

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD

KANSAS CITY MASSACRE

FILE: 62-28915

SECTION 3



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD
FRANK NASH
VERNE MILLER
ADAM RICCHETTI
KANSAS CITY MASSACRE

SUBJECT

FILE NUMBER 62-28915

SECTION NUMBER 3

SERIALS 91 - 110

TOTAL PAGES 121

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90056

20 June 33
Major J. Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Reference the Kansas City
affair =

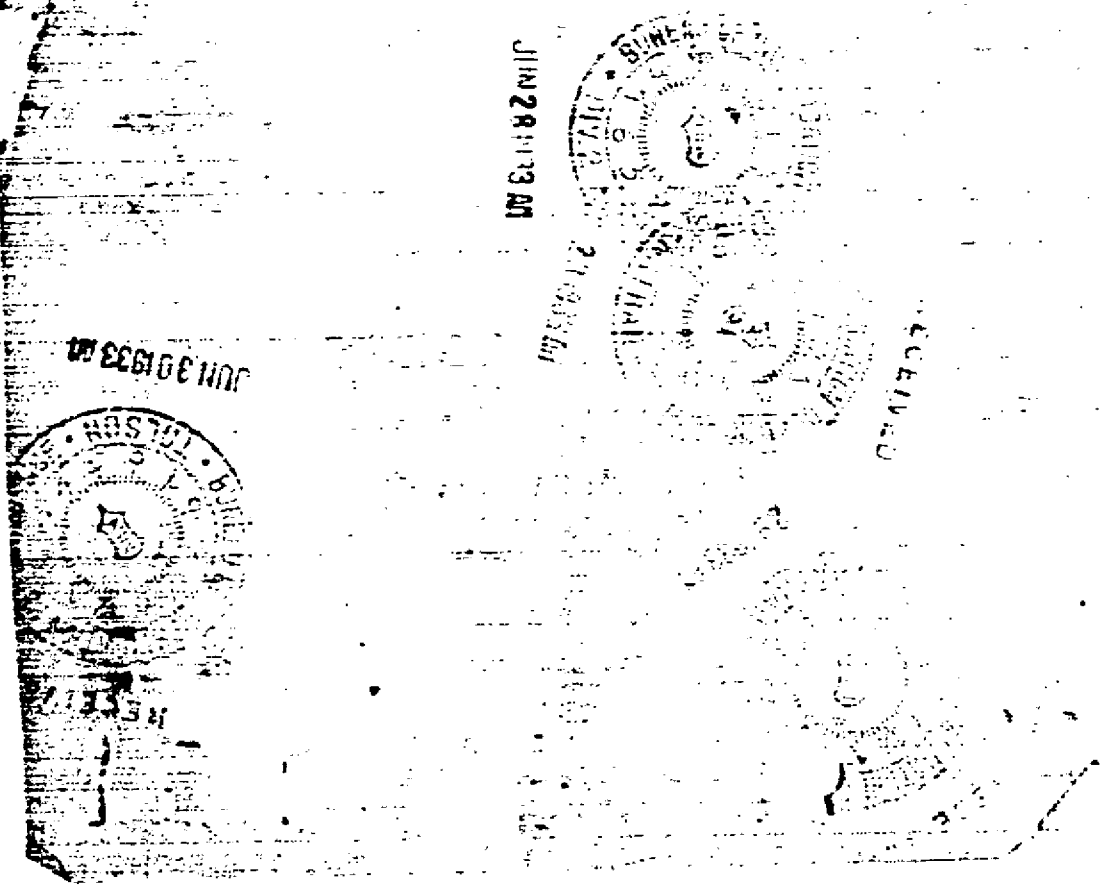
You may recall I worked
this Kansas, Mo.-Ark. and
Oklahoma - know those
states fairly well -

If you think I can be
of service in efforts to
capture the murderers the
pleasure would be mine.

My age, feeble condition,
(I can run 1/4 mile any day)
and "old" looks would be
an asset in reaching
the company of these
bloody cut throats - it's over

• Omaha Raymond Caff

2/ If not interested - ignore
this - ~~Young~~
Barbara Johnson
127 Prospect Ave
Middletown
NY
20 June 83



VER:EB

June 26, 1933.

W
62-28915-91

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Colonel Elmer E. Johnson,
127 Prospect Avenue,
Middletown, New York.

90055

JUL 1 - 1933

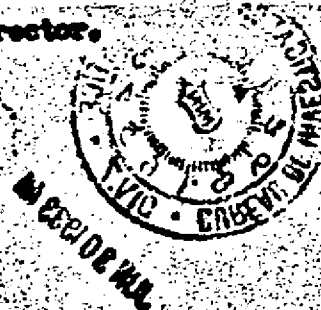
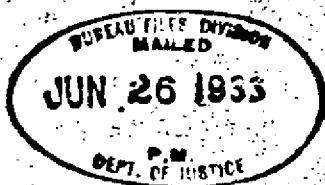
Dear Colonel Johnson:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your note of the 20th, offering your services in connection with the investigation of the murders at Kansas City, and I want you to know that I appreciate your offer very much indeed.

I will advise you if it becomes practicable at any time to take advantage of your kind offer.

Sincerely yours,

Director.



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO AT **Kansas City, Missouri**

KC FILE NO. ** 62-780

ORIGINATE

DATE WHEN MADE:
6-23-33

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE:
6/17-23/33

REPORT MADE BY:

R. E. VETTERLI

DE AT:

Kansas City, Mo.

CHARACTER OF CASE:

**OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to deliver Federal
prisoner Frank Nash)**

OWN SUBJECTS

FACTS:

On the morning of June 17, 1933, while officially engaged in transferring escaped Federal prisoner, Frank Nash, at Union Railroad Station, Kansas City, Missouri, unknown subjects attacked, with machine guns, group of Federal and State officers, killing Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey, Police Officers William J. Grooms, Frank E. Hermanson, and Chief of Police Otto Reed, and seriously wounding Special Agent P. J. Lackey. Prisoner Nash was instantly killed. Indications are that assailants acted through motives to liberate Nash. Investigation carried on through tracing of telephone communication indicating a probable plot through confederates of Nash, originating at time of his apprehension, June 16, 1933, and executed by members of said group. Investigation at Kansas City, Missouri and Joplin, Missouri appears likely to solve identity and activities of the parties responsible. Further investigation being made through St. Paul, Oklahoma City, St. Louis, Kansas City, and various other offices.

P. 90053

On Saturday morning, June 17th, about 7:15 A. M., at Missouri, Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner, Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Investigation, City and Hermanson, and Chief of Police Reed of McAllester, are killed by unknown subjects, in front of the Union Station, fort, apparently, to liberate escaped Federal prisoner, Frank

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

R. E. Vetterli
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

62-28915-92
UNITED STATES

RECORDED AND INDEXED

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:

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6 - Kansas City
- Paul

JUN 27 1933 P.M.

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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At the same time, Special Agent F. J. Lackey was shot three times in the back, Special Agent R. E. Vetterli was grazed in the left arm, and Special Agent Frank Smith escaped unharmed. The assailants escaped, apparently without being shot.

Special Agent F. J. Lackey has submitted the following memorandum regarding the apprehension of Frank Nash at Hot Springs, Arkansas on June 16th:

"Accompanied by Special Agent Frank Smith and Otto Reed, Chief of Police, McAlester, Oklahoma, I arrived at Hot Springs, Arkansas about 5:30 A. M., on G-16-33 and registered at the Como Hotel. About 6:30 or 7:00 o'clock, Agent Smith contacted confidential informant and received from him the Illinois license number of the Plymouth coupe driven by subject Nash, together with the information that Nash was then in Hot Springs and frequenting the White Front Cigar Store and Pool Hall. About 11:30 A. M., agent and Reed, in agent's car, proceeded up and down the principal streets of Hot Springs, in an effort to locate Nash's automobile. At about 11:50 we did locate this automobile, Agent Smith at that time being in a room at the Como Hotel. Reed got out of agent's car to maintain surveillance on Nash's automobile, while agent went to the Como Hotel and got Agent Smith. Agent and Agent Smith were riding north on the main street of Hot Springs, when Reed stopped them on the east side of the street, across from the White Front Cigar Store and said that Nash was then in the cigar store. Reed got in the car with Agents and the writer drove up to the next corner, turned around and came back on the west side of the street, stopping about thirty feet south of the White Front Cigar Store automobile parking, and leaving the car in the middle of the street. It was then decided that it would be better to immediately go to the cigar store, take Nash, put him in the car and leave Hot Springs immediately.

"The writer, with Agent Smith and Otto Reed, went into the front of the cigar store and purchased a cigar and saw Nash drinking a bottle of beer. The front part of the cigar store is partitioned off from the back where the pool tables and other equipment are kept, and there were 10 or 12 men hanging around this pool hall at the time. We did not know how many were in the back. Nash walked past agents and to the entrance. Agent Smith and the writer walked up to the front and covered him with their revolvers, Reed covering the other occupants of the pool room with his gun. Smith called Nash by name and told him to stick up his hands. Nash immediately became greatly agitated and pleaded not to be shot. It was hurriedly ascertained that Nash had no gun, whereupon the writer assisted Reed in covering the other occupants of the place with his revolver, and Nash was taken out of the store and immediately loaded into

agent's automobile, and the trip was immediately begun out of town.

"The entire transaction at the cigar store could not have taken over five minutes. This agent did not see anyone in the cigar store whom he recognized as a criminal with whom he had been previously acquainted, and is extremely doubtful that he would again recognize anyone whom he saw in this cigar store.

"We left Hot Springs at 12:15 P. M., and proceeded directly toward Little Rock. At Benton, Arkansas, at a gas station on the west edge of town, we were stopped by three men with rifles and sawed off shotguns and after establishing our identity, were told by these men that Hot Springs had telephoned that a man wearing a black mustache, had been kidnapped at that place. We then proceeded to Little Rock, and on the outskirts of Little Rock, were stopped by two police cars bearing officers with riot guns, who stated that they had been requested by Hot Springs authorities to stop agent's car as it was thought that a man therein had been kidnapped at Hot Springs. Agent remembers that he was stopped at Little Rock just fifty-five minutes after leaving Hot Springs, a distance of fifty-eight miles, and it is doubtful that any pursuit from Hot Springs would have been successful, as this is a fairly mountainous and crooked stretch of road. It was agent's intention to proceed directly to Fort Smith and not knowing the road through Little Rock, but knowing the fact that the road through Little Rock to Fort Smith ran over the same road from Little Rock to Joplin for the first 85 miles, agent asked these officers to show him the road out of town to Joplin, which the officers did. It was approximately 12:30 or 12:35 when agents passed the northern outskirts of Little Rock and were then on the open road and left the police officers. There were no stops made until we reached Russellville, where we stopped for something to eat and then proceeded to Fort Smith, where we arrived at about 6:00 o'clock.

"At Fort Smith, we communicated with Special Agent in Charge, Colvin, who had in the meantime communicated with the Bureau, and received authority for agents to conduct subject Nash to Leavenworth. Special Agent in Charge Colvin instructed tickets be purchased and a drawing room procured on Missouri Pacific train leaving Fort Smith at 8:30 P. M., and the tickets mentioned were purchased on government transportation, by this agent, the tickets being purchased to Kansas City, Missouri, where Special Agent in Charge, Colvin, advised that Special Agent in Charge Vetterli of the Kansas City office would

most agents and Nash with a car for the trip to Leavenworth.

"During the stay at Fort Smith, Nash was kept in the County Jail and either one or the other of the agents was with him at all times. It was the instructions of the Bureau that Reed be requested to accompany agents to Leavenworth if he would do so, and he agreed to do so. The trains were due to arrive at Fort Smith at 8:15 and accordingly, agents, with Reed and Nash, were taken to the station by a Deputy Sheriff, at 8:15. The train was, however, late and did not arrive at Fort Smith until 8:30. The Sheriff and jailer at Fort Smith, who were acquainted with agent Smith and with Reed, were advised of the identity of Nash.

"At the time agent purchased the tickets, he specifically requested the ticket agent to give no information whatever concerning the destination of these tickets.

"While agents were in the depot waiting for the train, a young reporter approached agent and asked to be given the details, names, etc., concerning the prisoner, which agent refused to give. This reporter stated, during the conversation, it had been reported over the press wires that Nash was being taken to Joplin, but that the Joplin press authorities had been unable to find out anything whatever about it at that place and that it had been reported as a kidnapping at Hot Springs. This reporter at that time knew the identity of Frank Nash and volunteered the information that there would be no publication in any paper before the following morning, as it was then about 8:20 P. M.

"The train came in about 8:30 and Nash, Reed, Smith and the writer immediately proceeded to drawing room "A", car 11. Agent noticed Special Agent R. N. Butterworth alighting from this train and asked him to come to the stateroom, which Butterworth did, remaining for a few minutes as the train was then about to depart. There was no special significance in this visit, as agent only made inquiry of Agent Butterworth as to any instructions he might have received from Special Agent Colvin.

"In addition to procuring a stateroom, agent also procured lower berth 12, which was immediately by the door of the stateroom, as there was not room for Smith, Reed and Agent, with Nash, in the stateroom all at one time, and Smith, Reed, and the writer had been up most of the previous night and it was necessary for someone to get some rest. Agent occupied lower 12 from about midnight to 2:00 o'clock. Smith and Reed staying with Nash. Agent then got up and let Smith occupy lower 12 from 2:00 until 6:30, and Reed occupied the lower in the stateroom. Nash occupied the upper berth and was at all times handcuffed to the berth. No trouble of any kind was experienced during this phase of the trip.

The train was due in Kansas City at 7:00 o'clock and was about 15 minutes late.

Upon arrival at Kansas City, agent left Smith, Reed and Nash in the stateroom, and went outside on the loading platform and was met by Special Agent in Charge Vetterli and Special Agent Caffrey, and Detectives Hermanson and Grooms. Agent, at that time, looked up and down the platform, but did not see any individuals to arouse his suspicion. Special Agent in Charge Vetterli, at that time, advised that Caffrey's coach was outside and that there was also a coupe to be used to follow the car. After this, agent went in and got Nash, Reed and Smith, and then, accompanied by Special Agent in Charge, Vetterli, and Agent Caffrey and Detectives Hermanson and Grooms, all proceeded up to the Union Station and out through the lobby. This agent had one sawed off shotgun and Reed had another.

On going out the door of the Union Station, the entire party was around Nash, and a brief stop was made by agent to ascertain if anything unusual was seen, and the party then proceeded to Caffrey's Chevrolet coach, where Caffrey unlocked the right hand door and Nash got in the back seat. Agent instructed Nash to get up in the driver's seat, in order to allow the writer, Smith and Reed to get in the back seat. Nash got in the driver's seat; agent got in the back seat on the left hand side; Smith got in the back seat in the center and Reed got in the back seat on the right hand side. Hermanson, Grooms and Vetterli were still on the right hand side of the car, and Caffrey had gone around behind the car to get into the driver's seat through the left hand door. There was a green Plymouth car parked on the right of Caffrey's car about 6 feet away. Agent looked over toward the right and saw two men run from behind a car about 35 feet away. Agent saw these men through the window glass on the windshield of the Plymouth, which was none too clean, and therefore, a clear view could not be obtained by agent, but agent did see that both men were armed and that one of these men had what would appear to be a machine gun, and the other a rifle or shotgun, although agent is not definite on this. The man with the machine gun had it pointed directly at Caffrey's car and shouted, "Up, up, up" several times. Agent realized that they were friends of Nash and said "Here they are." At that instant, one of these two men said "Let them have it," and the war was on. Agent had his shotgun pointed toward the floor, and the muzzle of the gun was between the driver's seat and the door, the butt of the gun being between agent and the side panel. In endeavoring to cock this gun to fire, it jammed, and to the best of agent's recollection, he was unable to get it unjammed during the proceedings. Bullets were coming into the car from every direction, and many of them were coming through the open windows and going out through the windows on the other side. Agents quickly felt the bullets when they passed, they were also coming in through the sides and back of the car.

Nash ducked his head and held up his handcuffed hands and shouted, "My God, don't shoot me." To the best of agent's recollection, Nash was shot almost immediately after the firing began, or at least within a period of some six or ten seconds, because agent saw blood dripping on the floor from Nash's body within a short time after the shooting started. Smith was leaning over between the two front seats and crouched down, and agent was crouched down back of the driver's seat. Agent felt each of the three bullets that hit him, the first of which was just a few seconds after the firing began. This bullet seemed to come through the right side of the car and hit agent about three inches to the right of the spine, about the height of the eighth dorsal vertebra. This bullet went from the point of entrance, directly into the spine, indicating that the projectile was fairly flat and that it came nearly straight through the right side of the car, about the center of the rear seat. The second bullet hit agent three or four seconds later and seemed to come through the back of the car, angling from the right, and hit the butt of agent's revolver, which was in a holster on the agent's right hip. This bullet hit about one and a half inches to the right of agent's spine over the pelvis bone, and angled from that spot to the base of the spine where it lodged. The third bullet struck agent about twenty seconds after the shooting started, and seemed to come through the left rear panel of the car, somewhere near the left end of the rear seat, and took a course almost directly opposite to that taken by the first bullet, described above, and shattering the ninth rib and lodging in the ninth dorsal vertebra.

"To the best of agent's recollection, this shooting lasted about 30 or 40 seconds, although it seemed much longer, and it would be impossible to approximate the number of shots fired, although agent's best guess would be about 100.

"After agent was hit, the third time, he realized that the persons shooting were very close to the car, and that any movement whatever would probably cause direct shots, so agent crouched perfectly still, but before doing so, looked at Frank Nash and saw that he was dead.

"Immediately after the shooting ceased, while agent was leaning forward in the back seat, a person came up to the left door window of the car, where Nash was sitting, and agent heard him say, "He is dead, they are all dead in here." This person seemingly left in a hurry and no more was heard. After about 10 seconds, agent heard the right door of a car open, heard someone say to get out of the car, at which Agent Smith roused up and said, "Don't shoot, I am an officer too." Agent then looked up and saw a uniformed policeman who had agent and Smith both covered with a gun. Smith got out of the car and this policeman, seeming highly agitated, told agent to get out of the car immediately. Agent then looked around and saw that both Nash and

Reed were dead, and upon getting out of the car, saw Grooms and Hermanson lying between Agent Caffrey's car and the Plymouth. Agent walked behind Caffrey's car and laid down in the street and did not at any time after that see Agent Caffrey.

"Agent did not at any time see but two of the attackers, but judged from the shooting, there were at least four and possibly more men shooting, as the shots were coming from nearly all directions. Agent got such a hurried glance at these two men and this glance was through a none too clean window and windshield of the Plymouth, that he is not sure that he could identify either of these men, nor is he positive that he could identify the voice of the man who commented that Nash was dead. There was certainly not more than one or two seconds between the time that agent first saw these men and the time that they opened fire, it appearing to be the intention for the officers to throw up their hands and surrender Nash, but that these men became excited and opened up before having time to see whether the officers were going to comply or not."

* * * * *

Special Agent Frank Smith submitted the following memorandum:

"Pursuant to instructions of S. A. C. Colvin to proceed to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in company with Special Agent Lackey in the interest of apprehending Frank Nash, stopped at McAlester, Oklahoma, on the evening of June 15th and secured the voluntary assistance of Chief of Police Ott Reid to accompany us to Hot Springs. Arrived at Hot Springs at about 4 A. M., on the morning of June 16th. Got in touch with confidential informant about 8 A. M., and was advised that subject Nash was in Hot Springs in company with a woman, having arrived there the day previous; that he could be located around the White Front Pool Hall, usually wearing a vest, and that he wore nose glasses.

"Promptly, Agent Lackey and Chief Reid left the writer at the hotel, where he was expecting additional information, and scouted the streets in the interest of taking Frank Nash and the car he was driving, in the vicinity of the White Front Pool Hall.

"Sometime around noon, Agent Lackey hurriedly came to the hotel and reported to the writer that Nash had parked his automobile near the front of the White Front Pool Hall, and that he had left Chief Reid on the spot watching him.

"Immediately, the writer, accompanying Agent Lackey, drove down the main thoroughfare in Hot Springs, passing the White Front Pool Hall, and picked Chief Reid upon the opposite side of the street, turned on the next corner and came back, and Reid pointed out Frank Nash standing in the front of the White Front Pool Hall. Lackey, Reid, and the writer stopped their car at the first opportune spot and immediately took Nash into custody. He showed little resistance and was not armed. Immediately placed him in the automobile and drove out of Hot Springs for Little Rock. On the road out of Hot Springs, we were interrupted by a squad of officers heavily armed, who had a report of a kidnapping. On showing our credentials, we were promptly permitted to proceed. At Little Rock, we were again interrupted by several cars of officers, to whom it had been reported that there was a kidnapping at Hot Springs. These officers, on being advised of our mission, and identity, assigned an automobile to accompany us through Little Rock and on to the road that we cared to travel.

"We left the latter mentioned officers under the impression that we were proceeding to Joplin, Missouri, but at a given point, we left the Joplin road and dropped into Fort Smith, Arkansas. On the road, the writer communicated with Special Agent in Charge Colvin, asking for instructions, and was advised by Mr. Colvin that he would have instructions as to further procedure, at the Sheriff's office, on our arrival at Fort Smith.

"We arrived at Fort Smith about dark; went to the County Jail, where I communicated with S. A. C. Colvin, who instructed that we board the Missouri Pacific train at 8:30 out of Fort Smith, secure a stateroom, and proceed to Kansas City, where we would be immediately met by S. A. C. Vetterli, who would arrange to accompany us to the Leavenworth Prison.

"On arrival at Kansas City at 7:15 A. M., Chief Reid, the writer, and Frank Nash remained in the stateroom until Agent Lackey looked the surroundings over and met Mr. Vetterli; later he returned and we left the stateroom and proceeded through the Union Station, accompanied by Mr. Lackey, Mr. Caffrey, two plain clothes police officers from Kansas City, going to Caffrey's automobile parked in the parkway opposite the Union Station.

"Chief Reid carried a pump shotgun, as did Mr. Lackey. The writer was armed with a six-shooter, and on reaching Mr. Caffrey's car on the west side, the doors were opened, and Frank Nash got in on the rear seat.

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Agent Lackey suggested that he get on the front seat, which he did, Agent Caffrey standing at the door on the north side of the car. S. A. C. Vetterli standing near the entrance of the car, and the two police officers standing toward the front of the car on the west side. Chief Reid got into the back seat, as did the writer, and Agent Lackey; about the time we became seated, there was a command from several voices: "Put 'em up," - "Put 'em up" - "Hands up," followed by a volley of machine gun fire. The writer turned and faced the machine gun, which immediately fired a volley directly at him. The firing continued, coming from a westerly direction, and no doubt from several persons shooting. The writer was not injured. Chief Reid was instantly killed. Special Agent Caffrey was fatally shot through the head, dying enroute to hospital; Frank Nash was shot through the head and killed instantly, and both Kansas City Police Officers shot through the head and killed instantly, and S. A. C. Vetterli received a slight wound in the left arm. Agent Lackey was badly injured.

"The whole happening was sudden and unexpected and the murders committed without giving those murdered even a chance to raise their hands.

"At the first volley, the writer observed that Frank Nash was hit in the head. The writer dropped his head down below the front end as if shot and remained in that position until the firing ceased. While the writer observed by a glance a man behind the machine gun pointed and shooting in his direction, he was unable to obtain any kind of a description of him and was unable to see anyone else who did the shooting.

"After the shooting ceased, the writer and S. A. C. Vetterli gave all assistance possible to Agent Lackey, the only survivor (aside from the writer and S. A. C. Vetterli), who was badly wounded in the side.

"There is no doubt that it was the intention of the gangsters to annihilate everyone on the scene, and which feat they unquestionably thought they had accomplished when the shooting ceased."

