

CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD
KANSAS CITY MASSACRE

62-28915

SECTION 40

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

SUBJECT _____

FILE NUMBER 62-28915

SECTION NUMBER 40

SERIALS 1471 - 1524

TOTAL PAGES 215

PAGES RELEASED 214

PAGES WITHHELD 1

EXEMPTION(S) USED b3 b7E b7D b5

Report

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1583

Butte, Montana, March 23, 1934.

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

RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS with aliases
Identification Order #1201

Dear Sir:

In regard to sending circular letter, which is on hand, and Identification Order, to all Postmasters in the Butte Division Office territory, I would respectfully state that 1040 additional Identification Orders are needed to fill this requirement. The envelopes have been shipped, as evidenced by bill of lading received today, and possibly the extra Identification Orders are included in the shipment; however, if they are not, will you kindly have them forwarded so that we may complete the mailing out of these Identification Orders and circulars?

Very truly yours,

D. H. Dickason

D. H. DICKASON
Special Agent in Charge

DHD-d

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MAR 30 1934

62-28915-1471	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 27 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CH. CLERK L. J. P. J. ONE	FILE

U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation
SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 20, 1934.

Mr. NATHAN
Mr. TOLSON
Mr. CLEGG
Mr. COWLEY
Mr. EDWARDS
Mr. EGAN
Mr. QUINN
Mr. LESTER
Chief Clerk
Mr. ROSEN

Personal and Confidential

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

MAR 27 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases,
FUG. I. O. 1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD,
with aliases, FUG. I.O. 1194.
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 26 1934 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Kindly refer to code telegram from this office dated March 17, 1934 and personal conversation between the undersigned and the Director later the same date regarding an additional .45 caliber bullet which had been recovered from a Union Station waitress, who has been keeping the same as a souvenir, the bullet apparently having been extracted from an automobile tire parked in front of the Union Station the morning of the massacre. The code telegram further requested authority to turn the bullet in question over to Kerle A. Gill, Ballistician, who has in his possession all other ballistic exhibits in this case.

The Director requested me to ascertain exactly what exhibits Mr. Gill has in his possession at the present time. Attention is directed to letters from the undersigned dated September 21 and November 22, 1933, which set forth detailed information regarding the shell cases and slugs which constitute the evidence in this case.

It will be noted that in those two communications that the shell cases are given numbers and the bullets are given letters for purposes of identification. For instance, Exhibits "1,2,4,5,6,7,8" are Thompson machine gun shell cases from the same gun. Exhibit number "3" is a shell case from a Colts .45 automatic pistol. Exhibits "9" and "10" are shell cases from a 16 gauge double-barrel shotgun. Exhibits "A,B,C,D,E, G" are bullets from two different Thompson machine guns. Exhibit "F" is a bullet from a Colts .38 caliber revolver. Exhibit "H" is a steel ball-bearing from a shotgun. The Division has been furnished photographs of all of the above exhibits.

COPIES DESTROYED

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I deplore the use of private detective or effort upon government work. Our K.C. office should never have gone along with this set-up without getting our approval.

2.

In addition to the above, inquiries of Mr. Gill by Special Agent W. F. Trainor resulted in information to the effect that Mr. Gill also has in his possession an additional Thompson machine gun bullet of .45 caliber which has not been photographed. Mr. Gill advised that the land marks on that bullet were not sufficiently distinct to afford any positive identification. He explained, however, that for the information of the Division he would prepare photographs of that bullet and give same an exhibit letter for identification purposes in the future.

It will further be noted that after receiving authority from the Director, I had special Agent W. F. Trainor personally turn over to Mr. Gill the .45 caliber bullet recovered from the Union Station waitress recently. It appears that the waitress apparently has been carrying this bullet in her purse with coins and other metallic articles. They have apparently rubbed against the bullet to the extent they have destroyed the individual characteristics of the land marks to a certain extent. Mr. Gill stated, however, that he would examine the bullet carefully under a microscope, make appropriate photographs and furnish the same to the Division for its information. This bullet will also be given an appropriate exhibit letter.

In connection with exhibits, it may be noted that Mr. Gill has further requested that he be furnished with the ex-ray photographs of the bullets now imbedded in the spine of Special Agent F. J. Lackey. He stated that of course it would not be possible to make an identification of the specific gun from which those bullets were fired, but that from those ex-ray photographs he could definitely determine the caliber and type of gun from which the bullets were fired. I personally believe that this should be done, and accordingly request authority from the Director to secure such ex-ray photographs and submit them to Mr. Gill for analysis.

Since the massacre occurred various bullets and shell cases from captured machine guns, .45 automatics and .38 caliber revolvers have been secured through the efforts of the Division and submitted to Mr. Gill for comparison with the original massacre ballistic exhibits. In addition, on some occasions shell cases and bullets from guns fired at the scene of various bank robberies have been secured and turned over to Mr. Gill. In the past, unless specific instructions were received, those specimens have always been retained in Mr. Gill's possession.

With regard to the paragraph immediately preceding, I believe it advisable in the future to change the procedure which has

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been followed in the past. A new procedure will be adopted in the absence of instructions from the Division to the contrary. From now on, when test bullets are requested from other Field Offices or from Peace Officers within this District, two sets will be secured. One of these sets will be turned over to Mr. Gill and one set transmitted to the Division in order that the Division may accumulate bullets and shell cases for future and past comparisons. When original bullets and shell cases are received through the Division from the scenes of robberies these will be turned over to Mr. Gill for comparison with the original massacre exhibits with a request that he return them to this office after he has finished his examination. These shell cases and bullets will then be forwarded the Division, unless the local authorities have requested their return.

For the information of the Division the files at this office are being carefully reviewed and detailed statements are being secured from Merle A. Gill in order that a consolidated report may be prepared and rendered. This report will contain all present available information regarding ballistic exhibits. Briefly it may be noted that the exhibits in the possession of Merle A. Gill were secured by him from either Chief of Detectives Tom Higgins or Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, with the exception of the souvenir just received from the Union Station waitress.

It appears that Mr. Vetterli turned over two shotgun shells together with bullets taken from the bodies of Agent Lackey and the deceased. It appears that immediately after the massacre Chief of Detectives Tom Higgins proceeded to the Union Station and announced to the people who were assembling on the scene of the crime that they should immediately turn over to him all bullets and shell cases which they might find on the ground. In this manner many of the original exhibits were found. After the files are carefully reviewed along ballistic lines, in the event that the chain of evidence is not complete on any particular shell case or slug appropriate investigation will be conducted immediately thereafter in order to bring that evidence up to date.

The status of Merle A. Gill at the time of the massacre appeared to be that of a Forensic Ballistician in private practice. At that time the Kansas City Police Department, which apparently was on good terms with this office, had Gill do all of their ballistic work. For that reason Chief of Detectives Tom Higgins apparently turned over to Gill all of the bullets and shell cases in the hands of the police. This appears to be somewhat fortunate in view of the fact

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that those bullets and shell cases are now available for perusal by this office, which would not be the case, in all probability, in the event the police themselves now had possession of the bullets and shell cases. It appears that during the late summer of 1933 the police department changed their policy regarding ballistics, at which time they sent William Gordon, their fingerprint expert, to a Ballistic School for a period of two weeks. He is now the recognized ballisticians for the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

It appears that the Division's crime laboratory was not established until after the massacre, and, accordingly, the exhibits were turned over to the local ballisticians for examination. I personally believe that it would be impossible to secure those exhibits from Mr. Gill at the present time. There is apparently no other course to pursue than that of submitting further bullets and shell cases to Mr. Gill for comparison. It may be noted, however, that Mr. Gill has exhibited a willingness to proceed to Washington, D.C. at any time the Division might desire. He has stated that he could take with him all of the exhibits and photographs which he has in his possession and would collaborate with the Division employees in making any further examinations which might be desired. He stated, however, that he personally could not afford the expense of the trip, which would have to be borne by the Government.

Very truly yours,


E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

EEC:os

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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 24, 1934

MAR 27 1934 PM



DB:CG
62-456

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Vernon C. Miller (Deceased) et al.
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

I am transmitting herewith a memorandum dated March 23, 1934 prepared by Special Agent T. M. Birch of this office with respect to some inquiries and investigation concerning Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd, I. O. 1194.

On page two of this memorandum, in the middle of the paragraph, it will be observed that Agent Birch stated that he made inquiries as to the house occupied by a woman by the name of Starr who is alleged to be a concubine of Floyd. Agent Birch informs me that he made a discreet inquiry, without revealing his identity and the purpose for which the inquiry was made, of some filling stations near the house in which this woman is supposed to reside, and was there informed that the woman who occupies the place is named Starr.

On page four, paragraph two, it will be observed that Constable Pace showed Mr. Williams pictures of two women, names unknown, both of whom are alleged to have served time in the Missouri State Penitentiary. Agent Birch informs me that Pace told him that he obtained these photographs from Major Means of the Missouri Highway Patrol, and that there are no names on them. It is possible that these are photographs of a woman by the name of Beulah Beard and another woman whose name to me at this time is unknown, both of whom it is said have in the past traveled with Floyd. I have requested the Kansas City Office to forward me photographs of the Beard woman and the other alleged companion of Floyd in an effort to determine the identity of the woman in

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
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Ft. Smith known as Billie James.

On page five, paragraph two, reference is made to the purchase of two automobiles at Maud, Oklahoma by persons thought to be Shine Rush and Adam Ricchetti. It has been definitely determined by Chriss Whitson, the Deputy Sheriff of Seminole County, who was in my office on March 23, 1934, that the persons who purchased these cars are not Ricchetti and Shine Rush, but are "Red" Unsell and an individual by the name of Foraker, and so far as is known, neither of these persons is wanted by the Division at this time.

