathrens. He advised the Agents that Paula Brannon was casually known to him, and that he met her through the paramour of Vernon C. Miller sometime in the spring of 1933. He claimed to have no definite recollection of the details whereby Paula received a package shipped to her at his house and stated that the package might have been left at the house for her, but anyway, he knew it was a diamond ring, which she had had "in hock." He also stated that Paula came to the 85th Street Tavern, which was jointly operated by him at Kansas City in the spring of 1933, and that she had with her a male escort, whom he described as being short in stature, weighing about 150 pounds, dark hair, but considerably bald, with probably a tinge of gray. When shown the photograph of Paula Brannon, he immediately identified it, however, he did so in a rather grudging fashion.

When shown a group of photographs, Mulloy picked out the photograph of Arthur R. Barker as the male companion of Paula Brannon, whom he stated was at the 85th Street Tavern with her. He claimed to be unable to fix the time of year except by saying that it was "the spring of 1933" when he saw these parties. He professed inability to state where they were stopping in Kansas City. No other details were obtainable from Mulloy.

At the Railway Express Agency, Union Station, Kansas City, Missouri, a search of the records revealed that on 5-13-33, an insured package, traveling on Way Bill No. 880381, consigned by Allen Casperson, Houston, Texas, to Mrs. Paula Brannon, 14 East 56th Street Terrace, declared value \$1,000.00, was delivered from the "ON HAND" DEPARTMENT at the office of the Railway Express Agency at the Union Station to Paula Brannon, who signed for same. It is shown that an attempt was made to deliver the package at 14 East 56th Street Terrace, and the notation is shown "Not there." The package was delivered by Clerk George Stipe, with the O.K. of Mr. A. Mc Masters, District Agent of the Railway Express Agency here. Copy of the Way Bill and the Delivery Sheet, which is an exact copy of the Way Bill, are in possession of Mr. Mc Masters.

When interviewed, Mr. Mc Masters stated that he does not recall the basis for his O.K. on the delivery of the package, and when shown the photograph of Paula Harmon, he claimed not to recall her or any of the details surrounding the delivery. He was then asked to summon the clerk, George Stipe, for interview, which was done, and it was plainly indicated that Mc Masters did not desire to divulge the basis for his O.K. of the delivery.

Stipe when viewing the Delivery Record advised that he definitely recalled that "a politician" had come with Paula Harmon and talked to Mr. Mc Masters when he O.K.'d the delivery. Stipe then informed that he had noted down the name of the politician on the back of the Delivery Record. When same was produced the words, "Accompanied by Frank B. Mulloy" were found.

Mr. Mc Masters then advised that he is well acquainted with Frank B. Mulloy and claimed that he was surprised to recall the incident.

Further interview with Mulloy is not being had for the present in connection with this delivery, since it is evident, that he would furnish no facts, other than those already known.

It may be stated that George Stipe, the clerk who delivered the package, appeared entirely frank and willing to furnish information. He advised that there was no other individual with Paula Harmon, when he delivered the package except Mulloy.

Paula Brannon gave no local address, other than that shown as 14 East 56th Street Terrace, when she secured the package.

With further reference to letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 3-2-1934 and Kansas City Office reply dated 3-10-1934 concerning 1934 Nebraska license plates number 14-770, Special Agent J. R. Green has submitted the following memorandum:

"On my arrival at Hastings at 5:10 this afternoon I received your communication of March 7th, with letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, of 3-2-1934. This letter arrived after my departure on March 8th, for I had asked for mail just prior thereto.

Agent immediately hurried to the County Treasurer's Office of Adams County, Hastings, Nebraska, and assisted by A. J. Theobald, County Treasurer, secured the following information:

1934 Nebraska license plates were issued to LeRoy Laase, 711 Turner Avenue, Hastings, Nebraska, on January 11, 1934, for a 1933 Chevrolet Sedan, Motor number 3,577,615, and was renewal of 1933 Nebraska license 14-770 issued to LeRoy Laase, June 15, 1933, on this same car. Bill of Sale filed on securing of the 1933 license disclosed that said car was purchased new from the Western Auto Sales Company, Hastings, Nebraska, by LeRoy Laase, June 14, 1933. No serial number was disclosed in registration or Bill of Sale. Dealer selling same carries #14 D 6 license plates.

When Agent asked County Treasurer Theobald if aforesaid license plates had been reported stolen, he replied not. He stated that LeRoy Laase, was Professor of Debate and Public Speaking, at Hastings College, Hastings, Nebraska, which is maintained by the Presbyterian Church of Nebraska; that he was a man of splendid reputation, would do nothing dishonorable, and could be confidentially contacted by Agent.

Raymond Crosseon, Sheriff of Adams County, informed that he was not acquainted with Mr. Laase, but he would not be employed by aforesaid College if not all right and that information secured from County Treasurer Theobald could be depended on concerning Laase.

Accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Arnold, Agent confidentially interviewed Prof. LeRoy Laase at his office on the Hastings College Campus. He advised that his license plates had neither been lost or stolen; that week before last he took the debating team from Hastings College in his 1933 Chevrolet DeLuxe, 4 door sedan, black body, side mounts, motor number 3577615 to St. Paul to participate in a debating tournament at St. Thomas College, St. Paul, in which 12 college debating teams participated; that they were there in aforesaid sedan from Tuesday noon of February 27th to noon of Friday, March 2, 1934; that he and his team registered at the St. Frances Hotel; that aforesaid car was used principally while they were going down Summit Avenue from the St. Frances Hotel to St.

Thomas College and return; each night the car being kept in the St. Frances Garage excepting the last night, March 1st, when it was left out all night on the curb by the St. Frances Hotel. Professor Laase volunteered that if he could render any further assistance in this matter he would gladly do so. Being unfamiliar with the streets in St. Paul and Minneapolis, he stated he could not tell just what streets the car might have been on, but its principal route was as heretofore described. Carbon copy of telegram immediately dispatched to the Kansas City Office on securing of this information is attached hereto. Mr. Laase still has aforesaid car in his possession.

The following memorandum has been submitted by Special Agent W. F. Trainor:

"On March 10, 1934, while in telephonic conversation with Sheriff Dean Rogers of Topeka, Kansas, Agent was advised that a South Dakota 1934 License Tag, No. 1-1334, had been seen at Topeka by an informant of the Sheriff, and that he suspected the car on which the license was used might be driven by the wife of Alvin Karpis, namely, Dorothy Slayman. He had not secured details as to the make of the car, or the place in Topeka where the same was seen. His belief that the car might be suspicious was based on the fact that there had been a bank robbery at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, a day or so before, March 16th. A telegram was, therefore, dispatched to the St. Paul office with the request that the license tag be checked to determine the identity of the owner, and any details of interest in connection therewith."

The St. Paul Office on March 10, 1934, was telegraphically requested to check the owner of these plates, and in reply thereto Inspector W. A. Rorer wired from St. Paul on March 10, 1934 as follows:

"BREKID SOUTHDAKOTA LICENSE PLATES THIS YEAR ONE ONE THREE THREE FOUR ISSUED WILLIAM SPATH SIOUX FALLS SOUTHDAKOTA FOR DESOTO SEDAN THOMAS SPATH BROTHER OF OWNER LEFT SIOUX FALLS YESTERDAY IN THIS CAR FOR TOPEKA KANSAS IS SALESMAN LOUISIANA LUMBER COMPANY DESCRIBED FORTY YEARS SIX FEET ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY POUNDS COMPLEXION LIGHT EYES BLUE WEARING LIGHT TAN SUIT ARRESTED TWICE NINETEEN THIRTY SIOUX FALLS BOOTLEGGING."

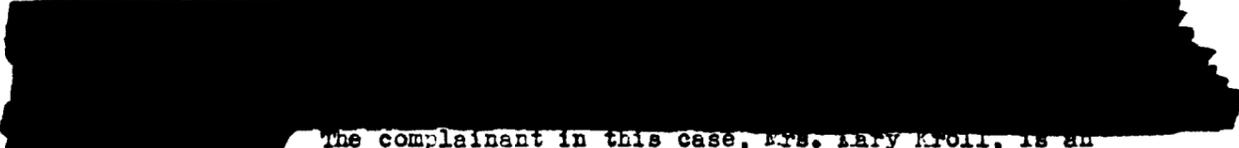
Reference is made to report of Special Agent M. C. Spear, Kansas City, Missouri, dated 3-1-1934, page 2 thereof, relative to investigation of Special Agent Lish Whitson of the possible Bremer hideout in Davenport, Iowa, based upon information furnished by Mrs. Mary Kroll, 2340 East High Street, Davenport, Iowa. Additional investigation was made by Special Agent O. C. Dewey at Davenport, Iowa, as reflected by the following memorandum submitted by him:

"Accompanied by Sheriff Frank Martin, of Davenport, Iowa, I called on Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Cerney, of 2326 East High Street, Davenport, and questioned

them relative to the person brought into their home during January with a bandage on their head. Each denied that any such a party had been brought to their place; they likewise denied that any injured man at any time had been brought there. They denied having any parties or numerous persons calling on them at night.

Mr. Cerney stated that he was a Bohemian; that he came to this country 30 years ago, and first visited in Colorado, and later came to Davenport; that for 23 years he has been employed by the Bettendorf Manufacturing Company, a large railroad car construction company, and for several years was an assistant foreman, until laid off two years ago. Since then he has odd jobs and has been working for the CWA. He has five children, one just returned from the Navy, the other employed in a local cigar store, and a girl employed part time at a soda fountain. He owns his own home.

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The complainant in this case, Mrs. Mary Kroll, is an Austrian.

There are being quoted herein memoranda submitted by Special Agents Lish Whitson and O. C. Dewey, dated February 22, 1934 and March 17, 1934, respectively, relative to one Bernie Shelton at Davenport, Iowa.

"The Sheriff of Davenport, Scott County, Iowa, told this Agent that a negro named John Kiester, alias Oscar Jackson, who was recently returned to the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet from Rock Island County, Illinois, had told him that on December 10, 1933 one Bernie Shelton, a gambler and alleged trafficker in narcotics and enjoying a generally bad reputation in Illinois and Minnesota, had registered at the Blackhawk Hotel, Davenport, Iowa, under an alias, probably that of Jenkins, and had sent the negro, Kiester, alias Jackson, down to meet a train coming in from St. Paul to get two women, who were supposed to be coming down from St. Paul on that train. Kiester got the women and took them to Shelton's room. Shelton at this time was said by the Sheriff's informant to have strong connections in the Twin Cities in Minnesota, and was at that time attempting to negotiate the purchase or lease of a tract of land in or near the City of Davenport, Iowa.

The Blackhawk Hotel angle on this tip was not investigated by this Agent, because of sudden recall to Kansas City, but the Sheriff will be able and willing to cooperate with this Division in attempting to locate the individual with whom Shelton was dealing in the matter of the land, and also in checking up on Shelton's contacts in Davenport.

This may have some bearing upon the Bremer case, inasmuch as Shelton is believed to have been the advance man for several criminal activities in the middle west.

Respectfully submitted:

Lish Whitson
Special Agent

"Relative to the report of Sheriff Martin, Davenport, Iowa, that he had received word from John Kiester, alias Oscar Jackson, negro, that BERNIE SHELTON, Illinois gangster, had stopped at the Blackhawk Hotel on December 10, 1933, I checked the records thoroughly to verify this report, but did not get much information. SHELTON is reported to have been at this Hotel on December 10, 1933, in Room 422, and possibly used the name of Jenkins.

The Manager of the Hotel, Mr. Lofgren, advised that Room 422 is a \$4.00 a day room, and is not often used. This room was occupied on December 6th for one night by L. B. Ward and wife; again on December 26th for one night by W. D. Keenan and Frank Mulholland.