On the night of June 16th, at about 9:00 P. M., or shortly thereafter, Agent Vetterli received a long distance telephone call from Mr. Colvin, in charge of the Oklahoma City Office, reciting that Frank Nash, escaped Federal prisoner, had been apprehended at Hot Springs, Arkansas and that Special Agents F. J. Lackey and Frank Smith were returning him to Leavenworth, Kansas, and would arrive at 7:15 the morning of the 17th

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at Kansas City, Missouri, and requested that they be met. Accordingly, I telephoned Special Agent R. J. Caffrey at his residence and asked him if he desired to meet the party at the Union Station on the 17th with Agent Vetterli. He was very anxious to do so. I also telephoned to police headquarters and made arrangements to have the two men in charge of the "hot shot" or riot car, to be at Union Station, and on the morning of June 17th, Agent Vetterli arrived at the station at about 6:30 P. M. and made suitable arrangements with the Station Master so that the officers could go down to the train and meet the agents with Frank Nash, as the train came in. A few minutes thereafter, Special Agent Caffrey appeared, as did City Officers Hermanson and Groome, in charge of the riot car. We were on the station platform when the train pulled in from Fort Smith, Arkansas, and Special Agent Lackey first came out of the train to look the situation over. I also carefully looked over the situation and it appeared that everything was quiet. Accordingly, Frank Nash was brought out of the stateroom in the train and his wrists were handcuffed, but he was not handcuffed to anyone else. We then proceeded up the steps to the station, it having been decided that instead of waiting one hour at the Union Station for the train to pull out for Leavenworth, Kansas, to return Frank Nash, there being an hour's lay-over in the schedule, that Frank Nash would be placed in the car of Special Agent Caffrey, accompanied by Special Agents Caffrey, Lackey, Smith, and Chief of Police Reed, and that the car would be followed to Leavenworth by Agent Vetterli in his personal car and by the two city detectives. Everything appeared to be quiet in the station. Looking the situation over outside of the station before moving to Special Agent Caffrey's car, which was directly in front of the east entrance of the station, everything appeared to be quiet, there being no unusual activity, and nothing at all to arouse suspicion. We immediately proceeded in a fan-like procession to the car of Special Agent Caffrey.

Frank Nash was placed in the middle of the back seat, with Chief Reed of McAlester on one side and Special Agent F. J. Lackey on the other side. It was immediately decided, however, that it would be better policy to place Frank Nash to the right of the driver of the car and have all three officers in the back to watch him, and accordingly, Special Agent F. S. Smith took the place of Frank Nash in the back of the car. Frank Nash was then seated in the driver's seat, and Special Agent R. J. Caffrey had started around the front of his car to take his place under the wheel, and had not

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yet opened the door on the left hand side of the car, while City Detectives Hermanson and Grooms, and I were near the front door, not over a foot apart, on the right side of Special Agent Caffrey's car.

Almost as soon as Frank Nash had been moved from the rear of the automobile to the front seat, there was a command of - "put 'em up." This agent looked up and saw a man with a machine gun aimed, apparently, at Detectives Grooms and Hermanson and Agent Vetterli, from a distance of approximately 15 feet diagonally to the right of Special Agent Caffrey's car. This individual was apparently somewhat crouched behind the radiator of another car. Almost at the same moment, the command was given to "put 'em up," some unknown party said "let 'em have it," and the individual who was carrying the machine gun opened fire. Grooms and Hermanson immediately fell to the ground - apparently shot. There was a crashing of glass, and this agent felt a stinging sensation in his left arm, and also immediately dropped to the ground, then circled the rear of Special Agent Caffrey's car, scrambling on the ground to the left hand side, where it was felt a better opportunity would be afforded for protection and action on the machine gunner. However, upon reaching this point, a fusillade of shots was coming from all directions. I had a glimpse of Special Agent Caffrey falling. However, my efforts were being concentrated on the machine gunner, who was still in his position firing.

It being apparent that we were in a trap, and there was nothing to do, I decided to make a break for the station to put in a riot call, and I ran across the street to the Union Station, and further shots, which I believe were the last, whistled by my head and lodged in windows and bricks of the Union Station. I put in a riot call at police headquarters, and immediately rushed out to the car again, but found that the assassins had already departed. The entire matter took only a few seconds, and I would judge approximately 100 shots were fired.

I saw but one man, who was operating the machine gun from my right. He opened up on City Officers Grooms and Hermanson and myself, and naturally I was interested in him, and it was impossible to take time to turn around and visualize the whole thing, as it all happened so quickly. I know the entire shooting was over in just a few seconds.

After putting in the riot call, I immediately rushed back to the car and endeavored to take care of matters there.

I have looked through numerous photographs and I am convinced that the man who first opened fire from our right, with a machine gun, is Bob Brady, alias Bob Ross, alias Pat Brady, alias Robert G. Brady, alias J. H. Taylor, Kansas State Penitentiary #3337.

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Brady was received on January 14, 1933 from Seward County, to serve a term of life, under the Habitual Criminal Act, and escaped from Lansing, with 11 other convicts on May 30, 1933. All were hardened criminals. I did not get to see the entire body of Bob Brady - only seeing his head and part of his shoulders. However, from viewing a photograph, I would say that Bob Brady was the man who first opened fire from our right, with a machine gun. His face was partially blurred by the machine gun which he was holding to his shoulders, but I am quite confident of my identification.

I have not gone into the full details as to the happenings, owing to the fact that this has been treated in previous information secured from Special Agent F. J. Lackey.

The riot squad immediately appeared, and all avenues of approach out of the State, City, and County were stopped, and police in the entire surrounding country were notified. Telephone calls were put through to Washington, St. Louis, St. Paul, Chicago, and Oklahoma City. The Oklahoma City Office was instructed, telephonically, by Special Agent in Charge Vetterli to immediately cause a thorough and complete investigation to be made at Hot Springs and Fort Smith, Arkansas, which investigation, I understand, was made without delay.

The foregoing dictation was given by Special Agent in Charge, R. E. Vetterli, followed by Special Agent W. F. Trainor.

This agent has been assigned to coordinate the facts and to render a report upon investigation which is being performed by Special Agents in Charge:

Gus T. Jones
R. C. Harvey,
R. H. Colvin

and Special Agents:

Dwight Brantley
Hal B. Bray
R. B. Nathan
K. R. McIntire
H. E. Anderson
R. C. Suran
J. R. Calhoun
C. C. Dewey
B. R. Allen
J. L. Flood
W. F. Trainor

The investigation is being directed by Assistant Director, Harold Nathan.

A thorough inquiry was immediately made after the above occurrence, for the purpose of determining the names and addresses of all parties who might have been in a position to observe the massacre. It was determined that taxi drivers stationed at the Union Railroad Station, and individuals who had come to the Union Station for the purpose of meeting trains were in many instances available as witnesses.

As to the physical locations of the various officers and assassins at the time this occurrence happened, it will be found that there are statements conflicting in somewhat material respects received from parties interviewed.

Mrs. Lottie West, Travelers' Aid employee at the Union Station furnished to Special Agent Brantley an account of what she saw in connection with this matter. Agent Brantley's memorandum is quoted as follows:

Mrs. Lottie West, Travelers' Aid, employed at the Union Station, was interviewed and stated that she was at the Union Station early Saturday morning before and during the shooting; that she was near the entrance "B" of the Union Station, on the inside shortly after 7 o'clock when she saw some officers come into the concourse with the prisoner. She recognized Crooms and Hermonson, police officers, as men she had seen many times around the station. She said she followed the officers through the station to her desk near the east entrance. She said that there were two Catholic sisters out toward the front of the station, one of whom came to her and asked her assistance in reaching some part of the city; that she went with one of these sisters out to the front, where they joined the other, and she directed them as to their destination, and that she looked across the street and saw the officers traveling in formation with the prisoner in the middle, going toward a car across the street; that the officers' car was headed south. She drew a diagram showing the position of the officers' car, with respect to her automobile, which was parked to the south and west of the officers' car, although headed north.

"She stated that she saw a man with a weapon - possibly a machine gun, come from the vicinity of her car, walk south and then east, to the rear of the officers' car and begin shooting; that two other men hopped up from what appeared to be the rear of her car and remained to the south of the officers' car. One of these men, she said, was a rather hard looking individual and after viewing photographs of suspects, she thinks it was Harvey Bailey.

"Mrs. West said that Saturday she viewed some photographs exhibited to her by the Sheriff, and from these photographs, she picked out the photograph of a man she believed to be the person who came from the vicinity of her car, and walked to the rear of the officers' car; that either Saturday or Sunday, in the local newspapers, appeared a photograph of Pretty Boy Floyd, and she immediately identified it as a photograph of the man who walked to the rear of the officers' car. She said that it was the same photograph that she had identified in the presence of the Sheriff.

"She stated that she saw a large officer (description fits Agent Caffrey) to the east of the officers' car, during the shooting approach the officers' car with a pistol in his hand and aim at the prisoner who was sitting under the wheel, and that she is certain that she saw this officer shoot the prisoner, as immediately the prisoner slumped; that an instant after the officer had shot the prisoner, the hard looking man described and identified as Bailey, shot the large officer down.

"She described the machine gun operator (the man who did the shooting in the rear of the officers' car) as approximately 30 years of age; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches in height; heavy set; very nice looking, and wearing a blue suit and a panama hat, wide brimmed, turned down.

"She said she believes that the man she described as Harvey Bailey was operating a sawed off shot gun; that the man was heavy set, wore a brown suit, and a brown fedora hat.

"The third man she saw out in front of the officers' car, she described as rather small, sallow complexioned and was in his shirt sleeves. Mrs. West stated that she did not see the man as they made their getaway."

* * *

Jack Clark, a colored elevator operator at the Union Station was interviewed by Agent Brantley and made a statement concerning his knowledge of this matter. Agent Brantley's memorandum concerning this interview is quoted as follows:

"Jack Clark, 1619 Olive Street, a colored elevator operator at the Union Station, was interviewed and stated that shortly after 7:00 o'clock on Saturday morning, he was standing near the Travelers' Aid desk at the east entrance, and saw some officers come through the station with the prisoner, and it attracted his attention and that of Frank White, a colored

employee of the Station, who works nights.

"After the officers left the station and went toward the car, he went toward the front door, saw two officers get into the car, and the prisoner got into the front seat. He said the prisoner seemed to slide under the wheel, when a man came up from behind the car, from the southwest of the officers' car, with a long gun, and that immediately the shooting began.

"Clark said he did not run inside the station immediately. He said he saw another man, farther to the southwest of the officers' car, with two guns, one in each hand. The man with the two guns began to fire at the officers. He then saw another man come from behind the car to the west of the officers' car, walk east until he was almost immediately behind the officers' car; that he does not know what kind of a firearm this man had, and was unable to see whether he did any shooting.

"The first man he saw, he described as rather large; he was wearing striped pants and coat, and a Panama hat turned down.

"After viewing the photographs of suspects, he said that he feels certain that it was Harvey Bailey. He believes the man with the two guns was Floyd. He said he was unable to make an identification of the third man. He said he did not see the men when they got away."

* * * *

Samuel E. Link, 3321 Harrington, Kansas City, Missouri, was interviewed by Special Agent K. R. McIntire and made a statement as follows:

"I -----, do make this free and voluntary statement to K. R. McIntire, knowing that he is a Special Agent of the United States Bureau of Investigation:

My full name is Samuel E. Link. I live at 3321 Harrington Street, Kansas City, Missouri, having my business headquarters at 2326 East 14th St., Kansas City, Missouri.

"I left my residence, as above noted, on about 7:15 A. M., on Saturday morning, June 17, 1933, proceeding north toward the business district of Kansas City, Missouri. When I reached the environs of the Union Railway Station, I was proceeding on McGee Trafficway. I turned left from McGee Trafficway on Pershing Road, proceeding west to Main Street; then I turned to my left, which would again be west, and drove toward the street which is nearest to the front entrance of the Union Station. At the intersection where this street begins to run directly

in front of the Union Station, there are two traffic buttons, used for keeping people to the right and to the left. I was driving my Hupmobile Sedan, which is dark blue in color, and by accident, had gotten on the left hand side of the buttons, at the east end of the Union Station Plaza Drive.

"At this point, a Reo sedan, which I believe to be a 1932 model, appearing to be very new, medium green in color, having fender wells and tires on each of the front fenders, drew up beside me. This car was bearing a foreign license plate, which I did not recognize. This Reo was proceeding west directly beside me at the point where these traffic buttons are located. As the car drew along side of me, I heard a voice say "Duck, you : : : , blankety, blankety, duck!" So I looked up and saw a man coming out of the left rear door of the Reo sedan. I recognized him as Harvey Bailey, the notorious criminal. I will state later in this memorandum how I chance to know he was Harvey Bailey.

"When Bailey emerged from the rear seat of the car to step on the left running board, he knocked his head against the top of the door, knocking his hat off, and I recognized the curly hair of Harvey Bailey.

"This Reo was proceeding at perhaps five miles an hour when it drew along side of me. As Harvey Bailey stood on the left running board of the car, I saw in his hand a machine gun, which he lowered, keeping it in line with his left leg.

"I obeyed the order, and drew my car towards the curb, which would be directly in front of the Union Station at the east end, very close to the traffic buttons I have mentioned above. At this point, Harvey Bailey said, "That's more like it."

"After Bailey had made these remarks to me, I would state that the Reo sedan proceeded five or six feet west in the direction of the two entrances of the Union Station and then came to a dead stop.

"After this Reo passed me, I recognized the driver, whom I recognized from pictures, as Wilbur Underhill, one of the recent escapes from the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas.

"I also observed a man seated in the rear seat of this Reo. I will state that this man was about:

33 years or 34 years of age, having curly dark hair, almost black. He appeared to have been badly sunburned, and would weigh from 130 to 140 pounds. He was wearing a summer sport cap and a blue shirt.

"After I drew up to the curb and after the Rec had come to a stop about thirty feet west of where I was parking, approximately a minute elapsed, when I observed two officers and a group of men, who appeared to be huddled together, walking from one of the entrances of the Union Station toward the parking zone. At this time I also observed a large man standing approximately halfway between the two main entrances to the Union Station, lift his hand high in the air, as though to give a signal. At this moment, the Rec car commenced going west, and at this moment, I observed a black Chevrolet sedan coming from the west toward the east in my direction, on the roadway which is directly south of the small parking lot.

"It is to be noted here that there is a driveway directly in front of the Union Station. There is then a small parking lot on the south edge of this road and directly south of this parking lot is the road on which the Chevrolet sedan was driving east.

"The officers and the man who appeared to be huddled together had passed the end of the road immediately in front of the Union Station, when I observed a man lift his hand above his head, near the station. As the officers and the man approached, a parked car, I observed the Chevrolet sedan mentioned above come to a stop approximately in front of the officers and the man. At this moment, I noticed a man emerge from the rear door of the Chevrolet sedan, having a large gun in his hand. The only other man I observed in the Chevrolet sedan was the driver.

"I would describe the man who emerged from the Chevrolet sedan as follows:

About 35 years of age
 Height, about 5 feet 8 inches
 Weight, about 165 to 170 pounds
 Dark swarthy color - looking like a man who has had yellow jaundice - yellow murky color.
 Hair - Black
 Bare headed
 Bad scar on right cheek.

"I then observed Bailey lift his gun to his shoulder and saw the man who had emerged from the Chevrolet sedan lift his gun. At this moment, I ducked down in my car and did not see any more of the firing, though I heard the several shots; then I heard the roaring of the car, and I straightened up for a moment and then I seen this Chevrolet coming up the drive in my direction, going in an easterly direction.

I also observed the Rec sedan moving forward in a westerly direction, and observed a man who had stood between the two main entrances of the Union Station and had given the signal, ran over and got into the Rec sedan. I imagine he lay down in the bottom of the car, because I did not see him thereafter. I would describe him as follows:

In the neighborhood of 6 feet tall
Weight - approximately 200 pounds; well built.
Age - in early 40's.
Wearing a cap - apparently cap he was wearing was a summer cap, because he had it pulled as far down as he could pull it.
Wearing a light summer suit; summer shoes - two tone.

"Mr. McIntire has just shown me a series of criminal pictures, and I would say that this man very much resembles Bernard Phillips.

"Then I observed the Chevrolet sedan speed up and drive past me going in an easterly direction. As soon as these cars had left the scene, I immediately rushed my car out of its parking place and drove to the next street south, which is Pershing Road.

"I was of the opinion that the Chevrolet sedan had gone north on Main Street, and for that reason, I took Pershing Road in a westerly direction. When I drew close to the point where Pershing Road intercepts Broadway, I observed the Rec sedan and the Chevrolet sedan almost collide. I then turned to my right and followed the subway near the station over to Grand Avenue, and then proceeded downtown.

"I don't know in what direction the two cars then proceeded. About 11:30 of this same morning, in conducting business downtown, I passed the Aladdin Hotel on 12th and Wyandotte, and there I recognized Harvey Bailey and five other men standing together about 10 feet south of the main entrance; they appeared to have been arguing over something. I did not observe the Rec and the Chevrolet sedan mentioned above. I did not recognize any of the men in company with Harvey Bailey as being those at the scene of the crime, because I did not tarry long enough to look at them.

"I wish to advise that during 1926 and early part of 1927, I was a deputy constable in Kansas City, at which time it was my duty to serve attachment papers on a woman whose name I do not recall, living in the south part of Kansas City on Brooklyn Street, the exact address not recalled, but in about the 4400 block. At the time of the attachment proceedings, I was confronted with Harvey Bailey, who was then using the name of 'Morris.'

Bailey, alias Morris, and I had an encounter at this time by virtue of which just I have a very vivid recollection of him. I wish to state further that approximately a week or ten days ago, I visited a speakeasy on the corner of 8th and Walnut, which is a cafe, having a bar in the rear. At this time, I overheard two unknown individuals who were intoxicated and were discussing an anticipated Leavenworth break within the near future. It is for this reason that I believe Bailey and his associates may be located in Kansas City or at Leavenworth, Kansas or in the immediate vicinity.

"In the series of photographs of criminals which Mr. McIntire has shown me, I am certain I recognize the photograph of Edward Wilhite. I recall now that about three or four weeks ago, I installed a refrigeration plant at the "Silver Clipper" which is a speakeasy located at about the 2800 block on Warwick Street, near the B & M or C & M Garage, at least I know it's near a garage."

Information was received by Special Agent J. R. Calhoun from Ben Laurier, reporter for the KANSAS CITY STAR to the effect that J. B. Janssen had information in this case. Janssen was interviewed by Mr. Calhoun, who reported as follows:

"Information was received from Ben Laurier, reporter for the KANSAS CITY STAR, to the effect that one "Red" Janssen, an usher at the Union Station in Kansas City, Missouri, had advised him that an individual had contacted him, Janssen, on the morning of the fatal shooting of Special Agent Gaffrey, and had made inquiries as to the time of arrival of train 116, Missouri Pacific, on which prisoner Nash and others were arriving.

"In accordance with instructions from Special Agent in Charge, R. E. Vetterli, I made inquiry of Mr. Lee, Chief Clerk to the Station Master at the Union Station, and learned that J. B. "Red" Janssen lives at 2417 Cypress Street, no telephone, and that he worked from midnight until 8 A. M.

"At the home of Mr. Janssen, I learned from him that on Saturday morning, June 17, 1933, a well built man, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches, 180 pounds in weight, wearing a light gray summer suit, straw hat, and two-tone sport shoes, and carrying a cane, contacted him, Janssen, and asked about the time of arrival of train 116, Missouri Pacific from Little Rock, Arkansas, and Coffeyville, Kansas. (The names of Hot Springs and Fort Smith were not mentioned, according to Mr. Janssen).

Mr. Jansson further stated that this individual, whom he identified from a photograph, as Harvey Bailey, an escaped prisoner from the Lansing, Kansas, State Penitentiary, told him that he and some of his friends wanted to go down to the station platform in order to take an invalid who would arrive on this train, but Jansson told him he would have to get permission from the Station Master to be allowed to go down to the train. Jansson did not see the alleged friends of the man who talked with him.

Jansson further stated that he was an eye witness to the shooting in front of the station, advising that he stood by the electric light pole between the east and west doors of the station, and noted that the individual whom he had identified as Bailey stood just west of the car parked west of the automobile of Agent Caffrey, and fired a machine gun into the front of the car, and later ran around to the rear of the car and fired again.

Jansson further stated that a young fellow, whose first name was Paul, employed in the front end of the pantry room of the Fred Harvey Company, advised him he also saw the shooting and that he, Paul, was in the parking lot just south of Agent Caffrey's car and saw the man drive away in a gun-green colored automobile. (The information concerning Paul was given by me to Agents Bruntley and Anderson, who were in the Station Master's office at the Union Station, and these agents stated that they would endeavor to locate Paul and interview him).

Jansson was assured that no publicity would be given to his name, and he stated he would be at the Kansas City Bureau office as soon as he was relieved from duty at 8 o'clock in the morning on Thursday, June 22, 1933, for such further interview as might be deemed advisable.

In accordance with instructions received from Special Agent in Charge, Vetterli, I interviewed Assistant Station Master, R. L. Wagner, and Chief Clerk to the Station Master, Mr. Lee, regarding the possibility of any invalids having been taken from Missouri Pacific train #116 on the morning of June 19th, or whether anyone requested that a wheel chair be taken to this train. These gentlemen checked their records thoroughly and found that no request had been made for a wheel chair for Missouri Pacific train #116, and Mr. Wagner stated he personally met the train and noted no invalid or sick person was taken from the train.

Mr. Wagner advised that Missouri Pacific train #118 arrived on track 25 at 7:12 A. M., on the morning of June 17th. Mr. Wagner further advised that Theodore Scott, a red cap at the Union Station, took a boy passenger off Wabash train number 17, on track 17, this train arriving at 7:08 A. M., on June 17, 1933, and Mr. Scott, who was being interviewed by Special Agents Brantley and Anderson, confirmed this statement. Mr. Wagner further stated that at 7:25 A. M., on June 17th, train A. T. & S. F. #5 arrived at the Union Station and that a Catholic Sister was taken from the train in a wheel chair. He advised that these were the only wheel chairs used at the Station on the morning of June 17th, and he further advised that Wabash train was located at such distance from the Missouri Pacific train that it would have been impossible for anyone to have crossed the tracks from one train to another. (For instance, it will be noted that Santa Fe train #5 arrived at 7:25 A. M., which was about the time of the fatal shooting)."

Special Agent R. C. Suran rendered the following memorandum concerning an interview with C. M. Moore, pertaining to the probable identity of the persons who made their escape after the shooting:

Mr. C. M. Moore, 1101 State Street, Kansas City, Kansas, who operates a filling station at that address, was interviewed by this agent concerning three men, who filled their car with gas at this station about 10 A. M., on June 17, 1933.

Mr. Moore stated that he personally did not observe the men, but his employee, Edward Shoptaw, serviced the car for the suspicious looking men.

Mr. Shoptaw, who resides at 1126 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, advised that about 10:15 A. M., on June 17, 1933, a dark blue 1932 Chevrolet coach appeared at the filling station at 1101 State Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas, the two back fenders of this car were pretty badly dented.

Mr. Shoptaw stated there were three men in the car, two in the front seat and one in the rear seat.

Mr. Shoptaw described the one driving the car as being:

5 feet 10 inches
About 30 years of age
A red scar on his left cheek extending
to about 1/4 inch below his left ear to
a point on his chin.
Jewish in appearance
Dark complexion

(description continued)

Wearing a light gray double breasted suit
White shirt and Panama hat

"This man purchased some gasoline and handed Mr. Shoptaw a \$5.00 bill and was given \$4.00 in change. The purchaser stated he was in a hurry and did not wait for the remaining 40¢ due him.

"The other person in the front seat appeared to be

Between 34 or 37 years of age
Clean shaven
Wearing a gray double breasted suit
Gray shirt with tie to match

The man sitting in the rear seat wore

a dark blue suit
Blue shirt; Panama hat
appeared to be about 35 years old

This man's left shoulder appeared to be injured; his shirt was unbuttoned from the neck and Mr. Shoptaw stated he could observe a bandage on his shoulder. His left arm was out of the sleeve of his coat.