This office is pursuing vigorously the investigation of the matter referred to in the memorandum of Agent Birch in the vicinity of Ft. Smith, Arkansas and Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and the Division will be promptly advised of any developments.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC 2 Kansas City

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 23, 1934

TMB:CU
62-456

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

Re: Charles Arthur Floyd - IO 1194

On March 18, 1934, Agent interviewed John Hadley at Muskogee, Oklahoma. Mr. Hadley at the present time is a Deputy Sheriff in Muskogee County, a man approximately 65 years of age and well known in the community. Mr. Hadley stated to Agent that he had information that would lead to the apprehension of Charles Arthur (Pretty Boy) Floyd. Mr. Hadley stated that it will be necessary for Agent to transport him to Ft. Smith, Arkansas at which place he could obtain the necessary information. In the course of the conversation, Mr. Hadley let it be known that the information he expected to obtain was from a man by the name of Joe Morgan, either a Deputy or former Deputy Sheriff of Muskogee County. Agent told Mr. Hadley that he would make a report of this conversation to the Oklahoma City Division office, and await instructions.

Agent, by making discreet inquiries, developed the fact that Joe Morgan was at the present time bedridden at his home approximately 6 miles South of Muskogee, Oklahoma, and on March 19, 1934, Joe Morgan was interviewed in his home. Mr. Morgan stated that he had come to Oklahoma from Georgia and settled near Sallisaw, Oklahoma many years ago, and that at the time he came here from Georgia, there was a community near Sallisaw known as Georgia which was inhabited by people who had come to Oklahoma from Georgia, and because of this fact, had maintained their identity separate from the natives; that they were called Georgians, were clannish and did not mix with the other people of the community. Mr. Morgan stated that the Floyd family was a member of this Georgian colony, and that the colony existed at the present time near Sallisaw. Mr. Morgan stated that about 8 years ago he had moved from the Georgian colony to Muskogee, Oklahoma, and had maintained his residence there since that time. Mr. Morgan further stated that he knew Subject Floyd; had known him since boyhood; knew his whole family, his brother and his wife, and knew all their habits, their friends and places where they were apt to visit. Mr. Morgan stated that at this time there was a man visiting in Muskogee by the name of Elmore Edwards of Alma, Arkansas, and that Elmore Edwards owned a good deal of property in and around Sallisaw. He also stated that Mr. Edwards could be interviewed at the Severs Hotel at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Mr. Elmore Edwards was interviewed at the Severs Hotel, Muskogee, Oklahoma. He stated that his home is in Alma, Arkansas and that he had a great deal of property on the Sallisaw Creek near Sallisaw, Oklahoma; that while he lived in Alma, Arkansas, he made frequent trips to this country to take care of

62-27715-1473

timber interests. Mr. Edwards stated that on several occasions, he had seen Floyd in the vicinity of Sallisaw and that he had seen him fishing on the bank of the Sallisaw Creek. Mr. Edwards informed Agent that the way to reach this property was to proceed from Sallisaw towards Ft. Smith, Arkansas six miles to the intersection of a county road with a State highway; that on both sides of the road West of the intersecting road were gasoline stations, and that by turning to your right or South, and proceeding one mile and one-half on the intersecting road, a plain, either two or three-room cabin would be found; that in the yard of this cabin was an old broken-down, T-model Ford; that there was a driveway on both sides of the house which was so constructed that a car could drive completely around the house and back out from the direction in which it had come, or could proceed in the opposite direction without much loss of speed. Agent passed this house and noted that these things were as Mr. Edwards had stated. Inquiry developed that this house was occupied by a woman by the name of Starr who is said to be a concubine of Floyd. Mr. Edwards also stated that Floyd, upon visiting this place, drives his car in the yard and right up to the back door where he can step from the car into the house, and that in the event a car is seen on the premises other than the T-model in the yard, it is a good sign that Floyd is there; that he does not stay there all the time, probably spends three or four nights a week there. Mr. Edwards also said that during the time Floyd is not at that place, he is visiting his former wife, Ruby Floyd, in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Other places that he visits are the home of Charles Melton and Sam Randolph who are notorious bootleggers at a little place called Akins, Oklahoma which is North and East of Sallisaw in the mountains.

On the night of March 20, 1934, Agent at Ft. Smith, Arkansas was in receipt of a long distance telephone call from Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley who advised Agent to contact U. S. Attorney Barry at Ft. Smith. Mr. Brantley advised that Mr. Barry had some information relative to Subject Floyd. Mr. Barry was interviewed and stated that his son, James Barry, was the local manager of the radio broadcasting station at Ft. Smith, Arkansas and had many contacts which he had made in an effort to solicit advertising; that during the summer months, one Bill Harper (Bill Harper operates a roadhouse at Arkona, Oklahoma at which place Ford Bradshaw was killed) had used the radio broadcasting station in Ft. Smith as an advertising medium, up until the time of the Bradshaw shooting. Since the time of the Bradshaw shooting Harper has not used the facilities of this station; however, on Monday, Harper had contacted Mr. James Barry and stated to him that he was all ready to go again, that he had fixed things with Charlie Floyd and had been guaranteed protection from any of the gang that might want to kill him because of the fact that he killed Bradshaw. Mr. James Barry also stated that a negro by the name of Jett who is employed by Bill Harper had told him that Charlie Floyd had been to Harper's roadhouse in Arkona on Sunday morning and had spent the day there. Mr. Barry talked at length, but this was the gist of his conversation.

Later in the evening, Agent, on other business at the Police Station in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, noticed Bill Harper in a state of semi-intoxication telling a story that he had been kidnaped on Sunday and taken to Shawnee, Oklahoma. Agent took Harper in his car to Harper's roadhouse in Arkoma, Oklahoma, where he stayed with him until early in the morning of March 21, 1934. Harper sobored to a certain extent and told Agent that on the afternoon of March 18, 1934, a woman by the name of Billie James and two men had come to his place and had done a lot of drinking; that at one time, Billie James snatched a 45 caliber Colt revolver from Harper's belt and threatened to shoot him, and that the negro, Jett, or some other person had knocked the weapon from her hands. Harper stated that between four and five o'clock, he was taken from his place of business in a 1934 model, black Ford V-8 Coupe and driven to Shawnee, Oklahoma. Harper stated that throughout the trip there was much drinking and he does not remember many of the details or places visited except that he was questioned at length with regard to the money on the person of Ford Bradshaw at the time of his killing, also as to Harper's attitude in regard to Charles Floyd and other outlaws in the Cookson Hills district. Particular Inquiry was made as to whether these men would be safe to visit Harper's place and continue their gambling and drinking activities. Harper also stated that several hours after he was taken from his place of business, Don Pilgrim, a man employed by Harper, was likewise kidnaped and taken to Ada, Oklahoma where he was released.

Agent interviewed Don Pilgrim who told him a more coherent story than had Harper. Pilgrim stated that Sunday afternoon, March 18, 1934, two cars, a black Ford V-8 Coupe, 1934 model, and a pea-green 1934 Ford V-8 sedan with yellow wire wheels, drove into the drive at the Harper roadhouse; that these cars were occupied by three men and two women; that there was much drinking and gambling and a good deal of horseplay, and that between four and five o'clock, as Harper had previously stated, two men took Harper in the black Ford Coupe and forcibly carried him away. At the time Harper left, the two women, previously mentioned, hired a Black and White taxi cab in Ft. Smith, Arkansas and proceeded with the black coupe. Pilgrim stated that approximately fifteen minutes after they first left, these people returned, and that one of the men in the black Ford coupe asked him for the keys to Harper's car, a 1933 Plymouth Coupe, and that Pilgrim gave the keys to him. This man drove Harper's car, and the three cars proceeded from Arkoma, Oklahoma in a Western direction. Pilgrim stated that the other man remained in Harper's place of business until 8 o'clock p. m., at which time, he commanded Pilgrim to enter the green sedan. Pilgrim did this, because of the fact that the man had a gun on him. This car proceeded in a leisurely fashion to Ada, Oklahoma. Pilgrim stated that during the course

of this trip that he was ordered to drink whiskey which he did. However, the man who drove the car became so drunk that Pilgrim requested that he be allowed to drive. At 7 A. M. on the following morning, Pilgrim was released at Ada, Oklahoma, and told to return to Arkoma, Oklahoma and keep his mouth shut. Pilgrim made a note of the license number of this car which is a 1934 Oklahoma tag 208-578. Pilgrim also stated that one of the two women that had left in the taxi cab was, at the present time, registered at the Bennett Hotel in Ft. Smith, Arkansas.

Agent, accompanied by Constable Jack Pace, interviewed Mr. Robert Williams at his home in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Williams stated that he was the Manager of the Bennett Hotel, and said that he had known Billie James for a number of years; that she had stayed at his hotel off and on for a period of approximately 5 years; that she had been gone one time for a year and a half; other times, she would be gone two or three months and return; that she was usually in arrears in her room rent, but that within the past three weeks Billie James had come into quite a sum of money; that she had paid her room rent up and in advance, and had quite some money in a savings account at the First National Bank in Ft. Smith, Arkansas. Mr. Williams stated that he knew that Billie James had a criminal record; knew that she had served time in a Missouri State penitentiary for highway robbery. He described her as a woman about 33 years of age, having sometimes red and sometimes blond hair, who earned her living by commercial prostitution; that she had many contacts with people of the underworld in Ft. Smith, and was thought to use narcotics at times. Mr. Williams stated without being questioned that Billie James had left Ft. Smith Sunday afternoon, March 18, 1934, and made a flying trip to Shawnee, Oklahoma, returning to Ft. Smith Monday noon, at which time, she went to bed and did not get up until Tuesday morning. Constable Jack Pace showed Mr. Williams pictures of two women, names unknown, who had both served time in the Missouri State Penitentiary. After considering both pictures, Mr. Williams identified the picture of one of the women as that of Billie James. Particular note should be made of the fact that Billie James has a purple mole on her right eye. This mole is easily observed in the photograph.