Checking the records under the letter "J", I find that a L. B. Jenkins and wife were registered in room 805 on December 20th for one night; and that an H. F. Jessen was registered on December 15th in room 922.

All cars from this Hotel are sent to the Yellow Cab Garage, and a check here revealed that a Stutz car was brought in here for storage on the night of December 8th with 1933 Minnesota license #B-37-644. Shelton is said to drive a Stutz car and this is possibly his. I did not ask the garage for too much information. I believe it worthwhile to have St. Paul check on this number for possible future reference. The informant in this case, John Kiester, is now incarcerated in the Illinois State Penitentiary, Joliet, Illinois. An interview with him might develop additional information.

Respectfully submitted,

O. C. DEWEY
SPECIAL AGENT

Reference is made to letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 3-14-1934 to the Kansas City Division Office requesting investigation at the National-Bellas-Hess Company, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, relative to the socks furnished Victim Bremer by his abductors. Special Agent R. B. Donaldson has submitted the following memorandum relative to his investigation along this line:

Reference is made to a letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer dated at St. Paul, Minn. March 14, 1934 pertaining to the above captioned case wherein certain investigation relative to socks is requested at Kansas City, Mo.

Upon calling at the office and plant of National Bellas Hess, Inc., located at 5401 Independence Ave., Mr. Lawrence H. Gabrini was interviewed. Mr. Gabrini is manager of the Hosiery and Underwear department. He explained that this concern is strictly a mail order house doing business all over the United States and also pointed out that 99% of this business is carried on by use of the mails and the sales are made to individuals. It was further explained to agent that no detailed record as to specific articles purchased is kept. A record is merely made showing name and address of the purchaser and the amount of the purchase. These names are arranged first by cities and general localities then placed in alphabetical order under this geographical arrangement. The files of this company contain, according to Mr. Gabrini, about 4,500,000 names of so called current customers, i.e. persons who have made purchases within the last two years.

With regard to the specific style of sock of interest in this case, photograph of which was displayed by agent, Mr. Gabrini consulted his records of purchases but could not find or recall this exact sock. A great quantity of similar socks were purchased during the past two years from the Rockford Mitten and Hosiery Mills. Agent examined five different samples, all of which were different from the one herein involved. It is possible, according to this informant, that the mill had partially filled an order with this particular type sock, temporarily being out of a supply of some similar sock which had been ordered. This occasionally happens. Several old catalogues were examined by Mr. Gabrini and he stated that no photo or description of the instant sock could be found.

In conclusion Mr. Gabrini stated that it would be entirely impossible to trace from his records the data desired as this could only be accomplished by personally calling upon every person who had made a purchase and ask them what articles had been purchased. He stated that he would gladly cause a check of the name files for any names that might be submitted provided a city or town would be indicated as an address.

Special Agent W. F. Trainor has submitted the following memorandum relative to Jim Harmon, the deceased brother of Paula Harmon; attention being directed to report of Special Agent J. V. Murphy, San Antonio, Texas, 5-1-1934:

Kansas City, Missouri.
March 14, 1934.

MEMORANDUM.

In connection with the Bremer kidnaping case, reference is made to the report of this Agent dated at Kansas City, February 20, 1934, wherein mention is made of Jim Harmon, a brother-in-law of Paula Harmon, who is being sought for the purpose of locating Arthur R. Barker and others.

Information was secured from the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing that Jim Harmon, correct name J. I. Harmon, was received at that institution June 27, 1931, from Johnson County, Kansas, and that he died in the hospital at the penitentiary April 4, 1933.

While at the penitentiary, Harmon corresponded with the following:

Miss Nora Mauhar, 2205 E 12th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

E. K. Walker, Longview, Texas.

Miss Helen Howard, Kilgore, Texas.

Mrs. Frank Mikael, 537 Elizabeth Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

Betty Holiday, 415 East 30th Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

Melvin Ash, Austin, Texas.

A. L. Clifford, Parshall, Colorado.

It is indicated by the correspondence record that Miss Mauhar moved to some point in Texas, and the file shows that she has been recently interviewed by Agents in the Dallas District. Also you will note that Mrs. Frank Mikael is no longer living at Kansas City, Kansas, pursuant to inquiries recently made by Special Agent Bray, and that she is now living in Texas, and will be interviewed.

W. F. TRARNOR
Special Agent

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Reference is made to letter from Inspector W. A. Borer, St. Paul, 3-8-1934 to Special Agent R. C. Coulter, a/o General Delivery, Omaha, Nebraska, relative to Joe, Frank and Tony; reference also being made to report of Special Agent M. C. Spear, Kansas City, Missouri 3-1-1934, pages 5 to 15, and to report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, Kansas City, Missouri, 2-20-1934, pages 2 to 4. No further information has been obtained by this office as to the identity of Joe, Frank and Tony. Frequent contact is had with Sheriff Rogers at Topeka, Kansas, but he advised Special Agent B. R. Allen on March 21, 1934, that he has been unable to carry out his plans of having Bully Brown, bootlegger of Topeka, to come to Kansas City to endeavor to determine the true identity of Joe, Frank and Tony in view of Brown's absence from Topeka. This matter will be pursued further by the Kansas City Office.

Special Agent W. F. Trainor has submitted the following memorandum relative to information received from Sheriff Rogers, above named, of Topeka, Kansas:

"Sheriff Dean Rogers called this office today and requested that I phone him when I arrived at the office, which was done.

Mr. Rogers stated that he had just received a telegram from the Chief of Police at Sioux Falls, South Dakota to the effect that the photographs of Alvin Karpis, T. L. Carroll and one of the Barkers (which one not stated in the telegram) had been identified by parties in Sioux Falls as likenesses of the men who participated in the robbery of a bank at Sioux Falls recently.

A telegram was sent to the St. Paul Office from this office immediately on March 18th, stating the information regarding these reported identifications.

Mr. Rogers also informed Agent that there is a war on between various factions of bootleggers in Topeka. That two brothers named Joe and Vincent Murphy are members of that class there. Vincent Murphy is now located at Hutchinson, Kansas and is under observation of police, while Joe Murphy is located in the vicinity of Topeka, and Mr. Rogers has an arrangement whereby he will be "placed on the spot" for arrest on a charge of violating the State Prohibition Law within the next two or three days.

b7D
Rogers was informed by [REDACTED] that on December 14, 1933 he observed the attempt to kidnap Mr. Harry Wolf of the National Bank of Topeka and that Joe Murphy was one of those who participated in the attempt. The names of [REDACTED] were not mentioned by Mr. Rogers telephonically. He stated, however, that the man who furnished this information [REDACTED] is of bad character and would not cooperate with the law enforcement officers. However, he is working [REDACTED] to secure additional data in this connection.

It is the theory of Mr. Rogers, which seems plausible, that the attempt to kidnap Harry Wolf during December 1933 had a direct connection with the later attempt (February 15, 1934) to rob the same bank through the attack on Don Hasbrook (of that bank) and his family. Mr. Rogers stated that in his investigation of the attempted robbery of the bank as of February 15th he learned that Joe Murphy, and others, were seen in the vicinity of the Hasbrook home about the time the offense occurred. He also stated that the Murphy brothers are undoubtedly friendly with Karpis and the Barkers.

Mr. Rogers advised that he has information that several days ago Joe Murphy appeared at a bank in the outskirts of Topeka, Kansas, with a great quantity of five dollar bills, and requested the bank to change them for fifty dollar bills. That because of the great quantity of money the bank was unable to take care of it and he took the money away without changing it.

Mr. Rogers stated that he will keep in close touch with this office regarding the location of Joe Murphy and as soon as he can be arrested this office will be advised. He also promised to pursue, through [redacted] who is his confidential contact, any and all information regarding major crimes which may be related by [redacted] there, who is apparently at enmity with other factions of that class.

The Sheriff states that he does not know of any criminal records which the Murphys (Vincent and Joe) have had, and therefore he does not know where their photographs and fingerprints can be secured.

Attention is called in connection with this memorandum to the reports in the file entitled August Gus Kahn, with aliases, et al; Harry D. Wolf - Victim, Kidnaping, Impersonation; as well as to the data contained in the Bremer kidnaping file wherein T. L. Carroll, Karpis and the Barkers have been prominently mentioned.

PENDING.

March 21, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

I am forwarding herewith a confidential memorandum, for your information, which forms the basis of the statement that Arthur R. Barker and Alvin Karpis are known to have been participants in the kidnaping of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota on January 17, 1934.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Incl. 691380.

7-576-1392

7-576-1392

FILES SECTION
MAR 21 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
21 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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March 21, 1934.

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Respectfully,

Director.

Incl. 691380.

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7-576-1392
MAR 24 1934
U. S.

March 21, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL MEMORANDUM

RE: IDENTIFICATIONS IN THE
EDWARD G. BREMER, VICTIM,
KIDNAPING CASE.

Immediately after Mr. Bremer was released on February 7, 1934 by the kidnapers at Rochester, Minnesota and returned to his home, efforts were made by the Division to obtain from him as many details as possible concerning his travels, the place where he was held by the kidnapers and their identities.

Although Mr. Bremer has been able to submit but little and meager information, he stated that the car in which he was returned contained several five gallon gasoline cans, which were removed from the car at about half way between the point where he was held by the kidnapers and the point at which he was released - Rochester, Minnesota - apparently for the purpose of refilling the car with gasoline. Consequently a search was begun to locate these gasoline cans, which resulted in locating four of such five gallon gasoline cans at a point near Portage, Wisconsin, which is about 235 miles from St. Paul, Minnesota. The cans were immediately forwarded to Division headquarters at Washington and examined for latent fingerprints, which resulted in the development of a print which was subsequently identified as that of Arthur R. Barker, a notorious criminal who is known to be operating in the middle west.

Walter Magee, the contact man who delivered the ransom money, was also thoroughly questioned in an effort to obtain information which might prove helpful in determining the identities of the kidnapers. Mr. Magee stated that he received orders to proceed to a certain point in St. Paul where he would locate an automobile at 8:00 P.M. on February 6, 1934; that in the side pocket of this car he would locate further instructions as to the procedure to be followed in delivering the ransom. The instructions indicated that he should travel from St. Paul towards Farmington, Minnesota and en route he would notice a number of flash lights which were signals to take another road.

Three flash lights were subsequently located near Zumbrota, Minnesota and found to bear the trade mark of "A Merit Product". A canvass was instituted in an effort to identify the purchasers of such flash lights. At the F. & W. Grand Silver Store at St. Paul, Minnesota, it was ascertained that a clerk at the hardware counter, on January 27, 1934, sold three such flash lights to an unknown person. The clerk had a vivid recollection of the transaction in question and was able to describe in detail the

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7-576-1392

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purchaser, her curiosity having been aroused by the fact that the purchase of three such flash lights was unusual. Photographs of suspects in this case were exhibited to this clerk who singled out and positively identified the photograph of Alvin Karpis as the purchaser. This clerk also described the clothes which Karpis wore upon this occasion. In the car which Mr. Magee was instructed to use in delivering the ransom, a cap was found which was identified as that worn by Alvin Karpis at the time he made this purchase.

Arthur R. Barker and Alvin Karpis are among the nation's most desperate criminals and have long criminal records. Alvin Karpis is wanted for murder at West Plains, Missouri and Arthur R. Barker was received at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester on February 19, 1922 to serve a life sentence on a charge of murder. He was paroled on September 10, 1932.

Arthur R. Barker has a brother, Lloyd Barker, now serving a sentence of 25 years in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth on a charge of mail robbery. He also has a brother, Fred Barker, who is known to have been associated with Arthur R. Barker for the past several years in his criminal activities and who also has a long criminal record.

