

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS SECTION
COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: EVELYN FRECHETTE

C. GRAINGER KORNEGAY, President
JOE McMAIN, Treasurer

MOULTRIE B. BURNS, Vice President
FRANK H. HEATH, Executive Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

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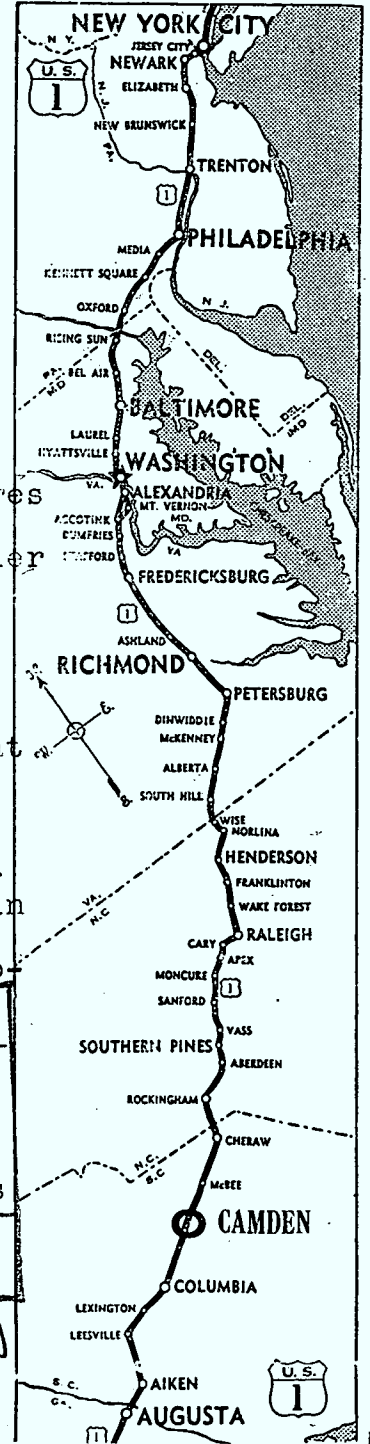
CAMDEN AND KERSHAW COUNTY

Chamber of Commerce

CAMDEN, SOUTH CAROLINA

April 8, 1937

U. S. 1 MOTORIST
PARADISE
from
MAINE TO FLORIDA



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has come to our attention that a promotional group is making a circuit of the smaller cities of the South with a billing of "Evelyn Fretchette" in person.

I noted posters in the windows of stores and shops to the effect that this Dillinger "Moll" was to appear on the stage of the Haigler Theater here in person Friday evening.

I may be wrong, but I have a suspicion that this is just a promotional racket being worked by some irresponsible parties who are making these smaller towns under the belief that no one would detect the fraud, if such it may be.

The writer is a former Wisconsin newspaper editor and being in touch with affairs in the middle west as I am, I was under the impression that this Fretchette woman was at Neopit, her home.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Can you advise me as to whether this woman who is with this theatrical group can possibly be Evelyn Fretchette. If this is a fraud, which I strongly suspect it to be, I feel it my duty to inform the various Chambers of Commerce in the Southeast to that effect.

I would appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Frank H. Heath, Sec.

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acknowledgment
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62-47968-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

EMH:JD1F
62-47968-2

RECORDED

May 5, 1937.

Mr. J. B. Drury,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
4244 U. S. Department of Justice Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Drury:

I am in receipt of the pamphlet entitled "Public Enemies - U. S. War on Crime," which you recently purchased at the Johnny J. Jones Shows in Washington.

It was thoughtful of you to submit this pamphlet and I want to thank you for this courtesy and also for your comments concerning the appearance in one of the side shows of Evelyn Frechette.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

RECORDED - 1111

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn
- Mr. Nease
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

CC-Washington Field

Handwritten initials and scribbles

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAY 5 - 1937
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Handwritten mark resembling a checkmark or signature

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

CC-161

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Baughman	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Dawsey	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Foxworth	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Joseph	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Schilder	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TDQ:A

Date May 3, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Peake, formerly employed by the Washington-Herald, telephoned and wanted to know if the Director was in the city and whether he would meet Evelyn Frechette if she called at the Bureau this afternoon.

Mr. Peake advised she was in the city playing at a carnival and had expressed a desire to meet the Director and go through the Bureau. I informed him the Director was absent from the city and the date of his return was uncertain and that apparently this was an attempted publicity stunt on the part of Miss Frechette. He denied this and wanted to know who could meet her if she called at the Bureau and was informed that I knew of no one who desired to meet her.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

62-47968-3
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAY 7 1937 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON RES. DIR. TAMM ONE FILE

[Handwritten Signature]
Signature

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[Handwritten mark]

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

P. O. BOX # 1525,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

May 29, 1937.

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In reference to the deceased ~~John Dillinger~~, it has been ascertained that the ~~Johnny I. Jones Carnival and Circus~~, appearing in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during the current week, has as a sideshow attraction a unit known or billed as ~~"Crime does not Pay"~~ the main feature of which is Evelyn Frechette, described as a gangster-girl and gun-moll of John Dillinger.

Miss Frechette gives a general discourse on her association with John Dillinger and answers questions put to her by the audience. In answer to specific questions from the audience she stated among other things, that Dillinger had two "mobs" composed of six members each, not mentioning names; that she did not know who actually killed Dillinger, inasmuch as she was in a Michigan prison at the time; that she did not personally know the "lady in red" as John had "taken up with her" while she, Frechette, was in prison on charges of "harboring John Dillinger".