"The other two men called the man in the rear seat by the name of Marty on several occasions. They asked how far it was to Topeka, Kansas.

"Mr. Shoptaw was displayed the photographs of the escaped convicts from Lansing, Kansas, and selected the photograph of Bob Brady as being the likeness of the man sitting in the back seat. However, he would not make a positive identification."

. . . .

Special Agent Dwight Brantley interviewed Frank White, Max Straley, H. C. Blanchard, and Theodore Scott, employees at the Union Station, and furnished the following memoranda concerning these interviews:

Frank White, colored employee working as a janitor at the Union Station at night, was interviewed. He said he was talking to Jack Clark in the Union Station shortly after 7:00 o'clock Saturday morning, June 17th. He said he saw the officers come through the concourse with the prisoner, and it attracted his attention. He walked to the front door, saw the officers cross the street and go to an automobile. He said he saw a man come from behind a car to the west of the officers' car, with some kind of a firearm in his hand, walk around toward the rear of the officers' car and begin shooting. He stated that he became very nervous and scared and that he did not get a good look at the man, but believed he had on a brown suit. He was in a crouching position.

"He said that he was so frightened that if he were to see all of the men in person around the station that he would be unable to identify any of them."

. . . .

Wm. Straley, employed at the Harvey Book Shop, Union Station, stated that he was in the book shop and saw the officers come through the station with the prisoner and that this attracted his attention and that he followed them to the east door. He believes that they stopped momentarily in the concourse, then went on. From the door, he saw the officers get into the car, or were ready to get into the car, and that as he recalls, two or three were already in the machine. He then saw a man raise up from behind the car parked west of the officers' car. This man looked as if he might have raised up on the running board or bumper. The man was wearing a dark suit. He said he did not get a very good look at him.

"He viewed photographs of suspects, but was unable to identify any of them as any person he saw at the scene of the shooting. He said he didn't know the type of gun used; that he is familiar with machine gunfire, but that the sound of the shots, some 25 or more in number, did not sound to him like a machine gun."

. . . .

W. C. Blanchard, usher at Union Station, was interviewed and stated that he was on duty from 7:00 o'clock Saturday morning, June 17th; that he was inside the east entrance of the Union Station when the shooting began, and started outside; that when the shooting was about over, he saw the crowd milling about; that during the midst of the shooting, he made attempts to get the crowd from the door, as he was afraid someone might get hit.

"When he got outside, he saw Mike Famin, police officer, shooting from behind the post. He saw a big car leave the lot in front of the station, headed west. He was unable to determine the make of the car and did not see the men in it or how many were sitting in the car.

"He viewed the photographs of suspects, but was unable to identify any."

. . . .

"Theodore Scott, usher at the Union Station, said he was on duty at door 'B' at 7:20 A. M., that he was assisting a couple in putting an invalid boy into a Yellow Cab. The usher assisting him was W. Penderbton. They had a wheel chair and had met the Washburn train. He said he had made a trip to the cab stand and delivered his passenger and had gone back into the station to get some change, and was on his way out to the cab again when he heard the shooting. He ducked behind the motor of the taxicab, and saw that the people in the car (parents of the boy and the boy) ducked. The cab driver ducked to the running board.

"After the shooting was over, he went over to the scene of the killing and all who participated in it were gone. He saw none of the men shooting.

"He viewed photographs of suspects, but was unable to identify any of them."

. . . .

Mrs. Nellie Stites, 2504 Kensington Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, made a statement to Agent Huntley, concerning this matter, and his conversation is quoted as follows:

"R. J. Stites, usher at the Union Station, said that his wife was on the outside of the station in a car and possibly saw some of the shooting.

"Mrs. Nellie Stites, wife of R. J. Stites, was interviewed. Their address is 2504 Kensington. Mrs. Stites works at Dunsally's Garment Factory, 19th and Walnut Streets. She said that it is her custom each morning to accompany her husband downtown and park the car near the Union Station. She remains around the car until time to go to work. A Mrs. Smith, whose husband works at the Union Station, is usually in the vicinity where she parks each morning. Mrs. Smith was present on Saturday, June 17th.

PMS

Mrs. Stites said that she got out of her car to go down to Mrs. Smith's car, a short distance away, and when she reached Mrs. Smith, they began a conversation and immediately heard some shots, which seemed to be some 20 feet or more away. At first, she didn't think it was shooting. She said she got on the running board of the car to see more clearly; that about 12 cars away, in a westerly direction, she saw a man with two automatic pistols in his hands. He was standing as if he were drawing a bead or aiming at something. He was standing in a straight posture, and she saw him shoot the pistols. There was a black Chevrolet coach or sedan nearby, with someone in it, and the front door was open. The car was headed toward a northwesterly direction. She said she didn't get a very good view or close-up, so to speak, of the man standing, or the man under the wheel. The man she saw with the gun, she described as 5 feet 7 or 8 inches in height; heavy set; wearing a blue suit, Panama hat, turned down, and a white shirt. From the distance she viewed him, she would say that he was of dark complexion. She saw him, after the shooting, get into the Chevrolet sedan, which went west and seemed to turn south on Broadway.

She said she got a look at the license on this Chevrolet and she believes it was a Missouri license, the first three numbers of which are 480 or 481, and the last three numbers of which she believes are 210 or 211. She said there was a friend of hers, who saw the Chevrolet, and who works at Donnelly's. She does not know the name of this woman, but that this woman told her that she and her husband were on the way to work, in the vicinity of Trinity Lutheran Hospital, located in the vicinity of 20th and Wyandotte, when a black Chevrolet sedan or coach, containing two men, running at a very rapid rate of speed, almost collided with their car.

This woman is said to have obtained the license on this car and gave it to the police, but upon checking, the police found the license number given by the woman was not correct.

Mrs. Stites viewed photographs of suspects and she stated that the man she described with two guns resembles the photograph of Pretty Boy Floyd or Pat Brady.

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Mrs. Margaret Turner, 414 So. Kansas, made to Special Agents Denny and McIntire, a statement concerning this matter. The memorandum of these agents is quoted as follows:

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Mrs. Margaret Turner, Glatho, Kansas, was interviewed by Agents Denny and McIntire.

Mrs. Turner stated that on the early morning of June 17th, she had the Walt Berry drive her from Glatho, Kansas to Kansas City in order that she might meet a 8:30 A. M. train, on which a cousin of her's was coming from Mexico, Missouri.

Upon arriving at Kansas City about 8:30 A. M., Berry parked his car in the plain section in front of the Union Station, facing south, and she went in to inquire as to when the train would be in from Mexico, Missouri, and was advised that it would not be in until 9:30 A. M. She then returned to her automobile, which is a green Dodge coupe, and talked to Berry.

During the conversation, he remarked that he did not know whether he was able to park in the place on which he was then located, and they then circled around the concrete and faced their car north, looking directly at the Union Station. About the time that they got into this position, a new automobile drove up and occupied their former parking position, so that they were facing them directly and were only about 10 or 15 feet away.

Mrs. Turner stated that about 8:00 A. M., a black Chevrolet sedan or coach drove up near this new, and the parties exchanged recognition and a woman then got out of the Chevrolet and went to the depot.

Mrs. Turner described the woman as being:

Medium height

Young

Dressed nicely in a long white dress that flared out at the bottom

Black coat, lined with white material

White fursten hat

When this woman entered the depot, she remained about 10 minutes, and during this time, the black Chevrolet circled the plain about three times. When the woman came out of the station, she looked to her right and then to her left, and proceeded to walk to her left, which is towards the east. Upon reaching what Mrs. Turner described as a window that looks like a door at the Union Station, the woman raised her hand, and at this time the Chevrolet car was stopped right in back of Mrs. Turner's car, and they looked three times, proceeded over and to the station platform, and picked up this woman and disappeared. The woman was not seen after that.

"There were two men in this Chevrolet car.

"Mrs. Turner stated that about 15 minutes after every hour, this Chevrolet returned to the plaza section and circled the plaza, and the two men in the Chevrolet exchanged a short recognition with the two men in the Rec.

"Mrs. Turner stated that she got a very good look at the two men in the Rec, and upon being shown all the photographs, immediately picked out the pictures of Harvey Bailey and Wilbur Underhill.

"She stated that both these men were dressed in dark coats, dark slouch hats that turned down all the way; that Underhill, who was rather sid-ly looking, was at the wheel of the car, and that Bailey sat alongside of him, and on one occasion, she heard him laugh boisterously.

"That Bailey got out of the Rec and walked over to the depot on one or two occasions; that on one of these occasions, she noticed him lift back his hat and observed that the man had a lot of hair, which she described as being "wavy" and states that his hair appeared "very pretty."

"About five minutes after 7:00, when Mrs. Turner and Walt Berry were starting to get out of their car to go into the depot to meet the train, a dark Buick sedan drove in from the west and did not turn into one of the regular parking spaces facing directly towards the depot, but was at a right angle headed directly for her car; that she observed two men in this car, although she was unable to identify these men from photographs.

"She also noticed in this car what she described as "some brown luggage." She stated that upon getting out of her car, she and Berry walked across the plaza into the depot and were waiting there for the train to arrive from Mexico, Missouri, and while so waiting, she talked to another colored woman who advised that she was waiting to meet her sister, who was coming in on this same train, from Sedalia. She was unable to give this colored woman's name or address.

"Mrs. Turner stated that about 7:30 A. M., a shot entered the depot through one of the windows, and at first she thought that one of the colored porters was moving one of his buckets. The next she knew, there was a spray of bullets, and she immediately lay down on the floor and did not see the shooting.

"In describing the occupants of the various cars and the cars themselves, she stated that the Rec was dark green with light wheels, and the windshield had a chromium plated frame around it.

Mrs. Turner stated that at the time Bailey, Underhill and the other men had escaped from the Kansas State Penitentiary at Lansing, their pictures had appeared in various papers and that she and her husband had made a sort of practice of studying faces, and that as soon as she saw these two men in the Ree car, she knew that they were hoodlums. She would not definitely state that she knew at that time that the two men were Underhill and Bailey. However, when showing her seven or eight pictures, she immediately picked out Bailey's picture, giving his first name, and picked out Underhill's picture and gave his first name, and stated that these were the two men in the car; that she had observed them there for three or four hours, and that there was absolutely no mistake in her identification; that she told her husband what she had seen and about the two men who were seen in the Ree car right in front of her early Saturday morning.

"As to the occupants of the Chevrolet car, she stated that she was unable to positively identify them; that when the Chevrolet first came up to the Ree, there were two men in the front, and the woman in the back; that one man got out to let the woman out, and she described this man as having on light trousers, a dark coat and a light hat. It might be stated at this point that Mrs. Turner was of the opinion that this man was Mr. Vetterli, as she later saw him in the depot, but after assuring her that Mr. Vetterli was not at the depot at that hour of the morning, she stated that while she did not get a very good look at this man, due to the fact that it was not very light at that hour of the morning, she gave his description as similar to that of Mr. Vetterli.

Mrs. Turner stated that at 4:25 A. M., when this Chevrolet returned to make its round on the plaza, she had gone into the station, and when she came out to cross over the street to her automobile, she had to stop and let this Chevrolet go by; that at that time, there were two men in the front seat and someone in the back. However, she would not be able to identify these men.

"On the subsequent returns of this Chevrolet, she observed only two men in the car. She described this car as being a black Chevrolet sedan or coach without any license plates on the front, but a Missouri license plate on the back.

"When the automobile drove up at about 7:00 A. M. and stopped at a right angle to the parking spaces, she is not positive of the make of this car, but after agents had named several makes and asked her if this could be a Buick, she became more or less certain that it was a Buick automobile; that the automobile was dark in color and she is not certain as to the license plates, but believed that the license plate was brown and yellow for Missouri. She is unable to identify the two men in this Buick car.

"Agents were very much satisfied with the information given by Mrs. Turner, as she appears to be a very reliable colored woman (about 40 years of age) and at first declined to give any information, due to the fact that she was afraid of her life. However, after talking to her closely for several hours, and going over the story many times, she gave the above information bit by bit. Agents then had her repeat the whole story, in its entirety, and she made no change in the other information that she had already given.

"Agents, upon first arriving in Glathe, talked to one Bart Miller, employed as a porter in a local barber shop. It was through information given by Miller to Mr. Harry Phelan, a barber, that the identity of Mrs. Turner and Walter Berry was learned.

"Agents thereupon talked to Bart Miller and had him repeat the story he had heard Mrs. Turner and Walt Berry tell, which was to the effect that they had actually seen the shooting take place.

"Agents talked to Walter Berry, colored, who is about 20 years of age, and is employed as a bus boy in Marshall's cafe at Glathe, Kansas. Berry is somewhat frightened, but agents were able to have him talk and he claimed that shortly after he and Mrs. Turner had parked, the second time, facing the depot, that he went to sleep and did not observe what was going on; that at 7:00 o'clock, she awoke him and had him come into the depot with her. He did this, but about 7:30, walked out to the pavement on the outside of the depot and observed a man walk behind one of the cars near the box, and extending his hand, which contained a revolver, fire directly at the officers, who were getting into their automobiles; that a few seconds after this revolver shot, the assailants started shooting with a machine gun, and he immediately ducked for cover and did not observe the rest of the shooting. He strenuously denied that he was sitting in his car and observed the men get out of the box and start shooting at the officers.

"It was learned from Berry that the officers drove up almost directly in front of his car, which thereupon placed them within a few feet of the two men who were in the box car.

"Mrs. Turner verified the fact that Walter Berry was asleep during most of the morning while they were waiting for the train to arrive. However, he did identify the car in front of them as being a box. However, he did not notice the Chevrolet circling the place in front of the depot and did not observe the women get out. However, he did see the Buick automobile drive up at right angles just as they were getting out of their car to go into the depot.

"These colored people were cautioned to say nothing more about their identification and not to notify anyone of the fact that agents had talked to or contacted them. They were promised all the protection necessary, should they in any way become afraid, and were requested to immediately report to the Kansas City office any approaches made to them.

"There is attached hereto to the original copy of this memorandum a diagram of what Mrs. Turner described in her statement to agents."

* * *

Charles C. Moore, 3924 Terrace, Kansas City, Missouri, employed by the Yellow Cab Company, stated to Agent Trainor that on the morning of June 17th, 1933, he was awaiting a call, in his cab, near the entrance of the Union Station, and that he noticed the officers escorting prisoner Frank Nash from the entrance of the station, across to the car of Agent Caffrey, parked on the plaza. He stated that he was from 30 to 40 feet from the car of Agent Caffrey when the officers arrived there with the prisoner. He stated that he saw no cars moving in the street behind the car of Agent Caffrey, at the time that the prisoner was brought to the car; that immediately upon the arrival there, however, of the officers, he heard a command "Put 'em up," and that he noticed a man standing about 15 or 20 feet from the front of the car of Caffrey, in a southwesterly direction, and that the man had a machine gun, which he identified as a "Tommy" trained on two police officers and Special Agent in Charge Vetterli who stood on the west side of Caffrey's car, in a group; that he also noticed a dark blue or black Chevrolet sedan, 1932 model, standing about 40 feet ahead of the car of Caffrey - in other words, south of Caffrey's car - the Chevrolet car mentioned being headed west. He noticed that there was a driver seated in the Chevrolet car where it stood and that a man was standing on the north side of the Chevrolet car holding in his hand a machine gun. At the same time, he noticed a third man circle from the left of Caffrey's car, approximately midway between the Chevrolet car heretofore mentioned, and the car of Caffrey. The latter mentioned man circled to the rear of Caffrey's car.

Moore noticed Agent Caffrey come from the right hand side of his car, and he believes he passed around the front, for the purpose of getting into his car on the left hand side, under the wheel. This explains the physical locations of the parties at the time the volley of shots began, and Moore stated that immediately after the command "Put 'em up," the shooting started.

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He noticed that Caffrey immediately fell, and believes that he was shot by the machine gunner, who stood beside the Chevrolet car in front of Caffrey's car. He noticed that the man to the right of Caffrey's car opened fire on the officers and Mr. Vetterli, and stated that the man who circled to the rear of Mr. Caffrey's car, fired a volley of shots into the car through the glass and into the rear of the body. He stated that the shooting lasted about 5 or 6 seconds and that there was a pause and then another short volley of shots, after which the man who circled the rear of the car looked in and then departed. He saw the three men who were participating in the shooting get into the dark blue or black Chevrolet sedan and immediately drive to the west. He lost the car from view as it proceeded west on Pershing Road about 500 yards from where he, Moore, sat in front of the station.

He does not know whether the car turned to the left (south) or to the right (north) when it reached the end of Pershing Road on Broadway. He stated, however, that he distinctly beheld the license tag on the car in which the assassins escaped and that he knows positively that the license number began with a "2" and ended with an "8" and contained six digits. He stated that he did not write down the number, but that he gave it to a large sized uniformed policeman, who arrived several minutes later in a squad car. However, he stated that he has not seen the license number in the newspapers, nor was it broadcast.

He has given a signed statement to the Police Department since the occurrence, and in that signed statement the license number is mentioned as 428-329, but Moore stated to agent that such is not the license number which he saw.

Further investigation to locate the license number given by Moore, originally, to the officer is being made at the Kansas City Police Department by this office.

Moore stated that the assassin on the right of the Caffrey car, as heretofore mentioned, was rather short and heavy set, but he did not get a good look at him and could not identify a photograph as his likeness. He stated that the man who circled in the rear of the Caffrey car was quite tall - perhaps 5 feet 11 inches - and wore a gray suit, but that he did not see his face openly as he came toward the car of Agent Caffrey in a "sidling" manner. He stated that the man standing near the dark colored Chevrolet sedan, with the machine gun, was tall and slender and wore a light blue shirt and dark blue trousers.

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Moore stated that he picked up Agent Caffrey after he had been shot, and that Caffrey was attempting to talk, and made the remark, with great effort, "I know the man that shot Nash." However, upon further questioning, Moore was unable to be definite as to the exact words used by Caffrey, when he stated that his wound was of such nature that he believed him unconscious.

Moore stated that he could not identify a photograph of anyone, as he did not see their faces sufficiently direct to positively identify, and that he would, therefore, not attempt to do so.

It may be stated as general information that on the morning of June 16, 1933, Sheriff Jack Killingsworth of Bolivar, Missouri was kidnapped in an encounter at Bolivar, by Charles A. Floyd, alias Pretty Boy Floyd, who is mentioned in the statement of Mrs. West, heretofore shown. At that time, Adam Richitti accompanied Floyd. Sheriff Killingsworth was released in the vicinity of Kansas City, Missouri and returned to his home. His release happened on the night of June 16th. Killingsworth would make no statement whatever concerning the activities and whereabouts of Floyd, at the time he returned to his home, and was apparently frightened into such silence.

Special Agent R. C. Suran, together with Sheriff Thomas Bash and other officers at Kansas City, proceeded to Bolivar, Missouri on June 17th, where Sheriff Killingsworth was interviewed. Agent Suran's memorandum concerning that activity, is quoted as follows:

"On June 17, 1933, Sheriff Thomas Bash and Deputy Sheriffs Jim Thorpe and ---Rhodes, all of Kansas City, and this agent, interviewed Sheriff Jack Killingsworth, Bolivar, Missouri, concerning his experience of being kidnapped by Charles A. Floyd, alias Pretty Boy Floyd.

"Sheriff Killingsworth stated that about 7:30 A. M., on June 16, 1933, he proceeded to the garage operated by one Richitti. As he entered this garage, he observed Pretty Boy Floyd and Adam Richitti, brother to the garage man, having several people covered with a machine gun. This gun was immediately turned on him, the Sheriff, and he was advised by Pretty Boy that it would be necessary for him to accompany him, and accordingly, the Sheriff was forced to accompany Adam Richitti and Pretty Boy in a Pontiac car, to some point near Osceola, Missouri, at which time it was the opinion of the Sheriff, that the Pontiac would be easily recognized, and therefore, Pretty Boy ordered the Sheriff to stop a man by the name of Griffith, an insurance man from Clinton, Missouri. The Sheriff did not know Mr. Griffith's first name.

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"Griffith's car was commandeered by Pretty Boy and Richitti, and Griffith and the Sheriff were compelled to accompany them throughout the eastern part of Kansas, going to near Ottawa and Paola, Kansas. The Sheriff stated that the main highways were avoided, and they took country roads. The Sheriff was unable to state exactly what route was taken; that Pretty Boy drove this car on into Kansas City, Missouri, entering Kansas City over the main viaduct leading from Kansas City, Kansas to Kansas City, Missouri, and when about half way across the viaduct, they turned from the viaduct to the left to the driveway leading from the viaduct into the Central Industrial District. This driveway was followed to the end, and at which point the Sheriff noticed two red lights. After arriving in the Central Industrial District, Pretty Boy turned the car to the left for approximately one-half block, and ordered the Sheriff and Mr. Griffith to remain with the car under the care of Adam Richitti.

"The Sheriff stated that Pretty Boy then walked approximately one-half block and turned to the right. That he, the Sheriff, was unable to observe into what building Floyd entered, but almost instantly a Chevrolet car appeared in view of the Sheriff; that Pretty Boy then transferred from the car in which they had been riding, to the dark Chevrolet sedan, which had appeared, two machine guns which had been carried with him; one machine gun which was used to guard Griffith and Killingsworth is what is known as a "Tommy" gun. The other machine gun was a mounted gun, but which was carried unmounted. Pretty Boy Floyd also transferred to the Chevrolet sedan an O. D. trunk. The Sheriff stated that there was at least one other man in the Chevrolet sedan which approached, but that he was one-half a block away and was unable to give a description of him.

"The Sheriff said that this occurred about 10:00 P. M. on the night of June 16, 1935; that Pretty Boy then ordered him and Griffith to take Mr. Griffith's car and proceed home. That they proceeded to Lees Summit, Missouri, where he, the Sheriff, communicated with his family.

"The Sheriff described Adam Richitti as being:

23 or 24 years of age
5 feet 8 inches in height
180 pounds in weight
Wearing a blue suit
Nationality - American; Italian descent
Black hair
Dark eyes
Sallow complexion
Roman nose

Special Agent in Charge, R. H. Colvin, notified the Kansas City Office from Oklahoma City on June 18th that investigation there, through an absolutely reliable source, has developed information that Frank Nash engineered the recent Lansing, Kansas (Kansas State Penitentiary) Prison escape, which occurred on May 30, 1933, and that Nash did so in behalf of his old friends and associates, Harvey Bailey, Jim Clark, and Bob Brady, who were among the escapees and are still at large.

The Director, by long distance telephone, called on June 22, 1933 and informed Special Agent in Charge, Gus T. Jones, that fingerprints had been found on a beer bottle in a house rented by three men and two women in St. Paul, Minnesota, which fingerprints had been identified positively as those of Frank Nash, the deceased Federal prisoner; that the house in question in St. Paul was the premises believed to be the rendezvous of the kidnapers of Wm. Hamm, who was kidnapped at St. Paul, Minnesota on June 15, 1933.

In this connection, Special Agent J. L. Flood of the Kansas City Bureau Office is now in St. Paul, Minnesota, conferring with Special Agent in Charge Warner Hanni.

It may be stated here that through the informant of the Oklahoma City Office, who enabled the apprehension of Nash, it was ascertained that he had been absent from Hot Springs for 10 days, and returned to Hot Springs, Arkansas on June 14, 1933. He was apprehended on June 16, 1933, and was in custody until the time of his death on June 17th.

Special Agent in Charge, R. G. Harvey accompanied by Jack Jenkins, Assistant Chief of Police, Kansas City, Kansas, interviewed Deputy Warden A. J. Graham at the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, on June 19th, and performed other investigations pursuant to the instant matter.