Agent interviewed Mr. Neal Smith, President of the First National Bank of Ft. Smith, Arkansas, and Mr. Smith informed Agent that Billie James had no account of any kind at this bank and has not had an account during the past year. Mr. I. A. Kadekhim, President of the City National Bank at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, informed Agent that there was no account or had never been an account in the name of Billie James in his bank. Mr. William J. Echols, President of the Merchants National Bank at Ft. Smith, Arkansas, informed Agent that there had never been any account under the name of Billie James in his bank. However,

it is not supposed that if this woman did have money that she had obtained from bank robberies, that she would deposit it in a checking or savings account under her own name. She would probably use an alias.

At Seminole, Oklahoma:

Agent had been informed a week previous to the above recited instance at Ft. Smith, Arkansas that there had been purchased at Maud, Oklahoma a 1934 Ford V-8 Coupe, black in color with wire wheels, to which had been issued license number 208-560. This car was purchased in the name of J. H. Wilkins of Ada, Oklahoma, and the description of J. H. Wilkins is that of Adam Rochetti, well known Oklahoma bank robber. The other car purchased was a 1934 Ford V-8 Sedan, pea-green in color with yellow wire wheels, license number 208-578, registered in the name of Jack Collins of Shawnee, Oklahoma, who answers to the description of Shine Rush, another notorious bank robber. This information was given to Agent by Bob Short, a Deputy Sheriff, who stated that these men paid for these cars in five and ten dollar notes from the Federal Reserve Bank at Dallas, Texas, and subsequently identified as part of the loot of the Whitesboro, Texas bank robbery.

At Ft. Smith, Arkansas:

With particular reference to the roadhouse operated by Bill Harper, it will be noted that this place is within twenty-five feet of the Arkansas-Oklahoma line; that directly in back of this place is a high hill, on the top of which is a house operated by one Lillie Wilcox, alias Lillie Burns, alias Lillie Lee, alias Lillie Cox. She is the former wife of an Oklahoma City policeman; that Lillie maintains an establishment that is frequented by notorious outlaws and members of the underworld element; that Lillie maintains this establishment, and that these men can come there at all hours and do their drinking and gambling. It will also be remembered that Floyd Flippin was at one time apprehended at this place by Constable Jack Pace, accompanied by Oklahoma officers. Investigation in the neighborhood seems to bear out the fact that this place is visited frequently by Subjects Floyd, Rochetti, Rush and Jack Lloyd; that these men go to Lillie's place, do a great deal of drinking and gambling. The place is ideally situated for a get-away, as there are three entrances and exits, one a state-line road which lies directly in front of the place, also two entrances on the road leading into Ft. Smith, Arkansas. - Cars pass this place frequently at all hours of the night and no suspicion is aroused by a car passing the place. The place is kept open practically 24 hours of the day by this woman.

It would seem from this investigation that Subject Floyd spends some of his time in Sallisaw, Oklahoma at the home of the Starr woman; that he visits his former wife, Ruby Floyd, not at her home in Ft. Smith, Arkansas, but

at several other places, one a room over a negro grocery store on North 9th Street in Ft. Smith, the other a negro rooming house in South Ft. Smith, Arkansas. There exists in Ft. Smith a condition which makes it inadvisable to inform local police authorities or the sheriff's office of the activities in regard to the apprehension of Subject Floyd, and it is thought advisable that only Constable Jack Face and U. S. Marshal Gordon Rudspudth be contacted, or be requested to assist in this investigation. These men are both reliable and willing, and will assist at any hour of the day or night.

This memorandum, while probably incoherent, is submitted in order that certain facts and places will be a matter of record and the investigation at this time has not reached the point where a coherent report can be made.

T. M. Birch,
Special Agent.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

420 Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 23, 1934.

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

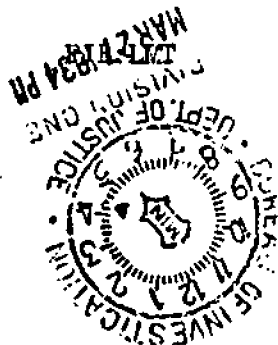
Dear Sir:-

With reference to Division letter of 3/19/34 referring to Division letters of 1/27/34 and 2/23/34 requesting an Agent from the Dallas Office communicate with BEN HOWLE, Deputy Sheriff at Wichita Falls, Texas:

Under date of 2/24/34 the Dallas Office forwarded to the Division a letter wherein were set out the results of an interview with Deputy Sheriff Ben Howle by Special Agent E.J. Dowd - said letter being captioned Vernon C. Miller (deceased); et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Fedl. Prisoner.

Very truly yours,

F. J. Blake
F.J. Blake,
Special Agent in Charge.



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MAR 28 1934

62-28915-1474	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 26 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
<i>[Signature]</i>	FILE

THOMAS P. GORE, ORLA., CHAIRMAN
TRAMMELL, FLA.
ETTY CHAMP CLARK, MO.
P. LONG, LA.
THOMAS D. S.
FELIX NEBEL
W. WARREN
N.J.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

WASHINGTON, D.C.

March 26, 1934.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Division of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a letter from Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma, in which he enclosed copy of a letter to you dated March 21st. Mr. Smith, I understand, is making a claim for damage done to household furnishing belonging to him during the attempted capture of Wilbur Underhill in Shawnee, Oklahoma on December 29th, 1933.

I would appreciate your advice as to what action is contemplated by your Department in regard to this claim, and what the possibilities are of its being settled at an early date.

Thanking you, I am

Yours sincerely,

T. P. Gore

T. P. GORE.

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62-28915-1475

March 29, 1934

APR 11 1934

Honorable Thomas P. Gore,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 26, 1934, wherein reference is made to a letter received by you from Mr. Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma, enclosing a copy of his letter addressed to me, dated March 21, 1934, with regard to a claim for damages done to the household furnishings belonging to him during the attempted capture of Wilber Underhill in Shawnee on December 29, 1933.

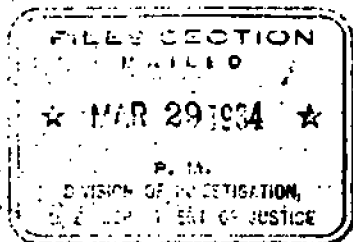
This Division is at the present time conducting an investigation of the claim for damages done to the household furnishings of Mr. Smith, and the results of this investigation will be promptly submitted to the Department for an opinion as to the disposition to be made of the claim. I trust that this matter will be satisfactorily settled at a very early date.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem,
I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



Lm

March 26, 1934

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

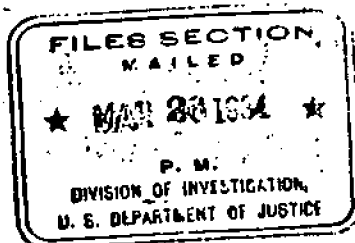
Dear Sir:

Referring to fingerprint #---, J. Geo. Zeigler, deceased,
please be advised that an examination of the fingerprint
records of the Division of Investigation fails to dis-
close any data concerning this individual in addition to
that already in your possession.

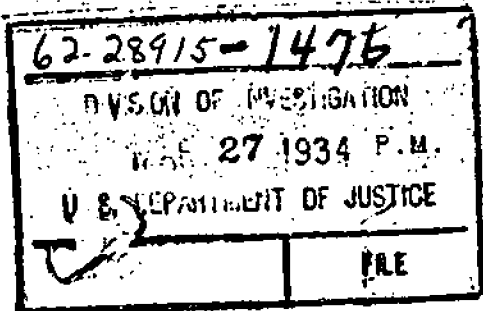
Very truly yours,

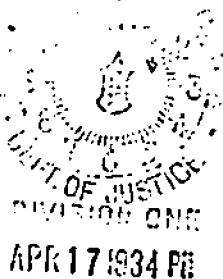
J. E. Hoover
Director.

SPECIAL DELIVERY



RECORDED
&
INDEXED





DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 8, 1934

TO ALL POSTMASTERS:

Enclosed herewith is Identification Order No. 1201 on Richard Tallman Galatas with aliases, issued by this Division, which shows his photograph, physical description, criminal record, and information concerning the crime for which he is wanted.

It is requested that you display this Identification Order on the bulletin board in your office, or if you have no bulletin board, in some place in the Post Office where it can readily be observed by the general public, and that you immediately advise this office by telegram or long distance telephone, collect, of any information obtained concerning him.

All communications concerning him should be addressed to:

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Telephone Number 2-8204

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 17 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
NIGHT LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHARGE
ACCTG INFM
TIME FILED

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

K.C.MO. 3-14-34

WERNER HANNI
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
203 Post Office Building
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

WANT TO ENDEAVOR OBTAIN BULLETS FROM BANK HOLDUP MASON CITY IOWA YESTERDAY
TRANSMIT TO THIS OFFICE FOR BALLISTIC EXAMINATION

CONROY

Official business-Government rate-
Chg: Division of Investigation
U.S. Department of Justice, K.C.Mo.

KCS-6
cc-Division

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934 AM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

EPC:ON

March 14, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

Reference is made to the seventeen photographs of latent fingerprints submitted by the Kansas City Division Office found in connection with the case entitled Vernon C. Miller (Deceased), et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

I beg to advise that Mr. J. Murphy, fingerprint expert temporarily assigned to the Single Fingerprint Section has just reported the identification while searching through the single fingerprint file of one of these latent prints appearing on what seems to be a beer bottle with the right index fingerprints of Adam Richetti, our No. 174842, two copies of whose complete criminal record as it appears in our files are attached hereto.