This information was submitted by Anthony M. ~~Frahlich~~, stenographer of this office, who attended one of the performances and who states that the girl is really Evelyn Frechette, identified from pictures in the possession of this office.

The above is furnished to the Bureau in the event that Frechette's location may be known for purposes of interview, or otherwise, if desired.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours

62-47968-4
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 2 1937 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
R. J. UNTREINER
Special Agent in Charge.
FILE

RECORDED
DATE 1-13-58
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LMC:MC

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-47968

1

April 17, 1937.

Mr. Frank H. Heath,
Executive Secretary,
Chamber of Commerce,
Camden, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Heath:

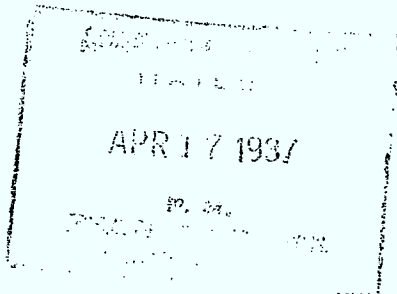
I am in receipt of your communication dated April 8, 1937, in which inquiry is made as to whether Evelyn Frechette is making a circuit of the theatres in the various cities of the South as a theatrical attraction.

Please be advised that this Bureau is not informed as to the present location of Evelyn Frechette, and I regret, therefore, that I am unable to advise you as to whether the information to which you refer in your letter is reliable.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

cc Charlotte



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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 4244,
Washington, D. C.

April 28, 1937.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Baughman	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Dawsey	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Foxworth	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Joseph	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Miss Gandy	

Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Re: EVELYN FRECHETTE.

Dear Sir:

As of possible interest to the Bureau there is attached hereto a thirty page pamphlet entitled "Public Enemies - U. S. War on Crime".

This book was purchased by Mr. J. B. Drury of this office at the Johnny J. Jones Shows now playing at 18th Street and Benning Road, N. E.

One of the attractions at this carnival is a side show entitled "Crime", featuring a real "Gun Moll", Evelyn Frechette.

Mr. Drury informs that the manager of the show asked Miss Frechette a number of questions and told something of her life; that it was the usual practice to allow members of the audience to question Miss Frechette. He was particularly careful to distinguish between Evelyn Frechette and "The Woman in Red", Mrs. Anna Sage, advising that the latter had been deported to Rumania. This booklet sold for ten cents and is reported to have been written by Evelyn Frechette while in prison.

It is understood that the carnival is operating under the auspices and for the benefit of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, a fraternal organization.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
GUY HOTEL,
Special Agent in Charge.

GH:EB

Enclosure.

11 ENCL W

*letter
Drury 5-5-37
Lusk*

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&
INDEXED

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MAY 2 1937

TOLSON RES. DIV. FBI

ONE

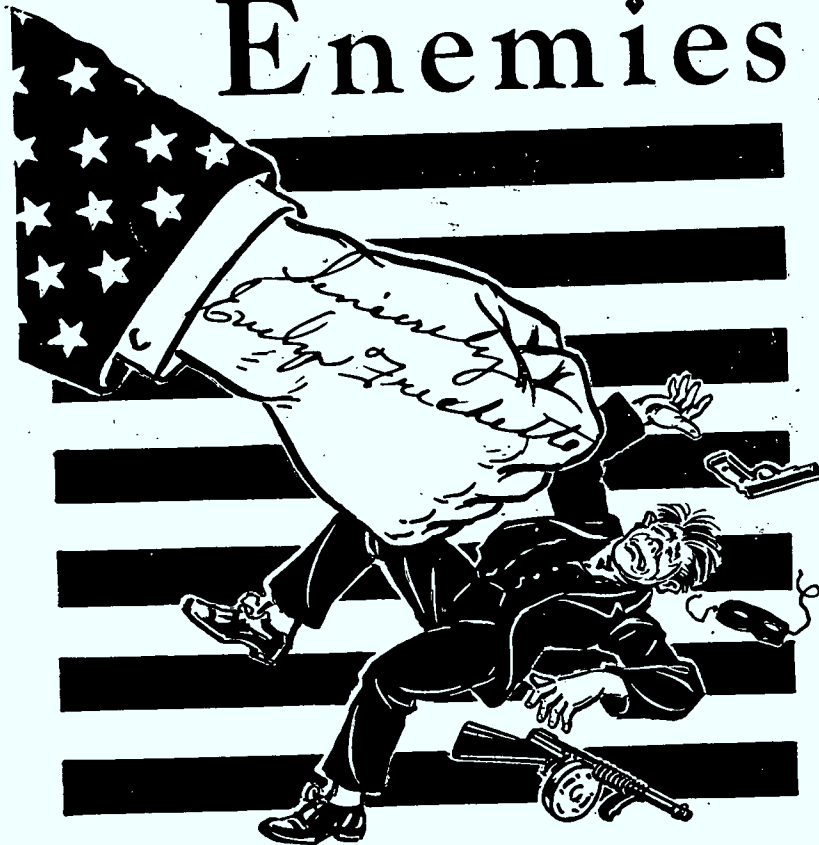
ICE

F. Kelly

"BRING 'EM BACK"

ALIVE OR DEAD

Public Enemies



U.S. WAR ON CRIME

THE CRIME THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD
WARS OF THE LIQUOR GANGS
25c DEATH DEALING MACHINE GUNS
DILLINGER AND HIS GANGS
GOVERNMENT AGENTS AT WORK

U. S. WAR ON CRIME

“BRING 'EM BACK”

ALIVE OR DEAD

**DESPERATE BATTLES and
SCIENTIFIC DETECTION**

of

**BOOTLEGGERS
GANGLAND
PUBLIC ENEMIES**

Instructive Discussions

Edited and Copyrighted, 1935

By Max Stein

STEIN PUBLISHING HOUSE

521 S. State St.

Chicago, Ill.