Special Agent in Charge Harvey submitted the following memorandum, with reference thereto:

"The writer, accompanied by Jack Jenkins, Assistant Chief of Police, Kansas City, Kansas, interviewed Deputy Warden A. J. Graham at the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, on this date, in order to obtain all data pertaining to the recent escape of the 11 convicts from that institution.

Mr. Graham advised that he has rather indefinite information as to the individuals responsible for bringing in the guns and ammunition used in the break and that he is uncertain as to the number of guns actually smuggled in to the prison.

He recited that Alfred Coemia, Register #326, Kansas State Penitentiary, had several spells a few days after the break, and threatened to cut his throat. At the time, the Deputy Warden talked with Coemia, Coemia said that Harvey Bailey had his implicit confidence and that Coemia had learned, allegedly through Bailey, that Rags Gannish, 9379 Manetta Street, Maplewood, Missouri, is the party who brought the guns used in the Lansing break to the Majestic Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, from which place they were transported to the prison. Further, that Ben Turley and Red Evans furnished funds and guns for the break. Ben Turley is supposed to be hanging out around Tulsa, Oklahoma. Red Evans is said to be attending bar in the Orpheum Bar Room in Tulsa. He formerly hung out around Kansas City, Missouri. At that time, Coemia told Mr. Graham that Bush was residing in Arkansas.

The writer also interviewed L. A. Laws and J. H. Sherman, guards, who were kidnapped by the convicts with Warden Kirk Prather. Laws said that the Warden and Guard Sherman and himself were taken by 6 of the prisoners, who were the hardest boiled convicts in the break, namely,

Harvey Bailey, Jim Clark, Ed Davis, Bob Brady, Wilbur Underhill, and Frank Sawyer.

The latter, Sawyer, is the only one of the above named individuals who has been apprehended.

Guard Laws advised that he and Guard Sherman were required to stand on either running board of the Chevrolet coach which was stolen by the convicts near Lansing. They were required to lean over inside the car in a sleeping position.

Bailey made the remark to the guards and the Warden that this was his break and no one was responsible but himself. He said that none of the other convicts knew anything about the break until a short time before it occurred. He said that Bailey was shot through the calf of his right leg in a fleshy part and was not wounded seriously.

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He was allegedly shot by one of the guards at the prison, by a .38 shell, and it was not a deep flesh wound and his leg was not broken. The wound did not bother him, and he walked around without limping. When requested to take care of his leg by other convicts, he declined to do so.

"According to Laws and Sherman, Bob Brady drove the Chevrolet coach all of the way to a point 12 or 14 miles south and west of Welch, Oklahoma. Brady had an insane grin on his face during the whole trip, and was not the least excited. The Chevrolet coach was taken from the possession of the owner by the convicts a short distance south of Lansing.

"According to Laws, Ed Davis was very cool and collected, and was apparently Bailey's first head man. Underhill was scared to death and shaking severely during the trip. Laws and Sherman believe that Underhill is yellow and would not be allowed to accompany the other convicts on their escapade. Davis is alleged to have done most of the talking, although it was very apparent that all of the convicts were taking orders from Harvey Bailey, who was without a question of doubt, the ring leader.

"Both of the guards are of the opinion that Bailey, Davis, Clark and Brady would stick together. They informed that Brady is an excellent automobile driver. At the time of the second tire puncture, Bailey said to Laws, "We are not going to get anyone killed, but I am going back up there (meaning Lansing) to kill Tracy Head," Head was a former Deputy Warden and is now an officer at the Soldiers' Home, a few miles between Lansing and Lawtonville.

"Neither the guards nor the Warden had guns at the time of the kidnapping. The convicts had a 30-30 Winchester, a pump shotgun, and a .45 Colt automatic, which they took from prison officials. Each convict had one .38 Navy Colt automatic which latter guns were apparently smuggled into the institution.

"Bailey told Laws that he owned a farm near Chicago, and a farm in Tennessee.

"The guards requested that the convicts let them and the Warden out at a filling station about 12 miles south of Welch, Oklahoma. Bailey told Laws that before he got out of the car, he had better take his hat off. He said that he did not want to get Laws killed and that they would kill him at the filling station if he was not careful. The filling station is located at Vicksa Hill and is called the Pyramid Filling Station. The convicts refused to let the officers out at this filling station, and on several occasions

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told the officers that if they wore their hats and appeared near the filling station, they would be bumped off. The convicts took the Warden and the guards one mile north of the filling station, on the highway, and one and one-half mile west on a gravelled dirt road near a stream called Cabin Creek, and released them at about 7:45 P. M., the night of May 20, 1933, which was the same day the break took place.

"The total of 11 convicts escaped and the 5 other convicts, according to the guards, proceeded in another direction than the 6 mentioned herein. Bailey told the Warden and the guards, "I don't care how much hell you raise or what you do, just as you give us 10 minutes." Laws felt that this statement meant that Bailey and his gang would proceed to the filling station and would be safe when they reached there because of protection from other members of their mob.

"Brady, Davis, and Sawyer sat in the front seat. Sawyer was apprehended close to Silcox Springs, Arkansas. He is now incarcerated in the Oklahoma Penitentiary at McAlester. The officers believe that Sawyer is the only one of the mob that will talk, although they seriously doubt that he has any information about the activities of Bailey and those of the escapees who will stick with him. They seem to be definitely positive that Bailey, Davis, Clark and Brady would stick together. They doubted that Underhill would be allowed to remain with Bailey and his mob. In this connection, Deputy Warden Graham said that had Underhill known of the break a few days in advance, he would have given it away to prison officials, because he is not the type of person who can keep that kind of a secret and he would have been so nervous that it would be obviously noticeable to some of the guards.

"The writer obtained photographs and fingerprints of all of the escaped convicts, who are now at large, and in addition, obtained photographs of:

Jesse Doyle, Kansas State Penitentiary Reg. #2005
Fred Barker, Kansas State Penitentiary, Reg. #2004
Alvin Karpis, Kansas State Penitentiary, Reg. #1500

and in addition, obtained at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, photograph of

Joe Phillips, Register #20000,

possibly a member of the Black mob.

"The guards stated that Jesse Doyle and Fred Barker were both seen around Lansing one week or ten days before the prison break.

"Deputy Warden Graham advised that inasmuch as he had the confidence of Alfred Goetz, he would interview him again on the evening of June 19, 1935 and would convey whatever information he obtained to the Kansas City Office. I intend to telephone Graham on the afternoon of June 20, 1935.

"The Deputy Warden also promised whole hearted cooperation and assistance in this investigation. He stated that he would be glad to furnish any number of guards or officers from the Kansas Prison, on request.

"Deputy Warden Graham was interviewed in the absence of Warden Lacey M. Simpson, who was out of the city. According to Jack Jenkins, Deputy Warden Graham has considerable more information concerning the break, than the Warden himself.

"Four of the eleven escaped convicts have been apprehended, namely:

Louis Buchtel, Clifford Bapson, Millie Woods, Frank Sawyer

Of those apprehended, the latter, Frank Sawyer, is the only convict who accompanied those who kidnaped the Warden and the two guards. The other above named individuals, who were apprehended, went in a different direction with the other five.

"The guards indicated that in addition to Bailey, Clark and Brady are the most desperate of the convicts in on the break.

(June 19)

"Guard Low said that on the morning of this date, about 10:35 A. M., he noticed three suspicious looking men and one woman in a black, four door sedan, drive past the Kansas Prison. They made three trips past the prison, two in the morning and one in the afternoon, and did not get out of the car. They carried Missouri, 1935 license plates #470075 on the car. The men were Italians, very dark. One man had a noticeably long head and rather thick. This information will be checked further.

"Inasmuch as Kansas City newspapers indicated that F. J. Taylor, Educational Director at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, had noticed several suspicious characters loitering in an automobile a short distance from Leavenworth, and two machine guns laying on the side of the

road with two men, the writer interviewed Mr. Taylor at the Leavenworth Institution, who informed that about 11:45 A. M., on June 12, 1933, he was driving on a trail three and one-half miles west and some north of Kansas, Kansas; that he noticed a small automobile parked in a ravine, two men were sprawled on the ground, two in the front seat and one in the back seat. He did not know the make of the car, but indicated that it was a small sedan, badly faded, of a tan or maroon color. He said that two of the men wore coveralls. One of the men in the front seat was reading the Leavenworth Times and seemed to be in a happy mood. He stated positively that he saw no machine guns or revolvers. He saw none of their faces, although he believes one of the men in the front seat weighed about 250 pounds and was of dark complexion.

Warden Fred C. Zerket, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, said that Mr. Taylor had reported this incident to him and the Warden and some of the guards and police officers had proceeded to the scene and the car had disappeared.

The writer obtained from Warden Zerket a list of the correspondents of Thomas Malden and Francis L. Kenting, which are quoted hereunder:

Thomas Malden

Mrs. Thomas Malden, wife, 1240 West 65th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Mr. T. Malden, Jr., son, 1515 East 64th St., Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. M. Ryan, friend, 1450 East 64th Place, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. M. Pillion, sister, 3213 South Farnell Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 Ester Bagumala, friend, no address, Chicago, Ill.
 Harry C. Fields, nephew, 907 Oliver Avenue, North, Minneapolis, Minn.
 Jack Turner, friend, 120 No. Wynn Street, Tampa, Florida
 Gertrude McCullough, cousin, no address, Minneapolis, Minn.

Francis L. Kenting

Mrs. Marge Kenting, wife, 3254 South Oakley Ave.
 9446 Eggleston Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. C. Kenting, mother, 1240 West 67th Street, Chicago, Ill.
 R. E. Kenting, son, 7831 South Winchester Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
 Mrs. Alice Bush, friend, 7831 South Winchester Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Warden Zerket informed that Mrs. Alice Long, 212 West Garland, Paragould, Arkansas, a sister of Frank Nash, called at the prison about 3:00 P. M., June 19, 1933, and talked with the Warden. She said that she believes Nash was not killed by the desperadoes, but by the officers. She said that if his gang or the thugs who participated in the massacre wished to kill Nash, they would have humped him off in Arkansas or elsewhere than Kansas City. She told Warden Zerket that she was leaving at 7:00 P. M., on June 19, 1933 for Paragould, Arkansas with Nash's body.

Warden Zerket offered whole-hearted cooperation in this investigation.

* * *

Special Agent in Charge, Gus T. Jones, through the assistance of Sheriff Tom Nash, interviewed one Doctor Farr and rendered a memorandum as follows:

"On June 20th, Sheriff Tom Nash brought to the Bureau Office one Doctor Farr, 2422 Olive Street, telephone, Linwood 8027. Sheriff Nash stated that Doctor Farr was several years ago a very prominent surgeon in Kansas City. However, during the past 10 or 15 years, he had become associated with gangsters and other persons engaged in unlawful activities, and had on many occasions surreptitiously rendered medical aid to wounded bandits.

"Doctor Farr stated that on the evening of the 20th, a gangster whom he knows as 'Curly' accosted him in Cas Welch's place on Fifteenth Street, between Troost and Forest Avenues, and asked him if he wanted to make some ready cash, and being told he was agreeable to the proposition, 'Curly' stated - 'Well, one of the boys has been nipped in the hip,' meaning some gangster in the city was wounded. 'Curly' arranged to meet Doctor Farr at 8:00 P. M. at Cas Welch's place. Doctor Farr was instructed by Sheriff Nash and the writer to go ahead, meet 'Curly' and render any medical aid desired, to any gangster, but to immediately advise Sheriff Nash later in the night of where he went and to whom he rendered aid. This, he agreed to do.

"At 11:00 P. M., on the 20th, Doctor Farr contacted Sheriff Nash and stated that he met 'Curly' as per appointment, and 'Curly' stated to him - 'Our plans have been changed. The boys are taking the wounded man to Summerville, Oklahoma early in the morning (meaning the 21st). There is a negro doctor at Summerville who will take care of him temporarily. However, they will bring him back to Kansas City Monday or Tuesday. The wound is not

serious unless complications set in."

"Curly" then advised Doctor Farr that he could be reached over telephone Victor 8580; that the doctor should simply call for "Curly." A check reveals that this is the Sawyer Hotel.

"Curly" advised Doctor Farr that the boys had insisted upon making the trip to Seminole, as they desired to "bump off a cop there" who had mistreated, in either questioning or arresting, one of the women of their particular mob. This information was telephoned to the Oklahoma City Office, to be relayed to Chief of Police Jake Sims at Seminole.

"In conversation with Doctor Farr, he stated that he knew a high powered crook in Kansas City last summer, known as Bailey; that he was a large man with curly hair turning gray; that he later met Bailey on several occasions when he used the name of Doctor Bell and Doctor Reed, and he thought that Bailey was at the present time at the Claridge Hotel, under the name of Doctor Reed.

"Arrangements will be made with Doctor Farr to call 'Curly' on Monday over the telephone mentioned, and close contact will be made with him through Sheriff Nash."

On June 21, 1933, A. F. Workman, 325 South Monroe Street, Kansas City, Missouri, called at the Kansas City office and informed Special Agent in Charge, E. G. Hurvey, that his wife, Beanie M. Workman, in charge of the maid on the 8th floor of the Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, had advised him that a man registered there sometime last week, and occupied a room on the eighth floor. This man had been shot in the calf of one of his legs and seemed to be suffering considerably. Mrs. Workman was in the room and claimed that this man resembled "Pretty Boy" Floyd. The Assistant Manager of the hotel is alleged to have been called to the eighth floor, and informed by one of the maids about the incident, and he told the maid that the fellow occupying this room was evidently a crook and the hotel would keep a close watch on him. Several individuals are alleged to have visited this man.

This agent interviewed Mr. Stead, Manager of the Pickwick Hotel, and in his company contacted Mrs. Beanie Workman and Edna Ryan, maids, who work on the eighth floor. They submitted the following information:

Mrs. Warrman informed that she went in the room occupied by the individual herein referred to, which she believes was room 238, to put the room in order, and this man was lying on the bed and she noted that he had what appeared to be a wound in the calf of his right leg. It did not appear a serious wound, although she was of the opinion that it was a wound or injury that was of several weeks' standing. She also informed that his ankle appeared to be cut or bruised and there were blood stains on the bed. She and Miss Ryan described this person as between 35 and 40 years of age; weight between 175 and 200 pounds; dark, bushy hair, cut rather short in back; large prominent nose; prominent crease between chin; clean shaven. They would not attempt to judge his height, because he remained in bed and they had no opportunity to determine his exact height.

This agent also interviewed Lee Jones, houseman, Pickwick Hotel, who described the man, allegedly wounded, almost identically with the description furnished by the maids. The maids also described the man who was with the injured man, as about 30 or 35 years of age; tall, dark hair, dark eyes, slender build, dark skin, long slender face; nice looking, wearing dark suit, blue shirt, and black shoes. This man stayed with the other individual and took care of him.

This agent exhibited photographs of all those convicts who escaped from the Kansas State Penitentiary, Lansing, Kansas, and who are now at large, and in addition the photograph of Bernard Phillips, U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas Register #24000, and Pretty Boy Floyd. Each of the maids picked out the photograph of Bernard Phillips, without hesitation, as resembling almost identically the individual who was allegedly wounded. Shortly thereafter, this agent exhibited the same set of photographs to Lee Jones, houseman, and without hesitation, he picked out the photograph of Bernard Phillips as the individual who was allegedly wounded. Jones was not in the room at the time the maids identified Phillips' photograph. All of them positively stated that the photograph of Harvey Bailey did not resemble this individual.

This agent also interviewed Al Evans, clerk at the Pickwick Hotel, who could not identify any of the photographs.

Miss Eunice Brown, cashier, advised that the individual referred to was registered at the Pickwick Hotel at 9:47 P. M., on June 12, 1933 and checked out at 12:37 P. M., on June 13, 1933.

He was registered as J. R. Harrington, City. Clark Evans, Miss Brown, and Wmager Steed, after some discussion, decided that Harrington was an alias of Jay Jenkins, who operates the 1106 Club at 1106 Baltimore Avenue, and a bootlegging joint at 1430 Walnut and 1809 Oak Street, Kansas City, Missouri. Miss Brown recalled that Jenkins registered at the hotel a week or so previous to this incident; got in an argument with a girl in his room and struck her and the girl was taken out of the hotel. According to the cashier and clerk, Harrington registered for the man occupying room 222, and neither the clerk, the cashier, or other employees in the lobby had an opportunity to meet the man who was allegedly wounded.

Mr. Steed said that Hank, Jil ballboy, who comes on duty at 6:00 in the evening, is well acquainted with Jenkins and could no doubt furnish more information.

Miss Brown described Jenkins as about 35 years of age; height 5 feet 11 inches, or 6 feet; weight, approximately 200 pounds; full face, Italian, looks like Al Capone.

Agent obtained from Mr. Steed a list of the telephone calls made from room 222 during the period in question, which list is attached to the office copies of this memorandum.

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Special Agent R. C. Darn rendered the following memorandum:

"Special Agent R. C. Darn interviewed Robert B. Woods, 6125 Cleveland Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, who advised that on the morning of June 27, 1933, at 7:15 A. M., he was the operator of the northbound street car on Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri, and that he approached the intersection at 31st and Main Streets at the time above stated, and as he approached the above intersection, a dark sedan or coach, about the size of a Chevrolet, made a rapid turn from the west off of Thirty-first Street. Mr. Woods stated that the car turned south and as the turn was made, the driver hit the safety buttons by the street car stop, on Main Street. Mr. Woods stated that he did not observe the license plates on the car. He stated that there were two men in the car; that the driver was a dark complexioned man, with rather a long face and as he recalls, was wearing a soft brown hat. He could furnish no description whatsoever of the second man in the car. Mr. Woods advised that the expression on the driver of the car was that of a person laboring under a great deal of excitement; he seemed to be tense; and after they had run over the safety buttons, he observed them pass the red light at a high rate of speed at Linwood Boulevard and Main Street.

The photographs of Bailey, Davis, Brady, Underhill, Clark and Floyd, were exhibited, among others, to Mr. Woods, who selected the photograph of Harvey Bailey as resembling the driver of the car he observed on the morning of June 17, 1933. However, Mr. Woods would not state positively that this was the man, stating that the car was going at a rapid rate of speed and he had only a moment's glance at the driver. However, he feels reasonably certain that he could identify this man if he saw him again.

Mr. Woods stated that the reason he is positive of the time, he observed this car, is because he is due at Elst and Main Streets, at 7:15 A. M., and as he approached the intersection, he looked at his watch and found that he was running on schedule. It is well to note here that the Union Station is located at 24th and Main Streets.

* * *

The following memorandum was submitted by Special Agent Brown, pertaining to an interview with C. W. Wells:

C. W. Wells, 7811 Prospect Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, advised that about 3:45 A. M., on June 17, 1933, a 7-passenger black sedan, make unknown, Oklahoma license number (unknown), appeared at the filling station operated by him at 7815 Prospect Avenue, with two men in it, both sitting in the front seat. One of the men asked for gas, and he, Wells, placed 11 gallons of gas in the car, together with 2 quarts of oil. William Fugate, an employee of Mr. Wells, checked the water in the car.

Mr. Wells stated that after he had completed servicing the car, the driver pulled a large roll of bills from his pocket and took therefrom a \$5.00 bill, which he handed to Mr. Wells. While this was in progress, the second man also wanted to pay for the gasoline, and the driver remarked for him to keep the money in his pocket, as they would probably need it pretty soon.

Mr. Wells stated that both of the men got out of the car, and he described the driver as being between 25 and 30 years of age; 5 feet 8 to 9 inches in height; 150 pounds in weight; tan complexion; dark hair; and wearing a dark gray top and a dark serge suit.

The partner of the driver was described by Mr. Wells as being between 35 and 40 years of age; 5 feet 8 inches in height; 170 pounds in weight; complexion, tan, dark hair, and wearing dark gray cap, dark serge suit, and a dark necktie.

Mr. Wells stated that this car, he believed, was a Cadillac. However, it may have been a Lincoln or a Bee - he is not positive.

Mr. Wells stated, as he filled the tank of the car, he looked through the rear window and he saw a dark canvas, which appeared to be covering some kind of machinery. The canvas came up almost over the rear seat. He stated that the partner of the driver of this car bore some resemblance to Pretty Boy Floyd.

Mr. Wells stated that about 5 minutes before this car pulled out of the filling station, a second car appeared, which was a gray Chrysler sedan or coach and bore Oklahoma license plates. There were three men in this car; one sitting in the front seat and two in the back. The driver of the car got out and was observed by Mr. Wells, who described him as follows:

Age - between 35 and 40 years

Height - 5 feet 11 inches

Weight - about 165 pounds

Dark hair

Dark complexion

Appeared to be about one-half breed Indian, or else he was very badly sunburned

He wore brown trousers and a double breasted sweater and light brown cap.

The first man in the rear seat of this car was described by Mr. Wells as being:

Age - between 35 and 40 years of age

Heavy set

Dark looking shirt, and wore a double breasted sweater.

The second man is also described as being:

Age - between 35 and 40 years of age, but of a smaller build than the first, though he appeared to be taller.

He wore a dark shirt and also had a double breasted sweater.

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Mr. Walls stated that the occupants of the two cars looked at each other and also walked around in the driveway of the filling station and appeared to be observing the contents of each other's car. He stated that it was clear to him that they were acquainted with each other, but that they never said a word.

He stated the driver of the Chrysler sedan bore a resemblance to Underhill. He stated that as he placed gas in the second car, he looked through the rear window, and observed a brown canvas covering something in the rear seat, but whatever was being covered by this canvas was very much smaller than that which was being covered by the first canvas referred to in the first car that appeared at the station.

He stated that the big black sedan pulled out of his station first, and the Chrysler followed shortly thereafter at a very high rate of speed. That about five minutes after these cars left, a black Packard sedan, with Oklahoma license entered the station, but only slowed down, and did not stop. The four occupants of this car appeared to be looking for someone, and they proceeded on after the other two cars, at a high rate of speed. He stated that these four men were dressed in dark clothes, but they appeared and departed too rapidly to enable him to give a full description.

Mr. Walls stated that William Fugate checked the meter in the radiator of the first car; that he is not a very observing young man; that he was rather clumsy at the time the first car approached; that he is not a young man of normal intelligence, and it is very doubtful if he could furnish any further information on this matter. However, he stated that if agents would appear at his filling station at 6:00 P. M., he would endeavor to have Fugate there for interview.

Agent contacted Mrs. Walls and learned that William Fugate had gone for the day and his exact whereabouts was unknown, but Mrs. Walls stated that Fugate could be located at the filling station at some future date.

The photographs of all of the suspects in this case were exhibited to Mr. Walls, and he was unable to positively identify any of them. He further stated, Walls advised that the photograph of Underhill resembled the driver of the Chrysler sedan.

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In connection with telephone calls which have been traced by the various Bureau Offices, as a means to detecting the identity of the murderers in this case, the Oklahoma City Office advised telephonically that Mrs. E. B. Connor, Hot Springs, Arkansas, telephoned Joplin, Missouri, #1541-W-2, on June 14, 1935 at 4:20 P. M., and 10:00 P. M., and on June 17th at 9:51 A. M.

Special Agents Trainer and Bray made investigation at Joplin, Missouri, on June 18th, where it was ascertained that all long distance telephone calls charged to telephones at Joplin, Missouri, as of June 14, 1935, would not be of record at Joplin at that time, since the tickets pertaining to the calls had already been sent to the accounting office of the Bell Telephone Company at St. Louis, Missouri. Therefore, the St. Louis Office was immediately requested, from the Kansas City Office, to check numbers emanating from Joplin, Missouri, telephone #1541-W-2, and 6871, which latter telephone was found to belong to Frank Vaughan, as of June 18th.

Pursuant to the investigation made by this agent and Agent Bray at Joplin, Missouri, the following memorandum was submitted:

Referring to the telephonic memorandum by Special Agent W. F. Trainer from Joplin, Missouri, dated June 20, 1935, further detail is submitted as a result of investigation by Special Agents E. B. Bray and W. F. Trainer.