Other known associates of the Barkers and Karpis, who are probably implicated in this kidnaping, are Harry Campbell and Volney Davis, both of whom have criminal records. Davis was received at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary at McAlester on February 3, 1923 on a charge of murder, under a life sentence. He escaped on January 8, 1925 and was returned on January 25, 1925. On November 3, 1932 he was granted leave of absence until July 1, 1933, which was extended to July 1, 1934. Photographs of the above described individuals are attached hereto.

The following are the criminal records and descriptions of the above named individuals:

ARTHUR R. BARKER

Descriptions	
Age	34
Height	5' 3-3/4"
Weight	119
Build	Short
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Medium

Criminal Records

[REDACTED]

B3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ✓

ALVIN KARPIS

Descriptions

Age	25
Height	5' 9-3/4"
Weight	130
Build	Slender
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair

Criminal Records

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The following notations appear on the records

[REDACTED]

FRED BARKER

Descriptions

Age	32
Height	5' 4"
Weight	120
Build	Slender
Hair	Sandy
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Medium Fair

Criminal Records

[REDACTED]

The following notations appear on the records

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

MARRY CAMPBELL

Descriptions:	
Age	30
Height	5' 5"
Weight	140
Build	Medium
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy

Criminal Records

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

VOLNEY DAVIS

Descriptions	
Age	30
Height	5' 8-3/4"
Weight	123
Build	Slender
Hair	Light Chestnut
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Fair

Criminal Records

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

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

March 19, 1934.

SPC:DSS

MR. NATHAN	
MR. TOLSON	✓
MR. CLEGG	
MR. FOWLEY	
MR. EDWARDS	
MR. GIBSON	
MR. LADD	
MR. NICHOLS	
MR. ROSEN	
MR. TRACY	
MR. WOOD	

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

I called Mr. Rorer at St. Paul and gave him the information submitted by Mr. Brantley to the effect that [redacted] Burke, had first received the confidential information concerning the latent fingerprints from [redacted] Gilfillan, of the Minneapolis Tribune. Mr. Rorer was instructed to keep this information strictly confidential, not discussing it with anyone either in or out of the Division; that it was a matter which he alone should handle personally and that [redacted] should be held in the strictest of confidence. Mr. Rorer stated that other newspapers in St. Paul printed this story before the Minneapolis Tribune but that they had indicated they had obtained same from the Minneapolis Tribune. He stated that had the Minneapolis Tribune had the information in its possession for any extended period it seems it would have used same itself.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley.

checked by Rorer
b7C



MAR 21 1934 AM

RECORDED & INDEXED

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MAR 20 1934

7-576-1393	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 24 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG	TOLSON
FILE	

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~

Suite L -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 22, 1934.



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

Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, et al
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER -VICTIM
KIDNAPING

During the review of the case of Vernon C. Miller, (deceased) et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, in this office, a letter dated July 5, 1933, from the St. Louis office to the Kansas City office furnishing certain information which may be of value in the investigation to locate Karpis and Arthur R. and Fred Barker was noted. It appears that J. R. Jeffries former Chief of Police at West Plains, Missouri, furnished information regarding a Mrs. Asher, who resides south of West Plains, and, who, during the period around December 1931, was visited by the wife of either Alvin Karpis or Fred Barker shortly after the murder of Sheriff C. R. Kelley of West Plains, in which crime Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis are accused.

A cover will be placed on the mail of Mrs. Asher, and all other investigation that can be conducted discreetly in this connection will be made.

Very truly yours,

M. C. SPEAR, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT-c
cc-St. Paul
cc-St. Louis
7-37-

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INDEXED
MAR 27 1934

7-576-1394	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 24 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One <i>R</i>	FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
- DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
March 21, 1934

HHC:CSH

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

While talking with Mr. Rorer today on another matter he advised me that he is in receipt of a three page telegram from the Salt Lake City Office, advising that an investigation by Special Agent A. R. Gere at Reno, Nevada disclosed that within the past three weeks Alvin Karpis has been residing in Reno; that it appeared likely that the other members of the gang had been there and in fact the entire Barker-Karpis gang may be in Reno at the present time. Mr. Rorer telephoned Acting Special Agent in Charge Wine at Salt Lake City. Mr. Wine stated that Mr. Gere, after making the investigation, had departed from Reno for Salt Lake City, and Mr. Rorer instructed Mr. Wine to immediately get in touch with Gere, if possible, and have him return to Reno. Rorer stated that obviously an additional Agent or additional Agents will be needed at Reno and I told him that we would issue instructions from here on that.

I endeavored then to reach Special Agent in Charge Vetterli at San Francisco and found that he was en route between San Francisco and Portland to interview applicants, whereupon I instructed Special Agent in Charge Dunn to instruct Special Agent Sackett to proceed immediately to Reno, where he would contact Agent Gere at the Golden Hotel. He was instructed to see that Agent Sackett had a machine gun. Mr. Dunn stated that Sackett would be there in five or six hours, which will probably be earlier than Agent Gere can be expected to arrive.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.



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7-576-1395	
MAR 21 1934	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-2574

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA**

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILL.	DATE WHEN MADE: March 22, 1934	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/19-20/1934	REPORT MADE BY: K. R. McINTIRE JMS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



Investigation in Illinois in vicinity of Chicago continuing in effort to locate hideout in which Bremer was held. No results to date.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, March 19, 1934.

DETAILS:

Contained herein are the memoranda of each investigating Agent, reporting the results of efforts to locate the hideout house in which Bremer was held. No results to date.

HIDEOUT

Investigation relative to the hideout was conducted by Special Agent T. G. Melvin on March 19th and 20th, at the following towns:

- Aurora, Illinois
- Montgomery, Illinois
- Mooseheart, Illinois
- North Aurora, Illinois

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>T. G. Melvin</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1396	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 26 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Paul - 2 Chicago - 2	UNITED STATES MAR 26 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: APR 26 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	

AT AURORA, ILLINOIS:

Agent interviewed Postmaster Frank R. Dalton who stated that the only stationary sirens heard in Aurora are those operated by the Western United Gas and Electric Co. and the C. B. & Q. RR; that these are only sounded for fires, although the C. B. & Q. RR. siren is heard once a week, but that he is uncertain as to the time; that there are 8 or 10 factory whistles which are heard three times a day; however, the American Well Works and the Western Wheeled Scrapper Co. have a whistle or a siren that they blow each day; that there are four Lutheran Churches that ring their bells each Saturday afternoon; that there are two Catholic Churches that ring the Angelus each morning and night, and that the Lutheran Churches, Catholic Churches and several other churches have bells that ring on Sunday morning.

Interview was had by Agent with J. R. Hannon, Works Manager of the American Well Works who stated that his company has a whistle but no siren; that they blow the whistle at 12 noon and 12.30 P.M. daily except Sunday.

Agent interviewed J. W. Cyr, Superintendent of the C.B. & Q. Railroad shops, who stated that the C. B. & Q. Railroad has a siren which they blow each Saturday at 11 A.M. and for fires; that they also have two whistles which they blow at 6.30 A.M. 7 A.M. 12 noon, 12.55 P.M. 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. for their two departments in Aurora.

Agent also interviewed Fire Chief L. E. Granley of the Aurora Fire Department who stated that Aurora has no stationary fire siren; that they have sirens on their trucks.

Interview was had by Agent with H. D. Hamper, Superintendent of the Western Wheeled Scrapper Company who advised that the company has no siren, but that they have a whistle which blows at 8 A.M. 12 noon, 1 P.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

AT MONTGOMERY, ILL.

Agent interviewed William Beher, proprietor of the general store who stated that the only sirens heard in Montgomery are those in Aurora above referred to; that they also hear whistles from Aurora and Moosheart, Illinois.

AT MOOSEHEART, ILL.

Interview was had by Agent with F. J. Peterson, Assistant Postmaster, who stated that the only whistle heard in Mooseheart is the one which calls the children to meals, classes and designates "lights out"; that the only siren they hear is from Batavia, which does not blow in the morning. A report on Batavia has been submitted heretofore.

AT NORTH AURORA, ILL.

Agent interviewed Mary Smith, Postmistress, who advised that sirens are heard in North Aurora when the wind is blowing from the south, which enables them to hear the Aurora siren above indicated; that North Aurora also has a fire siren which is heard only on Saturday at 12 noon; that the only whistle heard is located at Mooseheart, Illinois, and that there is only one church with a bell in North Aurora, which bell rings on Sunday morning.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent R. D. Brown at the following points on March 19th and 20th, in an effort to locate the hideout.

Channahon, Illinois
Minooka, Illinois
Morris, Illinois
Mazon, Illinois
Coal City, Illinois
Braidwood, Illinois
Essex, Illinois
Wilmington, Illinois
Manhattan, Illinois

AT CHANNAHON, ILLINOIS

This point is located seven miles southwest of Joliet, Ill. on a branch line of the A. T. and S. F. Railroad. It has a population of 200. As a result of interviews with Postmaster and other citizens of this town, Agent learned that none of the homes have running water; that no siren is located there or within hearing distance; that the railroad passing through and near this town has very little traffic. Due to this information Agent made no further inquiries.

AT MINOOKA, ILLINOIS

This town is located approximately fifteen miles southwest of Joliet, Illinois, on C.R.I. & P. Railway, and the E. G. & F. Railway, and has a population of 350.

Postmistress Mrs. Madeline Bramick was interviewed and advised that no siren is ever heard in this little town; that no factories are located here and that factory whistles cannot be heard any time from any other point; that but few of the homes in this town are equipped with running water. The houses so equipped were examined by Agent as to outward appearance and none were located which in any way resemble the description of the hideout. Due to the above no further investigation was undertaken.

AT MORRIS, ILLINOIS:

This town has a population of 5000, and is located on a main line of the C.R.I. and P. Railroad, having frequent passenger and freight trains and is a point used for switching. It is directly on the airline of the American Airways route.

Agent interviewed Leo Ahern, Fire Chief, who advised that a siren is located on the local water tower which is sounded daily except Sundays at 12.00 noon; that it has a very shrill tone and can be heard for a distance of approximately six miles under ideal weather conditions. It is located on the Illinois river where some fishing is being done at this season of the year.

Mr. Ahern produced his record of fires which showed that the local siren blew at 3.30 P.M. on January 28, 1934, and at no other time on that day; that it sounded one blast only. He advised that there are four churches having bells, one a Catholic church and the other three Protestant; that none of them ring bells on Saturdays. This was further checked by telephone conversations with the various Pastors of the churches.

Mr. Ahern stated that a factory, located three quarters of a mile from the downtown area has a shrill whistle which blows at 7.00 A.M., 12.00 noon and 5.30 P.M.

Claude Francis, local water-meter reader, was interviewed and advised of two houses so equipped and situated which might answer the description of the hideout. These houses were examined by Agent with the

assistance of Mr. Francis, but were found not to have the proper arrangement and were unpepered inside; neither were they constructed in the manner described by Mr. Bremer. An exhaustive search was made by Agent and Mr. Francis but no houses could be located which fit the description of the hideout.

AT MAZON, ILLINOIS:

This town is located 63 miles southwest of Chicago and is on the C. C. C. & St. L. Railroad. It has a population of but 300. As a result of inquiries of the Postmaster and other residents, Agent learned that this town has no siren; that no factory whistles can be heard; that only a few trains pass through the town and that only about twenty houses are equipped with running water. Due to the total lack of the necessary sounds, no further investigation was made.

AT COAL CITY, ILLINOIS:

This town is a mining town and is located 22 miles southwest of Joliet, Illinois. It has a population of 1600 and is located on the C. & A. and E. J. & E. Railroads, neither having very active traffic other than coal trains.