BORDER BANDITS

After the end of the Civil War, as the result of lax Border Law, the still sparsely settled "Wild West" produced gangs of picturesque gunmen who "Died with their Boots on" such as Jesse and Frank James, The Younger Brothers, The Dalton Brothers, Bella Starr and her Cherokee Indian husband, Bob Ford who killed Jesse James, Red Kelly who killed Bob Ford. These and other killers such as Billy The Kid, a product of New York slums who went west to fight Indians he had heard about, occupied the headlines of the Press for many years.

Their bold ideas of robbing banks, trains and rich travelers, and the bravery of the U. S. and State Officers who persistently battled these outlaws at the risk of their lives, were never surpassed in romance. Because of the fact that press headlines have never featured them, the names of brave officers have been forgotten by the public.

In the so-called "gay 90's" and the early part of the 20th Century a prison sentence was dreaded, not only for its hardships, but generally because of the strain and lasting disgrace it brought upon members of the immediate family. Welfare Societies were formed during these years to educate prisoners and bring about reforms.

When the war in Europe broke out in 1914, a new era was begun. Financial conditions had been very

THE NEW ERA

bad. Suddenly money was easily earned without hard work. Many adventurers joined the colors of one of the warring countries.

The advent of the U. S. into the War in 1917 intensified the quickly changing situation. Men were removed from quiet communities and contented work to become hardened to bursting shells, blood, misery, crippled limbs. The world became filled with shell-shocked dissatisfied individuals who wondered how and why this all came about, tracing the cause to an invisible master-force at the top, so flexible, so vast, that no finger could point it out.

It was during this time, when men and women were occupied with the largest event in the world's history that reformers, with the aid of "Big Business" leaders, amended the U. S. Constitution to prevent the use of Liquor as a beverage; a principal argument being that only sober people are safe with intricate machines.

After the Armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, as the American Nation's heroes returned from countries that have no illusions about the pleasures of home life, they found a changed homeland. Their gathering places were vacated, many of them with "closed for one year" signs on the doors; while housewives simply could not understand why it was a crime to crush fruit to make wines.

No revenue to the state was necessary in order to make beer or stronger drink, but if anyone were

WARS OF THE GANGS

caught doing so a jail sentence or possibly a bullet from an investigator was the result. So-called "snoopers" were ridiculed and held in disgrace by fighting men who laughed at "the adventure."

Taxes increased. Work decreased. A law-making orgy just then seemed to infect the daily-grinding law makers. It was estimated that two million laws, each with penalties attached were being enforced. The country became a camp of law breakers. Bootlegging became an art that was not considered either criminal or offensive to the average citizen. Extremely alert and energetic men became "rum-runners." Outstanding among these were the large dealers, who had zoned agents. The amount of money supplied for prohibition enforcements, although mounting fast, were almost useless in face of the fact that a large majority of the public considered the whole "experiment" impractical.

Lack of law enforcement, Political corruption, and the breaking down of the Courts was the natural result. Juries would not often convict! Headlines of newspapers seldom even mentioned new inventions, social scandals or other news. Gang wars between zoned liquor agents, Political Murders, Bomb explosions, Battles with officers in which machine guns, armed boats, armored cars and airplanes were used on both sides, were common occurrences. Murdered men or women were found at almost any place. Police

LIQUOR LORDS

generally knew all the facts, but seldom had any proof for conviction. The cases in New York of Arnold Rothstein and "Legs" Diamond were National Scandals.

Among the first dramatic mystery murders to attract Nation-wide attention was that of Jim Colosimo at his widely known Cafe on Wabash Avenue, Chicago. He was popular, a free giver to charity. In Gangdom he was known as a Chicago leader of Liquor interests.

All that ever became public of the Crime, was that Colosimo hurried in response to a mysterious Telephone call. A few minutes later he was found with several bullets in his head. No one was ever tried for his death.

Similar mysteries followed in quick succession in the larger cities. Chicago newspapers featured the crimes of the followers of liquor Lords to such an extent that Public interest attached to them an atmosphere of romance, awaiting impatiently every issue of the favorite Daily Paper as do the readers of continued fiction in Periodicals.

Alphonso Capone and John Torrio, not long from New York, replaced Colosimo in the Newspapers. Every crime committed, every "ride" on which leaders were taken to their death, every "spot" on which someone was placed to be riddled with machine gun bullets was blamed on some Over-Lord or a rival.

Soup kitchens and Bread lines during the worst

THE MARCH OF CRIME

conditions of unemployment also were credited to money supplied by Capone. Charges were published of forced contributions from Chain Stores for this purpose. If fiction writers had previously circulated such horrible murder details being related as daily news items, public nausea would have relegated them to oblivion.