The Kansas City Division Office is being advised of the identification by letter.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 28 1934

62-28913-1477	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 27 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG	FILE

PAID 10.31
2000

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b3 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

☒ For your information: THIS PAGE IS DENIED UNDER TITLE
28, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 534

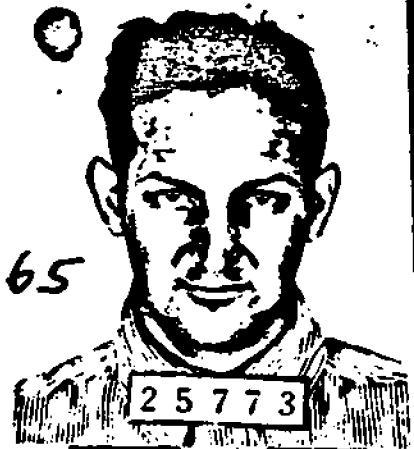
☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

62-28915-1477

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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K-1665



Adam Richetti

17-842

RECORDED

REN:ps

March 26, 1934

62-28915-1420-1477
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

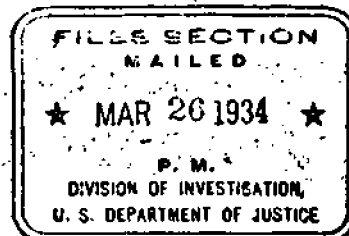
RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (Deceased);
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases -
FUGITIVE.
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sirs:

Reference is made to Division letter dated March 24, 1934, with which were transmitted photographs of Adam Richetti, Rose Beird, Brulah Beird, and Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd. It is noted in the Division letter that the photograph of Adam Richetti was identified as #25773, of the Kansas State Penitentiary. The Penitentiary should have been indicated as the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma.

A supply of photographs of the above named individuals is being furnished the Chicago Office with a copy of this letter.

There is also attached to each copy of this letter the criminal record of Richetti, as reflected by the files of the Identification Unit, and the Chicago and Oklahoma City Offices are instructed to ascertain the disposition of the arrests indicated on the record in their respective districts.



Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure 554009

cc-Chicago
St. Louis
Oklahoma City

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
1900 Bankers Building
Chicago Illinois

March 21, 1934.

AIR MAIL

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

Re: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases
(Deceased), et al.
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

There are attached to this letter the fingerprints of one James George Zeigler alias G. B. Johnson alias A. W. and W. A. Johnson alias Fred C. Goetz, who was shot to death at about 11:00 P. M. on March 20, 1934, in front of 4813 - 22d Street, Cicero, Illinois. This man has been identified from fingerprints as one Fred C. Goetz, who bore Chicago Police No. 96578, when he was arrested on June 5, 1925, on a charge of attempted rape. This individual was apparently identical with the George Zeigler named by one Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price, who is now in custody at the Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, and who was supposed to be a member of the Chicago gang which associated with Frank Nash. The Cicero Police Department did not take measurements of this man but indicated that his description in general was:

Age - - - - - 39
Height - - - - 5'8" to 9"
Weight - - - - About 175 lb
Build - - - - - Medium
Color of hair - Sandy brown
Color of eyes - Blue
Complexion - - Florid
Race - - - - - White
Nationality - - Scandinavian or Dutch
Residence - - - 2141 Gunderson Ave., Berwyn, Ill..

RECORDED
&

INDEXED

MAR 29 1934

62-28915-1478	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 26 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
Mar 29 1934	FILE

Attempts are being made to photograph this man, although he was shot directly in the face from close range with a shotgun, which caused considerable disfigurement, and any photographs will very likely be of doubtful value. These photographs, however, will be promptly forwarded to the Kansas City office and to the Division. Copies of the photograph of Fred Goetz which was taken in 1925 when he was under arrest by the Chicago Police Department are being made and will be forwarded to the Division and the Kansas City office as soon as possible.

62-1649

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

3-24-34
LW

- 2 -

The records of the Chicago Police Department indicate that Goetz did not stand trial for the attempted rape of a seven-year old girl, but forfeited his bond and that he was later wanted for the murder of Barney Hernandez, a Filipino chauffeur, for one Dr. H. R. Gross, which crime occurred in the attempted robbery of Dr. Gross at Hazel and Galt Avenue in Chicago, Illinois.

The Cicero Police consented to the retention by the Division of these original fingerprints submitted herewith and photostatic copies are being furnished to the Cicero Police Department.

It is suggested that a prompt reply be made of any additional criminal record known concerning this individual.

Very truly yours,

M. H. Purvis

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge

per W.C.B.

WCB:AB
CC-Kansas City
Encs.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

3
X

RECORDED

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER.

LCS:EB

MARCH 24 1934

W 62-28915-1478

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT CHICAGO

MAR 29 1934

YOUR LETTER TWENTY FIRST FINGERPRINTS JAMES GEORGE ZEIGLER WITH ALIASES NO PREVIOUS
RECORD

HOOVER

4/580

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 24 1934	A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

[Handwritten signatures and initials over the stamp]

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent 200 PM by RW

Division of Investigation
=====

MAR 21 1934 PM



Suite 1 -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 19, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P O Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

RE:

VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (deceased), et al
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Reference is made to the report by Special Agent in Charge
R. H. Calvin dated at Oklahoma City January 12, 1934, particularly to the
penultimate paragraph on page six, which reflects the type of the fire-
arms in possession of Wilber Underhill (deceased), at the time of his capture.

The calibre of the shotguns in his possession are not shown.
In addition to the fact that there were used in this massacre
on June 17, 1933, at Kansas City, Missouri, two Thompson sub-machine guns, a
.45 calibre Colt automatic pistol, a .38 calibre Colt revolver and a 16-
gauge double-barrel shotgun. These weapons are known to have been used pur-
suant to ballistic examinations performed on the shell cases and bullets
picked up at the scene of the massacre.

Altho it was understood through telephonic communication with
the Oklahoma City office from this office at the time of Underhill's appre-
hension that test bullets from the firearms in possession of Underhill would
be forwarded to the Kansas City office, this appears not to have been done.
It is requested that immediate steps be taken to secure test bullets from
the firearms formerly in possession of Underhill, which are of similar de-
scription to those firearms enumerated above as used in the massacre. Please
forward the exhibits in question to the Kansas City office, in order that
comparison with the evidence bullets in this case may be made by the ballis-
tician who holds this evidence here. It is suggested that extra test bullets
be made and furnished the Division.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONN
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 21 1934 A.M.

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 21 1934 A.M.	
one/ha	FILE

FFT-2
cc-Division
62-760-

420 Federal Building,
Dallas, Texas.



March 20, 1934.

MAR 26 1934

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

Re: HARVEY J. BAILEY, w.a.
THOMAS H. MANION
GROV. R. C. BEVILL, w.a.
Obstruction of Justice
(Release of Federal Prisoner
Harvey J. Bailey.)

Dear Sir:

On September 4, 1933, Harvey J. Bailey, a defendant in the Urschel Kidnaping Case, while being held at Dallas for removal to Oklahoma City, escaped from the Dallas County Jail and was recaptured the same day. Investigation of his escape disclosed that subject Grover C. Bevill turned over to subject Thomas L. Manion, Deputy Jailer, Dallas County Jail, a revolver and back-saw blades which were smuggled into Bailey's cell, by means of which Bailey effected his escape.

Indictment was returned against these two subjects on October 4, 1933, at Dallas, Texas, charging them with aiding and assisting Bailey to escape. After conviction, on October 7, 1933, Manion was sentenced to serve 2 years and pay a fine of \$10,000.00, and Bevill 14 months, both of these subjects being now incarcerated in the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

During the investigation, numerous persons were interviewed, including officials of the County Jail at Dallas, and R.A. Schmid, Sheriff, Dallas County, Texas. At the time of Bailey's escape, Sheriff Schmid was absent from Dallas. In a lengthy signed statement secured from him he explained his absence as follows:

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 26 1934	
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one	FILE

"At the close of school Mrs. Schmid, the same as she has done for a number of years, took our two boys to her summer home at Cary, Illinois, and left the boys there with her mother, Mrs. John Croter. My wife returned to Dallas and inasmuch as the children were to return to school here, my wife and I left Dallas Monday morning, August 28, 1933, at about 8 o'clock, in my car, and proceeded to Cary, Ill. The first night we stopped at Springfield, Missouri, in the Ben Milan Hotel. I left Springfield, Missouri, 9:30 AM the next morning, Tuesday, August 29, arrived at Lincoln, Illinois about 10 PM that night. We stopped at the Commercial Hotel in Lincoln. I left Lincoln the next morning - Wednesday, about 10 o'clock and arrived in Cary, Ill., about 2:30 that afternoon on August 30. I remained at Cary, Ill., at my wife's summer home until 12 o'clock Monday, September 4, and while I was at the house at Cary I received notice that a telephone call from Dallas had come for me to the Cary Garage at Cary, Ill., notifying me about 11: AM, Chicago time, that Bailey had escaped, carrying Tresp with him. I immediately telephoned in to Chicago with a view of ascertaining what time a train would leave there for Dallas and was informed the next train would be 6:45 PM. I also called about the airplane schedule and was informed that one left at 4:45 PM from Chicago to Kansas City, and one left from Chicago at 11:30 PM for Kansas City with connections to Dallas."

In reading copy of Division Memorandum for the Director, dated February 21, 1934, initialed REN:CSH, in which reference is made to a review of the file in the case entitled VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, deceased - Conspiracy to Release Federal Prisoner - it is noted that Frank Nash and other associates of Harvey J. Bailey are mentioned therein. Particular attention is directed to the second paragraph on page 12 of this memorandum, which reads:

"Mrs. Nash further stated that Louie Cirnacky, who operates a dance hall, restaurant and drinking place at Cary, Illinois, was a friend of Miller and his associates; that during the summer of 1932 Frank Nash stayed at Louie's place; that Vernon C. Miller and Vivian Mathis also stayed there. Mrs. Nash stated that she met Kate Barker, better known as "Mother", and Helen Ferguson, at Louie's place during the fall of 1932. She identified the photographs of Arthur "Doc" Barker and Fred Barker as the two sons of "Mother" and further stated that she recently had seen them in an apartment on Summers Avenue in

St. Paul, Minnesota; that the collegiate looking fellow who also resided in the Barker apartment is Alvin Karpis."