Mayor Pierard was interviewed and stated that Coal City has a siren on the local water tower but only is sounded at 7.30 P.M. twice each month to call firemen to meeting; that there was no fire on January 28, 1934, and therefore the siren did not sound; that a siren located at Wilmington, Illinois six miles away can some times be heard but very faintly. He stated that there are two Protestant and one Catholic Churches which have bells, but none ring on Saturday afternoons or evening. He stated the homes in Coal City do not contain water meters, a flat yearly rental for water being charged. Mr. Pierard states he is personally acquainted with all of the residents of Coal City and knows the equipment and arrangement of all the homes. He accompanied Agent on a tour of the various houses which offered any possibilities but none could be located which in any way answered the description of the hideout.

AT BRAIDWOOD, ILLINOIS:

This point is located six miles from Coal City and has a population of 1100. As a result of inquiries Agent learned that a siren is located at the local fire house which sounds only in case of fire and does not have a "testing day" each week; that no fire was reported on January

28, 1934, and the siren did not sound on that day; that no factory whistle or other siren can be heard in this town except under ideal weather conditions when the siren at Wilmington may be faintly heard. A branch line of the C. & A. Railroad passes through this town but handles mostly freight and has not been very active this year. No switching can be heard at this point. Agent was advised at the Post Office that only seven houses are equipped with running water. Because of the above information no further investigation was made.

AT ESSEX, ILLINOIS

This town has a population of 200 and is located on the Wabash and C. C. & St. L. Railroads. As a result of inquiries, Agent learned that no siren is located in the town and none can be heard from neighboring places; that there are no factories and no factory whistles can be heard from other towns; that none of the homes are equipped with running water.

WILMINGTON, ILLINOIS:

This town is located 17 miles south of Joliet, Illinois and has a population of 1700. The C. & A. Railroad passes through this town and has four passenger trains per day passing and considerable freight activity.

As a result of interviews with Mary I. Quinn, Postmistress, and J. C. Thompson, Mayor, Agent learned a loud siren located at the plant of Northern Illinois Corporation, two miles west of town, sounds daily except Sundays at 7 A.M., 11 A.M. 3.30 P.M.; that the steam whistle located at the plant of Orenda Corporation blows daily, except Sunday, at 7 A.M. and 4 P.M. Agent was informed there are two Protestant and one Catholic Churches located in Wilmington with bells but that no bells are rung on Saturday afternoons or evenings.

Mayor Thompson stated he was formerly connected with the local water department and accompanied Agent on a tour of the town at which time all houses were inspected from the outside. Only one house was located which was so constructed as to fit the possible description given of the hideout. Under suitable pretext this house was entered, but was found not to be papered on the inside and not equipped and arranged similarly to the victim's place of incarceration. The people who reside therein by the name of McCune are said to be thoroughly reliable. Only residences in the downtown area were found to be equipped with running water.

BANERMAN, ILLINOIS.

This town is located 15 miles southeast of Joliet, Illinois and has a population of 600, being located on a main line of the C.M.St.P. and P. Railroad.

As a result of inquiries at this point Agent learned no siren is located in this town and that no factories with whistles are located here, and none can be heard from other points. Due to this situation no further investigation was undertaken.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent V. W. Peterson on March 20, 1934, for the purpose of attempting to locate the hideout:

Buffalo Grove, Illinois
Gilmer, Illinois
Grays Lake, Illinois
Ivanhoe, Illinois
Round Lake, Illinois.

BUFFALO GROVE, ILLINOIS:

Buffalo Grove, Illinois is a small village of about 75 people. There is no Post Office in the town. The only places of business are a garage and a small general store. Casual inquiry was made of an employee in a store under suitable pretext. He advised that the only church in the locality is St. Mary's Catholic Church. The bells of this church ring morning and noon each day of the week. There is no siren in the village and the sirens of other towns are not audible. There are no factories in the locality nor can any factory whistles be heard. The writer drove through the streets of the village and observed the houses located therein, but failed to notice any house answering the description given by Bramer.

GILMER, ILLINOIS:

Investigation at Gilmer, Illinois discloses that this village has a population of approximately 15 or 20 people. There is no post office in the village. The business places consist of a small general store and a blacksmith shop. The Bowman's Dairy plant located in this village has not been in operation for some time. The Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Railway

passes through the village but very little switching is done. There is no siren in the town and casual inquiry of the storekeeper revealed that it is impossible to hear either a siren or a factory whistle in Gilmer, Ill. There are no churches in the vicinity. About three houses are situated in the village. Said houses are typical farm houses.

GRAYS LAKE, ILLINOIS:

L. E. Richardson, Postmaster, Grays Lake, Illinois, upon interview advised that Grays Lake has a population of 1120 people; that there is no siren in the town; that the Grays Lake Gelatin Company factory has a whistle; that said whistle is sounded each day at eight o'clock A.M.; twelve noon; one P.M. and five P.M. with the exception of Sunday; that in the event of fire the factory whistle referred to is sounded louder than ordinarily; that when it is sounded for a fire it resembles a fire siren; that factory whistles and sirens of other places are not audible in Grays Lake; that the Soo Line Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway pass through the town; that there are about twelve passenger trains each day over the St. Paul Railway; that there is some switching; that it is very seldom that an airplane passes over Grays Lake; that the town has four churches; that the Congregational and Episcopal Churches are the only churches that are equipped with bells; that the bells of these churches are rung on Sundays only; that each Sunday the bells of the churches named above ring at 9 A.M., ten A.M. and seven P.M.; that no church bells are rung on Saturdays; that the homes in Grays Lake are one family homes and that he is of the belief that there are no basements of homes in Grays Lake that are furnished in such a manner that they are habitable.

Mr. Richardson advised that Highland Lake, which appears on the map, is not a town and that only a few people reside in the vicinity of the place once known as Highland Lake in the summer time.

William Lenzen, Trustee of the Village Board, Grays Lake, Illinois was interviewed. He stated that he personally reads all water meters in the town of Grays Lake. According to Mr. Lenzen there are no basements in Grays Lake that are suitable for living quarters. The information which he provided with reference to the sounds which may be heard in Grays Lake is identical to that furnished by Postmaster L. E. Richardson.

Ray Grosbenor, Mundelein, Illinois was interviewed in view of the fact that he reads meters in Grays Lake for the Northshore Gas Company. The interview occurred in the office of that company at Libertyville, Ill. in the presence of H. W. Dunn, Manager. Mr. Grosbenor stated that there are no basements in Grays Lake, answering the description which was provided him by the writer.

IVANHOE, ILLINOIS

Investigation was conducted by the writer in Ivanhoe, Ill. and casual inquiry was made concerning the data pertinent to the instant matter. Ivanhoe, Illinois has a population of approximately fifty people. There is a dance pavillion, a school, and the St. Mary's Church. No railway passes through Ivanhoe, Illinois and the nearest railway is in Mundelein, a distance of two miles. There is no siren in Ivanhoe and no factories are situated in the vicinity. Only a few houses are located in the village and it is a typical country village.

ROUND LAKE, ILLINOIS

William Wilmington, Mayor, Round Lake, Illinois was interviewed, inasmuch as the postmaster and water meter reader were out of town. Round Lake is a town of about five hundred population. There are no factories in the vicinity. When the weather is favorable it is possible to hear the factory whistle of the gelatin factory located at Grays Lake, Ill. This whistle sounds four times each day. No other factory whistles are audible. Round Lake has a fire siren. It sounds each day, except Sunday, at twelve noon and in case of fire. It sounds at no other time. Two churches are located in Round Lake. Only one church is equipped with a bell, however. The bell on this church is rung each week day at eight A.M. and twelve noon. It also rings for mass on Sundays. No church bell is rung on Saturday night. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway passes through Round Lake. There are about four passenger trains each day and two local freight trains. Occasional switching takes place in Round Lake. Airplanes fly overhead only on rare occasions. Mr. Wilmington was not aware of any homes located in Round Lake which have a basement that would be suitable for living purposes. He furnished information concerning some alleged gangsters who lived in a place about five miles from Round Lake during the fall months of 1933. The writer proceeded to the place referred to by Mr. Wilmington. It was disclosed that only a shack is located there and same is used for a shelter while individuals are engaged in hunting. The tenant on the farm stated that the shack has not been used since last fall. At the farm house in question it was noticed that there are two dogs, a

large dog and a smaller one. The basement possessed an outward appearance similar to that described by Bremer. A discussion was entered into with the farm wife and she assented to the writer looking through the basement window. She was led to believe that it was desired to rent a basement for a short period of time for the purpose of living in same. The basement of this house is unfurnished and does not correspond in any manner with the description provided by Edward G. Bremer.

H. Steffes, Contractor, and builder, Round Lake, Illinois was interviewed in the absence of the water meter reader. He advised that he has been in the larger number of basements in Round Lake. Within his knowledge only one basement is furnished in a manner that it could be used to live in. The writer passed this house in an automobile but its outward appearance would not indicate that it could be the hideout. Mayor Wilmington advised that this house is owned and occupied by an elderly man who is engaged in repairing watches. He has resided in this house for many years and bears an excellent reputation.

U. C. Hendee, a member of the Volunteer Fire Department, Round Lake, Illinois was interviewed after it was ascertained that he maintains the records of this fire department. He stated that the only occasions that the siren of Round Lake was sounded for fire during January or February 1934 were on January 17, 1934, and February 17, 1934. The fire siren was not sounded on January 28, 1934.

Ray Grosbenor, Mundelein, Illinois was interviewed in the office of the Northshore Gas Company, Libertyville, Illinois. He advised that he reads the gas meters in Round Lake, Illinois, and that there are no basements located in Round Lake, Illinois which compare with the description of the hideout.

Inquiry was made at the following places by Special Agent John E. Brennan on March 20, 1934:

Westmont, Illinois
Clarendon Hills, Illinois
Downers Grove (and Belmont), Ill.
Lisle, Ill.

WESTMONT, ILLINOIS:

This is a small residential section about 20 miles southwest of Chicago on the Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad. James S. Furlong, Chief of the fire department related that he had received a communication from the St. Paul office of the Division and had informed that office that the description given of the town sought would not apply to Westmont. He stated that there is one stationary siren in the village but that it is blown in case of fire only, no time or test schedule being maintained, and that the only other siren that can be heard is sounded at Clarendon, Ill. immediately adjoining, at 6 P.M.

CLARENDON HILLS, ILL:

This town is situated at the east side of Westmont, and has a population of about 300, on the C. B. and Q. Railroad. Inquiry of members of the volunteer fire department verified the statement made by the Chief at Westmont that the siren at Clarendon Hills is sounded at 6 P.M. each day for test and time signal. No siren is heard in the morning.

DOWNERS GROVE, ILL:

Interviewed Harry B. Rigbee, Postmaster, Grant Bickey, Chief of the Fire Department, and R. V. Boltz, Assistant Manager of Sears-Roebuck, all of whom related that no schedule for blowing a siren is maintained here and neither siren nor whistle is heard sounding in the morning from this or any other community.

BELMONT, ILL. Immediately adjoining Downers Grove; has no fire department, industrial plant, or siren. The Downers Grove Fire Department renders service to this community.

LISLE, ILL:

Postmaster M. J. Riedy, and the Chief of the Volunteer Fire Department, related that the only siren in Lisle, operated by the fire department, is sounded in case of fire only, no regular test schedule being maintained; that no siren is heard in the morning from any other community.