Early morning extras announced one morning that Assistant State's Attorney William H. McSwiggin was killed and his body found in a street in Cicero. Two men whom he had unsuccessfully tried for murder of a liquor lord were also killed in a car in Cicero about the same time. All the police could learn was that 200 bullets were fired from Machine Guns in a passing automobile.

"Who killed McSwiggin?" was a question asked for months.

Murder followed murder, but the death of O'Banion in his North State St. Chicago flower shop landed on Page One of newspapers all over the country. Many "rides" were taken in avenging him.

THE ST. VALENTINE DAY MASSACRE



MYSTERY MURDERS

The next act that startled the whole world was the famous gangland Massacre on St. Valentine's Day, 1929. Seven victims were lined up facing a wall, with hands up, and shot down by two machine guns.

They were James Clark, Johnny May, Adam Kyer, Albert Weinshank, Dr. R. H. Schwimmer, Pete and Frank Gusenberg. The latter was still alive when taken to a hospital and had 27 bullets in him. It was alleged that an attempt was made to wipe out the leaders of an opposition liquor ring in their own headquarters, a Garage on North Clark St., Chicago. Two cars, thought by onlookers to be Police Cars, were seen to stop, one at the front and one in the rear of the garage. Two men in Police Uniforms and two others entered through the front door and two through the rear carrying several machine guns. There were probably 150 shots fired, nearly all of which tore into the seven men in the place. The "police" were then seen to return to their cars and drive away.

One man who later looked in curiously, gasped, "There's dead men all over the place." When the police came they paused in horror. A week later one of the cars was found partly burned. It had been faked to resemble a Police Squad Car. No other evidence useful as proof in Court was ever found. Chicago's reputation had received another serious blow.

Police estimate the length of life of a Gunman Racketeer at 31 years. Few have been known to live past 38 years.

"PINEAPPLES" AND GUNMEN

The "Pineapple" Period was probably the beginning of the government's entry into these Mystery Murders. Liquor Lords had become so important that they entered politics in a large way.

Bombs known as "Pineapples" were placed in the home of U. S. Senator Deneen and other Federal, State and City Officials and candidates for office.

Washington's leading investigators were sent to trace them, which ended in arrests for income tax violations.

U. S. Headline news was put aside one June afternoon when the newspapers found that gangland was not letting them go scot free.

"Jake" Lingle, Chicago's Ace Police Reporter with the Chicago Tribune was the victim. He was murdered in a crowded downtown, Chicago Railroad Subway Station—killed because he knew too much.

It was during the investigation of those who might throw some light on the murder that one of the "Big Shots" of Liquor was examined. He told the Police Lieutenant, "You brought me here, now take me back. They'll kill me before I get to Madison St." "Oh, I'll take you back," replied the Police Officer, Soon after leaving the station with three guards, on the best lighted block of downtown State St., Machine Gun Bullets began to blaze, killing a street car motor man and wounding a by-stander—just one more example of how cheaply life was held by these people.

U. S. WAR ON CRIME

The revocation of the 18th Amendment and the consequent legalization and licensing of liquor gave a legitimate standing to most of the dealers and manufacturers.

Several gangs quickly turned to Kidnapping, while others were already bold enough for Bank and Mail Robberies. Smaller bait was then attacked by Criminals.

Slowly a new Crime Cure Agency began to function. Criminals had been able to escape control because of Township, County and State Lines, but they now began to meet up with men trained by the Department of Justice—young lawyers and others educated with new clean ideas in the most modern methods used in every part of the world to ferret crimes.

With the aid of Congress and the President, the U. S. Government began to build a National Training Center in the field of Criminal Law enforcement Administration at Washington. Everything that science has to offer was put at the disposal of the department, with the result that the Federal Bureau of Investigation soon had on file over five million sets of finger prints—and decidedly rivals Scotland Yard's reputation of being the best equipped Crime Detector in the world.

THE CRIME THAT SHOCKED THE WORLD



Key to Illustrations: 1) Discovery of Empty Cradle; 2) The Ladder Breaks; 3) Baby is Found; 4) \$50,000 Ransom Paid; 5) Marked Bills Traced; 6) The Trial.

THE "G" MEN

The excellent work done in the tracing of bills in the Hauptmann Case, also the scientific manner of tracing wood used in the kidnap ladder was outstanding unchallenged evidence used at the trial.

Other stories of fine detective work by government officials are being told. A story is told of Government agents who had traced one well known desperado to a small town. They wired the sheriff instructions to capture him and mailed six photos. The sheriff wired back: "I have the whole gang. Waiting for further instructions."

On Sept. 1, 1934, a new Federal Island Prison was opened in California. With the advent of new Scientific discoveries in weapons, Machines, radio and speedy communications, transportation and secret codes, the government watches and checks every suspect patiently and minutely.

In the following pages it will be seen that criminals are learning that the Government is in earnest, that the "Federal Dick gets his man, and that if he doesn't get him alive he 'brings 'em back dead.'"

DEATH DEALING MACHINE GUNS

The boldest defiance of law-enforcers took place June 17, 1933, while Detectives Grooms and Hermanson of the K. C. Police and Federal Agents Vetterle and Caffery re-enforced Chief Reed of McAlester, Oklahoma and Federal Agents Smith and Lackey who were bringing FRANK NASH, an Oklahoma Train robber back to Leavenworth from which he had escaped.