There have been rumors from time to time to the effect that Thos. L. Manion received a large sum of money for assisting Bailey to escape from the Dallas County Jail. Some of these rumors indicate that the money might have been paid by Bailey's associates at or near Chicago, Illinois, it being further rumored that Sheriff R.A. Schmid possibly made the trip for that purpose, inasmuch as Bailey made his escape during the Sheriff's absence. Thus far the Dallas Division Office in its investigation has been unable to find where Manion or anyone else directly or indirectly received any such money.

However, as it appears that associates of Bailey visited Louie Cirnocky's place at Cary, Illinois, and Sheriff R.A. Schmid also made a trip to Cary, Illinois, prior to Bailey's escape, the Chicago Division Office is requested to conduct investigation at Cary, Illinois, as follows:

Determine whether R.A. Schmid's wife has a summer home at Cary, Illinois. His wife's mother's name is Mrs. John Croter. If there is such a summer home, how long has it been maintained?

Ascertain whether Sheriff R.A. Schmid or his wife left their two sons at the above place after the close of the school year 1933.

If there is a telephone in the house, endeavor to check outgoing telephone calls between August 12, 1933, to September 14, 1933.

Also any telegrams during that period.

Make inquiry at the Cary Garage, Cary, Illinois, for information relative to Sheriff Schmid's visit to Cary, Illinois.

Also discreetly ascertain whether Sheriff Schmid is known to Louie Cirnocky or visits this place.

Check the telephone of Cirnocky for telephone calls from Cary, Illinois, to Dallas and Ft. Worth, Texas.

Conduct any other necessary investigation at Cary, Illinois, with a view of establishing whether or not Sheriff R.A. Schmid contacted Louie Cirnocky's Place at any time during his visit to Cary or prior thereto.

Very truly yours,

F. J. BLAKE,
Special Agent in Charge.

RJD:LM
cc-Division ✓
62-420-

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 21, 1934

FSS:CO
62-456

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1216 Smith-Young Tower,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, et al. (Deceased)
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Referring to your letter of March 5, 1934 requesting that this office discreetly ascertain the identity of one Nettie Knox, and whether she is a police character, please be advised that the Oklahoma State Highway Department's records disclose that a 1933 Oklahoma auto license was issued in the name of Nettie Knox, address 1401 N. E. 14th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma for a Fearless Coupe.

Mr. Clarence Hurt, Police Detective of the Oklahoma City Police Department, states that Nettie Knox has a sister named Anna Knox; both are waitresses and prostitutes, and at the present time, are rooming at 307 1/2 North Harvey Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; that until recently they lived at 1401 Northeast 14th Street, and operated a beer joint and probably a house of prostitution; that neither of these women have a police record at Oklahoma City and are not known to associate or be affiliated with the criminal element.

Detective Hurt states that he will make further inquiries and observations, and in the event he secures any information to indicate a connection between Nettie Knox and any criminals of note, he will advise the Oklahoma City Division Office.

Very truly yours,

CC Division
Kansas City

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 22, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
P. O. Box 1457
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, DECEASED
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - FUG.
I. O. 1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with
aliases, FUG. I. O. 1194
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent D. W. Kaher, dated at St. Louis, Missouri, March 21, 1934, in the above entitled case setting out names and addresses of associates and relatives of Fred Barker, Arthur R. Barker and Alvin Karpis, who are prominent suspects in this case and subjects in the Bremer Kidnaping case. The attention of the St. Louis Office is called to the report in the Bremer kidnaping case by Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at Kansas City, Missouri, February 20, 1934, which lists the names of many of the same parties.

To the offices listed below it is suggested that investigation be made and interviews had with individuals, unless already interviewed, mentioned in Agent Kaher's report as follows:

OKLAHOMA CITY

Carol Hamilton, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.
Tom Antone, McAlester, Oklahoma (Cover correspondence
at Oklahoma State Penitentiary).
Mayme Tankersley, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Jannita Haley, Sapulpa, Oklahoma.
L. J. Richards and wife, Keifer, Oklahoma.
D. C. Feedy, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Elmer Inman, McAlester, Oklahoma. (Correspondence record).
Doc Demron, George Cutter and Jimmie Williams, all of
Tulsa, Oklahoma.
Tommie Lill, South Coffeyville, Oklahoma.
Jo Ann Armour, alias Jo Ann Scott, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
(Believed residing 1118 South Troost Street during
recent past months).

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
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FILE	

2.

Investigate parties at addresses noted on Page 3 of Agent Laher's report at Tulsa, Oklahoma.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Copeland, Arkansas City, Kansas.
Bertha Young, Halstead, Kansas.
Jack Sutherland, 607 East 14th St., Kansas City, Mo.
Brint Glasscock, Kansas City, Missouri.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Lawrence Duvall, State Penitentiary, Stillwater, Minnesota. (Suggest interview in discretion St. Paul Office. Suggest cover correspondence record).

It is noted from a review of the various files in the Holden-Keating-Nash case that Mrs. George E. Barker (Arrie Barker) is identical with the woman known as Mrs. J. E. Dunlap, mother of Fred and Arthur R. Barker. She is thought to travel almost continuously with her sons.

It is also reflected by the review of the above files that George E. Barker, father of Fred and Doc Barker, resides at Keosau, Missouri. There is no brother of the Barkers known as George, according to present information.

The parents of Alvin Karpis, residing in Chicago, have been recently interviewed by the Chicago Office.

Ray Karpis is an alias of Alvin Karpis, who served in the Kansas State Industrial Reformatory, Hutchinson, Kansas. Alvin Karpis is not believed to have a brother. However, a letter is being addressed to the institution in question to determine the facts as to whether a Ray Karpis is now there serving.

Very truly yours,

L. C. SPEAR, ACTING
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RFT:os

cc - 2 - Division; 2 - St. Paul
1 - Chicago; 2 - Oklahoma City
1 - Cincinnati; 2 - Kansas City (2 K.C. File 7-27)

SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 23, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
625 Lafayette Building
Detroit, Michigan

MAR 27 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
INVESTIGATION

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, DECEASED
RICHARD WILLIAM GALATAS, with aliases,
FUG. I. O. #1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD,
with aliases, FUG. I. O. #1194
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

With further reference to a recent request made by letter from Sergeant Earl C. Switzer of the Detroit Police Department that the Kansas City Office interview George Kelley, in the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, relative to the location of "Red" McLaughlin in Chicago, Illinois. Please be advised that the interview was had by Special Agent E. E. Andersen on March 22, 1934.

Kelley informed Agent Andersen that he scarcely knows "Red" McLaughlin; that he met him a couple of years ago at St. Paul, Minnesota, at which time he understood McLaughlin was living at a camp somewhere on White Bear Lake. He understood at that time that McLaughlin was "hot" for some reason, but that he later heard McLaughlin was in Chicago, Illinois and was not dodging the law at that time. He believes McLaughlin is well known to the Chicago Police Department, and that he could be located readily through that means.

A copy of this letter is transmitted to the Chicago Office for information only, and in the event any further effort is desired to locate McLaughlin it is suggested that you make appropriate request after interview with Sergeant Switzer. It is noted that the investigation by Switzer has to do with the identifying of the assassin of Vernon C. Miller, who was killed at Detroit several months ago.

Very truly yours,

WFT:os
22 - 2 Division
1 Chicago

M. C. SPEAR, ACTING
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 23, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.



RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (DECEASED)
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. 1201
CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases, FUGITIVE,
I. O. 1194, ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your telephonic request made of Acting Special Agent in Charge, M. C. Spear, on the night of March 23, 1934, there are transmitted herewith one copy each of photograph of Beulah Baird, Georgetown, Kentucky, Police Department No. 186, and Rose Baird, Georgetown, Kentucky, Police Department No. 187, which photographs bear physical descriptions on the reverse thereof.

Very truly yours,

M. C. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT-jgw

62-760

cc - Division

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 26 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
- 074	FILE

1900 BANKERS BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

AIR MAIL

March 23, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

In re: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases
(Deceased); et al
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL
PRISONER FRANK NASH
CHICAGO FILE NO. 62-1649

On March 20, 1934, at 11:00 P.M. a man bearing cards showing his identity as J. George Zeigler was slain in front of the Minerva Cafe at 4011 West 22nd Street, Cicero, Illinois. This individual was later identified as one Fred C. Goetz, who bore Chicago police No. 96578. Goetz was arrested on June 5, 1925, on a charge of attempted rape of a seven year old child, and was released on bond which he later forfeited. He was wanted for the murder on October 3, 1925 of a chauffeur of Dr. H. R. Gross in an attempted holdup of Dr. Gross in Chicago, Illinois. Other names used by this man have been J. George Zeigler, G. A. and A. W. Johnson, G. B. Johnson, and George B. Liebert.

It will be noted that one Arthur Johnson alias Red Price, who is now incarcerated for the crime of murder at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado, claimed that while he was an escapee from that penitentiary in 1931, he associated with Frank Nash and others in Chicago, Illinois, one of these individuals being one George Zeigler, who was a member of that gang. The description of Zeigler, as given by Red Johnson conforms to that of the murdered man. Police records show that George Zeigler had associations with gun men in the Gampone syndicate, and Johnson has reported this fact. Pictures of this man have been forwarded to the Salt Lake City office, so that Johnson can identify Fred C. Goetz as the George Zeigler whom he knows. The investigation discloses, however, that in all likelihood this man is in fact that George Zeigler.