On March 19, 1934, Special Agent H. H. Reinecke made investigation at the following towns with reference to the hideout described by the victim:

Barrington, Illinois
Lake Zurich, Illinois
Ela, Illinois
Long Grove, Illinois
Wauconda, Illinois
Cary, Illinois
Fox River Grove, Illinois

BARRINGTON, ILLINOIS:

The Postmaster and Paul Purcell, the water meter reader, both advised that the local fire department has a stationary siren which is tested only Saturday noons, and is sounded at no other time except for fires. They also say there are no other sirens in Barrington or vicinity, and also no steam whistles of any sort whatsoever.

There are several churches with bells, one of which is a German Lutheran which rings its bell each Saturday evening. There are numerous trains, commuting and otherwise, and also main vehicular highways.

Mr. Purcell was given a detailed oral description of the hideout, and after studying over it stated that there was only one place in Barrington which would come near fitting it. This is the residence of a Mr. Wilkinson, a trucker, 129 George Street. According to Mr. Purcell, this house has living quarters in the basement, but he was of the opinion that this place, in view of the presumed respectability of the occupants, would not figure in a crime of any sort. Nevertheless, Agent made an outside examination of the premises and feels that they do not in any sense meet the requirements of victim's description.

Inquiry at the store of the Northern Illinois Public Service Company brought out the fact that all meter readers for Barrington and vicinity are out of the district office at Crystal Lake, Illinois, which will subsequently be covered by this Agent.

LAKE ZURICH, ILLINOIS:

The Postmaster and Mr. John Gehrke, the village marshal and water meter reader, advised that they have no fire department using a bell which is rung for fires only. There are no whistles of any type in the village or entire surrounding country. There is but one church bell and this rings at 6 P.M. on Saturdays, and for Sunday morning services. The village has only a branch line railroad over which nothing but a few freights pass.

Mr. Gehrke was given an oral description of the hideout and he said there was nothing in Lake Zurich like it.

EIA, ILLINOIS:

This is shown on agent's map as a very small village and not on or near any railroad. Inquiry at Lake Zurich verified this and developed the fact that it is only a crossroads with one building, a store, and the nearest railroad is four miles distant. As a result no investigation was made at the place.

LONG GROVE, ILLINOIS:

Inquiry at Lake Zurich indicated that this is a village of about 25 buildings with no city water supply, no whistles, and the nearest railroad five miles distant, and this is the "Soo" line and runs only one or two trains a day. They have a siren which is used as a fire alarm, and is tested each noon, weekdays. In view of the above it was not deemed necessary to proceed to Long Grove for a personal investigation.

WAUCONDA, ILLINOIS: Agent's map shows this village to be on no railroad line whatsoever, with the nearest line 8 miles away at Cary, Illinois. This was verified by inquiry of the village marshal at Lake Zurich, who also said Wauconda has a fire department siren, which is tested only on Saturday noons, and no whistle of any type. In the absence of any trains in or near Wauconda investigation there seemed unwarranted.

CARY, ILLINOIS: This town has previously been covered as to noises and possible hideouts, but this Agent called on Fred Crenz, the village Marshal, and water meter reader, who said he has been in every building in town, and that none seemed to fit the description of the hideout.

FOX RIVER GROVE, ILLINOIS:

With the exception of giving the water meter reader a description of the hideout, all matters in this village had been previously covered. Agent gave this description to Mr. Bowman, the village marshal, and water meter reader, and he said there was no such place in his village.

P E N D I N G

P.O.Box 515, St.Paul, Minn.

March 20, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1900 Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

I have received a letter from Mr. Arthur Mahler,
County Constable, at Matteson, Illinois, in response to one of the
circular letters sent out by me and the information supplied by
Mr. Mahler leads me to believe that inquiry relative to this matter
should be made at Matteson, Illinois.

Therefore, please have one of the Agents working
on this matter call upon Mr. Matteson.

Very truly yours,

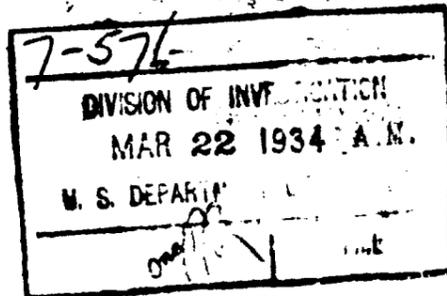
WED:TC

W.A. RORER, INSPECTOR.

CC Division ✓

P.S. The letter from Mr. Mahler is attached hereto.

R.



Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri,

March 10, 1934.



Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
801 Title Guaranty Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Please find attached hereto a copy of a letter received from Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated St. Paul, Minn., March 6, 1934, calling for investigation at Kirksville and Moberly, Missouri, both of which are within the territorial jurisdiction of your office. Please conduct the investigation requested.

Very truly yours,

M. C. SPEAR,
Acting Special Agent in Charge.

CC-Division
St. Paul.

7-576-
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>[Signature]</i>

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
DAY LETTER	FULL RATE CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT LETTER	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
WEEK-END CABLE LETTER	WEEK-END CABLE LETTER
WIRE RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables All America Cables
 Mackay Radio



RECEIVER'S NAME _____
 CHECK _____
 TIME FILED _____
 STANDARD TIME _____

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

St. Paul, Minnesota,
 3-21-34

J.A. Dowd,
 Division of Investigation,
 U.S. Department of Justice,
 503-A U.S. Court House & P.O. Bldg.,
 Salt Lake City, Utah.

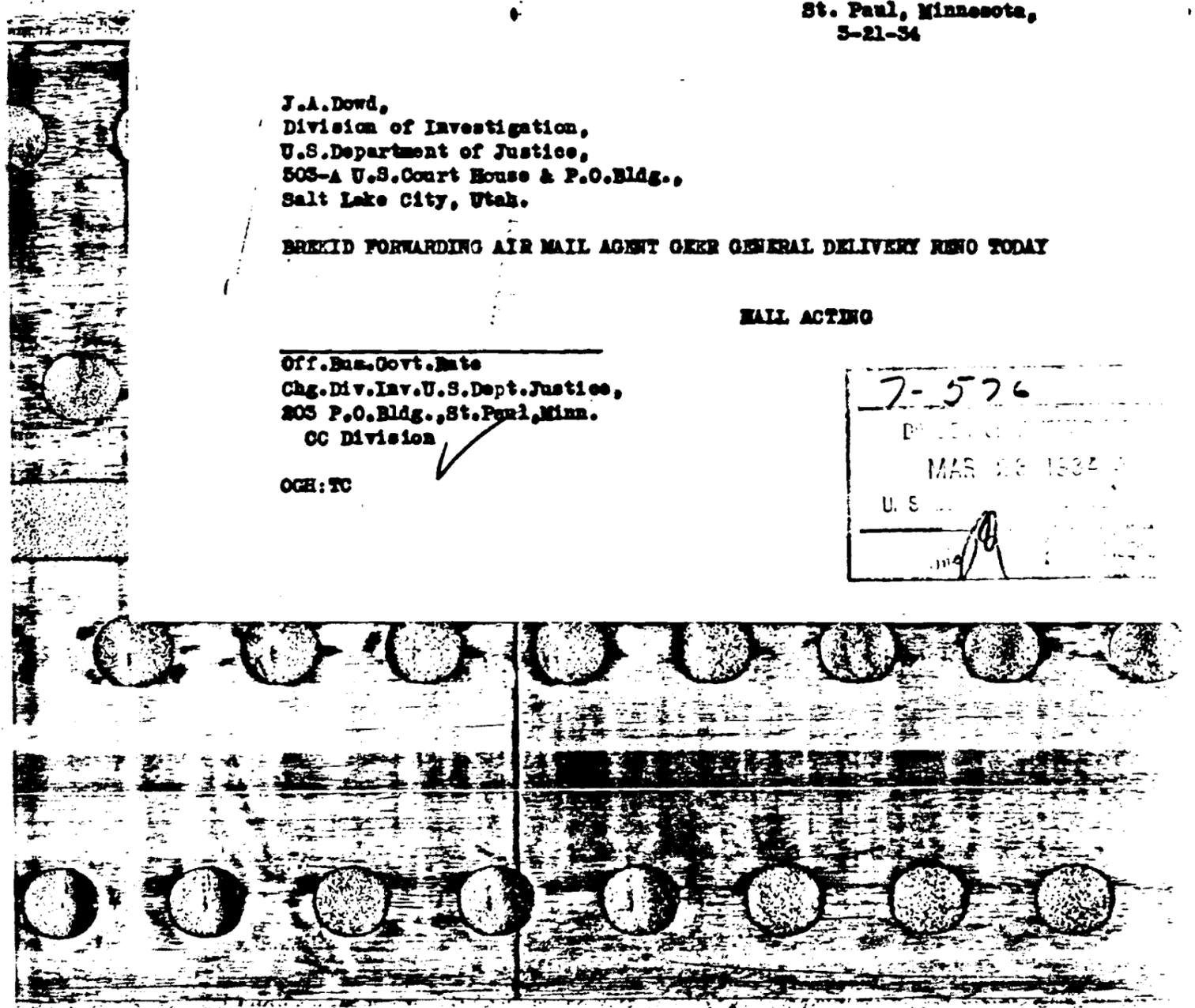
BREKID FORWARDING AIR MAIL AGENT GERR GENERAL DELIVERY RENO TODAY

MAIL ACTING

Off. Bus. Govt. Rate
 Chg. Div. Inv. U.S. Dept. Justice,
 503 P.O. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
 CC Division

OGH:TC

7-576
 MAR 26 1934
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DIVISION**

FILE NO. **7-22 BM**

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-23-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-20-34	REPORT MADE BY: M. J. Sherry.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD B. BREMER - Victim.		CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping.	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: The two pair goggles with Essentialite lens of same type mentioned in reference report received by Jackson Lumber Co. Lockhart, Ala. 11-22-32 and one pair same type received 2-12-34 from Chicago Eye Shield Co., Chicago, Ill. for use Oscar Mosley, Master Mechanic, Jackson Lumber Co., at Lockhart, Ala. in welding operations on repair machinery. Mosley now has possession of two pair said goggles and part of third pair that have been broken. Mosley not absent from Lockhart, Ala. since August, 1933.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Sp. Agt. T.E. Billings, Chicago, Ill., 3-13-34.</p> <p>DETAILS: At Lockhart, Ala.</p> <p>Agent interviewed Mr. E. C. Gates, Manager of the Jackson Lumber Company at Lockhart, Alabama, where he resides. He exhibited to Agent record of purchase of the goggles mentioned in reference report, which is as follows:</p> <p>On November 4, 1932, on order #175 the Jackson Lumber Company of Lockhart, Ala. ordered through its purchasing agents "The Tri State Mill Supply Co. of Fordyce, Ark. 2 #524 M&L Industrial Goggles fitted with Essentialite Lens (Dept. account #537).</p> <p>The order for these goggles was placed by the Tri State Mill Supply Co. with the Chicago Eye Shield Company, Chicago, Ill. on its order #13604 and these goggles were shipped direct by Chicago Eye Shield Company to the Jackson Lumber Company at Lockhart, Alabama, being received November 22, 1932 and billed through the Tri State Mill Supply Company.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J.P. Hoover</i>		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 26 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 Chicago - Enc. 2 Inspector W.A. Rorer, % St. Paul Office. 2 Birmingham		<p style="text-align: center;">7-576-1397</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 26 1934 AM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 27 1934</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ROUTED TO: FILE</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>one</i></p>	

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848 MAR 18 1965

These records also show one pair Industrial goggles, catalog number 525 M&L #6 shade Essentialite lens ordered through the Tri State Mill Supply Co. of Fordyce, Ark. by the Jackson Lumber Co., Lockhart, Ala. Feb. 12, 1934, and received direct from Chicago Eye Shield Co.