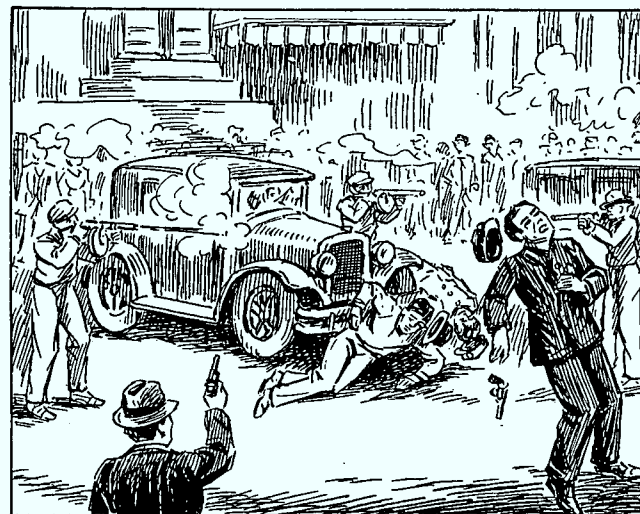
The seven officers surrounded Nash outside of the Union Station. Friends of Nash had enlisted the aid of CHAS. (Pretty Boy) FLOYD, already notorious as a killer, VERNE C. MILLER, ex-convict and gunman and other aids.

Floyd and Miller, coming from two directions with machine guns, boldly ran toward the car in which Nash was held prisoner shouting to the officers "Up! Up! Put 'em up." Detective Grooms fired, wounding Floyd, who yelled "Let 'em have it," instantly killing Detective Grooms, Caffery, Hermanson and Chief Reed who lay scattered in the street. Prisoner Nash, seated in the car, was killed. The gangsters got away during the excitement.

VERNE MILLER'S body was found Nov. 20, 1933, nude, almost unrecognizable on a highway near Detroit. A Chicago Liquor Lord who was found dead, supposedly was killed by Miller, and Police records charge his death to this claim.

PRETTY BOY FLOYD was shot to death by Federal and County Officers Oct. 22, 1934.

KANSAS CITY MASSACRE



PUBLIC ENEMY NO. 1

John Dillinger, known during his brief career as Public Enemy No. 1, was born in Indianapolis on June 28, 1902, and came of Quaker stock. Although his mother died when he was three years old, his childhood was a normal, happy one. He went to grade and high school, as well as Sunday School.

At 14, John decided that he no longer wanted to study, and decided to work instead. For a while thereafter he did work as a machinist, but soon he bought himself an old automobile and began to drift around, worrying his family until finally his father bought a farm in Mooresville, Indiana, in order to take him away from city influences.

Open spaces appealed to John; he worked hard and ambitiously. When he was 18, an escapade in which he temporarily "borrowed" a prominent citizen's car caused his arrest, humiliating him so much that he ran away to join the navy. This was on July 23, 1923. Five months later the rigid discipline annoyed him to the point of desertion. Later he was dishonorably discharged.

At 20 John Dillinger married his childhood sweetheart. Five months later he and a companion whom he had met at a pool room slugged and attempted to rob a Mooresville grocer. He was then sentenced to ten to twenty years in the Indiana reformatory. His companion was sentenced to two years. This unequal decision was believed to have turned him against society.

BANK ROBBERIES AND MURDERS

After two unsuccessful attempts to escape from the reformatory he was transferred on July 15, 1929 to the Michigan City penitentiary. His wife then divorced him.

From the time that he was freed on parole on May 22, 1933 until he was shot he put into practice much he had learned from companions he had met at Michigan City.

Fred Fisher, manager of a thread factory in Monticello, Ill., was the first hold-up victim. The banks at Saleville, Montpelier, and Indianapolis were the first bank hold-ups to be credited to Dillinger; Saleville on July 17, 1933; Montpelier on August 4; that in Indianapolis on September 22.

As time passed, and he was successful in evading arrest, Dillinger began to plan for the escape of his friends Hamilton and Pierpont. His first attempt to toss guns over the walls of the prison failed, but on September 20 he had them enclosed in a package of merchandise consigned to the prison, and with the help of a conspirator, the guns reached the two convicts.

On the 25th of September he was arrested at the home of a girl friend in Dayton, Ohio, and taken to the Lima jail. He did not stay there long, however, because on October 12, three of his friends masquerading as Indiana deputies freed their leader and killed Sheriff John Sarver. Then they looted and robbed police stations, getting machine guns, pistols and bullet-proof vests.

"G" MEN AND DETECTIVES AT WORK

A Greencastle, Indiana bank was robbed of \$75,000 on October 23—after which Dillinger was believed to have driven to Florida. The state of Indiana was in a turmoil. The national guard was called out and a search started that would have done credit to a search for Jesse James or Pancho Villa, who thought he could indefinitely defy organized Governments.

John Dillinger next appeared in Chicago where he evaded a trap set for him by the Chicago police in a dentist's office, escaping with a woman companion through a rain of bullets.

Soon after, on November 20, another bank was held up in Racine, Wisconsin, to the amount of \$28,000. The looted vaults of the Unity Trust and Savings Bank on West North Ave., in Chicago, yielded a great deal of jewelry and over \$8,700.

At the next robbery on January 14, Dillinger, assisted by Pierpont and Hamilton, robbed the First National Bank of East Chicago, Indiana, of \$20,000, and killed a policeman, Wm. P. O'Malley.