A description of this man is as follows:

62-28915	
MAR 26 1934 7.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

Age	39
Height	About 5' 8"
Weight	About 175 lbs.
Build	Medium
Hair	Sandy brown
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Floral
Race	White
Nationality	Scandinavian or Dutch
Residence	2141 Cunderson, Berwyn, Ill.
F.P.C.	17 W I 17 1 U 00

In Zeigler's effects Agent Baum discovered a belt which had six steel saws cleverly concealed.

An article appeared in the Chicago daily papers and apparently was syndicated, indicating that Zeigler had been identified as a member of the Kansas City massacre. This information was not given out by the Chicago office, and it apparently erroneously arose due to the fact that information was supplied to the officers investigating the murder that this man had in 1931 been associated with Nash, which apparently led them to make the assertion referred to by newspaper reporters. In view of the fact, however, that this man was an associate of Nash and was also an associate of one "Ous" named by Eddie LaRue as the man who was supposed to be the machine gunner in the massacre, it is possible that he may have had a part to play.

A telegram from the Kansas City office, dated March 23, 1934, suggests the mailing of pictures of this man to the San Francisco, San Antonio and Oklahoma City offices for appropriate identification by Agents; in consequence there is being forwarded to each of the offices mentioned with copies of this letter, one picture each of Fred C. Goetz as he appeared in June, 1923, which is said to be an excellent likeness. There is also enclosed one picture each of Fred C. Goetz taken after death, in which picture Goetz' face is horribly mutilated and swollen so that identification would be difficult.

Very truly yours,

HCB:KG

cc-Division ✓

San Francisco (2) Enc.
San Antonio (2) Enc.
Kansas City

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc.

SUITE 1 FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 23, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
318 Hewes Building
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, DECEASED
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases,
FUG. I. O. #1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD,
with aliases, FUG. I. O. #1194
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

There is enclosed to each of the offices receiving this letter a copy of letter dated March 21, 1934 from the Chicago Office addressed to the Division relative to the assassination of James George Zeigler, with aliases, at Chicago, Illinois, on March 20, 1934.

The Chicago Office has been requested by wire on March 23, 1934, from this office, to forward photographs of Zeigler to the San Francisco, San Antonio and Oklahoma City offices for the purpose of having the same viewed by Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli and Special Agents F. J. Lackey and F. S. Smith, who might identify same as the likeness of one of the men who participated in the massacre. It is noted that Arthur Johnson, a prisoner at the Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, expressed the opinion shortly after the massacre in June 1933 that Vernon C. Miller, one Zeigler, who may be identical with this individual, and several others, were the participants in this crime.

Very truly yours,

A. C. SEAR, ROBERT C. JENNINGS
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MAR 26 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WFT:os
cc - Division
cc - Chicago

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

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

WESTERN UNION

R. S. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. G. WEAVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

1205-J

CHECK ☒

ACCT'G INFM. ☐

TIME FILED ☐

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

Kansas City, Missouri, March 23, 1934.

M. H. Purvis
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1900 Bankers Building
Chicago, Illinois

KAIMO FORWARD AIR MAIL SAN FRANCISCO SAN ANTONIO AND OKLAHOMA CITY
PHOTOGRAPHS GOETZ FOR APPROPRIATE IDENTIFICATION BY AGENTS

SEPAR ACTING

WFT:es
es - Division

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 26 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
518 Howes Building
San Francisco, California



cc
w
REV:IS
Refer file
#62-1111.

March 23, 1934

TO ALL POSTMASTERS ON I. O. LIST IN THE
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA.

Postmaster,

California.

Re: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased)
Richard Tallman Galatas, with aliases -

Dear Sir:

FUGITIVE, I.O. 1201, et al.

Obst. of Justice - End. to Del. Fed. Pris. Frank
Nash.

I am attaching a photograph and
descriptive circular of one RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS,
with aliases, who is a fugitive from justice, and is
badly wanted by the Division of Investigation, U. S.
Department of Justice.

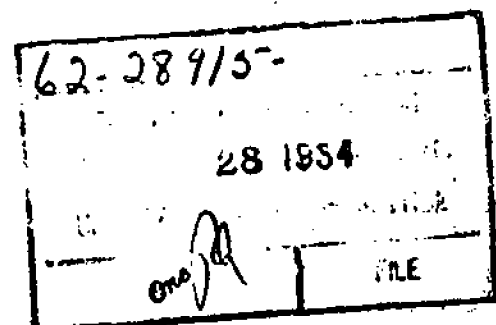
It would be very much appreciated
if you would prominently display this Identification
Order on your bulletin board in your Post Office, and
if, per chance, any information comes to hand in con-
nection with this individual, will you please wire
this office at the above address, Government rate col-
lect?

Your earnest cooperation in this
matter will be very much appreciated.

Very truly yours,

R. E. VETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

c.c. Division.



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KANSAS CITY, MO.

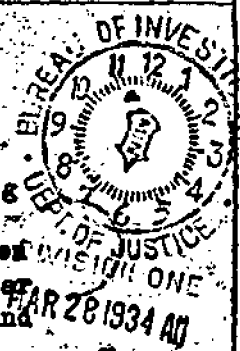
N.Y. FILE NO. 62-4949

SH

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 3/27/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/17/34	REPORT MADE BY G. V. DOHERTY
TITLE VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased); RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - FUGITIVE I.O. #1201; et al			CHARACTER OF CASE OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE (Endeavor to Deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Long distance telephone calls charged to Leroy 49 and 481 procured and set forth. Postmaster Houston advises mail of Cady and Babcock still being covered and results being forwarded to the New York Division office. Lee H. Cady, Leroy, N.Y. advises Mrs. McFadden now in Dresden, Ontario, at the home of Walter McFadden; that during his visit to Canada and Detroit, Michigan, he was unable to procure any information as to the possible present whereabouts of Richard Galatas or his wife.



REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent G. V. Doherty, New York City, dated 2/29/34.

DETAILS:

Mr. Lee H. Cady, 22-1/2 Lake Street, Leroy, New York, upon being interviewed by the writer advised that since last being interviewed he drove Mrs. McFadden to Dresden, Ontario, where she is living at the present time in the home of Walter McFadden. Mr. Cady stated that while in Canada and in Detroit he talked with various relatives and friends of his and also those friendly with Mrs. Galatas, but failed to find anyone who has received any information or communication from Dick's wife since they left Hot Springs.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. X. Day</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-147 MAR 28 1934 AM	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 28 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 3 - Kansas City 2 - New York		UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE</i> FILE	CHECKED OFF: JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 170 AUG 19 1964			

Mr. Cady stated that while in Detroit he visited several places which Dick frequented, but was unable to procure any information.

Relative to his interview with the relatives of Mrs. Galatas, Mr. Cady stated that the other members of the family are more or less upset, in view of the fact that they have not received any communication from her for such a long period of time and that they have been writing to one another in an effort to ascertain whether or not she has been in communication with other members of the family, but that to date no one has received any information from or about her.

Mr. Cady also stated that none of the family has ever communicated with Dick's mother, Mrs. Galatas, as Dick's mother was never very friendly with Dick's wife's relatives. However, he stated it was his intention to have his (Cady's) wife write a letter to Mrs. Galatas in California and that in the event he receives any information of value he will notify the New York office.

Mr. Cady during the entire interview stated that he was rather reluctant to make any direct inquiries of any possible friends of Dick Galatas in the city of Detroit, feeling that if same were productive of any information and he turned it over to the Government and through it Galatas was apprehended, he would be "taken care of" by Dick's friends and insisted that it was his personal belief Dick was connected with an international ring, in view of which it is believed that Mr. Cady will not voluntarily forward any information in the event he receives it, although it is the writer's belief that he might supply same if interviewed personally.

Mr. Cady during the entire interview stated he felt positive that Dick at the present time was not in the United States and that since his trip to Detroit he is more convinced that Dick may at the present time be somewhere in Mexico, especially in the vicinity where horse races are being held. Mr. Cady although questioned at length could furnish no additional information as to the names of other friends or relatives of Dick's. However, he stated that this information could unquestionably be procured in Montgomery, Alabama.

Postmaster Houston, Leroy, New York, stated that he has no additional information but that he will continue to cover the mail of the Cady and Babcock families, sending results daily to the New York office.

62-4949

Mr. J. E. Wykoff, Rochester Telephone Company, Lincoln Alliance Bank Building, Rochester, New York, was interviewed by the writer and stated that the following are the only toll calls made to or from the numbers as referred to from February 14 up to and inclusive of March 16th:

March 2, 1934 - From Leroy 481 to Detroit, Michigan, telephone number Townsend 8-7094, Dr. Mann's residence. Call made at 9:20 P.M.

March 8, 1934 - From Leroy 481 to Detroit, Michigan, telephone number Townsend 8-7094, Dr. Mann's residence. Call made at 1:19 A.M.

Mr. Wykoff stated that no telephone calls were made to or from Leroy 49 during the above period. Mr. Wykoff stated that in addition to long distance telephone calls, he checked their records and ascertained that there were no wires charged to the above mentioned telephone numbers during the period mentioned. Mr. Wykoff, in conclusion, stated that to date Mr. Lee H. Cady has had no telephone installed in his home.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: NEW YORK

At Leroy, New York - Genesee County - Will, at a later date, again interview Lee H. Cady for whatever additional information he may have as to the possible present whereabouts of Dick Galatas, ascertaining whether or not his wife has written to Mrs. Galatas (Dick's mother) and what information she supplied.

Postmaster Houston should also be interviewed for whatever additional information he may have.

At Rochester, N.Y. - Monroe County - Mr. J. E. Wykoff, Rochester Telephone Company, should be interviewed and long distance telephone calls checked, reporting the calls made to or from Leroy 49- or 481.

PENDING.