Chief of Detectives, Ed Partley, of Joplin, Missouri, when first approached on June 18, 1935, stated that he had immediately contacted Herb Farmer, who resides about 7 miles southeast of Joplin, as being in some way connected with the instant matter, when he heard of the occurrence. As stated in the other memorandum, the telephone calls emanating from Hot Springs, Arkansas were made to the telephone of Herb Farmer, #1541-W-2, at Joplin, Missouri. Chief Partley stated that on June 17, 1935, about noon, he, with other officers of his department, and the Sheriff of Boone, Missouri, made a raid at the residence of Herb Farmer, and there found that there was no one present except a caretaker, name not recalled; that individual is aged about 70 years - and did no talking, being a typical gangster type. He stated that he found two suitcases, partially packed, both containing women's clothing, in the residence of Herb Farmer; that there were numerous suits of men's clothing hanging in two bedrooms of the dwelling.

[REDACTED] is the subscriber to telephone number [REDACTED] a party line with the telephone of Farmer. Mr. Partley had talked

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to [redacted] had been fearful of furnishing information, lest he be harmed by the "gang" which frequents the place of Herb Farmer. He stated, however, [redacted] would probably be in position to furnish information of value, and that he had informed Mr. Portley that numerous calls had been overheard by him, both on the evening of the 16th, and on the 17th of June, 1936, going to the residence of Farmer. Herb Farmer is practically totally deaf, and as a rule, his wife, Mrs. Ester Farmer, answers the telephone.

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"During the interview with Chief Portley, it was stated by him that the telephone company was reluctant to give out information concerning the long distance calls made to the residence of Herb Farmer, but that he has a friend in the management of the telephone company, [redacted]

[redacted] Therefore, he believed that it would be possible to secure the complete cooperation of [redacted]

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"Mr. Portley made personal contact with [redacted] and after conference between the two, [redacted] volunteered full cooperation with this Bureau in checking all telephone calls made from and to the residence of Herb Farmer, and also volunteered to have the local calls and any further long distance calls watched by his supervisors, in an endeavor to secure the substance of the conversations carried on.

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"Agent Bray, together with [redacted], examined the long distance call tickets for the days, Saturday, June 17, 1936, and June 18, 1936. No long distance calls whatever were shown as having been made on any of these dates from telephone number 1841-S-2. Incidentally, at this time, it may be mentioned that telephone number 4871 is that of Frank Vaughan, 1801 Porter Avenue, Joplin, Missouri, who is a close friend and henchman of Farmer. No long distance calls were shown as having been made on the telephone of Frank Vaughan, on the dates mentioned, June 17th and June 18th. It may be stated, however, that for Friday, June 16, 1936, the long distance call tickets are not now available at Joplin, but have been sent on to the accounting office of the Bell Telephone Company at St. Louis, Missouri, where they should be examined.

"The agents checked all long distance telephone calls to points out of Joplin, placed on various telephones in the city, to Kansas City, Missouri, Hot Springs, Arkansas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, Mount Vernon, Missouri, and

Little Rock, Arkansas, for the period June 17th, June 18th, and June 19th. There is shown to be numerous calls made from these points, and a pencil list of said calls, since they did not appear to be at this time material, is being made a part of this memorandum. It is shown by this pencil list the identity of each telephone number from which a long distance call was placed from Joplin on the dates in question; likewise, the tickets for long distance telephone calls on June 18th to other points coming from telephones at Joplin, other than 1841-N-2 and 4571, are not available, but may be found at the accounting office of the Bell Telephone Company in St. Louis, Missouri.

"Interview was had with [redacted] Joplin, Missouri, here-
before mentioned. He stated that he resides [redacted]

b7D [redacted] that for the past two years he has been positive that the home of Herb Farmer has been a rendezvous for thieves, bank robbers and murderers; that he has known positively that Frank Vaughan is a henchman of Farmer; that at all hours, day and night, especially at night he had noticed strange automobiles and strange drivers appear at the home of Herb Farmer, often times the strangers would conceal their automobiles in the garage of Herb Farmer while the 1931 Model Cadillac sedan of Farmer would be allowed to remain in the open. He stated that a considerable number of telephone calls have come to the residence of Herb Farmer prior to June 16, 1935 and that many of them have been long distance calls. However, there was a great increase in telephone calls at the residence of Farmer on the evening of June 16, 1935. He stated that he also overheard some telephone calls on the early morning of June 17, 1935. A telephone call came between 6:00 and 7:00 P. M., Friday, June 16, 1935, to the telephone of Farmer, and he listened in and heard sketches of the conversation. He believed the call came from Kansas City; that as he recalls, a man's voice spoke from the other end of the line, and in the conversation, he overheard the words, "We watched from three different angles, but they got through with the papers." Between 12:00 and 1:00 A. M., Saturday morning, he stated that there were at least three telephone calls ringing the phone of Farmer, but he did not overhear them. He stated that on the morning of June 17, 1935, somewhere around 9:00 A. M., he overheard a conversation on the phone of Farmer, a woman's voice, as he recalls, spoke from the other end of the line and the answer at Farmer's residence was by a woman. He does not know whether it was a local or long distance call. The party at the other end of the line said, "How sure things there?" The party at the Farmer residence said, "They are just as bad as they could be." [redacted] stated that he recognized the voice of the woman at the end of the line calling to the Farmer residence as that of Mrs. Frank Vaughan, and believes the telephone was answered at the Farmer residence by Mrs. Farmer.

b7D On the afternoon of June 17, 1933, [redacted] stated, a telephone call was made to the Farmer residence by a man whom he believes to be Frank Vaughan. The phone was answered by the elderly caretaker at the Farmer residence. The question was asked by the individual, presumably Vaughan, "Did they search the place." The caretaker advised that he could not then inform the questioner as to whether or not a search had been made, but stated he would tell him later. Sometime on the morning of June 17, 1933, a lady whom he also believes to have been Mrs. Vaughan, called the residence of Farmer and talked with someone - he did not know whether it was a man or woman, but believes it was a woman's voice answering at the Farmer residence - and on that occasion, the party calling asked, "How is he, and is he able to travel." The other party answered in the affirmative. [redacted] stated that the conversations were always dictated with secrecy and that they were unintelligible to most people. However, although there were no surnames mentioned at any time, the name Dick was mentioned on a few occasions on June 16, 1933 and June 17, 1933.

b7D [redacted] also stated that on the Friday night, June 16, 1933, a telephone call was overheard by him to the Farmer residence, wherein two men talked and at that time the voice from the Farmer residence stated that there were three parties expecting to spend the night there. He believes that the time the telephone call was made was somewhere around 7:00 P. M. [redacted] also stated that he did not hear the name of Hot Springs and Fort Smith, Arkansas mentioned, but that Little Rock was mentioned several times during the course of the conversations overheard.

b7D [redacted] also advised that on the evening prior to the instant offense at Kansas City, somewhere around 8:00 P. M., he noticed the automobile of Herb Farmer, which is a black colored Cadillac sedan with yellow wire wheels, driven hurriedly several times to and from the Farmer residence. He related also that he had heard, on one occasion, which was probably around 9:00 P. M. on the night of June 16, 1933, that he appeared to be in such a great hurry that instead of opening his gate, he crashed through it. When questioned concerning this, [redacted] stated that he did not witness the crash, but that [redacted] informed him that they did. It was difficult to secure any further information from [redacted] as he stated he is in deadly fear of the results of furnishing such information. However, it is believed that practically all of the data available through [redacted] had been at that time secured.

Way Watson, Prosecuting Attorney of Jasper County, Webb City, Missouri, stated that he is also familiar with Herb Farmer and his relatives; that Herb Farmer is married to a woman named Ester Farmer; that Farmer's mother, Mrs. Annie Farmer, lives on East Dougherty Street in the 200 block, at Webb City, Missouri; that Farmer's friend, Jack Sellers, another outlaw, resides with Mrs. Farmer.

He stated that Jack Zellers, in speaking with him recently, and shortly before June 16, 1933, "let it slip" that a bunch of "high-powered crooks" were at Mrs. Farmer's place. He stated that it would not be advisable to approach Jack Zellers in quest of any truthful information at this time, in his estimation.

"It was ascertained through Mr. Watson and later details amplified by Mr. Portley, that Farmer has a sister now residing at the home of their mother, Mrs. Rammie Farmer, at Webb City, Missouri; that she is cohabiting with a party, presumably her husband, named A. W. Babione; who formerly resided with her at 1917 East Browning Street, Pampa, Texas; that the Babiones drive a dark green colored Buick sedan, Texas 1933 license #445708, which has been ascertained to be motor #2512356. It is stated also that these individuals have rented a house in the finer residential district at Webb City, Missouri. Mr. Watson has volunteered and has taken action to keep the residence of Mrs. Farmer and the Babiones also covered at Webb City, and is in constant contact with Chief of Detectives Portley at Joplin. These officers will notify the Kansas City office of any possible development in this matter, by telephone. It was not believed advisable at this stage of the investigation to make any direct approach to the parties who are under suspicion and may perform other activities of a significant nature.

b7D "It may be also stated that the local and long distance telephones of Frank Vaughan and Herb Farmer are being watched by the telephone supervisors under the instructions of [REDACTED]. He will report any developments whatever to Mr. Portley. None had occurred up to the date of June 20, 1933, when these agents departed from Joplin.

"Through conference with various police officers in Joplin, including Chief of Detectives Portley and W. H. Vandeventer, police detective, it was ascertained that Herb Farmer is said to be a close friend of "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Harry Campbell, Fred Barker and Glenn Wright. Photographs of each of these individuals are available in the Kansas City office. They are known outlaws, who have been traveling throughout Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas and surrounding territory. Mr. Vandeventer stated that he has an informant, [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] that this individual would not furnish any information knowingly, unless contact were made with him by someone with whom he is well acquainted. However, the individual, whose name is not known to these agents, reported to Mr. Vandeventer several weeks ago that "Pretty Boy" Floyd, Fred Barker, and other individuals mentioned had made frequent calls at the home of Herb Farmer and were harbored by him. The informant had been at the residence of Farmer and had witnessed their appearances.

Frank Vaughan, mentioned heretofore, was met on the street at Joplin by Prosecuting Attorney Ray Watson from Webb City. Mr. Watson contrived to secure all possible information from him without divulging any suspicion in this case. Mr. Watson advised agents that Vaughan had told him one Bud Lyons was now in Joplin and had come from Kansas City, Missouri very recently; that Bud Lyons is a known racketeer and is a close friend of Farmer. It was believed advisable to interview Lyons and accordingly he was brought into the police department for questioning by officers Vandevanter and H. L. Caylor.

Upon interview by Chief of Detectives Partley and this agent, whose identity was not disclosed, Bud Lyons stated that his residence has been at 1627 Washington Street, Kansas City, Missouri; that he came to Joplin, Missouri either 3 or 4 days prior to June 18, 1933. When questioned closely as to whether or not it was 3 or 4 days, which should be easily remembered, he stated that he could not recall. He stated that he saw Herb Farmer on the morning of June 17, 1933, around 9:30 to 10:00 in Joplin, at the 15th Street drug store, which was ascertained to be the Midway Drug Store, 1820 South Main Street; that at that time, Farmer told him he was leaving town and seemed to be in somewhat of a hurry; that he saw the Cadillac sedan of Herb Farmer standing at the curb at the drug store, but there was no one else in it; that he went to Webb City and he did not see Farmer after that; that he came from Kansas City, Missouri, in a Chrysler, dark blue sedan, with one Fred Reese; that Reese is a gambler and has lived somewhere in the 8000 block on Wornall Road, Kansas City, Missouri, or at a small town near Kansas City, the name of which he claimed not to remember. He described Reese as: age 38 years; bright, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 150 pounds. He stated that Reese has a sister, name unknown, living at the residence in Kansas City, Missouri, where Reese has resided. He stated that Reese, upon arrival at Joplin, registered at the Southern Rooms, next door to the Midway Drug Store; that Reese left about June 17, 1933 in his car, at 2:00 or 3:00 P. M., and went some place in Oklahoma, Kansas, or some surrounding state, the place not being known to him. When questioned as to how he knew he went and other details concerning his departure, Lyons stated that he heard from someone, whose name he did not remember, at the Midway Drug Store, that Reese had left for the purpose of aiding in a "sucker" gambling game.

It was ascertained from Chief of Detectives Partley that the Cadillac sedan driven by Herb Farmer during 1932, bore Arkansas license for that year #20642. Mr. Partley had wired the State House in Little Rock, Arkansas and ascertained that the license tags were issued to Mrs. Ester Farmer of the Insurance Apartments, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and that the motor number on the car is 334934. Mr. Partley stated that Farmer very frequently drives between

Hot Springs, Arkansas and Joplin, Missouri, and the address, "Maurice Apartments," may be a significant point in this investigation.

"Mr. Partley also stated that the Midway Drug Store, heretofore mentioned, is now operated by Jack Richard. Jack Richard is a known gangster and came from St. Louis, Missouri during recent months; that the Midway Drug Store was formerly partly owned by Frank Vaughan, who sold his interest to Jack Richard. Richard now lives at the Keystone Hotel in Joplin.

"At the Post Office at Joplin, Missouri, Superintendent of Mails, E. J. Boggs was interviewed and a request was made of him that a close watch be kept on all mail going to the residence of Herb Farmer, and also to the residence of Frank Vaughan, 1808 Porter, Joplin; Mr. Boggs promised to forward, immediately, each day, tracings of all such mail.

"It may be significant to note that police have been keeping a close watch of the residence of Herb Farmer, and up to noon, June 20, 1933, Farmer had not returned, and that he has not been seen by anyone in Joplin since the night of June 16, 1933, except that the statement of Bud Lyons would indicate that he had been in Joplin between 9:00 and 10:00 on the morning of June 17, 1933. Lyons has given every indication of being untruthful in his statement.

"It was not believed advisable to interview anyone in the vicinity of the home of Herb Farmer at this time. However, these agents made a trip to the resort known as Sloan's Park and there ascertained that a cabin site is situated approximately one-half mile from the Farmer residence and would be an excellent location for a casual observation of their rendezvous. This is located on Sloan's property and is now available for rental. In the event that the Bureau should desire to cause a tapping of the telephone wires for the purpose of overhearing conversations in calls to and from the Farmer residence [redacted] of the telephone company, heretofore mentioned, stated that proper apparatus could be installed in such a cabin. However, no request was made at this time for such equipment, but [redacted] was advised that in the event the department should desire such action, he would be further consulted and he stated that he would be glad to render the assistance necessary.

"Herb Farmer is described in general terms as follows:

Age - about 45 years
 Weight - around 200 pounds
 Height - 6 feet 1-7/8 inches
 Red face
 Walks straight
 Dresses "nifty"
 Wears white or tan hat, straight brim, narrow ribbon
 No mustache; very clean

Farmer is said to have been arrested at El Paso, Texas, on numerous occasions, but used the name Herbert Black at that place.

"The Joplin, Missouri Police Department does not have Farmer's fingerprints, but it is believed that they are on file at El Paso, Texas. It is believed by Chief of Detectives Portley that Farmer served a 5-year sentence either in Arkansas, Oklahoma or Texas. This information might be ascertained after securing the fingerprint record at El Paso.

"Chief of Detectives Portley stated that Farmer was arrested by his department in 1920, and a photograph of Farmer as of that time is available at the Joplin Police Department, but Mr. Portley stated that it does not in any way resemble him now. However, he has a fragmentary record, as secured from some source not now known, from the El Paso Police Department, showing that Farmer was arrested March 14, 1914 as Herbert Black, his fingerprint classification being:

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"These agents made a survey of the entire territory between Joplin and Springfield, Missouri, at various towns, later to be mentioned, in an effort to verify the landing of an airplane on some landing field, either regularly used or otherwise, on the evening of June 15, 1933, somewhere around 7:00 P. M. It was stated by Special Agent in Charge, R. E. Vetterli, to this agent, verbally, that he secured information, telephonically, from the Oklahoma City office, that a woman, presumably the wife of Frank Nash; a man described as 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, and weighing 150 pounds, together with a girl, age about 7 years, left Hot Springs, Arkansas about 3:30 P. M., June 16, 1933, by airplane, and landed at a place which the pilot believed to be in the vicinity of Mount Vernon, Missouri, around 7:00 P. M., on June 16, 1933; that the landing field was one which had probably been formerly used but had fallen into disuse; that one of the passengers used a telephone at a filling station adjacent to the field, after the plane landed, and shortly after the use of the telephone a large man drove up in a large black sedan and took the passengers away with him.

"At Mount Vernon, Missouri, thorough inquiry was made on all sides of the city for a radius of 5 miles and numerous parties were interviewed at that point, in an effort to establish such a landing of an airplane, but none was not developed, the parties there stating that they had seen no such airplane landing, and they would be in position to know if such had occurred.

"Telephone records at Mount Vernon, Missouri, for calls emanating from that point to Joplin, Missouri, or other stations on the evening of June 16, 1933, were checked. The parties at the telephone office were familiar with every call made during that time, and no calls were made by local parties, personally known to them. Incidentally, there were no calls made on that evening to Joplin or any other large place close by. They also stated that none of the calls which were made from there were from a filling station.

"Similar inquiry, as mentioned above, with reference to the landing of the airplane, was made by these agents at Albatross (a small junction of the highway between Mount Vernon and Miller, Missouri), Carthage, Neosho, Hoberg, Aurora, Monett, Versha, Republic, and in the surrounding regions of these various places, and also all immediate filling stations between Joplin and Springfield. Inquiries were made at every point to determine whether or not a plane landed as set out above. No information whatever could be secured in this connection. It may be stated here, however, that the entire region between Joplin and Springfield is a flat country and that a plane might light at almost any place. There would probably be numerous filling stations on the side road adjacent to farm fields, which would be suitable for landing purposes. Having this thought in mind, these agents made personal contacts with Wade Wagoner, John Riley Burchard of Aurora, Missouri, and E. M. Ashley, Pierre City, Missouri. These individuals were sought out as parties who are air pilots, actively interested in aviation and cognizant of all aere activities of other parties in that vicinity. Interview with them produced no information of value pertaining to the above quest. In each instance, they stated that they will continue to inquire in that territory, and having taken the address and telephone number of the Kansas City office, they promised that they will immediately notify this office in the event they discover a landing as described above. The individuals above mentioned, who are interested in aviation, were sought after interviews with other reputable citizens, who recommended them as reliable and law abiding.

"At Springfield, Missouri an interview was had with Police Detective Ene Jones, in connection with the possible airplane landing above mentioned. Mr. Jones promised that he will exert every effort to secure information pertaining to such an occurrence, and if he is able to obtain any information, he will advise the Kansas City office.

"At this time there is being placed in the instant file, photographs of Melvin Ivan Barrow, alias Buck Barrow, and Clyde Champion Barrow. These photographs were secured from the Joplin, Missouri Police Department, where the individuals are wanted for the massacre of three officers, including Police Detective Harry McGinnis, during April, 1933.

The mention of the name Buck over the telephone line of Herb Farmer, suggested the name Buck Barrow. Mr. Partley of the Joplin Police Department stated that he is also advised through various sources that the Barrow brothers have made a rendezvous at the home of Herb Farmer in the past. There is also placed in the instant file a group photograph of Melvin Ivan Barrow with Blanche Caldwell, his paramour, and also Bonnie Parker, a paramour of Clyde Champion Barrow.

"This information is submitted in order that the supervisors of this investigation may analyze the facts thus far developed in the light of other disclosures made through the investigation performed by other agents. No open action was taken by these agents at Joplin, Missouri, with reference to the parties suspected at this time, since it was deemed advisable to await the judgment of the Special Agent in Charge."

The St. Louis Office advised by letter that a long distance telephone call placed from Joplin, Missouri, June 16, 1933, at 10:17 P. M., from number 1542-W-2, calling Kansas City, Missouri, telephone Jackson 7073. The parties talked for one minute, operators 49 and 85 having handled the call. It was found that no long distance call was made from Joplin telephone number 4271 on June 16, 1933. In checking the telephone records at Joplin, this agent and Agent Bray discovered that Jackson 7073, Kansas City, Missouri, was called from Joplin number 9437, at 2:06 P. M., on June 17, 1933. Number 9437 at Joplin, Missouri is a pay station at the Connor Hotel, the best commercial hotel at Joplin. The criss cross directory for 1932 at Kansas City, Missouri indicates that Jackson 7073 was formerly used by Mrs. George Belcher, 28 East 54th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. However, it was found through investigation at the office of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Kansas City, that Jackson 7073 is now subscribed to by Vincent C. Moore, 6612 Edgewale, Kansas City, Missouri.

In this connection, reference is made to the file concerning Verne Senkey, et al, Kidnapping of Charles Boettcher III, Denver, Colorado, wherein the Kansas City Office was requested to locate George Belcher at Kansas City, Missouri. That party was finally located by Special Agent in Charge Vetterli at the Pickwick Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, and is a known racketeer and gambler.

The records of the telephone company at Kansas City show that Jackson 7073 was installed during April, 1933, in the home of Vincent C. Moore.

b7D [redacted] the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company advised, upon searching the records, that no former reference to Jackson 7073 could be found, and that Vincent C. Moore offered no reference in April, 1933, when Jackson 7073 was installed in that residence. Further investigation is being made to determine whether or not a switch of the number, Jackson 7073, was made from 28 East Fifty-fourth Street to its present location for any intentional reason on the part of the subscribers, who may be connected in the same "gang."

Special Agent Hal D. Bray of the Kansas City office ascertained by investigation at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Kansas City, Missouri, on June 22, 1933, that a long distance telephone call was made from Kansas City, Missouri, at the Union Station, from a pay station, on the night of June 16th (exact time, about 12:06 A.M., June 17th) to number 1541-W-2, Joplin, Missouri. Definite information concerning that number is not in the file at the time this report is being dictated and same will be later supplied.

b7D Through an arrangement with the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, effected by contact with [redacted] of that company, with the Kansas City office, telephone Jackson 7073 has been tapped and a constant watch is being maintained for all calls emanating from, and received at that telephone at Kansas City. A similar arrangement has been made, and is now in effect, concerning telephone number 1541-W-2 at Joplin, Missouri. Special Agent Bray is now situated in a resort cabin at Sloan's Park, within view of the residence of Herb Farmer at Joplin, and has in his possession an instrument to detect all telephone calls on number 1541-W-2.

Reference is made to the file concerning FRANK NASH, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. #1186; THOMAS HOLDEN with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O. #1127; FRANCIS L. KEATING with aliases - FUGITIVE, I.O. #1129. Escaped Federal Prisoners, Procuring Escape of Federal Prisoners, and especially to the report of Agent Caffrey, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 7-29-32, wherein it is shown that Farmer was found in possession of a Plymouth Coupe belonging to Harvey Bailey. At that time Farmer admitted that he was formerly a fellow prisoner with Nash in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary.

In further connection with the data ascertained by this agent and Agent Bray at Joplin, Missouri, the Kansas City Office is, on June 23, 1933, in receipt of the following information from Special Agent in Charge Colvin of the Oklahoma City Office.

- An airplane left Hot Springs, Arkansas, Friday afternoon, June 16th, and landed at an old airport near Joplin, Missouri. As passengers, the pilot carried from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri, a large man, a woman, and a 7-year old girl. The identities of these individuals are not known, since the information could not be given by telephone. Upon arrival at Joplin, the large man and woman and child proceeded by taxi from the landing field. A telephone call was made from a filling station near the landing field, by a man passenger, after the plane landed. Shortly after the parties left the landing field, Herbert Farmer arrived at the field, but was told that they had already left for Joplin. The pilot of the plane then moved to the regularly used airport at Joplin, and thereafter the pilot proceeded to Joplin, where he stopped at the Connor Hotel on the night of June 16th, and it is believed that the man passenger also stopped with him. It is not known where the woman stopped. It is believed probable that the baggage found at the home of Herbert Farmer, as quoted heretofore by this agent, belonged to the woman.