The bandits escaped, but ten days later Dillinger, Clark, Pierpont and Makley with three women were captured in Tucson. Three states: Indiana, Ohio and Wisconsin, vied for their extradition: Indiana for the murder of O'Malley; Ohio for the murder of Sheriff Sarver; Wisconsin for the Racine robbery. It was decided that they be brought to Crown Point, Indiana for trial on the charge of murdering policeman O'Malley. Later, Clark, Pierpont and Makley were turned over to the state of Ohio.

THE "WOOD GUN" ESCAPE

They held Dillinger at Crown Point for about a month. Then, on March 3, with Youngblood he escaped from the jail, using the famous toy pistol. It was after this escape by means of an alleged wooden pistol that the U. S. Police and Government started the most spectacular man hunt ever known in America. Eight of Dillinger's lieutenants were marked for death—by the electric chair if possible, or by gunfire if necessary.

For a while Dillinger was very successful at evading the police. On the 13th of March he and Hamilton were traced to Mason City, Iowa. On that day \$52,000 was taken from the First National Bank. On the 15th they received medical treatment at St. Paul. There a new gang was formed including Van Meter, Tommy Carroll and Lester Gillis—better known as "Baby Face" Nelson. Dillinger and his sweetheart, continued to live in a good residential neighborhood in St. Paul until March 31—when they and Van Meter shot their way out of a trap set for them by Federal men and Police.

After April 22, when he and his gang again shot their way out of a resort on Spider Lake in northern Wisconsin, killing a federal agent and a CWA employee, he was apparently seen in many places.

On June 23—through special legislation, the federal government offered \$10,000 in rewards for Dillinger and \$5,000 for Nelson—who had killed agent Baum. In addition, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and Minnesota offered \$1,000 reward each for Dillinger.

REWARDS—ALIVE OR DEAD

Dillinger and Van Meter then decided to have their faces and finger-tips operated on. For this they needed money. So, on June 30 it is claimed Dillinger and four companions raided the Merchant's National Bank at South Bend, Indiana, obtaining \$29,890, and killing policeman Howard Wagner.

The report finally was spread that he was seen oftenest in the neighborhood of Lincoln Avenue in Chicago. Federal agents continued to hunt him down. Then they received a tip from "A Lady In Red" that Mr. Dillinger had long wanted to see the moving picture, "Manhattan Melodrama," and that this film was being shown at the Biograph Theater on Lincoln Ave. on Sunday evening, July 22.

The trap was carefully laid. "G men" had studied his peculiar gray eyes, his walk, his stride. His face had been changed, but they were warned before they left the government offices that "the only sure way to identify Dillinger was by the back of his neck."

Federal agents and police watched Dillinger enter the theater. They waited for him to come out. He stepped out of the crowd in the lobby, began to walk south from the theater—and as he crossed a nearby alley he turned, saw his pursuers, dodged behind some women into the alley and dropped—wounded three times in the abdomen and the upper part of the body—beyond the protection of his bullet-proof vest. He died at 10:45 P. M. July 22, 1934, ending a most eventful career that had lasted exactly fourteen months.

DILLINGER AND HIS GANGS



Key to Illustrations: 1) Flees G Men in Raid; 2) Shooting Their Way Out of Trap; 3) Raiding Police Station; 4) Bank Hold-up; 5) The Wooden Pistol; 6) Dillinger is Shot.

THE GANG'S ROUND UP

It is estimated that Dillinger's cost to society was over a million dollars: that over 12 bank robberies brought him more than \$300,000; that because of him many more people were sent to jail; and that in addition the government and states involved spent over \$500,000.

After the death of Dillinger, Government Agents determined to round up all those who aided him.

HOMER VAN METER died while resisting a trap set for him Sept. 22 at St. Paul, Minnesota.

CHARLES MAKLEY, a college man, who had escaped from Michigan City, Sept. 26, 1933, while serving a 10 year sentence for robbery, was shot and killed when he and Pierpont tried to escape from Columbus Ohio Prison, where he was held for execution.

HARRY PIERPONT, escaped from Michigan City Sept. 26, 1933, while serving a 10-year term for Bank Robbery. He gained a reputation as a deadly "quick trigger" man. He was executed Oct. 17 at Columbus, Ohio Prison.

"BABY FACE" NELSON was shot to death Nov. 17, 1934, in a terrific gun battle at Barrington, Ill., during which Federal Agents Samuel P. Cowley and Herman E. Hollis were slain.

One man, in whose home it was claimed Dillinger's facial operation was performed, five days later fell from the 19th floor office of the Dept. of Justice.

BROUGHT TO JUSTICE

JOHN HAMILTON was the last of Dillinger's Lieutenants to be taken off the "active" list. His body was dug up in a quarry grave near Oswego, Ill. by federal agents on Aug. 28, 1935.

From the condition of the outlaw's body it was theorized that he had been dead for many months, and that he had evidently been killed even before the death of his leader, in July, 1934.

Rooming House keepers, attorneys, doctors, and others, both men and women in different parts of the country, who had assisted these gunmen, were also brought to justice by the Government and Police. Each received either a jail sentence or fine.

The Bloody Barrows, (Buck and Clyde) were first heard of on Aug. 13, 1928, when Buck was arrested in San Antonio, Texas, for the theft of a car. Although he was discharged for that theft, from then on the two brothers were in prison and out.