Mr. Gates stated these three pair said goggles, only kind of their type purchased since 1931, were purchased for Mr. Oscar Mosley, the master mechanic of the Jackson Lumber Co. at Lockhart, Ala., to whom they were turned over. He stated Oscar Mosley has resided at Lockhart, Ala. for the past twenty-one years, being an old employee, and that Mosley has not been absent from Lockhart, Ala. since August 1933, his only absence from work being a trip with his wife to Birmingham, Ala. in August 1933, at which time his wife was ill, and went there for medical treatment.

Agent, accompanied by Mr. Gates, interviewed Mr. Oscar Mosley, Master Mechanic of the Lockhart Lumber Company at Lockhart, Alabama. He stated that the above described goggles are the only ones of their type he has, and that these goggles are used by him exclusively in welding operations on repair of machinery and equipment for his company. He exhibited the one pair of goggles, which were received February 12, 1934, as listed above, still in the original box of the shipper, the Chicago Eye Shield Co. and stated this pair of goggles has never been used and has never been out of his possession. He also exhibited to Agent one pair of the Goggles which were received on November 22, 1932 as listed above, which he was using at time of interview. He exhibited one-half of the shield and one lens of the other pair of goggles listed above, which were received November 22, 1932, explaining that these goggles had been broken in the course of his work and he threw the other half of the shield and lens away.

Agent noted that these goggles are identical with the sample received from the Chicago Office for use in instant investigation, and as described in reference report, and noted the shields of same had no holes bored in them. The lenses in the goggles received November 22, 1932 are #4 and 5 shade, and the lenses in goggles received February 12, 1934 are #6 shade (amber).

Agent interviewed Mrs. Ruth Bullard, Postmistress of Lockhart, Ala., a small community, without disclosing to her the purpose of instant investigation. She stated Oscar Mosley, father of six minor children, and his wife, have resided at Lockhart for over twenty years past and she sees him every day, and he has not been absent from Lockhart, Ala. during the past six months.

The sample pair of goggles received from the Chicago Office for use in instant investigation is being returned to the Chicago Office, as requested in reference report, with copies of this report.

P E N D I N G

JEM:HCB

March 22, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Colonel Gates telephoned and read to me the following paragraph which he proposed giving out at the press conference this afternoon:

"Karpis and Barker have been definitely identified by the United States Division of Investigation, Department of Justice, as two of the kidnapers of Edward G. Bremer at St. Paul, Minnesota."

I told the Colonel that I approved this statement, but suggested that he discuss the matter with the Attorney General.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAR 23 1934

RECORDED

7-576-1398	
MAR 23 1934	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL

FILE NO.

7-57

REPORT MADE AT: KANSAS CITY, MO.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-24-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-22-25-34	REPORT MADE BY: J. R. GREEN
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al 87009 EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigations at the former Savoy Hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska, disclosed no one registering at that hotel on or prior to 3-6-34 under the name of Harry Campbell or known Subjects. Manager Sam Lawrence could not recognize photographs of Subjects as anyone known to him. Night Clerk Harry Baldrige informed photograph of Harry Campbell looked somewhat familiar but could not identify same as having been a guest at said hotel.



REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent E. J. Bowd, Dallas, 3-7-34, and letter from the Dallas office, 3-15-34.

DETAILS:

Sam Lawrence, Manager of the Sam Lawrence Hotel, formerly known as the Savoy Hotel, Lincoln, Nebraska, advised their hotel was still using stationery of the latter named hotel which discloses it is located at 11th and P Streets, opposite the Commercial Club. After looking at photographs of Davis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Karpis and Harry Campbell, he was unable to recognize any of them as resembling any one known to him or having been a guest at his hotel, neither did he know anyone by the name of Harry Campbell as having been a guest at his hotel.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1399	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 26 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 3-St. Paul 1-Oklahoma City 1-Dallas 1-Chicago 2-Kansas City		UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 26 1934 A.M. ROUTED TO: FILE	CHECKED OFF: MAR 27 1934 JACKETED:
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Agent had previously exhibited the aforesaid photographs to Harry Baldrige, who has been night clerk at this hotel for many years. He informed only the photograph of Harry Campbell looked anyways familiar to him but could not identify it as that of anyone having been a guest at this hotel nor did he know anyone by that name as having been a guest there.

An examination of registration cards for several months prior to 3-7-34 (S-7-34) at this hotel's registry to Miss Campbell was of 3-8-34) at this hotel failed to disclose any registrations under the aforesaid names at said hotel. However, an examination of aforesaid registration cards, as far as Agent was permitted to make, disclosed a registration of one Marie Hall, Tulsa, Oklahoma, being registration #6245, on 8-15-34, and checking out the following day, being assigned to room 309. A comparison of the tracing was very similar, particularly the capital H and I. It is noted that Lissa Campbell, mother of Subject Campbell, and other relatives reside at Tulsa, Oklahoma. No other registration of this party was disclosed, neither could hotel clerk Baldrige furnish any information concerning her.

W. C. Condit of the Police Department, Lincoln, Nebraska, advised that he could furnish any information concerning these known Subjects, nor had he had any information that any of them had been in Lincoln.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE is requested to ascertain if they can locate Marie Hall at Tulsa, Oklahoma, who is associated with the parents and relatives of Subject Harry Campbell and make such further investigation as seems desirable.

PENDING

UNITED STATES

INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT St. Paul

U. S. FILE NO. 7-2

REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio, Tex.	DATE WHEN MADE: March 22 '34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/20/34	REPORT MADE BY: E. H. Parker
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases; ARTHUR BARKER with aliases UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping 870-5

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Postal authorities, Harlingen, Texas, state that C. M. Hubbard does not call for or receive any mail and that they have no record of forwarding address. P.

Reference: Letter of Acting SAC M. C. Spear, Kansas City, Mo., dated 2/20/34.

DETAILS:

Agent interviewed Mr. J. F. Rodgers, Postmaster, Harlingen, Texas, who advised after an interview with General Delivery Clerks and a search of his records that C. M. Hubbard does not call for or receive any mail and that they have no record of forwarding address.

E. W. Anglin, Chief of Police, Harlingen, Texas, advised that C. M. Hubbard was unknown to him.

Pending.

DETAILS:



MAR 26 934 AM

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1400	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 26 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-3 St. Paul-2 KsC-1		San Antonio-2	CHECKED OFF: MAR 27 1934
COPIES DESTROYED 848 MAR 15 1966		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	JACKETED:

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINN.**

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/23/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/22/34	REPORT MADE BY: K. R. McINTIRE LM
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation continuing in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, in the hope of locating the hideout house in which Bremer was held.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/19/34.</p> <p>DETAILS: The following investigation in an effort to locate the hideout house in which Bremer was held is being furnished in this report in the form of memoranda submitted by the various investigating agents.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>HIDEOUT</u></p> <p>Investigation relative to the hideout was conducted by Special Agent T. G. Malvin on March 22, 1934, at the following towns:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Bald Mound, Illinois Big Rock, Illinois Kaneville, Illinois Sugar Grove, Illinois</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>AT BALD MOUND, ILLINOIS:</u></p> <p>This is a small hamlet with no post office, located about 40 miles west of Chicago and is not on a railroad. Agent interviewed W. C. Masterson, proprietor of a general store, who advised that the</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Curvis</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 26 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3✓ St. Paul - 2 Chicago - 2		UNITED STATES MAR 25 1934 A.M. CHECKED OFF: MAR 27 1934 JACKETED:	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>one</i> FILE			

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849 MAR 18 1963**

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only stationary siren heard in Bald Mound is the fire siren located in Batavia, Illinois, which blows only for fires; that the wind must be blowing from the east to enable them to hear this siren; that a factory whistle in Batavia can also be heard when the wind is blowing from the right direction; that the whistle at Mooseheart, Illinois, can also be heard several times a day. Bald Mound is not on a paved highway and according to Mr. Masterson no church bells are heard there.

AT BIG ROCK, ILLINOIS:

The above town is 45 miles west of Chicago in Kane County and is located in a farming community. Agent interviewed D. J. Morris, postmaster, who stated that no stationary sirens, factory whistles or church bells are heard there; that the town is located on the main line of the C.B. & Q.R.R. and that two local trains, two through trains, as well as numerous freights, pass through the town each day. Big Rock is on paved highway Ill. 71.

AT KANEVILLE, ILLINOIS:

This town has a population of 218 and is located in Kane county 46 miles west of Chicago in a farming section. Postmaster Jacob M. Frank was interviewed and stated that a stationary siren cannot be heard in Kaneville; that a factory whistle 8 miles away in Maple Park can be heard when the wind blows from the north; that only one church bell can be heard in Kaneville at 9:30 or 10 A.M. on Sunday morning only; that the nearest railroad is 6 1/2 miles north on the C. & N.W.

AT SUGAR GROVE, ILLINOIS:

The above town is 46 miles west of Chicago in Kane county and has a population of 121. It is on the main line of the C.B. & Q.R.R. and the same trains run through Sugar Grove that run through Big Rock above referred to. This town is in a farming section. Agent interviewed W. R. Keck, postmaster, who stated that no stationary sirens or factory whistles can be heard there and that only one church bell can be heard which rings at 9:30 A.M. on Sunday. Sugar Grove is on Highway Ill. 47.

* * * * *

- 3 -

Reference is made to the letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer to the Chicago Division Office, dated March 20, 1934, which enclosed a letter received from Arthur Mahler, County Constable, Matteson, Illinois, stating that he knew of an unattended farm near Matteson, which might be the place sought.

On March 22, 1934, Special Agent W. G. Ryan interviewed Arthur Mahler at Matteson relative to the place suspected by him. Mr. Mahler advised that in addition to his duties as constable, he is also a member of the local fire department; that he had seen the letters from the St. Paul Division Office, inquiring relative to a fire on January 28th and the following day noted an article in the Chicago Tribune relative to church chimes having been heard near the place where Bremer was held. He stated that there are four churches in the vicinity of Matteson, which ring almost at the same time and might give the impression of chimes, and it occurred to him that an unoccupied house about 3/4 miles west of Matteson, which was formerly occupied by bootleggers, might possibly have been the hideout. He advised that the house was at present unoccupied, whereupon Agent accompanied Mr. Mahler to the house in question. The house was determined to be situated 3/4 miles directly west of Matteson; it is 1/4 mile off of State Route #50 and is approached by a dirt road. The Michigan Central Railroad is 1/4 mile north and the E.J. & E. R.R. is 1/4 mile south, both of which are exclusively freight lines in this locality. The Illinois Central Railroad is 3/4 miles east at Matteson, but no steam passenger trains stop here, the town being served by electric trains.

Upon approaching the house, Mr. Edward Watson, the holder of the lease on the property, was found working on the premises. Mr. Watson advised that the house has not been occupied for over a year. He allowed Agent to inspect the house and it was determined that there are no electric or water facilities in the house. The basement is entered by means of a trap door from the outside and consists of two compartments separated by a brick wall. The floor in one compartment is of uneven brick and the other contains a dirt floor. It was apparent that a person could not live in the basement of this house. Nothing was noted about the house which in any way answers the description of the hideout.

Previous investigation by this Agent at Matteson had disclosed that the siren here blows only on Tuesday nights and for fires; that there are no factories or whistles in the vicinity. Mr. Mahler advised that he has been County Constable for eighteen years and is thoroughly familiar with all houses in the vicinity.

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He stated that he knows of no house which would answer the description of the hideout. He also stated that he knows of no strange persons having resided recently in the community, nor has he heard of any. The photographs of suspects in this case were exhibited to him and he could not recall having seen anyone resembling any of them.