The information available at the time of the dictation of this report, pertaining to the trip by air, the identity of the passengers, and the activities performed by them after their arrival, is fragmentary, but will be later amplified. It will probably be possible to check the taxi trips at Joplin and thereby, through additional investigation, to trace the movements of the parties.

Attention is called to the telephone call made from the pay telephone at the Connor Hotel, Joplin, Missouri, to the probable rendezvous at Kansas City, Missouri, on the afternoon of June 17th. It is intended, at this time, to concentrate activities at Joplin, Missouri, Webb City, Missouri, and surrounding territory, and movements in that direction have been started by the supervisors of this investigation.

The Kansas City office has under consideration, as possible suspects, the following individuals, whose photographs and full descriptions are available:

61

#59

HARVEY BAILEY, with aliases - Kansas State Penitentiary #3045

MELVIN IVAN BARROW - Dallas, Texas Police Department #3177

CLYDE CHAMPION BARROW (brother of Melvin Ivan Barrow) FPC $\frac{89 - MO 9}{26 U 00 9}$

HUBERT BLEIGH - Oklahoma State Reformatory #7436

BOB BRADY with aliases - Kansas State Penitentiary #3357

HARRY CARLTON - Chicago, Illinois Police Department #C-16239

KENNETH CONN - Kansas State Penitentiary #2193

JIM CLARK - Kansas State Penitentiary #2988

ED DAVIS - Kansas State Penitentiary #2987

WILLIAM E. ENGLER - St. Louis Police Department #16270

CHARLES A. FLOYD alias Pretty Boy Floyd, Kansas City, Mo., P. D. #16950

JACK GRIFFIN - St. Louis, Missouri Police Department #19136 and 19861

ALVIN KARPIS alias George Haller - Kansas State Penitentiary #8008

STEWART LAMBERT - St. Louis, Missouri Police Department #36072

VERNE C. MILLER - South Dakota State Penitentiary #4240

BERNARD PHILLIPS with aliases - United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth #26509

ALVIE PAYTON - Kansas State Penitentiary #1755

ADAM RICHITTI - Oklahoma State Penitentiary #25773

WINCEL J. URBAN - St. Louis, Missouri Police Department #18978

(continued)

62

WILEY WEDENHILL - Kansas State Penitentiary #2337

✓ KEVIN WILHITE - St. Louis, Missouri, Police Department #17734

Other investigation will be carried on at Joplin, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri, and various points in other districts, including St. Paul, Minnesota, Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Fort Smith, Arkansas, as leads may develop. Telephone and telegraph will be employed where necessary.

Undeveloped leads will not be set out at this time.

The following schedule of long distance telephone calls has been assembled from investigation thus far performed, which may have an important bearing on this case:

FROM

TO

TIME

Mrs. E. F. Conner,
Hot Springs, Ark.
Phone 2970

Herb Farmer
Joplin, Missouri
Phone 1541-E-2

6:42 PM June 16, 1933

---- Ft. Smith, Ark.
Phone 8900 (pay station)

----Hot Springs, Ark. 9:46 PM June 16, 1933
Phone 2004 (Mayflower Grill)

Mrs. E. F. Conner,
Hot Springs, Ark.
Phone 2970.

Herb Farmer 10:09 PM June 16, 1933
Joplin, Mo.
Phone 1541-E-2

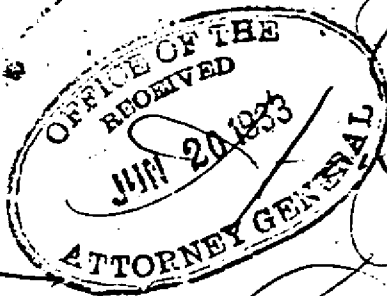
---- Joplin, Mo.
Phone 1541-E-2
(Farmer's residence)

----Jackson 9073 10:17 PM June 16, 1933
Kansas City, Mo.
(Res. V. C. Moore,
6618 Edgevale St.)

---- Kansas City, Mo.
Phone Grand 9112
(Pay Station - Union
E. E. Station)

Ester Farmer (Herb's wife) 12:05 A.M. June 17, 1933
Joplin, Missouri
Phone 1541-E-2

PENDING



June 19/33
Hon. J. Cummings
Attorney General 80051 DO. INV. 6266

Dear Mr. Cummings
I met with in trust the shooting down
of an operative of the Department of
Justice at Kansas City last week
it took to me like a challenge
against Law & Order. go after them
Racketeers. Clean them
out of the County and all over the
County. I need a detective for the
best part of my life and the only
regret that I have is that I should
like to die fighting for Law &
Order. So if you can dig up 500
game men you can clean out the
Racketeers of the County in 90 days
Hundred of dead game men on election
day

62-28915-93

SPC

Hand cover for the Detective. I can
leave pardon me for writing, but the
old fighting instinct, become aroused
when cracks, there don't challenge

James W. Gray
1689 Crawford Rd
Retired Detective

90052

RECORDED

SPC:GAM

June 26, 1933.

62-28915-93

JUN 28 1933

Mr. James W. Dorsey,
1689 Crawford Road,
Cleveland, Ohio.

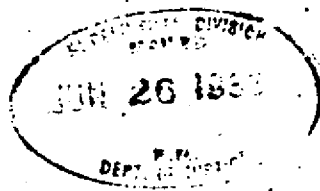
90050

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter dated June 19, 1933, referred to me by the Attorney General, kindly be advised that the United States Bureau of Investigation is doing all in its power, and hopes to bring to justice the perpetrators of the murders at Kansas City on June 17, 1933. I wish also to thank you for your expressions of sympathy and encouragement.

Very truly yours,

Director.



W

SPC

C. L. BURT
Mayor

WALTER HOAGLAND
Commissioner of Finance
R. B. MCCARROLL
Commissioner of Parks
H. J. HASKARD
Commissioner of Streets
H. C. DEATZ
Commissioner of Utilities



THE CITY OF HUTCHINSON

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Member of Kansas League of Municipalities

HUTCHINSON, KANSAS

June 20 1933

J. Edgar Hoover
Director- Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.D.

Dear Sir;

JUN 30 1933

RECORDED

INDEXED

| | |
|------------------------------------------|------|
| 62-28915-94 | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| JUN 27 1933 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| NATHAN DOLSON Div. One Div. Two | FILE |

It is the recent slaying of Agent Raymond J. Caffery that has prompted me to write this letter.

Agent Caffery was well known and held in high esteem by peace officers in this part of the country. The slaying of this kind and the slaying of one of the best agents that ever worked out of your office is a crime that must not go on unpunished.

It is with this point in view that I will place any officer or officers of this department at your disposal at any time that you see fit. If I do say it myself, we are well equipped in man power, men who are of high caliber and understand the investigating end of police work. We have the equipment, including machine guns and long range gas guns. We also have at our disposal two Lewis .30 machine guns. We have always been at your service and cooperated with the agents and we want you know that our officers will go right down the line for your department.

If there is anything possible that we can do in the apprehension of the slayers of Caffery we WANT you to call on us.

This entire department feels that some time in the future that they can be of some valuable service to your office and we want you to know in advance that we will go at the "drop of the hat".

Thanking you in advance for any considerations in the future, I beg to remain,

Sincerely,

B. H. Salyers

Chief of Police

By direction
B.L. Jones
ATD

ark 6-27-33
v n 15

67

Cooperation Police Dept.
Hutchinson, Kansas
6-26-33
6/24/33
0107

COPY

THE CITY OF HUTCHINSON
Police Department
Member of Kansas League of Municipalities

Hutchinson, Kansas

June 20, 1933.

J. Edgar Hoover,
Director - Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

It is the recent slaying of Agent Raymond J Caffery that has prompted me to write this letter.

Agent Caffery was well known and held in high esteme by peace officers in this part of the country. The slaying of this kind and the slaying of one of the best agents that ever worked out of your office is a crime that must not go on unpunished.

It is with this point in view that I will place any officer or officers of this department at your disposal at any time that you see fit. If I do say it myself, we are well equipt in man power, men who are of high caliber and understand the investigating end of police work. We have the equiptment, including machine guns and long range gas guns. We also have at our disposal two Lewis .30 machine guns. We have always been at your service and cooperated with the agents and we want you to know that our officers will go right down the line for your department.

If there is anything possible that we can do in the apprehension of the slayers of Caffery we WANT you to call on us.

This entire department feels that some time in the future that they can be of some valuable service to your office and we want you to know in advance that we will go at the "drop of the hat".

Thanking you in advance for any considerations in the future, I beg to remain,

Sincerely,

B. H. SALYERS /s/
Chief of Police.

By direction
B. L. Jones
ATD

68

VNH:DSS

RECORDED

62-28915-94

June 24, 1933.

JUN 30 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

For your information I enclose herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr. B. H. Salyers, Chief of Police of Hutchinson, Kansas, dated June 20, offering the facilities of his Department to this Bureau in connection with efforts to locate and apprehend the slayers of Agent Caffrey and police officers at Kansas City.

I am also enclosing herewith a copy of my acknowledgment to Chief Salyers for your complete information.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. 320557.

JUN 24 1933

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JUN 26 1933 P.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

JER/cnf

June 26, 1933.

RECORDED 62-28915-94

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. WILLIAM STANLEY,
The Assistant to the Attorney General.

JUN 30 1933

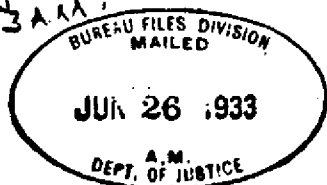
As of possible interest, I am transmitting herewith a copy of a communication received by the Bureau from the Chief of Police at Hutchinson, Kansas. The contents of this letter are similar to many letters which the Bureau has received following the tragedy occurring at Kansas City, Missouri on June 17th. I thought you might be interested to note the general reaction upon the part of the local law enforcement officers in this matter.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #712783

By Sm.
1053 A.M.



U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

AIR MAIL

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

JUN 28 1933

| | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 62-28915-95 | |
| JUN 24 1933 INVESTIGATION | |
| JUN 27 1933 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| Div. One | FILE |

Dear Sir:-

Re: Frank Nash, with aliases, et al,
I. O. #1166 - ESCAPED FEDERAL PRISONER.

Frank McDonald, Detective, Chicago Police Department, advised this office that he was holding one Walter Larvey, whom he had arrested on June 23, 1933, with one Iron D. Hill, an ex-convict and automobile thief. Larvey and Hill were apprehended in a Ford V-8 1932 Coupe, which upon inspection was found to have reinforced springs, such as are used by the gangsters of Chicago in their racketeering activities. Because of Larvey's association with an ex-convict, and because of his possession of the above mentioned Ford, Detective McDonald thought possibly that Larvey might have some connection with the above entitled matter.

Larvey was questioned at length and because of the vagueness of his story, it was deemed advisable to have the records of the Division of Identification & Information checked for Larvey's criminal record.

Inasmuch as the Chicago Police Department did not forward a copy of Larvey's fingerprints to the Bureau, agent caused a copy to be made and the same is attached hereto. Kindly forward to the Chicago Bureau Office, by air mail, a copy of Walter Larvey's criminal record.

Very truly yours,

D. O. Smith

D. O. SMITH, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

JFB:GVT
encl.
76-115

RECORDED
JUN 28 1933

Bureau Office File #

C
+

W
62-28915-95

June 26, 1933

RECORDED

JUN 28 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Room #1900, Bankers' Building,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

Referring to fingerprints forwarded by you and received
June 26, 1933, please be advised that an examination of
the fingerprint records of the United States Bureau of
Investigation fails to disclose any data concerning the
following:

---, Walter Larvey

Very truly yours,

Director.

AIR MAIL

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 28 1933
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

62-28915-95
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 27 1933 A.M.
172

0
number of Agt. Raymond
Cody

SPC:LC
62-28915-96

June 28, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

90645

Dear Sir:

As requested in your letter dated June 26, 1933,
in the case entitled UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, Obstruction of Justice
(Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash), there is
enclosed the criminal record of Harry J. Garner with aliases.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #546290

DEC 2 1944

SPC
73

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building
Kansas City, Missouri
June 26, 1933

90046

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 20 1933

62-28915-96
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 27 1933 P.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Div. Six
Div. One
FILE

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

Dear Sir:

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE
(Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner
Frank Nash)

Investigation has established definite information concerning the connection of Herbert A. Farmer in the above entitled matter and his location is desired at the earliest possible moment. He disappeared from his home at Joplin, Missouri, under suspicious circumstances, either on the night of June 16, 1933, or the morning of June 17th. This office will request, in the near future, the issuance of an identification order for this individual, unless he can be located through investigation which is being carried on, therefore, all available information, looking toward the issuance of the identification order is furnished, as follows:

Name - Herbert A. Farmer, alias Harry A. Garner, alias
Snyder, alias Herbert Black, alias "Duffy"

Age - 39 years
Height - 5 feet 11 1/2 inches
Weight - 185 pounds
Build - medium heavy
Hair - light brown
Eyes - light gray
Complexion - medium
Born - Webb City, Missouri
Very deaf

Marks and scars - hor. scar. 2 C left side lower lip

Mother - Mrs. Rennie Farmer, Webb City, Missouri

Sister - Mrs. A. W. Babione, Pampa, Texas

F.P.C. 25 WO
21 ROO 19

Criminal record of this individual is not definitely known. It is known that he served a five year sentence, charge date unknown, in the Arkansas or Oklahoma State Penitentiary, and that he was a fellow inmate at one time with Frank Nash, deceased.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12-20-1984 BY 1044

1 Encd
msg
K W
W. S. H. L.

74

It is found that as Harry A. Garner, alias Herbert Farmer, alias Snyder, Kansas City, Missouri, Police #12790, he was arrested on February 12, 1924; charge con man; released. ✓

It is known that he was arrested on March 14, 1914, by the El Paso, Texas, Police Department; charge, police number and disposition unknown.

There is enclosed a photograph of Farmer which is said to be a good likeness at present. A specimen of his handwriting is not available.

At this time it is requested that the Kansas City office be furnished with all available criminal data pertaining to Herbert A. Farmer as found from the identification files of the United States Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,



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

90047

WFT:MJ

75



76

POLICE DEPT., Kansas City,
Bureau of Identification

Name Harvey A. Wagner No. 12790
Alias Herbert A. Farmer alias Snyder
Crime Con man (alias Deafy)
Age 30 Hgt. 5' 11" Wgt. 185 Build M. Large
Hair Blond Eyes Blue Comp. Med
Occupation Tailor Born West City Mo.
Date Arrest 2-12-24
F. P. C. 25 W.P.
21 800 19 Remarks

For Ser. 20 left side lower lip

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Kansas City, Missouri**

FILE NO. **62-474**

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| REPORT MADE AT: Salt Lake City, Utah | DATE WHEN MADE: 6/26/33 | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 6/23/33 | REPORT MADE BY: A. R. Gere |
| TITLE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS | | | CHARACTER OF CASE: Murder of Raymond J. Caffrey, Special Agent |

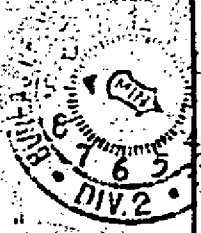
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Arthur Johnson, alias Red Price, serving life-time sentence in Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colo., furnishes names of associates of Frank Nash at Chicago, Ill., and St. Paul, Minn. RUC

Details:

AT CANON CITY, COLORADO

90035



JUL - 1 1933 AM

Upon receipt of telegram from Louis D. Wine, Acting Special Agent in Charge, Salt Lake City Bureau Office, that a recaptured prisoner at the Colorado State Penitentiary was said to have reliable information relating to identity and details of Caffrey murder, Agent interviewed Warden Roy Best at the State Penitentiary, who stated that Arthur Johnson, who is best known as "Red" Price, who is serving a life sentence, escaped from the Colorado State Penitentiary while acting as trusty in 1930 and was re-captured at Salt Lake City, Utah, a few months ago, and that while at liberty he claimed to have associated with Frank Nash and associates of Frank Nash at Chicago, Illinois, and St. Paul, Minnesota, and to have been in a bank robbery with them, and that these associates of Frank Nash were in his opinion attempting to liberate Frank Nash at Kansas City, Missouri, at the time of the murder of Special Agent Caffrey on June 17, 1933.

Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, is 60 years of age, has served most of his life in prison, and his language is to a large extent the jargon of the underworld, and it was very difficult to get him to be specific in his statements, or to relate anything in a logical sequence, as will be reflected in the following statement:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John A. Ford</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | 62-28915-97 | RECORDED AND INDEXED: JUL 5 1933 |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Bureau.-2 Salt Lake City.-2 Kansas City.-2 St. Paul.-2 Chicago.-2 Detroit.-2 Oklahoma City.-2 | BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION JUN 28 1933 A M DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | CHECKED OFF: JACKETED |

**COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 20 1964**

78

90036

*Gus Stevens, alias James Stevens, 1234 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, a "Dago" cigar store, helped Frank Nash put the guns into the Leavenworth Penitentiary.

*"Homer" and "Shot Gun" Ziegler and "Verne" were in the killing at Kansas City. "Verne" held up a bank at Ottumwa, Iowa, about 1930. Homer and Frank Nash and Verne and Shot Gun Ziegler and myself (Red Price) and Gus Stevens held up a bank at Madison, Michigan, in October, 1931. I got \$5,000 out of \$40,000.

"Shot Gun" Ziegler was a partner of Frank Nash, and lived on the 3rd floor of an apartment house at 48th and West Madison Streets, Chicago, a year ago, or he can be found at the O. P. Inn, which you can find by getting off the "L" in Maywood, go north straight up the street until you come to the highway and then turn west on the highway and go about 100 or 200 yards after turning west to a house that sets to the north like a farm house. There is a sign on the highway that says "O. P. Inn", which is run by a "wop" named Roxie and his woman, named Mary.

*"Big Tom" can be found at the Hollyhock Inn, run by Jack Pfeiffer and his partner Tom Banks, in South St. Paul, Minnesota. Anybody at the Senator Hotel knows where the Hollyhock Inn is located. The Hollyhock Inn is headquarters for all the big shots. "Homer" is a big shot. Frankie Hayes, of Chicago, takes care of Homer's money for him. Frankie Hayes runs a cheap bootlegging dump and flop house at 745 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois, and he lived at 22nd and Prairie Avenue, on the fourth floor of an apartment house and had a big front room in which they held all their conferences. Frankie Hayes lived with his wife. Homer can be located through Frankie Hayes. Frankie Hayes is a fence for stolen goods.

Either "Big Homer" or "Big Tom" did the shooting at Kansas City. They are both big fellows, and they can be located either through the O. P. Inn near Maywood, near Chicago, or at the Hollyhock Inn in South St. Paul, Minnesota. "Big Tom" is from St. Paul.

Frank Nash put the guns into Leavenworth while I was in Chicago. They sent them in with a barrel of stuff that was shipped to the penitentiary.

Frank Nash married a woman at the O. P. Inn in November, 1931. She was a cook and a prostitute and the wife of an ex-Chicago policeman.

Gus Stevens and Shot Gun Ziegler and Homer and "Verne" and "Big Tom" were all with Frank Nash in Hot Springs, Arkansas, in my opinion.

90037

Jack Pfeiffer took of Frank Nash as soon as he escaped from Leavenworth and set him up with the other fellows in bank robberies with the Chicago outfit.

Gus Stevens and Shot Gun Ziegler and Verne and Big Tom, all of them except "Big Homer" can be located through Jack Pfeiffer.

Frank Nash was in good standing with all the Big Shots, and if they wanted to put him on the spot they would have done it before he was arrested in Hot Springs, Arkansas. It was accidental that he was killed while they were trying to liberate him.

Frank Nash always stayed at the O. P. Inn, in Chicago; I do not know what name he was married under in November, 1931.

I was stopping at the Marion Hotel in Hot Springs, Arkansas, under the name of C. E. Cameron in December, 1931, and Frank Nash and "Verne" came to Hot Springs, Arkansas, in December, 1931, and stayed at the Arlington Hotel, and they stayed four to six days there, and I left there on New Year's Eve and got back to Chicago on New Year's night, 1932. Frank Nash and Verne left Hot Springs about the middle of December, and on Christmas Verne and Shot Gun Ziegler and Verne's wife, and Shot Gun Ziegler's wife, and Frank Nash were at the Hollyhock Inn, St. Paul, on Christmas, 1931.

I went to the Jefferson Park Hospital at Chicago under the name of C. E. Cameron the next day or two after we pulled the Madison, Michigan, bank robbery in October, 1931.

Frankie Hayes knows them all and he talks. You can get into his confidence. If you could get some old, crippled fellow to go there and get a job with Frankie Hayes, he could get all the information about where the rest of the fellows are located and all about them. Frankie Hayes is a good-hearted fellow, and an old man could get everything from him that he knows.

While I was in the Jefferson Park Hospital in Chicago, Gus Stevens and Frank Nash and Verne talked to me about shipping guns to the Leavenworth Penitentiary in a barrel. Verne drove the automobile in which the guns were taken from Chicago to some place in Missouri, or some place, to ship them to Leavenworth.

Shot Gun Ziegler is about 32 years old; height, 5 ft. 8 in. or 9 in.; weight, 160 lbs.; light hair; light blue eyes; light complexion; Dutchman; belongs to the Capone organization; probably been in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Big Tom is about 50 years old; height, 6 ft. 2 in. or 3 in.; weight, 200 to 225 lbs.; full face; dark brown hair and dark eyes; dark complexion and ruddy; probably Irish race; probably been in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

90038

Big Homer, alias "Swede Billy", is about 50 years old; height, 6 ft. 2 in. or 3 in.; weight, 225 lbs.; full face; dark brown hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; Scandinavian race; nick-name is "Swede Billy"; has been in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Verne is 35 to 40 years of age; light complexion, sickly looking; height, about 5 ft. 9 in. or 10 in.; weight, 150 lbs.; light hair and light blue eyes; has kidney trouble; has probably been in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Gus Stevens, alias James Stevens, is about 35 to 40 years old; height, about 5 ft. 9 in.; weight, 175 to 180 lbs.; dark hair and dark eyes; dark complexion; big nose, looks like a Jew; husky build; is a wiley thief and would be hard to find; probably has been in Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Frank Hayes is about 55 years old; fat and chunky and round face; height, about 5 ft. 7 in.; weight, 180 to 190 lbs.; dark hair; brown eyes; dark complexion; Irish race. His place is at 745 South State Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Personal Description of Arthur Johnson:

| | |
|------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Name | ARTHUR JOHNSON alias "RED" PRICE |
| Age | 60 |
| Height | 5'-10" |
| Weight | 135 to 140 lbs. |
| Eyes | Light blue |
| Hair | Light brown and gray |
| Complexion | Sandy |
| | Thin face |
| | Prominent ears |
| | Top of head is round-shaped. |
| Photograph | Obtained from Colorado State Penitentiary, taken on June 23, 1933. |

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

KANSAS CITY OFFICE, at the Leavenworth Penitentiary, will ascertain whether any of the parties named or described by Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, can be identified as having been inmates of that institution; also ascertain whether "Verne" can be identified as a bank robber at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1930.

41

CHICAGO OFFICE will ascertain at the Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, Illinois, the date in October, 1931, when "C. E. Cameron" was admitted as a patient; also ascertain whether any of the parties described or named in this report can be identified or located through Frank Hayes, 745 South State Street, or through the O. P. Inn, Maywood, Chicago, Illinois, and make such other investigations as the allegations of Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, may warrant. Photograph of Arthur Johnson hereto attached.

DETROIT OFFICE will ascertain the date on which a bank robbery occurred at Madison, Michigan, in October, 1931, and make sufficient investigation at that place to determine whether the allegations of Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, bear any of the earmarks of truth. Photograph of Arthur Johnson hereto attached.

ST. PAUL OFFICE will ascertain at the Hollyhock Inn, South St. Paul, Minnesota, whether any of the parties described or named by Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, can be identified or located at that place. Photograph of Arthur Johnson hereto attached.

OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE, at Hot Springs, Arkansas, will verify whether "C. E. Cameron" was at the Marion Hotel prior to December 31, 1931, and ascertain whether any of the men described or named by Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, can be identified as having been associated with Frank Nash at Hot Springs, Arkansas. Photograph of Arthur Johnson hereto attached.

90039 H

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN

48

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, President

J. C. WILLEVER, First Vice-President

| | |
|-----|----------------------|
| DL | = Day Letter |
| NM | = Night Message |
| NL | = Night Letter |
| LOC | = Deferred Cable |
| NLT | = Cable Night Letter |
| WLT | = Week-End Letter |

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

Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1933 JUN 26 PM 4 24

WB444 23=JEFFERSONCITY MO 26 313P

J. EDGAR HOOVER, BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=
DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC=

90034

| MINUTES IN TRANSIT | |
|--------------------|------------|
| FULL-RATE | DAY LETTER |
| 11 | |

DEPUTY WARDEN TOM SCOTT MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HAS VALUABLE
INFORMATION ON KANSASCITY UNION STATION KILLINGS FOR YOU
PLEASE SEND AN AGENT TO SEE

JOHN ROGERS STLOUIS POST DISPATCH 1933 A.M.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| 62-28915-98 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| NATHAN TOLSON Div. One | FILE |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| 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. Jones | |
| Mr. Quinn | |
| Mr. Nease | |
| Miss Gandy | |

JUN 29 1933

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS SOLVE THE PERPLEXING QUESTION OF WHAT TO GIVE

*Wire to Kan. City
6/26-574/ CCK*

K
RECORDED JUN 20 1935
62-28915-98

VWH:CKK

CODE

JUNE 26, 1935.

R. E. VETTERLI
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
905 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

90033

FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED FROM JOHN BOOKER ST. LOUIS POST DEPTCH JEFFERSON
CITY MISSOURI QUOTE DEPUTY WARDEN TOM SCOTT MISSOURI PENITENTIARY HAS
VALUABLE INFORMATION ON KANSAS CITY UNION STATION KILLINGS FOR YOU PLEASE
SEND AN AGENT TO SEE HIM UNQUOTE HAVE AGENT IMMEDIATELY CONTACT ABOVE

HOOVER

10:55 PM
JUN 26 1935

Coded & sent 6/26
DEBY

K
H
V
all
VWH:GAS

June 27, 1933.

Mr. T. D. Quinn,
Care of General Delivery,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith two copies each of Identification Orders 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192 and 1193; also two copies of the fingerprints, photograph, and criminal record of Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy", who will also be made the subject of an Identification Order in connection with the Kansas City shooting. There is also enclosed one photostatic copy of the fingerprints and photograph of Roy D. Sherrill, the individual alleged to be in the company of Harvey J. Bailey, as described in my telephonic conversation with you today.

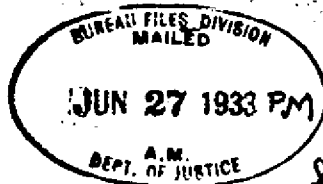
I have been unable to identify the other persons named in the information received from the informant, as indicated to you in the telephonic conversation. However, it is believed likely that some of the subjects of the Identification Orders enclosed herewith are in the party with Harvey J. Bailey and Sherrill.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #546890.

AIR MAIL



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| 62-28915-99 | |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| JUN 28 1933 A.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| | FILE |

85

48

RECEIVED AT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

15th & K STS., N.W.

Phone National 0000 3117

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial
Cable



All America
Cable

Mackay Radio

This is a full rate Telegram, Cablegram or Radiogram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| DL | DAY LETTER |
| NL | NIGHT LETTER |
| NM | NIGHT MESSAGE |
| LD | DEFERRED CABLE |
| NLT | NIGHT CABLE LETTER |
| WLT | WEEK END CABLE LETTER |
| | RADIOGRAM |

W104 34 DL GOVT COLLECT=EVANSVILLE IND 26 33 OP 7.33 JUN 26 PM 5 16

EDGAR HOOVER= W

CHIEF BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION DEPT OF JUSTICE=

62-28915-101

NO. 1 OF INV. STIGAT.

PLEASE HAVE NEAREST AGENT SEE ME IN PERSON TOMORROW

KINGDON HOTEL HENDERSON KY RE POSITIVE IDENTITY AND PRESENT

LOCATION MEN INVOLVED IN NASH AFFAIR KANSAS CITY STOP PLEASE

WIRE ANSWER THAT ADDRESS=

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

H C INGRAHAM.

*Ordered St. Louis Office to
take care of this.*

Telephone Your Telegrams to Postal Telegraph

see 31-37097

d-1

W

June 24, 1933.

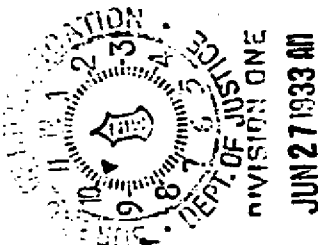
11-1
SPC
176/2

MEMORANDUM OF TELEPHONE CALLS re FRANK NASH

Mr. Nathan telephoned from Kansas City to state that it has developed that the most likely lead was one in Chicago involving the Holden-Keating gang. Mr. Nathan suggested that inasmuch as Agent Keating, now at New York City, is the most familiar with the Holden-Keating gang, he be ordered to proceed immediately to Chicago to assist in the investigation of this lead.

Instructions have, accordingly, been issued to the New York office to have Agent Keating immediately report at Chicago in this connection.

62-871
66-23
NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 28 1933

| | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 62-28915-102 | |
| FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION | |
| JUN 28 1933 P.M. | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| NATHAN TOLSON | Div. One Div. Two Div. Three |

88

K
VRE:DSB

June 27, 1933.

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

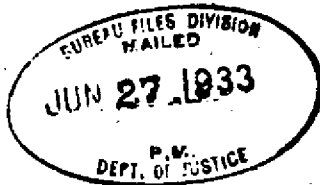
Dear Sir:

Mr. E. W. Scott, who signs himself as a State Officer at Milan, Tennessee, wrote the Bureau under date of June 20, requesting the descriptions of the persons wanted for the murder of Special Agent Caffrey and police officers at Kansas City on June 17, and advising of the fact that because he was on one of the main trunk lines he would be in a position possibly to be of service to the Bureau.

In replying the Bureau advised him that it expected to secure descriptive data within the next several days and would see that he was furnished with the same. Will you please, therefore, ascertain if E. W. Scott is, in fact, a state officer and if so place him on your mailing list in order that he may be supplied with the Identification Orders described in Bureau letter of June 26.

Very truly yours,

Director.



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&
INDEXED

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| 62-28915-16 | |
| JUN 28 1933 | |
| DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE | |
| | FILE |

89

VHE:DSS

June 27, 1933.

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Federal Building,
Honolulu, Hawaii.

Dear Sir:

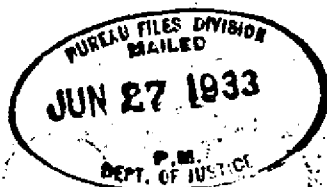
During the present week there will be mailed to each field office a supply of Identification Orders on six individuals wanted in connection with the murder of Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey and three police officers at Kansas City. The subjects of the Identification Orders are as follows:

Robert Brady
Harvey J. Bailey
Wilbur Underhill
James Clark
Ed Davis
Charles Arthur Floyd

It is desired that these six Identification Orders be distributed to law enforcement officers at one time; in other words, all six Identification Orders should be sent by the same mail to your mailing list.

Very truly yours,

Director.



RECORDED

| | |
|------------------|--|
| 62-28915-104 | |
| JUN 28 1933 P.M. | |
| FILE | |

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

Oklahoma City, Okla. June 25, 1933.

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Nathan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tolson | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Edwards | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D.C.

Personal and Confidential.

Dear Sir:

I have not had any time to write you about the terrible thing at Kansas City, as I have been on the road constantly from last Tuesday morning until yesterday noon. I was in Kansas City Thursday afternoon for a few hours, leaving there hurriedly for Hot Springs from which place I got back yesterday at noon.

Since the Kansas City office and Mr. Nathan are in constant touch with you I will not go into any details except to say that it appears likely that the murderers are Oklahoma outlaws and that they will as likely as not, be located in Oklahoma or Arkansas and will be hard to take. In this connection, since our agents will be actively engaged in the hunt for them, it is imperative that we be equipped to meet them at least well equipped in the way of arms. We have only the small light pistols furnished by the Bureau and which are entirely inadequate for the purpose.

We ought to have one Thompson sub-machine gun, a couple of high-power rifles and about four 45 calibre Colts Automatic pistols and plenty of ammunition for each. A sawed-off shotgun or two would also be useful. I hate to send agents out after these outlaws unless we can meet them on equal footing. If we can have this equipment, I will see that the agents are taught how to use it. I myself am competent with any of the weapons except the machine gun.

Please do not attribute this request to excitement or buck-ague, as I know, and am sure you realize just what we are up against. As we are now situated, we have to scramble round and borrow guns if called for a tough job.

Informant A at Hot Springs, should be settled with, as he fulfilled his contract on the level. He is now in a very tough spot, which is alright with me, as I want to keep him where we can handle him and use him; but at the same time, we must protect him. Will you cause a proper voucher to be prepared in the name of Louis Luce, so that it can be cashed through a third party. The informant will use that name. He is deathly afraid for his correct name to appear even on a voucher or check. He won't even let me phone or wire him and I have to contact him very carefully.

I spoke with Mr. Nathan about raising a private reward fund for the capture of the murderers and he seemed to think favorably of the idea. The Public is with us, and I believe a few of the large oil companies in this state would put up four or five thousand dollars if I asked them to unofficially. Would you care to have me broach the idea to them? If enough money is offered, some one will likely come forward with information.

Will you send me some one to take Lackey's place as Number One, or shall I use Deaderick? I could use a good hardboiled agent now, who knows how to take care of himself, as Frank Smith's nerve is somewhat shot to pieces and poor Lackey is out.

Please pardon this badly typed and otherwise horrible specimen of letter writing, as no stenographer is available this morning.

Very truly yours,

R.H. Colvin

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 29 1933

62-28915-125

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 28 1933 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

| | |
|--------|------|
| TOLSON | FILE |
|--------|------|

Reply
6-27-33
K

CT:ACS

62-28915-105

June 27, 1933.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Mr. R. H. Colvin,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

JUN 29 1933

Dear Mr. Colvin:-

I have received your letter of June 25, 1933, with regard to the unfortunate incident which occurred at Kansas City on June 17th, and want to thank you for writing me in detail concerning the matters contained therein.

Please be advised that steps are being taken to properly equip all field offices with appropriate fire arms. You will be further notified in this connection in the near future. I fully agree with you that our men must be afforded every possible facility in dealing with the type of men responsible for the cowardly acts committed at Kansas City.

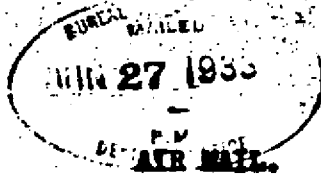
With reference to the Louis Laze matter, a voucher has been prepared and is being forwarded to you under separate cover for signature and approval in order that early action may be taken concerning the promised payment.

You are authorized to utilize the services of Agent Deaderick as Acting Agent in Charge in the event of your absence and pending the return to duty of Agent Lackey.

With regard to the matter of a private reward fund for the capture of the murderers of Agent Caffrey and the police officers at Kansas City, I want you to know that I am personally intensely interested in anything to encourage the receipt of information leading to the apprehension of these criminals. The Bureau feels, however, that it would be undesirable for the Federal Government to be placed in the position of soliciting or accepting the use of private funds in a matter of this kind and it is, therefore, believed that we should take no action along the line suggested in this connection.

Sincerely yours,

Director.



NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-214 66-3760

VHM:QAF

June 27, 1933.

90032

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

With reference to the information received from One Ingraham by the St. Louis office, concerning the whereabouts of Harvey J. Bailey, Roy D. Sherrill, and others, who had admitted to him, Ingraham, the shooting at Kansas City, there is being forwarded to you by air mail photographic copy of the fingerprints and photograph of Roy D. Sherrill, former inmate of Leavenworth, who is identified as the person accompanying Harvey J. Bailey, and others, in the Cadillac car in Tennessee.

There will also be transmitted to you today report of Special Agent Mauber of the local office, covering an interview with former Post Office Inspector Jesse Donaldson, now Deputy Assistant Postmaster General, giving information concerning Roy D. Sherrill, and his acquaintanceship with Harvey J. Bailey. It will be noted that Chief Higgins of the Police Department at Kansas City is fully acquainted with the Sherrill brothers and knows of the fact that Bailey and Sherrill have palled together.

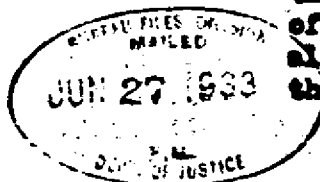
The Bureau has been unable to identify the record of the Braley mentioned by the informant of the St. Louis office. It has also been unable to identify in the criminal records the informant, Ingraham. Further information received from the St. Louis office may shed some light on their records which will permit of a further search.

It is suggested, however, that you may be able to obtain the records of Clement Braley, alias F. C. Barnes, from the records of the Kansas State Penitentiary, where it is said he served time also, you may be able to identify Ingraham through the records of the Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Very truly yours,

Director.

AIR MAIL



62-28715-116
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUN 28 1933
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

6739 Lehigh Avenue,
Philadelphia, Penna.,
June 24, 1933.

90031

Hon. Homer S. Cummings
Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your Department and the Special Agents of the Bureau of Investigation are to be highly commended for the successful prosecution of the "Bankruptcy Racketeers" at Philadelphia, Pa., on June 22, 1933. Some of those mentioned in the enclosed newspaper clipping are old offenders, I believe, and it was only a matter of time for them to get caught. If I am not mistaken Morris Weinroth and Samuel Schecter were involved in previous bankruptcy investigations in the Philadelphia District. This is one character of "Rackateer" to include in your campaign to eradicate all racketeers.

Another "Rackateer" element to receive your consideration is the THEODORE M. BRANDLE, ET AL., type that has operated in Northern New Jersey for many years. The activities of this crowd was deplorable and unbelievable in a civilized country. As a member of the Bureau of Investigation from January to May 1930 I had an opportunity to investigate their activities. The files of the Bureau of Investigation contain my reports and a perusal of them would surprise you. The case was entitled THE IRON LEAGUE OF NORTHERN NEW JERSEY. Brandle, Sherlock, Delaney and Kelly are mentioned frequently throughout my reports. As Paul J. Morrin offers his cooperation to the Government may I humbly suggest that this information may become useful in the near future.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Special Agents and Officers that were ambushed and made targets of the "gangsters" bullets last Saturday. I certainly hope that your Department will be successful in locating, apprehending and punishing those thugs.

Very truly yours,

George O'Dougherty.

JUN 29 1933

62-28915-107

JUN 28 1933

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

94

Room 1403
70 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

VXF:PS
62-4949

June 28, 1933.

JUL 5 - 1933

Special Agent in Charge,
United States Bureau of Investigation,
905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

| |
|-------------------------|
| 62-28915-168 |
| BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION |
| JUN 29 1933 A.M. |
| U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE |

Re: HARVEY J. BAILEY, with aliases, et al
Murder

Dear Sir: 90029

On June 27, 1933, Mr. H. A. Crowe, Manager of the William J. Burns International Detective Agency, Inc., 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City, telephonically communicated with this office and stated that he had some information which might be of interest to this Bureau in connection with the recent murders of Agent Caffrey and the other officers at Kansas City.

It will be noted from photostatic copies of reports furnished by Mr. Crowe, attached hereto, that a sum of money is alleged to have disappeared at the time Jack Lewis and George Lewis were arrested at Kansas City, on or about April 8, 1933, in connection with the holdup of the Angeles Mesa Branch of the Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles. The inference drawn is that the group of detectives responsible for the arrest of these two holdup men had taken the cash. It will be noted that the names of Detectives Hermanson and Crooks are mentioned in connection with this incident.

Photostatic copies of the following reports are attached hereto:

Report dated Kansas City, Mo., April 8, 1933, submitted by R. E. Fox
Report dated Los Angeles, Cal., Apr. 28, 1933, submitted by Manager
Report dated Los Angeles, Cal., June 23, 1933, submitted by Manager Crowe

and a statement obtained from Jack Lewis and George Lewis, dated Los Angeles, Calif., April 28, 1933.

W. B. C. H. A.

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

905 Federal Reserve Bank Building,
Kansas City, Missouri
June 26, 1933

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. Nathan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Tolson | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Edwards | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Mr. Clegg | <input type="checkbox"/> |

90028

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

Dear Sir:

The attached report on the recent shooting at Union Station
is self-explanatory.

Only one copy is being indicated for St. Louis and Oklahoma
City at the present time. Sufficient copies will be retained here
for an emergency. However, on this date, a copy of this report is
being submitted to the Chicago Office with the request that they
photostat same so that a copy of this report may be on file in
every single field office of the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli
R. E. VETTERLI
Special Agent in Charge

REV*W

Enc.

RECORDED
JUL 5 - 1933

62-294
BUREAU

It will be noted from report dated Los Angeles, California, June 23, 1933, submitted by Manager C. T. Ruhl, that mention is made of the fact that since some of the other officers, who were present at the time the Lewis brothers were arrested, had indicated that they had been double-crossed by Hermanson in not receiving their share of the money, which is alleged to have disappeared at the time of the arrest, that they might have been the instigators of the massacre in Kansas City.

A copy of this communication, together with the enclosures, is being forwarded to the Los Angeles Bureau office so that in the event the Kansas City Office desires further inquiry made at Los Angeles, the latter office will be in possession of the necessary information.

90030

Very truly yours,

T. F. CULLEN
Special Agent in Charge

enclosures

c: Bureau ✓
c: Los Angeles-with enclosures

SPECIAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES CRIMINAL #984
 CHAS. LEE-100-100000, CALIF.
 1ST. FLOOR 1ST. BANK OF L.A. (M)
 LOS ANGELES MESA BRANCH BRANCH (M)
 MONDAY \$18,000.00

PRO. 302. H. Y.
 S. P.
 D.W.
 S.L.C.
 S.O.
 H. Y. 1007.

KANSAS CITY INVESTIGATOR P. E. POSTER REPORTS:-

Kansas City, Missouri, April 6, 1933

Manager H. B. called me into his office and gave me a copy of a
 wire from the Los Angeles Office reading as follows:

"ROBERT SECURITY FIRST NATIONAL BANK LOS ANGELES THIRTEEN
 THOUSAND DOLLARS JACK AND GEORGE LEWIS NOW ROOM TEN TWO
 NIGHT HUELSBACH HOTEL POLICE ELEM FIRST KANSAS CITY
 POLICE TO ARREST COOPERATE"

He instructed me to contact the local police and cooperate with
 them on the case.

I then proceeded to detective headquarters and contacted Detective
 Captain Frank Collins, acting chief of detectives during the ill-
 ness of Capt. E. L. Higgins. He informed me that the men had been
 arrested and some of the money recovered by Officers Beatty, Keeton,
 Harrison, Seams, Highley and Harrison. I talked with some of these
 officers and found that the chief of police of Los Angeles had wired
 the chief of police of Kansas City, Kansas and that Capt. Beatty of
 Kansas City, Kansas had phoned the information to Kansas City,
 Missouri headquarters and that the above named officers had then
 arrested Jack E. Lewis, age 32, height 5' 9", weight 130 lbs.,
 brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy complexion, occupation photographer,
 at the Huelsbach Hotel and his brother George Lewis, age 19,
 height 5' 9", weight 140 lbs., brown hair, blue eyes, ruddy
 complexion, address Bill Kenwood, Los Angeles, California, student
 of the Trinity Lutheran Hospital where he had gone to have his
 tonsils removed. In Jack's grip they found \$1665.00 in one dollar
 bills which he stated he had won in a crap game in Los Angeles.

From letters found in their rooms, I find that Jack has a woman,
 apparently his sweetheart, named Billie Marie, living at 6533
 Garbano Terrace, Los Angeles, California, who from one letter,
 knows considerable about the holdup. Jack has apparently given
 her a car purchased with part of the loot and also gave her money
 which she states she burned and threw into the "ocean" and "test
 it".

I infer from references in Billie Marie's letters that Jack also has a wife named "Lucy". A number of snapshots of Jack, George, Billie Marie and some other married girls and women were also found by the officers.

Having ascertained the above I accompanied Sergeant B. H. Thurman and his squad to room 1028 at the Wuchlabach where we thoroughly searched the Lewis effects, which the hotel is holding for room rent, but could find nothing of interest other than a large photo of Billie Marie and Jack's discharge papers from the U. S. Navy.

We then went with the acting manager of the hotel to the baggage room where it was found that the Lewis boys had no more luggage and from there to the dock where we found that they had two long distance calls to Los Angeles, one to Hunstead 5719 and one to Parkway 0449.

We then went to the Downtown Garage where we thoroughly searched the car the Lewis brothers had when arrested, which is a 1933 Pontiac 4 Sport Coupe, tan color, bearing motor number 200680 and serial number 764325 and which Jack had papers for in his effects showing he had purchased for cash at Phoenix, Arizona where he gave his address as the Arizona Billmore Hotel. Nothing further was found in the car but the compartment was locked so the officer obtained the keys to the car from Lewis' effects in the police property room and returned and opened it but there was nothing in it.

I then talked with Detective Sergeant Frank Collins at detective headquarters and he informed us that the letters, pictures, etc., mentioned above were being sent via airmail to Chief E. S. Stichel of Los Angeles, together with a copy of the men's pictures and fingerprints and a letter giving all information in detail.

He also informed us that a local lawyer named James Deleo, well known and connected with the Lyward brothers, lawyers and politicians had stated that he was the Lewis' attorney and that in order to prevent Deleo from running a writ he, Collins, would have to send the Lewis brothers to the prosecutor's office for arraignment as fugitives from justice since he had nothing but a wire to hold them on.

Shortly thereafter Sergeant Thurman and his squad took Jack and George Lewis and had them arraigned at which time their bonds were set at \$5000.00 each and the date for the hearing set for April 26, 1933 before Justice Beach. Mr. Gilvane of the prosecutor's office handled the arraignment.

Up to this time the men had not made bond as Deleo was trying to obtain their "property", for which they had given him a written order, including the money and the car. The police refused to turn any of it over to him and he stated that he would get a court order for it Friday, being unable to obtain such an order on Saturday afternoon, the courts being closed.

I discontinued at 3 P.M.

Page 5

RECEIVED:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Certificates..... | 8.20 |
| Phone..... | .05 |
| | <u>.25</u> |

217:

ONE DAY.....9.00

\$ 9.25

4-12-55 DD

SPECIAL REPORT

LOS ANGELES CRIMINAL #784
 BRANCH: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
 SECURITY FIRST NAT'L BANK OF L.A. (M)
 ANGELES MESA BRANCH (M)
 HOLDUP \$15,000.00
 JACK LEWIS
 GEORGE LEWIS

PRO.COM

C. B. A.

LOS ANGELES CRIMINAL DEPT. MOR. C. T. RULE REPORTS:

*Be very careful in interviewing
 the Los Angeles officer
 for name of the K.B. Loper*
 Los Angeles, California
 Friday, April 28, 1935
 J.W.K. B. D. L. S. R.
 think, unalloyed
 have anything to do
 With recovery angle at 156
 J.W.K.

This morning, Detective Lieut. Frank Katzenberger called and requested that I come to Central Police Station immediately, and upon arrival, at the Station, I was informed that Katzenberger was out, and in a few minutes he called me and requested that I meet him in the office of Mr. John Mullen, Attorney, who represents the Lloyds Insurance Company. I then proceeded to Mr. Mullen's office, 339 South Spring Street, Room #625, and met Officers Katzenberger and Chambers, Mr. Mullen, and a Mr. Mullen, a representative of the Head Office of the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles.