In 1932 Clyde was freed from a Texas Prison. He teamed up with Bonnie Parker "two-gun Moll." The two then became the center of a reign of terror in the southwest states.

ALVIN KARPIS has been accused by the Federal Government as a kidnapper of Earl Bremmer of St. Paul and murder committed during Bank Robberies.

THE DRUG EVIL

In May, 1935, to fight the drug evil, the government opened its first U. S. Narcotic Farm, a Four Million Dollar Institution comprising 1,100 acres in Lexington, Kentucky. It is administered by the U. S. Health Service to restore the shattered health of Drug Addicts, who will be treated as Medical Patients. Another is to be used in Fort Worth, Texas. Patients who otherwise would be in Prisons, are cared for here, also volunteers who wish to undergo treatment.

This is considered an ideal advance in the anti-narcotic movement for the prevention of crimes committed by those under the influence of the poppy seed.

The murder of Ervin J. Lang may well be charged to the influence of drugs dulling to the brain. Mrs. Dunkel, Lang's mother-in-law, apparently became his lover after the death of her daughter, Lang's wife. Her jealousy was aroused when Lang announced his engagement to a young lady. Mrs. Dunkel determined to kill him.

Mrs. Evelyn Smith, a close friend, married to a Chinese Laundry Owner, was induced upon a promise of \$500.00 never paid, to help her. Mrs. Smith finally carried out the murder herself, carving off Lang's legs to enable her to remove the body, in which she claimed she had the unwilling aid of her husband.

Their casual matter of fact preparation for the crime confessed by them was cold-blooded and revolting. Justice Harrington, in sentencing each to 180 years imprisonment at hard labor, said, "It appears

SEX MURDERS

that throughout the commission of this crime you indicated a cold indifference to the possible penalty of death in the electric chair.

"Infliction of the death penalty and a swift execution would be an anesthetic to your consciences, an easy and painless passing from this existence. The punishment the court will inflict, will be a deterrent to crime, an admonition to criminals that you are suffering a living death, tortured by your consciences, while at work at hard labor behind the grey walls of the penitentiary, deprived of your liberty, for the balance of your days."

A series of "come-true" night-mares in the murder field seemed to happen in the near Chicago zone just about at this same time. They were all classified by Police under the newly titled "Sex Crimes."

Because she resisted the advances of her young companion, a beautiful girl was strangled in a vacant lot and her body dropped through a sewer catch basin, later discovered by city repair men.

A young man stabbed his sweetheart to death because they were tired of life and swore it was a suicide pact. "We went to the park to die. I first stabbed her, then gave her the knife, but she was so weak she could only cut my shirt with it."

There was a revolting murder of a pretty night club entertainer, whose lover sent five bullets into her, as she lay in her bed dying, with his name on her lips.

The "Wolf of Peoria" had annoyed girls for seven

BOY GUNMEN

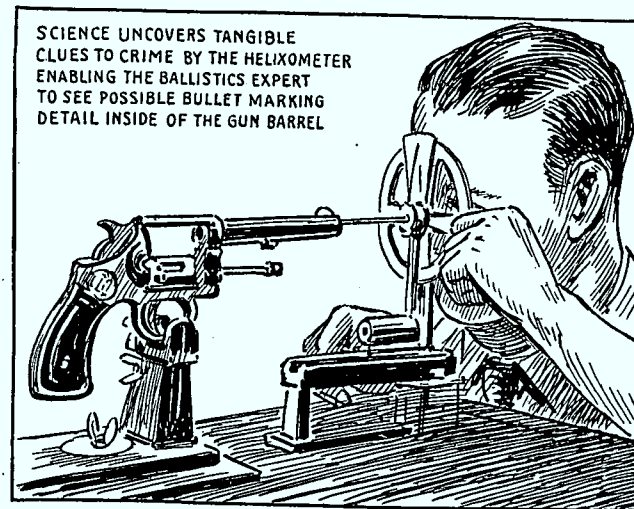
years. One day a girl's nude body was found in a cemetery. At the trial, where he was sentenced to death, it was proven that when the girl had resisted, she was beaten, strangled, and killed.

A University Professor was forced to drive a man who he knew as Jones from Ann Arbor to outlying Chicago, where a brutal mutilating sterilization operation was performed upon him with a penknife, from which he died. He had recently married a nurse, whose former lover was accused of the crime.

It is estimated that now the majority of so-called bandits are young men or boys, who were raised during the "dangerous days," when reckless dare-devil bootleggers were glorified in the headlines. They have been attracted by the illusion of the romance and the big easy money of the racketeer just as some boys aim to follow in the steps of leading ball players, statesmen, merchants, detectives, etc.

Almost anywhere, any person may suddenly find that a boy with a gun is facing him. Their amateur bravado is not humorous and Police make short work of them, but because of their age, reform elements have prevented drastic action to end the evil.

It is known that most small children recognize no proprietorship nor damage until after a certain amount of proper training is given them. In kindergarten, the child who will not comply with rules; who lies, cheats, or persists in violence, disregarding the rights of others, requires personal attention to prevent



SCIENCE UNCOVERS TANGIBLE
CLUES TO CRIME BY THE HELIXOMETER
ENABLING THE BALLISTICS EXPERT
TO SEE POSSIBLE BULLET MARKING
DETAIL INSIDE OF THE GUN BARREL

ANTIDOTES FOR CRIME

it from developing with these characteristics.