BHC:CSB

March 15, 1934

Mr. E. E. Conroy,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the recent telephone call to the Division inquiring as to the search being made in the Single Fingerprint Section of the Identification Unit of this Division for possible comparison of the latent fingerprints found in July, 1933 by your office in connection with the case entitled VERNON C. MILLER, Deceased, et al, CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER A FEDERAL PRISONER.

Following your telephonic conversation, an inquiry was made to determine if there was a delay in the handling of this matter at the Division, and it has been determined that the latent fingerprints in question were discovered on or about June 23, 1933 and that they were not forwarded to the Division until transmitted with a letter from the Kansas City Office, dated February 13, 1934. This latent evidence was received in the Division several days later and immediately upon its receipt instructions were issued, and complied with, that these latent fingerprint impressions be compared with the fingerprints of all known active suspects in this case, and that search has been made without results. It then became necessary to begin the routine examination of these latent prints against the records of those appearing in the Division's Single Fingerprint files. This is an undertaking which requires the services of one employee over a period of several weeks, and this search is progressing.

I have issued instructions that a report on the progress of this matter to date be forwarded to your office. However, it is impossible for the Division to reconcile the requests for expeditious action with the lengthy and admittedly inexcusable delay on the part of the Kansas City Office in forwarding this material to the Division.

MAR 15 1934

RECORDED 162-28415-1486

In this connection your attention is invited in particular to the letter from your office, dated February 21, 1934, signed by Acting Special Agent in Charge W. G. Spear, wherein it was stated

FILE

Mr. E. E. Conroy.

- 2 -

3/15/34

"However, it appears that in the excitement in connection with this investigation at that time, shortly after the massacre happened, this was overlooked".

The Division feels that this is not a satisfactory explanation for the delay and that this matter has not been properly supervised, for an examination or review of the file would clearly have indicated that this latent evidence had not been sent to the Division during the period that it was a part of the Kansas City Office file in this case, and when it was forwarded there was not an explanation of a satisfactory character concerning this delay, and the explanation, showing an unjustifiable cause for the delay, was not forthcoming until the Division, on February 21, 1934, telegraphed your office for an explanation.

In this connection you are advised that Special Agent Anderson, when recently at the Division in Washington, explained that at the time these fingerprints were found in the file, after Mr. Anderson's arrival at Kansas City, there appeared to be some discussion as to whether sending them to the Division would result in a criticism of the Kansas City Office. The Division believes that there should be no question but that these fingerprints should have been forwarded, in spite of the expected criticism, and it further feels that criticism in the handling of this matter is entirely justified.

I desire that you ascertain the identity of those responsible for this delay and that you submit a more detailed statement concerning this matter at once.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

CARTER GLASS, VA., CHAIRMAN
 KENNETH McKELLAR, TENN.
 ROYAL S. COPELAND, N.Y.
 CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ.
 EDWIN THOMAS, OKLA.
 JAMES F. BYRNES, S.C.
 MILLARD E. TYDINGS, MD.
 RICHARD B. RUSSELL, JR., GA.
 MARCUS A. COOLIDGE, MASS.
 ALVA B. ADAMS, CALIF.
 PATRICK MCCARRAN, NEV.
 JOHN H. DVERTON, LA.
 JOHN H. BANKHEAD, ALA.
 JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY, WYO.

FREDERICK HALE, MAINE
 HENRY W. KEYES, N.H.
 GERALD F. NYE, N.DAK.
 FREDERICK STEIWER, OREG.
 PETER NORBECK, S.DAK.
 L. J. DICKINSON, IOWA
 JOHN G. TOWNSEND, JR., DEL.
 ROBERT D. CAREY, WYO.
 ROSCOE C. PATTERSON, MO.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

March 27, 1934

KENNEDY F. REA, CLERK
 JOHN W. R. SMITH, ASST. CLERK

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
 Director, Bureau of Investigation,
 Department of Justice,
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Mr. Hatler Smith, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, has written me relative to a claim he has submitted to your division for damages done to his house furnishings during the attempted capture of Wilbur Underhill on December 29th, 1933. I believe that Mr. Smith has presented his claim with a list of the articles damaged, and no doubt if further information is desired, he will be glad to furnish it.

I do not know just what procedure should be followed in connection with a claim of this kind, but I shall appreciate the fact if you will give Mr. Smith's application careful consideration in the event anything can be done.

Yours most cordially,

Elmer Thomas
 Elmer Thomas.

ET:V

*Ans 2/29/34
 REA*

RECORDED
 &
 INDEXED
 APR 3 - 1934
 62-28915-1481
 MAR 28 1934
 U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 FILE

Ans 2/29/34 1456

RECORDED

REN:CSH
62-22915-1481

March 29, 1934

APR 3 . 1934

Honorable Elmer Thomas,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

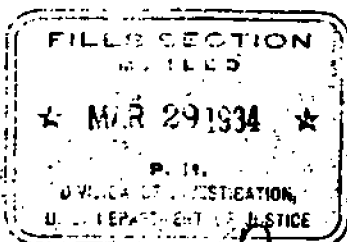
My dear Senators:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 27, 1934, wherein reference is made to a claim which Mr. Hatler Smith of Eufussee, Oklahoma has presented to this Division relative to damages done to his household furnishings during the attempted capture of Wilber Underhill on December 29, 1933.

Please be advised that this Division is at the present time conducting an investigation of the claim for damages done to the household furnishings belonging to Mr. Smith, and the results of the investigation will be promptly submitted to the Department for an opinion as to the disposition to be made of the claim. I trust that this matter will be satisfactorily settled at a very early date.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,



J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

SPC-eg

March 20, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In reply to your memorandum of March 12, 1934, quoting excerpts of a letter from Special Agent in Charge Jones of the San Antonio office suggesting that Doll be interviewed with respect to an individual known as L. E. Lang, who was referred to in the Urschel kidnaping case, on February 24, 1934 a memorandum dated February 12, 1934, prepared by Mr. Herby, was forwarded to the Kansas City, Chicago, St. Paul and Oklahoma City offices setting out the references to Lang in the Kansas City massacre case.

In connection with the second paragraph referred to in your memorandum suggesting that all reports in principal cases be forwarded to all field offices, this is to advise that summary reports in principal kidnaping cases indicating the modus operandi of the kidnapers and methods of solutions have been forwarded to all field offices. In the Kansas City case, reports covering the basic information as well as reports reflecting a review of the file with reference to individual subjects were furnished to all field offices.

No effort, however, has been made to forward all reports in any of these cases and it is believed that if all of the field offices are supplied with the basic information in principal cases, they will be in a position to intelligently develop any leads which may arise in their territory without being supplied with copies of all reports and inter-office correspondence.

I am of the opinion that the benefits to be derived from forwarding copies of all reports to all field offices would not warrant the expense of such procedure.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 28 1934

62-28915-1482

28 1934 A.M.

FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-1-5

TNS:mtr
62-28915

March 27, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR IDENTIFICATION UNIT

UNIT FIVE.

Information has been received to the effect
that subject ED DAVIS with aliases

FUGITIVE, Index No. 5411, was located at

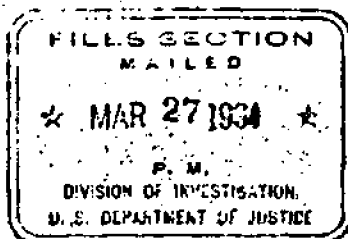
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. on FEBRUARY 28, 1934.

Please cancel notice in Fugitive Bulletin.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-28915-1483	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 29 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
<i>A</i>	FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 25, 1934.

hbc-eg

MR. NATHAN...
MR. TOLSON...
MR. CLEGG...
MR. COWLEY...
MR. EDWARDS...
MR. EGAN...
MR. QUINN...
MR. LESTER...
MR. LOCKE...
MR. MORRIS...

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Brantley called Sunday afternoon advising that plans to locate Adam Richette had not materialized; that he had three Agents on the job but they were all convinced now that the individual thought to be Richette was someone else. Mr. Brantley previously telephoned late Saturday afternoon advising that Adam Richette, whose latent fingerprints were found in the house at Kansas City and who is probably connected with the Kansas City massacre case, was believed to be in Arkansas and in close contact with a woman who is under surveillance there. Special Agent Burch had developed the lead.

Richette is said to be an associate of Pretty Boy Floyd. Mr. Brantley stated that there are numerous rumors received by his office as to the whereabouts of Floyd. Some times they place him in three different localities at once. One individual at Memphis, Tennessee by the name of Graham is responsible for a large number of these rumors but appears to have no information. Mr. Brantley desires the Division to know that he is receiving these rumors and is running them out in the order of their apparent importance, it being impossible to check all of them as they are received.

Graham has put out the story, among other things, that Floyd is recovering from wounds although information received by Brantley is to the effect that the day before Wilbur Underhill was killed, Floyd was in good health.

Respectfully
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 29 1934

H. H. CLEGG

62-28915-1474	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
27 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG	FILE

Why not get hold of
Graham & make him
either put up or shut up.
We ought to put a stop to
individuals indulging in
the pastime of circulating
false rumors.

J. G. N.

City
3/26/34
H.H.C.

245

NOT RECORDED COPY FILED IN 66-3574

KRC:DSS

1-215

lc
w
MAR 29 1934

March 26, 1934.

62-28915-1484

RECORDED

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Sir:

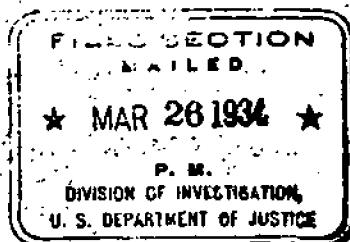
In connection with your recent telephone call about the various rumors and stories concerning the location of Floyd and the fact that he is wounded, it is believed that in view of the fact that an individual by the name of Graham at Memphis, Tennessee, is responsible for some of these rumors he should be interviewed and a demand made that he either furnish the facts or discontinue making groundless rumors. In other words, the Division feels that in the event this individual or anyone else is giving out information which has no basis in fact and which is designed to unnecessarily cause an expenditure of time and money on the part of the Government, action should be taken to discourage this rather expensive pastime of circulating false information.