* * * * *

March 22, 1934

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent V. W. Peterson for the purpose of attempting to locate the hideout:

Bannockburn, Illinois
Fort Sheridan, Illinois
Great Lakes, Illinois
Highwood, Illinois
Lake Bluff, Illinois
Lake Forest, Illinois
Northbrook, Illinois
Rondout, Illinois
Techy, Illinois

AT BANNOCKBURN, ILLINOIS:

Investigation was conducted in the vicinity of Bannockburn, Illinois. Casual inquiry was made of a filling station attendant, inasmuch as there are no places of business in the village. No post office or church is located in Bannockburn. The homes are largely estates of considerable size. Approximately fifty people reside within the boundaries of Bannockburn, which has been recently incorporated. There are about fifteen homes situated in the village. The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway passes near the edge of the village, but there is no station in Bannockburn. No siren is located in Bannockburn, but it is possible to hear the fire siren of Deerfield, Illinois, on rare occasions when the wind is in the proper direction. The fire siren of Deerfield sounds only in case of fire. There are no factories in the locality and it is impossible to hear any whistles resembling a factory whistle.

- 5 -

AT FORT SHERIDAN, ILLINOIS:

Fort Sheridan, Illinois, is inhabited entirely by members of the U. S. Army. There are no civilians residing in Fort Sheridan. The only homes are those of U. S. Army officers which are located on the Government reservation. This information was corroborated by F. E. Peterson, Superintendent, Highwood, Illinois Water Department. Highwood is located within a very short distance of Fort Sheridan.

Miss Mary Sweeney, clerk, Fort Sheridan, Illinois, post office, was interviewed. She advised that no siren is located in Fort Sheridan; that there are no factories within a radius of many miles; that no whistles are audible in Fort Sheridan; that no church is located near Fort Sheridan and that church bells are not heard. There are no places of business in Fort Sheridan.

AT GREAT LAKES, ILLINOIS:

A. McClasky, Superintendent, Great Lakes, Illinois Postal Station, advised that the siren of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is sounded only in case of fire. No civilians reside in Great Lakes. There are no churches in Great Lakes and the bells of surrounding towns are not heard. There are no factories located in Great Lakes, but it is possible to hear the factory whistles of several factories located in North Chicago, a neighboring town. The Chicago & Northwestern steam railway and the North Shore electric line passes near Great Lakes.

E. Wright, who is in charge of the Western Union Office, Great Lakes, Illinois, advised that there are several factories that have whistles in North Chicago. One factory whistle can be heard at the following times each day with the exception of Sunday; 7:30 A.M., 7:55 A.M., Noon, 12:25 P.M., 12:30 P.M., and 5 P.M.

AT HIGHWOOD, ILLINOIS:

Mary B. East, Postmistress, Highwood, Illinois, was interviewed. Highwood is a town of 3700 inhabitants. The population consists of a considerable number of foreigners including many Italians. Mary B. East stated that there is a volunteer fire department in Highwood, and that a siren is sounded only in case of fire. There are no factories in the locality and it is impossible to hear anything which resembles a factory whistle. The siren is located on a building of the Chicago, Milwaukee & North Shore Railway offices

which are situated in the northern extremity of Highwood. There are three churches in Highwood. The Swedish Lutheran Church has a bell which rings very faintly and it is impossible to hear same over one block away. This bell is rung on Sundays only and is never rung on Saturdays. The Catholic Church also has a bell which is rung at 9:45 A.M. and 11 A.M. each Sunday. The Chicago & Northwestern Steam Railway and the Chicago, Milwaukee & North Shore Electric Railway pass through Highwood. There is very little switching done near Highwood. Occasional airplanes flying from the Pal-Waukesa or the Curtis Airport fly over Highwood. Approximately three planes per week pass over the town. Mary B. East further advised that in connection with certain Legion work she has visited practically all homes in Highwood, and the homes located in the northern part of Highland Park. She stated that within her knowledge there are no basements in Highwood which are used for living quarters.

George Duchane, Meter Reader, North Shore Gas Company, Highland Park, Illinois office (residence address: 236 Sheridan, Highwood, Illinois) was interviewed. He advised that he reads gas meters in Ravinia, Highland Park, Highwood, Fort Sheridan, Deerfield and country surrounding said towns. A complete description of the house in which Bremer was held, as provided by the victim, was furnished to George Duchane. He stated that he does not visit any houses with basements which correspond to said description. George Duchane further stated that he is a member of the Highwood voluntary fire department. According to Mr. Duchane, the siren is sounded in Highwood only in the case of fire. The siren is located on the buildings owned by the North Shore Railway Company. The latter company sounds an air whistle four times each day. The exact time said whistle sounds was determined by an interview with an official of the company, and same will be set out later.

F. E. Peterson, Superintendent, Water Department, Highwood, Illinois, was interviewed. After having been furnished with a description of the hideout, Mr. Peterson stated that a house corresponding to said description does not exist in Highwood within his knowledge. Mr. Peterson reads all water meters in Highwood, Illinois. With reference to the sounding of sirens and whistles in Highwood, information was provided relative thereto by Mr. Peterson which was identical to that furnished by George Duchane.

C. F. Christianson, Chief Employment Record Clerk, Chicago, Milwaukee & North Shore Railway, Highwood, Illinois, was interviewed. He advised that the shop whistle of the above named

railway company sounds at the following times each day with the exception of Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday: 7:45 A.M., 12 Noon, 12:45 P.M. and 4:15 P.M. This is an air whistle.

AT LAKE BLUFF, ILLINOIS:

Mrs. Mary Bubb, Clerk, Lake Bluff, Illinois Post Office, was interviewed in the absence of the postmaster. She stated that there is a stationary siren located in Lake Bluff but same is never sounded except on the occasion of a fire. There are no factories in the vicinity and no factory whistles can be heard except on rare occasions when certain whistles in Lake Forest and North Chicago, Illinois, can be heard. There are only two churches in Lake Bluff, namely - the Union and the Methodist Church. Neither church rings a bell and it is impossible to hear the bells of churches in other towns. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway and the Chicago & North Shore electric railway pass through Lake Bluff. There is very little switching done by the trains that pass through Lake Bluff. Prior to the cancellation of the air mail contracts, a mail plane passed over Lake Bluff each day. Mrs. Bubb expressed an opinion that there are no basements which are used for living quarters in Lake Bluff.

Adam R. Wachs, Superintendent, Public Works, Lake Bluff, Illinois, advised that he frequently takes meters out of homes and installs new meters in addition to reading water meters. One Alfred Bowman, who usually reads the water meters, was out of the city at the time of Agent's call, and Mr. Wachs was interviewed in his stead. A complete description of the hideout basement was furnished to Mr. Wachs. He stated that a basement of that description does not exist in Lake Bluff within his knowledge. The fire siren of Lake Bluff is sounded only in case of fire. There are no factories in Lake Bluff and it is only on rare occasions that it is possible to hear the factory whistles of North Chicago.

Eugene E. Spaid, Chief of Police, Lake Bluff, Illinois, was interviewed. He was unable to provide information regarding a basement which would compare to the description given by Bremer. A large number of the wealthy residents of Lake Bluff have their basements furnished for recreation purposes. Mr. Spaid stated that he has been suspicious of a house located several miles from Lake Bluff. He consented to point this house out to the writer. Agent entered this basement under a suitable pretext, but it was found that it bore no resemblance whatever to the interior of the basement used as a hideout.

Vincent Dunn, 269 Woodland, Lake Forest, Illinois - Robert Muir, 692 Cherry, Lake Forest, Illinois - and H. Bishop, 771 Oakwood, Lake Forest, Illinois, were interviewed. These individuals are employed as meter readers for the North Shore Gas Company, Lake Forest, Illinois and they read the gas meters in Lake Bluff, Illinois. A complete description of the hideout was provided them but they were unable to remember having seen any basement which would correspond to the description furnished by the Victim in this case.

AT LAKE FOREST, ILLINOIS:

George E. Larson, Chief, Fire Department, Lake Forest, Illinois, was interviewed. Lake Forest has a population of approximately seven thousand people. A large number of wealthy people, including many millionaires, reside in Lake Forest. There are numerous estates of considerable magnitude in the locality. According to George E. Larson, the stationary fire siren of Lake Forest is sounded at noon each day with the exception of Sunday and at no other time other than at large fires. The siren is never sounded for small fires. It is possible to hear the siren of Lake Bluff, Illinois, when the wind is favorable. The siren of Lake Bluff is sounded only in case of fire. There are no factories in or near Lake Forest. There are four churches in Lake Forest. Two churches are equipped with bells which are rung only for Sunday services. The bells of the churches in Lake Forest are never rung on Saturday according to Mr. Larson. The Chicago & Northwestern steam railway and the Chicago, North Shore electric railway pass through Lake Forest. Trains arrive in Lake Forest every half hour. A large number of commuters use these trains. There is some switching done in Lake Forest. An air mail route passes over the town and four air mail planes are seen daily. There are also occasional planes flying overhead from the Pal-Waukee and Curtis Airports, which are located but a comparatively short distance away. At the request of the writer Mr. Larson checked the records of fires during the latter part of January 1934. Said records reflect that there were no fires on January 28, 1934, and the fire siren was not sounded on that date. The records further reflect that a fire call was received on each of the following dates: January 25th, 29th and 31st, 1934. The siren was not sounded for any of the fires in question however.

Walter Smith, Postmaster, Lake Forest, Illinois, upon interview stated that the siren of Lake Forest sounds each day at noon with the exception of Sunday, and at no other time other than at fires. Mr. Smith further advised that there are no factories in the vicinity and that the only factory whistle that can be heard in Lake Forest is a whistle of a North Chicago factory which is sounded at seven o'clock in the morning. Mr. Smith stated that it is only on rare occasions that the factory whistle in North Chicago can be

heard in Lake Forest however. The wind must be quite favorable and it is seldom heard. Mr. Smith corroborated the statement of George E. Larson to the effect that only two churches in Lake Forest have bells, and that same are rung only on Sundays. Walter Smith was formerly connected with a Lake Forest store and in that capacity he made deliveries to the greater number of homes in or near Lake Forest. He expressed an opinion that there are no basements in Lake Forest which are suitable for living quarters.

In order to attempt to locate the hideout, samples of the wallpaper which appeared on walls of room in which Bremer was held, were exhibited to L. A. Larsen, 255 Market Square, Lake Forest, Illinois. He operates the only place of business in Lake Forest that sells wallpaper. Mr. Larsen stated that he has never handled wallpaper similar to the samples which were shown him.

C. Van Laningham, Manager, North Shore Gas Company, Lake Forest, Illinois, was interviewed and arrangements were made to interview all gas meter readers who work out of the Lake Forest office. Mr. Van Laningham is familiar with a large number of the homes in the vicinity of Lake Forest but he was unable to recall a house which answers the description provided by Bremer.

Vincent Dunn, 269 Woodland, Lake Forest, Illinois - Robert Muir, 692 Cherry, Lake Forest, Illinois - and H. Bishop, 771 Oakwood, Lake Forest, Illinois, are employed as meter readers by the Lake Forest office of the North Shore Gas Company. The territory which they cover includes that lying between the north gate of Fort Sheridan to the south gates of Great Lakes and from the lake east to west of Waukegan Road. No information could be developed concerning a basement corresponding to the description provided by the Victim of this case.