The boy of 12 or more whose erratic nature has not been checked by some good influence will have to be dealt with by society.

As the youngster grows up he discovers that complicated State, County and Township laws with different procedures, permit criminals to evade justice. They learn the methods of escape, trick to evade Law, sometimes with the aid of attorneys, politics, etc. All restraint is forgotten. After a few successful crimes; the misery caused to victims; the worry caused to their own relations; evasions from officers of the law; a frenzied belief that their life is normal soon brings a feeling that all is safe.

Capt. Donald Wilkie, formerly of the U. S. Service, claims the average in regard to crime have been as follows: 6 to 1 the Criminal was arrested; 12 to 1 if caught and tried, he did not go to prison; 124 to 1 if a murdered, he was not executed. As principal causes, he gave political drags, lawyers, red tape, perjury, simple alibis, etc.

As an antidote for evil, substitutes must be offered. Easy access to music and sports, as well as active participation in group organizations with leadership, such as the Boy Scouts offer can and does replace degrading interests.

It is imperative that the Agricultural success of men like Geo. Washington, Thos. Jefferson and others be intensively taught the young, upon which to base

BACK TO NATURE

their future. The U. S. A. has space for hundreds of millions of people. The ground is fertile, the climate and all other conditions are favorable for enjoyment of family life. With regulation and some labor, the land will do the work with the aid of nature. It is not necessary for masses to congregate in American centers to provide Industrial Competition for nations who have not the natural advantages provided to the Americas. American labor has no need to compete with lower scale foreign labor.

It is in these centers of population that so much unhappiness becomes possible. Unemployment, or employment at lower than living wage, unsanitary and immoral family conditions easily breed dissatisfied minds that rebel at unfairness and then either develop great fighting reformers to better things or they can develop into derelicts, brutes, growlers, or criminals.

As we observe plant and animal life we notice that where a life is added, whether it is insect or flower, provision for its existence is also at hand. It is only man who has food and shelter withdrawn, not that sufficient is not provided by nature, but his own laws prevent the use of necessities except by payment for it in money, which, of course, makes money and its attainment the goal of every human being.

Gradually as a major part of its war on crime in the U. S. the powerful hand of gov't has insisted that more humane methods be used, by further regulation of great interests that control so many of the require-

SCIENTIFIC CRIME DETECTION

ments of the people.

Social responsibilities being assumed by the government will prevent much poverty and discontent. Satisfied, home-building people are good citizens with no criminal intent.

"Back to Nature" may not be the slogan for every one, but Civilian Conservation Corps in charge of the U. S. Army, under suggestions of the A. F. of L., took 310,000 unemployed young men between 18 and 25 years old off the streets.

Many suggestions have been offered in the War on Crime, viz:

That all firearms be registered;

That every person be finger printed;

That all police officials take University Courses in Police Science, learning thoroughly Identification, Traffic, Psychology, Evidence, First Aid, Firearms, Drugs, Gambling, Prostitution, Penology, Physical Training, Law and other Police Matters;

That much stricter laws be enforced against public officials who serve criminals instead of the public;

Limit insanity pleas, also paroles;

Stronger penalties for repeaters;

That Corporations become subject to punishment for criminal offenses;

Avoidance of too many laws, or unjust law-enforcement;

That county jails be prevented from being crime schools;

CRIME DOES NOT PAY

That Drug and Drink Addicts be separated from criminal offenders and treated.

That the U. S. attack on crime is effective and thorough-going has been proven. It is, however, characteristically American, and soon new stories and plays will make new heroes and ambitions for the youth to emulate.

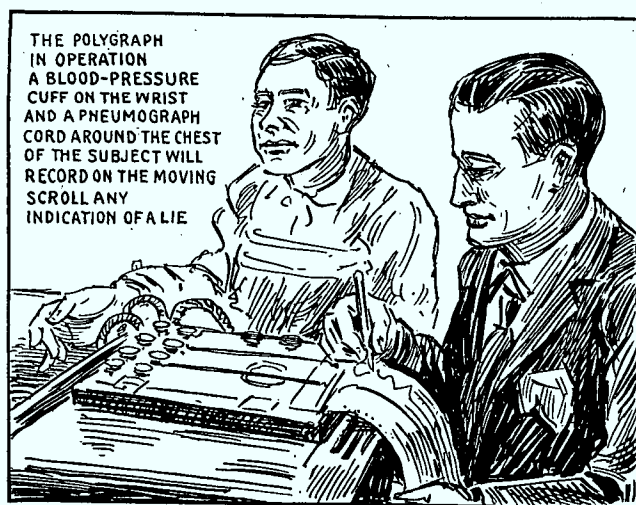
Certainly, if a young man now is squarely confronted with the situation "Shall I hold Human Life cheaply and follow the easy money of the gunman Racketeer to face Government agents who have been "Bringing them in dead" or shall I be a Law enforcer—a protector of neighbors and family," there should no longer be any doubt as to his answer. "CRIME DOES NOT PAY."

RESTRAINT

A cross word not spoken, a shot not fired, a stab not made, a suicide not attempted as the thought occurs, is an evil deed averted. Later, one shudders at the folly of the blunders or crime that might have been committed but for the use of "restraint"—a product of civilization not practiced enough.

The desire for thrill may be a cause of crime. Excess in drinking, speed or the desire to do something startling can be cured only by the exercise of restraint.

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