Katzenberger and Chambers then told the following story:

They stated they had just returned from Kansas City with Jack Lewis and George Lewis, the confessed bandits in the above captioned case, and that shortly after they arrived, in Kansas City, these criminals informed them that they intended to plead guilty to the robbery charges, and admitted that they had taken about \$15,000.00 at the time of the holdup, and stated that at the time they were arrested at the Muehlbach Hotel in Kansas City, they had \$7,000.00 in their suit cases, and stated that the Kansas City Police had only turned in \$1500.00 in one dollar bills. There fore, \$5500.00 disappeared from the time the officers entered their room until they were booked at the Kansas City Police Station, and the money which had vanished consisted of one hundred dollar bills, fifty dollar bills, and twenty dollar bills.

The officers further stated that one of the police officers in Kansas City, who evidently had not received his cut, had complained to them that the other officers had double-crossed him.

Officer Katzenberger further stated that one of the officers who had either made the arrest, or searched the room afterwards, had purchased a new automobile a day or two after the arrest.

I asked the officers if a Burns representative was at the Muehlbach Hotel at the time of the arrest, or the following morning when the room was searched, and he stated that the Kansas City Police informed him that a Burns representative stood at the door during the time the room was being searched.

*Over the Office and investigator assigned
 claim men were already arrested while they*

The officers stated that the wife of Jack Lewis has admitted that she received some of the money which was taken in the holdup, and after realizing that she might be implicated, she burned the currency, and had thrown five or six hundred dollars in the lake at Westlake Park and she has promised to designate the spot where the money was thrown into the lake.

She has further stated that some negotiable securities were handed to her, which were purported to have been taken in the holdup, and stated she had also burned them.

Mr. Mullen stated that, of course, he was interested in the recovery, and stated that he would take this matter up with the Lloyds' representative in Kansas City. However, he doubted if any of the missing loot could be recovered, but stated he would appreciate any information our Kansas City Manager might procure, and talked as though he might authorize us to make an investigation later.

Officer Katzenberger stated he had talked to the Lloyds' representative in Kansas City, but had neglected to make a note of his name.

When I left the conference, the officers, Mr. Mullen, and Mr. Mullen, stated they were going to the District Attorney's Office, and have the criminals tell their story to the District Attorney, but, of course, at this time, it is not known what bearing this will have on the case.

I appreciate the fact that the Agency and Associations are not interested in the recovery of stolen loot, from a member bank, but I am rendering this report because of the fact that I was called into the conference, and given the story of the circumstances.

I explained to the Police Officers that in the future when they have bank bandits located in another City, they should notify our Office first, and then wire the police to arrest and hold, and see the Burns Agency for location, and explained that if they took this procedure, a Burns representative would always be present during the arrest and the chances for the disappearance of money which the bandits might have would be much less.

I am only sending copies of this report to the above captioned offices, and would appreciate any comment they may have to make in this matter.

EXPENSE: None

TIME: None

4 B-53

OTH:EB

108

FOR INTEROFFICE USE ONLY

COPIES TO

TO NEW YORK CRIMINAL DEPT.

FROM LOS ANGELES OFFICE

DATE June 23, 1933-19

RE LOS ANGELES CRIMINAL #784

SBA-LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

S.C. FIRST NAT'L. BANK OF L.A. (M)

ANGELES MESA BRANCH (M)

HOLDUP \$13,000.00

JACK LEWIS

GEORGE LEWIS

ACCOUNTING

JUN 27 1933

Refer this
communication
to the following
before filing

FIRST

H.A.C.

ACTION

SECOND

THIRD

FOURTH

Dear Mr. Crowe:

A few days ago, while at Central Police Station, Detective Lieut. Katzenberger let me read a statement which was made by the Lewis brothers, prior to their conviction, and to my way of thinking, it is very interesting.

The officer stated that Attorney John Mellen had a copy of these statements, and I later contacted Mr. Mellen, who gave me the copy, which I am forwarding to you, and request that same be returned after you have read it, or, if you care to, you might send said copy to Mr. Dutton, Manager of the Kansas City Office, and request him to return same to me.

It will be noted in the statements made by these criminals that several stocks and bonds were taken at the time of the holdup. We were never informed of the loss of these securities at the time we investigated the case, and, in fact, the Branch Manager was very reluctant in furnishing our investigator, or the police, the necessary information. We understand he also told his superiors conflicting stories, and as a result of this, he was discharged.

The interesting point, which I am calling to your attention, is the fact that Frank Hermanson, the Kansas City Detective mentioned, and another officer by the name of Groom, or Grooms, were the two detectives who were killed in Kansas City a few days ago by machine-gun racketeers.

The theory has been advanced that the four officers were killed in an effort to liberate a criminal they had in custody, by the name of Nash.

It has occurred to me that since some of the other officers, when the Lewis brothers were arrested, told the Los Angeles Police, that they had been double-crossed by Hermanson, that they might have been the instigators of the massacre at the Union Station Plaza in Kansas City a few days ago.

If you believe there is any logic in this trend of thought, you can pass it on to some of your Federal friends, if you care to.

Attorney Mellen informed me that practically all the City Officials of Kansas City have indignantly denied that the officers kept any of the money which was taken from the Lewis brothers at the time of the arrest, but the Los Angeles Officers, who returned these criminals, Mr. Mellen, and the bank representative, who was present when these boys were questioned, are all inclined to believe their stories.

I would appreciate your comments on this matter.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE

BY *C. T. Rule*
C. T. RULE
MANAGER CRIMINAL DEPT.

6-23-33
CTR:X54

CO 172

This statement is being made at the Detective Bureau of Lincoln Heights Police Station, Los Angeles, in the presence of Lieutenant R. G. Katzenberger of Detectives, Mr. T. E. Mullens, Assistant Auditor of the Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, and the questions are being propounded by Mr. John Mellen, Attorney, of Los Angeles, California, who represents as Los Angeles Correspondent the New York Counsel for Underwriters at Lloyd's in London, England, who are the insurers of the bank. Should questions be asked by others present, this statement will so indicate.

The persons being interrogated are Mr. Jack Lewis and Mr. George Lewis, both of Los Angeles, California. The first person to be interrogated is Mr. Jack Lewis, whose legal name is John Theodore Lewis. George Lewis' legal name is George Walter Lewis.

Interrogation of
Mr. Jack Lewis.

Mr. Mellen: Mr. Lewis, I understand that you are desirous and willin to make a voluntary statement in the presence of those assembled here for the purpose of clearing up, if possible, any misunderstandings, errors, or omissions which surround or might surround the circumstances under which you are being detained by the Los Angeles Police. I wish to advise you that it may be possible that some of the statements you may make may be used adversely to you, and that you are entitled to all of your legal and constitutional rights and that there is no desire to intimidate or in any way embarrass you or jeopardize your legal status and any statements that you may make or question that may be asked are made and told without reference to any criminal

Mr. Lewis, to

20 shares Union Oil Company of California stock, certificate No. UA/079683, issued in name of Carl W. Lindgren and Anna K. Lindgren, Jt. Tenants, received 3-10-33, Order No. 5497.

40 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company, capital stock, Certificate No. UN64449, issued in name of Mrs. Pearl M. Evans, 5506 Mullen Avenue, received 3-15-33, Order No. 5778.

20 shares American Telephone & Telegraph Company capital stock, Certificate No. UN64448, issued in name of Mrs. Emma A. Griffith, 5506 Mullen Avenue, received 3-15-33, Order No. 5779.

Los Angeles County School Warrants covering Bellflower School District:

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| No. 36-B | \$ 1,971.80 |
| No. 65-B | 1,194.06. |

Mr. Mellen: Mr. Lewis, have you any personal knowledge of the robbery or burglary which I have just described, which you care to state at this time?

Mr. Lewis: Of course, I know about it. I don't know just what... I'll be glad to state anything you want to know.

Mr. Mellen: Well, you might say, in your own words, what you know about it, if you care to make that statement.

Mr. Lewis: Well, let's see, that's rather a hard thing.... A resume of the entire thing or.....

Mr. Mellen: Yes. Perhaps I can help you by asking some questions.

Mr. Katzenberger: May I make a suggestion? You might ask both of them, point blank, if they were the men that held up or burglarized the said bank.

Mr. Mellen: Were you present at the time that this branch was held up or burglarized?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, we were, I'm sorry to say; I was.

Mr. Mellen: Do you know, of your own knowledge, who was implicated in the burglary or.....

Mr. Lewis: I know I was the instigator, while my brother was with me. He really had very little to do with it, and nothing to do with the plan, or thinking of it.

Mr. Mellen: Do you know, Mr. Lewis, who gained the cash and securities that we have described at that time?

Mr. Lewis: Why yes, I did.

Mr. Mellen: You yourself?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, sir.

Mr. Mellen: Do you recall the amounts of cash that we have outlined here?

Mr. Lewis: No, the only thing I can state definitely... the only money we counted, shortly after the robbery occurred, was \$100 and \$50 bills. There was \$2,200.00. You can see, I have no object in lying about it. That's what there was.

Mr. Mellen: No, there is no suggestion of that kind. Can you state definitely just what kind of money you took, and what denominations?

Mr. Lewis: No, sir. I can't because we didn't count it. It was counted -- the remaining money we had left when we reached Grand Canyon, we counted it there.

Mr. Mellen: Counted there at that time? How much?

Mr. Lewis: \$7,600.00 - I don't remember the exact number - a trifle over \$7,600.00.

Mr. Mellen: How was that divided - in denominations?

Mr. Lewis: Approximately \$1,800 in \$100 and \$50 bills.....

Mr. Mellen: And the balance you would say was in.....

Mr. Lewis: There was \$1,300 in \$5 bills (To George) Was that the amount? It's hard to remember the exact amount. \$3,500.00, approximately, in \$1 bills - right around that. We didn't spend hardly any \$1 bills, the balance in \$10 and \$5. We had only a few \$20's.

Geo. Lewis: Only a few \$2's too.

Mr. Katzenberger: After you bought the automobile, you still had that much left.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, sir.

Mr. Mellen: Can you account for the difference between the \$13,000 and the approximate \$7,600 that you had when you arrived at Grand Canyon?

Mr. Lewis: I can account for it approximately. You can understand, I can't get it definitely as we never counted it or kept track.

Mr. Mellen: Now, Mr. Lewis, I think, if it is agreeable to you, that perhaps it is best for you to relate the whole story, including the robbery or burglary of the bank and your actions and expenditures after its occurrence, up to the present time.

Mr. Lewis:

On the morning of March 18, we gained entrance to the bank by forcing the porter to allow us to go in with him and as the members of the bank's clerical force arrived, we locked them up in a room in the back and after ascertaining the time that the time lock on the vault was to open, we spent the intervening time impersonating bank clerks for the edification of the passers by and at 9:15 when the time lock on the vault was to open, we compelled the bank manager to open the vault and after securing the bank manager and the porter, we put the money in the sachel we had for that purpose, and left.

That same evening, I went directly to Palm Springs, my brother leaving the following morning for Phoenix. I took all of the currency except approximately \$1,000 with me, my brother taking the \$1,000 with him to Phoenix. The remainder of the loot was left in a trunk at my home. This included all the silver, bonds, securities, and incidentals that were included in with the..... I stayed in Palm

Springs approximately a week and my brother joined me. We returned to Phoenix from there, where we stopped at the Arizona Soldiers Hotel.

I might add that we spent approximately \$1,000 in Palm Springs, for clothes and luggage, in addition to our hotel bill, which amounted to around \$300. While we were in Phoenix, Arizona, I purchased a Pontiac

Coupe for \$931. We stayed at the Arizona Biltmore approximately ten days. During that time, we spent at least \$500, including hotel bills and incidentals. Our hotel bill was \$300.

From Phoenix, we drove to Grand Canyon, stopping at the El Tovar Hotel. We were there a day and a half, spending approximately \$50, and from there we drove to Albuquerque, New Mexico, stopping at the Franciscan, where we stayed for two days. Our expenses at Albuquerque were approximately \$50. We left Albuquerque for Kansas City, Missouri, arriving there the following day - it took us 20 hours to drive. While in Kansas City, we stayed at the Luehbach Hotel.

While at the Luehbach, we made arrangements for my brother to be operated on to have his tonsils extracted, and on the Saturday following our arrival, he was taken to the Trinity Hospital, the plan being for him to be operated on the following morning. We were arrested that same night by six officers. I believe that two of these officers were Burns Operatives, the other four being detectives from the Central Station. After my arrest, two of these detectives went out to the hospital and arrested my brother.

When we were all gathered at the Central Police Station and the detectives ascertained the fact that we had a large sum of money with us, one of them named Hermanson came down to the Detention Prison where we were being held, which is just below detective headquarters, and asked me to come up to talk to these men. When we were all assembled around a table in the Detectives' Office, they bluntly stated that if we were willing to be reasonable, they could do a good many things for us, and, in fact, finally promised that they could guarantee we wouldn't go back to California, providing we were willing that they should share this money that they had confiscated. After a lengthy discussion, in which it was mentioned that Detective Captain Higgins must not be brought into the picture because of his well-known honesty, it was finally decided that they would give me \$1,000 to keep

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and the remaining money was to be divided equally amongst the four detectives who had participated in the arrest. To my knowledge, the Burns Detectives had no knowledge in connection with this in any way. After some discussion amongst themselves as to the amount of money they would take, they finally decided that they would leave approximately \$1,500.00 in the bag for the reason that Captain Higgins had chanced to look in the bag and knew that there was money in it. Otherwise they all agreed that they would have taken it all (they would too). I estimate the amount of money that these men converted to their own use was slightly more than \$4,000.00. I reach this figure through the fact that we counted the money we had with us when we were at the Grand Canyon, and at that time the amount was approximately \$7,600.00 and as I know we couldn't possibly have spent over a few hundred dollars by that time and the time of our arrest, I am sure that the figure of approximately \$4,000 is correct. This \$1,000 that these detectives offered to give me, I refused to accept for fear that it would simply be taken away and I would never get any use of it; so Mr. Frank Hermanson, whom I believe was the prime instigator of this entire thing, suggested that he would take the \$1,000 and take it out to a man named Aylward, who at that time was a judge on the bench (I guess he still is) and retain him as my attorney. I agreed to this and Hermanson immediately left in a squad car, the time being 3 o'clock in the morning, and as I afterwards ascertained from Judge Aylward's law partner, James Daleo, whose address is 707 Fidelity Bank Building, Kansas City, Missouri, Hermanson woke Judge Aylward up and after telling him the circumstances, gave him \$950 of the \$1,000 as a retainer to act as my attorney. After being transferred to the County Jail, James Daleo, the aforesaid attorney, who actually appeared as my attorney during these proceedings, called and received permission from the Head Jailer for my brother George and I to come down to the jailer's office where he explained to us that a civil suit would be filed against the remaining \$1,565 which the detectives had left in the bag and the car, by the insurance

company, in an attempt to recover the money and the car. Therefore, he had drawn up an assignment of the money and the car to himself, which he had us sign. The actual date of the signing of this assignment was April 12 of this year, whereas the date on the assignment was April 8, the day we were arrested. (I think that was the day).

Mr. Katzenberger: Yes.

Mr. Lewis:

He explained that the discrepancy in the date was necessary to prove in court that we had assigned this money and car to him before our arrest.

All of the money mentioned in this statement was the actual money that was taken from the bank. This includes the money that was used to purchase the automobile, the \$1,565 that was left in the bag, and the \$4,400 that the detectives converted to their own use; and also included \$195 in a billfold of mine which is being held under attachment.

At the time my brother and I were arrested, I estimate that we had \$7,000, approximately, in a suitcase. This \$7,000 was the actual money which we took from the Angeles Mesa Branch of the Security First National Bank at 5437 Crenshaw Blvd., being a part of the total money taken by us. To the best of my knowledge, this \$7,000, which was taken by the police at the time of our arrest, was disposed of as follows:

\$ 1,000 as an attorney's fee, of which Judge Aylward got \$950.

1,565 assigned by me, as I have just related, to James Daleo.

4,400 approximately, converted by the four detectives.

265 in my billfold which the police department confiscated and are still holding for which the police department gave me a receipt for \$195.

In my statement, previously, as to the discrepancy in the date on the assignment, I stated that the attorney, Mr. James Daleo, had explained that the discrepancy in the dates - the assignment dated April 8, although it was not actually signed by us until April 12 - was necessary to prove in court that we had assigned this money and car to him before our arrest. I want to make it clear that we had not

assigned either the money or the car before our arrest and that although the assignment was dated April 8, 1933, I did not sign it until April 12.

I, John Theodore Lewis, have carefully read the above statement and, to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief, the statements made therein are correct, and the foregoing statement has been given by me, voluntarily.

(Signed) John Theodore Lewis.

Dated at
Los Angeles, California,
April 28, 1933.

* * * * *

Interrogation of
George Lewis.

Mr. Mullen: Mr. Lewis, you have been present during all of the time in which your brother made his statement, and I understand that you heard the questions and answers in his statement in its entirety and have read this typewritten statement and have initialed each page.

Mr. Mullens: Mr. George Lewis, are the statements made by your brother true and correct, to the best of your knowledge and belief?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, they are.

Mr. Mullens: Your brother stated that at the time you left Los Angeles for Phoenix, Arizona, he gave you approximately \$1,000. Is that correct?

Mr. Lewis: Yes, that is.

Mr. Mullens: Will you state what disposition you made of the \$1,000.

Mr. Lewis: Well, I left Los Angeles in the morning - Sunday morning, by stage and paid \$5 stage fare to Phoenix, and stopped at the Adams Hotel in Phoenix, and I stayed there

about five days, I believe. The bill came to \$30, I believe. In the meantime, in the form of amusements, I play poker and lost approximately \$150. I paid \$12.95 for fare back to Banning, California. I stayed there overnight and that was \$3.50. The next day, I went to Palm Springs to my brother and remained there until the two of us went to Phoenix again. In the meantime there, I spent \$10 for incidentals such as horseback riding and swimming. At the time I was arrested in Kansas City, I had approximately \$465. The detectives that arrested me allowed me to keep this \$465 and in the meantime, they informed other officers in the police station that I had the money and it was necessary to give these officers \$100 to keep them from taking the money away from me. The balance of the money was spent for favors and incidentals, in the County Jail in Kansas City Missouri, such as having myself moved from the third floor to the second floor with my brother, for which favor I paid out \$100 to the jailer on duty. Other monies were spent which I cannot account for at this time.

Mr. Mullens: Mr. Lewis, do you, or so far as you know, your brother have any of the money which you took in the holdup?

Mr. Lewis: No, we haven't any of it at all. I know as a fact that none of this money that was taken in the bank robbery is not hidden or I have no bank account elsewhere, or that none of it is in California.

I, George Walter Lewis, have carefully read the above statement and to the best of my knowledge, recollection, and belief, the statements made therein are correct, and the foregoing statement has been given by me, voluntarily.

Witness my hand and seal this 11th day of June, 1934.

Dated at
Los Angeles, California,
April 28, 1933.

The foregoing statement of John Theodore Lewis and George
Walter Lewis, pages 1 to 12, both included, were made and signed
by John Theodore Lewis and George Walter Lewis in our presence,
this 28th day of April, 1933, at Los Angeles, California.

(Signed) Frank G. Katzenberger.

(Signed) John Mellen.

(Signed) T. F. Mullens.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 19, 1933.

LCS:ON

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

| |
|------------------|
| Mr. Nathan..... |
| Mr. Tolson..... |
| Mr. Edwards..... |
| Mr. Clegg..... |

I am submitting the following criminal history relative to ALVIS PAYTON one of the prisoners who escaped recently from the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas.

Subject as Alvis Payton, #1755, received SP, Lansing, Kans., Oct. 16, 1930, from Labette, crime bank robbery; sentence, 20 to 100 years.

Notation: "WANTED: As Alvie Payton, #1755 SP, Lansing, Kans., for Escape. Notify SP, Lansing, Kans."

A copy of his photograph and fingerprint card also is attached.

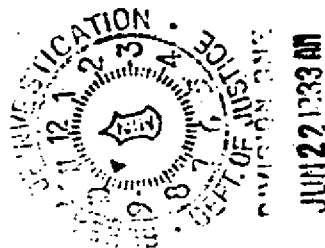
Respectfully,

L. C. Schilder

L. C. Schilder.

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 1-25-59
13

90027



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

JUN 29 1933

| | |
|------------------|------|
| 62-28915-109 | |
| JUN 23 1933 P.M. | |
| Mr. One | FILE |

*Lansing Penitentiary
Alvis Payton
Capping*

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49*

etc

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Located at Lansing, Kansas



Builde med lge

Scanned with a Microfilm Reader. I - CLEAR 11 - clear 111 - ct c/c below right eye

[illegible]

(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

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Name Alvis Payton

Alias _____

Classification 05R ZZ

Ref. 17D ZZ

No. 1755 Color white Sex male

| 1.—Right Thumb | 2.—R. Index Finger | 3.—R. Middle Finger | 4.—R. Ring Finger | 5.—R. Little Finger |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 6.—Left Thumb | 7.—L. Index Finger | 8.—L. Middle Finger | 9.—L. Ring Finger | 10.—L. Little Finger |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left hand

Amputations _____

Right hand

Left Thumb

Right Thumb



Classified by 6177

ed by _____

Prisoner's signature

Alvis Payton

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

2

A high-contrast, black and white mugshot of a man, presented in two views: a profile view on the left and a frontal view on the right. The man has short, dark hair and is wearing a dark, collared shirt. In both views, a white placard with the number '2193' is visible, held in front of his chest. The background is a mottled, textured grey. The image has a grainy, high-contrast quality, typical of older police photographs.

Received 5-20-71
From Dartmouth County
Crime Murder 1st Degree
Sentence: Life yrs. mon days
Date of sentence 5-12-71
Sentence begins 5-12-71
Sentence expires Death
Good time sentence expires _____
Date of birth 1910 Occupation Mechanic
Birthplace Alabama Nationality Irish
Age 21 Comp dk
Height 5'7" Eyes brn
Weight 140 Hair dk blonde
Build med

Scores and marks: 1-Vac sic upr ctr 11-clear 111-clear.

[illegible]

(Please furnish all additional criminal history and police record on separate sheet)

1-422

119

38074

LEAVE THIS SPACE BLANK

Name

Alias

Classification

Ref.

No.

2105

Color

Sex

1.—Right Thumb

2.—R. Index Finger

3.—R. Middle Finger

4.—R. Ring Finger

5.—R. Little Finger



Four fingers taken simultaneously

Four fingers taken simultaneously

Left hand

Amputations

Right hand

Left Thumb

Right Thumb



Classified by

Verified by

Searched by

Prisoner's signature

Kenneth Conn

PLEASE DO NOT FOLD THIS CARD

RECEIVED AT
INVESTMENT BLDG.
5th & K STS., N.W.
Phone National 5600 BR 7
STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE



This is a full rate Radiogram unless a signal in the check or.

| | |
|-----|-----------------------|
| DL | DAY LETTER |
| NL | NIGHT LETTER |
| NM | NIGHT MESSAGE |
| LC | DEFERRED CABLE |
| NLT | NIGHT CABLE LETTER |
| NLY | WEEK END CABLE LETTER |
| | RADIOGRAM |

W66 33 GOVT COLLECT=HO NASHVILLE TENN 28 114 OA

1933 JUN 28 PM 2

DIRECTOR=

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION=

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Clegg

MAIL RECEIVED PARTIES UNKNOWN GENERAL DELIVERY INOLAN NOT KNOWN
NASHVILLE THOROUGH CHECK MADE AT HOTELS AND GARAGES WANTED
NOTICES PLACED PROCEEDING AT ONCE WITH SCHENKEN FOR MEMPHIS
CARE OF WILLIAM LEN HOTEL=

QUINN..

F 90025

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JUN 30 1933

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 29 1933 A.

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NATHAN
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