AT NORTHBROOK, ILLINOIS:

A. W. Werhane, Superintendent, Water Department, Northbrook, Illinois, was interviewed. Mr. Werhane reads all water meters in Northbrook and he stated that he has entered almost every home in the town. Northbrook has a population of 1400 people. It does not have a stationary siren. The only siren which is ever sounded in Northbrook is a small siren which is attached to the fire truck. This siren is sounded only in the case of fire and is used going to and from the fire. It is impossible to hear

any sirens of surrounding towns with the exception of the Deerfield, Illinois fire siren which is sounded only in case of fire. On rare occasions it is possible to hear the Highland Park and the Lake Forest siren. There is no factory located in or near Northbrook. Mr. Werhane stated that it is impossible to hear any whistle whatever which might resemble a factory whistle. Northbrook has one church. The bell of this church rings each Sunday at 9:25 A.M. and 10:45 A.M. It is never rung on Saturday. The St. Peter's Church is also located near Northbrook. The bell of this church rings only at 10:45 each Sunday morning. It does not ring on Saturday. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific steam railway passes through Northbrook and on the edge of Northbrook, a distance of approximately one mile, the North Shore electric train passes through. The St. Paul railway trains leave Northbrook each day at the following hours: 6 A.M., 6:30 A.M., 7:06 A.M., 7:30 A.M., 7:36 A.M., 8 A.M., 9 A.M., 11:50 A.M., 3:20 P.M., 5:30 P.M., 7 P.M., and 9:35 P.M. These trains leave Northbrook at the designated times for Chicago and the same trains return from Chicago arriving in Northbrook about one hour later. Switching occurs in Northbrook once each day. Two air mail planes fly over Northbrook regularly at 8:50 A.M. and 7 P.M. each day. Numerous other planes from the Pal-Waukee and Curtis Airports fly over Northbrook at irregular intervals.

A complete description of the hideout was furnished to Mr. Werhane. He advised that the only basement resembling the description of the hideout is located in a house situated on the corner of Second and Center Street, Northbrook, Illinois. The writer proceeded to the house in question and after making a suitable pretext the entire basement was inspected. It does not correspond to the description of the hideout as furnished by Bremer.

Mrs. M. B. Corson, Postmistress, Northbrook, Illinois, was interviewed. The information which she provided is identical to that furnished by Mr. Werhane. She stated that no stationary siren can be heard in Northbrook; that no factories are located in the vicinity and that it is impossible to hear the whistles of other localities. Mrs. Corson advised that only one church is situated in Northbrook. The bell of said church rings only on Sunday and never rings on Saturday.

AT RONDOUT, ILLINOIS:

G. A. Fisher, Postmaster, Rondout, Illinois, was interviewed. Rondout, Illinois, has a population of 239 inhabitants. It is a railroad center and the people who reside there are of the poor working class. Many Mexicans and Italians live in Rondout. A large number of the Italians are engaged as gardeners on the estates

of the wealthy individuals, which are located but a few miles away. There is no siren situated in Rondout, Illinois. It is possible, however, to hear the siren located on the Fould's Milling Company factory at Libertyville, Illinois. This siren sounds each day at 8:30 A.M., 12 Noon, 12:30 P.M., and 4:30 P.M., in addition to sounding in case of a fire. It is impossible to hear any factory whistle in Rondout, Illinois. There are no churches in Rondout and the bells of churches located in other towns are not audible. The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railway, the Elgin, Joliet and Eastern Freight Railway and the North Shore electric train pass through or near Rondout. Mr. Fisher stated that because of the small size of Rondout he observes almost all strange cars that enter the village. A large dark colored Buick Sedan has not been seen by Mr. Fisher, however, and no strangers have been frequenting the village during the past few months. A description of the hideout was furnished Mr. Fisher, but he was unable to provide any information concerning a basement which corresponds to said description.

Roy Grosbenor, Mundelein, Illinois, who is a meter reader for the North Shore Gas Company, Libertyville, Illinois office, was interviewed. He reads meters in the vicinity of Third Lake, Grays Lake, Druce Lake, Mundelein, Libertyville, Rondout, Prairie View, Half Day, Aptakisic and Columbian Gardens. He advised that the only basement resembling the description of the hideout, as provided by Bremer, is in the home of Stephen Krotowski, Rondout, Illinois. Mr. Fisher stated that Stephen Krotowski is a devoted church worker; that he walks to Libertyville, Illinois, each day for the purpose of attending church, and that he bears a very good reputation.

The writer visited the home of Stephen Krotowski and entered the basement of his home upon a suitable pretext. It failed to correspond to the description provided by Bremer.

AT TECHNY, ILLINOIS:

There are no places of business in Techny, Illinois. In view of the fact that Techny adjoins Northbrook, Illinois, inquiry was made concerning Techny of Mr. A. W. Werhane, Superintendent, Water Department, Northbrook, Illinois. He stated that Techny, Illinois, consists of two thousand acres of land which is used for certain Catholic institutions. On this land there is a church, reform school, school for girls, and old folks' home. There is no siren in Techny. A whistle is sounded each day at 12 Noon. This whistle has but little volume, however, and it cannot be heard in Northbrook, according to Mr. Werhane. There is a freight belt railway line which passes

near Techmy.

Mrs. M. B. Corson, Postmistress, Northbrook, Illinois, was also interrogated concerning Techmy. She was unable to furnish any information in addition to that supplied by Mr. Werhane.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **St. Paul** S. A. FILE NO. **7-41**

REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio	DATE WHEN MADE: March 23 '34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/13-15/34	REPORT MADE BY: J. V. Murphy
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Henry Hull, inmate #73166, Harlem State Prison Farm, near Richmond, Texas, stated he was former member of Barker gang, and was last with this gang in January, 1933; that he accompanied Doc Barker and Barker's father from Oklahoma to St. Paul, Minn., in December, 1932; that the Barkers and their associates resided in apartment house corner Marshal and Cleveland Streets, St. Paul, and they frequented Hollyhock Club near St. Paul; that Barkers' contacts were business man named Graham in Reno, Nevada, and Jack Glynn, former Chief of Police, Leavenworth, Kansas, also one "Doc" Stacey, gangster, in Chicago, Ill. P.

Reference: Report of Special Agent F. S. Dunn, Dallas, Texas, 3-6-34.

DETAILS:

Henry Hull, inmate #73166, Harlem State Prison Farm, near Richmond, Texas was interviewed by Special Agent E. H. Parker and this Agent, at that prison farm. He stated that he was a former member of the Fred Barker gang, and was last with them in Reno, Nevada, January 8, 1933. Hull stated that since that time he has had no contact with them, and does not know their whereabouts, for reason he believes that after the robbery of the Third Northwestern Bank in Minneapolis in December, 1932, certain members of the Barker gang intended to "put him on the spot" because he knew too much about their operations and was not in on that bank job. He stated that he was out of Oklahoma State Penitentiary on leave of absence in fall of 1932, and Doc Barker picked him up, and he accompanied Doc Barker and Doc Barker's father from Oklahoma to St. Paul, Minn., in December, 1932; that members of the Barker gang were Fred Barker, Doc Barker, Jess Doyle, Bill Scott, Alvin Karpis and one

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1402 UNITED STATES	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 26 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-3 St. Paul-2 (Insp. Rorer) Salt Lake C-2 Chicago-2 Kansas C-2 Okla C-2 Dallas-2 San Antonio-2 1-each to all other offices.	MAR 26 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: APR 11 1934
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Campbell. Also a man called "Louie" who has a woman, but does not know her name. He stated that Jess Doyle served time in Oklahoma State Penitentiary in 1923-1924, and Bill Scott is out of Oklahoma State Penitentiary on parole from life sentence.

Hull stated that while en route to St. Paul, Minn., with Doc Barker and Barker's father, Doc Barker informed him, Hull, their contact man in St. Paul is a man whose first name is Harry, and who works in State Capitol. Hull stated he never met this man Harry, and that Doc Barker informed him that Harry kept the gang posted on any information or inquiries regarding members of the gang. Hull also stated that Jack Glynn is also a contact of the Barker gang; that Glynn is the one who got Doc Barker and Volney Davis out of McAlester, Oklahoma, penitentiary, on parole, and members of the Barker gang pay off to Glynn; that Glynn is former Chief of Police of Leavenworth, Kansas, and he meets the members of the Barker gang at the big hotel in Leavenworth, Kansas, the name of which he cannot recall.

Hull further stated that the Barker gang has a contact man in Reno, Nevada, by name of Graham, who is a big business man in that city, and is in close touch with the Governor of Nevada; that after the robbery of the Third Northwestern Bank in Minneapolis, Graham kept the money they got from that robbery and changed it for them. Also that the Barkers had a private residence on Pueblo Street, Reno, Nevada, and Mrs. Barker was with them; that they used the surname of James while residing at that residence.

Henry Hull stated that when members of the Barker gang went to Chicago they stayed with "Doc" Stacey, who is a gangster in Chicago; that he, Hull, was never in Chicago with the Barker gang, and does not know where Stacey resides or frequents, but Stacey is known to the Chicago police as a gangster, and, no doubt, the Police can furnish information regarding his location. He also stated that members of the Barker gang frequented the Hollyhock Club, which is about four or five miles from St. Paul, Minn., and is operated by a man called "Jack" who is dark complected and looks like a Greek or Italian; that in December, 1932, Fred Barker and other members of that gang resided in an apartment house at corner of Marshal & Cleveland Streets, St. Paul; that the Barker boys were great friends of Frank Nash, and often visited Nash in Cicero, Ill., before Nash was caught in Hot Springs, Ark.

Hull stated that in his opinion the Barker boys will not frequent Kansas City, Mo., for they are "hot" in that City, and they will not frequent any State which has capital punishment. He stated that if a close watch is kept on father of Fred and Doc Barker, who operates a filling station in Neosho, Mo., the Barker boys or their father will contact with each other, and old man Barker will likely go to visit the boys wherever they are located.

Agents informed Henry Hull they would again interview him at some later date regarding the Barker boys and their associates, and he stated he would not furnish any information he had knowledge of providing it not be what he is furnishing any information regarding them.

No leads are being set out for interested offices covering the above information, this being left to the discretion of Inspector Borer. However, it is suggested that if it is known the Kansas City office has been advised of the same, and keep him under surveillance, Henry Hull stated the Barker boys would sooner or later contact their

Original notes of Henry Hull forwarded to the San Antonio Office with reference report are being attached to Dallas office copies of this report.

Note by SAC:

Louis Stacey is the individual under indictment in the Kansas City shooting affair. The information relative to the man Graham at Reno, Nevada, was thought of sufficient importance to pass to Salt Lake City by wire which was done.

The latest information by letter from St. Paul was received subsequent to this interview and Hull will be immediately re-interviewed.

Pending.

April 10, 1934

Mr. W. A. Rorer,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
Identification Order 1218,
ARTHUR A. BARKER, with aliases,
Identification Order 1219, et al,
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim, KIDNAPING.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent J. V. Murphy dated at San Antonio, Texas, March 23, 1934, wherein it is noted that Henry Hull, inmate #73166, Maricopa State Prison Farm, near Richmond, Texas, in furnishing information concerning members of the Barker-Karpis gang, stated that one Bill Scott was a member of this gang and that Scott is now out of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary on parole from a life sentence.

There are transmitted herewith photographs and copies of the original record of an individual identified in the files of the Identification Unit of this Division as Phoenix Donald alias Bill Scott, #1493, State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, who on April 7, 1925 was received at that institution for the crime of murder, sentenced to life imprisonment. This individual's fingerprints are included in the single fingerprint file of the Division and have been given consideration in examining latent prints submitted in connection with the above entitled case.

Offices receiving copies of this letter are also being furnished with the photograph and original record of Phoenix Donald alias Bill Scott, and they should ascertain the disposition, in their respective districts, relative to the arrests reflected on the original record.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ APR 10 1934
P. 44
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Enclosure 661632.
CC San Antonio
Kansas City
Oklahoma City
Chicago
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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