Please arrange for the proper action to be taken with this end in view.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



JEH:HCB

March 17, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG

I telephoned Agent in Charge Conroy at Kansas City relative to his wire concerning a bullet which may possibly have some connection with the Kansas City massacre case. I inquired of Mr. Conroy as to the exhibits in this case which are in the possession of Mr. Gill. Mr. Conroy stated they were turned over to him in July, 1933 by the police; that since that time he has been getting comparisons from all over the country on every machine guns found; that he has the original bullets, and has received any number of other exhibits since then, having possibly one of the greatest collections of bullets of that type in the country. Mr. Conroy also indicated that there is no doubt in his mind that Mr. Gill is tied in very closely to the Kansas City Police Department and that anything turned over to him would be made available to the Police Department. I stated that since we are being looked to to solve the Kansas City Massacre case, we should certainly have in our possession the physical evidence, and it should certainly have been forwarded to the Division for examination in the Crime Laboratory instead of being turned over to Mr. Gill. I instructed Mr. Conroy to ascertain who gave the orders that these exhibits be turned over to Mr. Gill. I also instructed that he prepare a list of such exhibits from the files in the Kansas City Office and also request such a list from Mr. Gill for comparison purposes. Upon my inquiry, Mr. Conroy said he felt there was no doubt that Mr. Gill would notify us immediately if he received bullets from another source for comparison with the massacre bullets. Mr. Conroy stated that he has forwarded to the Division photographs of practically all the exhibits in the case. I also instructed Mr. Conroy to ascertain who was responsible for turning over to Mr. Brennan the twenty-one fingerprints last June, and submit a full report on the matter. He said he would check the file for any other matters that might have been overlooked. Mr. Conroy referred to the fact that some of the field offices have not forwarded copies of certain communications to the Kansas City Office. I told him to advise me of these specific cases in order that I might call it to the attention of the offices in question. I stressed the importance of both the Kansas City Office and the Seat of Government having complete information in regard to this matter.

I told Mr. Conroy that in view of action taken in the past relative to this matter, there seemed to be no alternative but to turn the bullets referred to in the telegram over to Mr. Gill. Incidentally, Mr. Conroy stated that Mr. Gordon, a fingerprint expert, is now performing the work for the Kansas City Police Department which was previously handled by Mr. Gill.

Very truly yours,
J. Edgar Hoover,
Director.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 29 1934 A.M.

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FILE

FILES SECTION
MAILED

MAR 28 1934 *

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 29 1964

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

Suite L -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 27, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

There are being transmitted herewith to the Division and to the St. Paul and Chicago offices micro-photographs made by Merle A. Gill, Forensic Ballistician, Kansas City, Missouri, showing a comparison between the bullet which killed officer Cunningham in Chicago, Illinois, on September 21, 1933, and of the bullet used in the murder of an officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, August 30, 1933.

The above comparison indicates that the bullets used in both instances were fired from a machine-gun, and that they are identical.

Also there are transmitted to the Division a micro-photograph of pin and breach impression of a machine-gun case recovered from a river near Cannon Falls, Minnesota, mentioned in the letter from the St. Paul office to the Kansas City office dated December 5, 1933, and a micro-photograph of a machine-gun bullet picked up at Brainerd, Minnesota, after a bank robbery there as mentioned in the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, December 7, 1933.

All of the above has been made by Mr. Merle A. Gill, Ballistician, at Kansas City. He has compared this evidence, which he has in his possession, with the machine gun bullet found as evidence in the instant massacre case and states that same is not identical.

Very truly yours,

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 31 1934

WFT-c
cc-St. Paul
cc-Chicago
62-760-

32
Photographs
Returned in Laboratory
4/30/34
hm ml

62-28915-1486
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 29 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
EDWARDS
FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
MARCH 26, 1934.



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

APR 3 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-28915-1487
29 1934
EDWARDS
one
FILE

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) with aliases;
RICHARD TALIMAN GALATAS, with aliases, FUG.
I. O. #1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with
aliases, FUG. I. O. #1194
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

There are transmitted herewith micro-photographs of bullets in possession of Merle A. Gill, Forensic Ballistician at Kansas City, Missouri, marked Exhibits "I" and "J". Mr. Gill has analyzed these bullets, and based upon his analysis advised that the bullet represented by Exhibit "I" is a bullet fired from a Thompson sub-machine gun. This bullet was removed on June 17, 1933, from Plymouth Coach, 1933 Missouri license tag number 39-886, which car was parked immediately to the West of the car of Agent Caffrey at the time of the massacre at the Union Station here on that date. Same was removed from the left middle door post of the car at the Downtown Garage, Kansas City, Missouri, after the massacre and was apparently lodged in the car after being fired from one of the machine guns of the assassins.

Exhibit "J", according to Mr. Gill, represents a .45 caliber Colt Automatic pistol bullet.

The bullet represented by Exhibit "J" is the one turned over by Miss Dorothy Kendrick to Sheriff Bash a few days ago, as mentioned in the letter from the Kansas City Office of March 20, 1934.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

Mr. L. T. Mart, 1615 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri, advised that he turned over the bullet represented by Exhibit "J" to Miss Kendrick on March 2, 1934, and that he secured it on June 17, 1933 after it was found in the inner tube of a Ford car driven by him and parked on the morning of June 17, 1933 parallel to the car of Agent Caffrey, the second car to the West. This bullet entered the left rear fender of the car of Mr. Mart and penetrated the tire. It is apparent, therefore, that it came from the south or from a

Copy & Photographs
Retained in Laboratory
3/31 EPC

2.

point directly in front of Mr. Mart's car. The bullet was removed from the inner tube by the brother of L. T. Mart, namely, S. E. Mart, who operates a filling station at 18th and Walnut Streets, Kansas City, Missouri. This party was also interviewed and verified the above.

There are also transmitted herewith two micro-photographs of the firing pin impressions of machine gun shell cases photographed by Merle A. Gill, appropriately labeled. It will be seen that one of these photographs represents a shell case involved in the robbery of the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa, on March 14, 1934, and the other represents a shell case involved in the slaying of Roy McCord at St. Paul, Minnesota, on January 13, 1934. The McCord shooting is mentioned in a letter from the St. Paul Office, signed by Inspector Rorer, addressed to the Kansas City Office, dated March 12, 1934, in the Bremer kidnaping case. It will be noted also that Alvin Karpis and others are believed to be the individuals who performed the robbery of the First National Bank at Mason City, Iowa.

Also there is transmitted herewith a micro-photograph of the firing pin impression of Exhibit 4, which is marked as Exhibit "4A". In this connection reference is made to letter from this office to the Division dated September 21, 1933. Exhibit "4A" shows more clearly the circular lines made by the bolt of the machine gun from which the bullet represented by Exhibit 4 was fired. The central portion of the shell case only is shown in Exhibit "4A", bringing out more detail in these circular lines. This photograph was made by Mr. Gill.

Copies of all these exhibits are being retained in the Kansas City file of the instant case.

Very truly yours,



E. C. SPEAR, ACTING
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT:os
cc - St. Paul

Lo 1110 min⁺
March 26 1939

RECORDED
INDEXED
MAR 10 1939

62-28915-1487

Dear Sir will you
please send me the
circular Richard
P. Herich and a copy
type from Justice
whose picture and
description
was sent out to this
Post Office the first
part of last week
I have took civil
service lessons with
J. C. Cronin civil
service school who
is located at St. Louis
some years ago and
passed the test by
100 per cent and I
was asked after that

which branch I
would handle
a Post Office as post-
master, post clerk
mail carrier or
some other civil service
job and I have been
with the G. O. Ludwig
detective force for
the last 12 1/2 years
and have done all
kinds of detective
work. I please sent
me the circular as
I have called for on
the front page of
this letter and oblige
me by return mail
for I am anxious to
have this circular
you are respectfully
John G. Gaffney
Longville
Box 65

mine

WRC:AS

62-28915-1488

April 5, 1934

RECORDED

APR 10 1934

Mr. John Gatherman,
Post Office Box 65,
Longville, Minnesota.

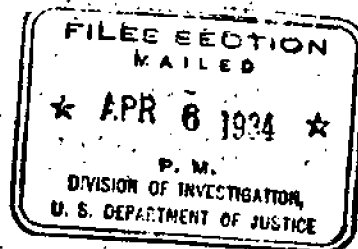
Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your communication dated March 26, 1934. In accordance with the request contained therein a copy of the Identification Order on Richard Tallman Galatas, with aliases is being sent to you under separate cover.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



WRC

WRC

DATES
CTOR

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF PRISONS
WASHINGTON
March 20, 1934

MR. NATHAN _____
MR. TOLSON _____
MR. CLEGG _____
MR. COVLEY _____
MR. EDWARDS _____
MR. EGAN _____
MR. QUINN _____
MR. LESTER _____
CHIEF CLERK _____
MR. RUMEN _____

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR,
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION:

67E

Agreesably with your request of March 15

[REDACTED]

As you will see from the attached copy of the letter to Mr. John J. Ryan, Superintendent at that point, I am advising him to be guided by the instructions of your Agent as to further developments.

Samuel D. Bates
Director.

*100-27134
4/27/34
Ken*
*29
me
Jms.*

MAR 30 1934

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&
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62-28915-1489-
28 1934
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
CLEGG
FILE

RECORDED

&

INDEXED

MAR 30 1934

SEN:GAI

March 27, 1934.

62-25915 - 1489

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
625 Lafayette Building,
Detroit, Michigan.

Dear Sir:

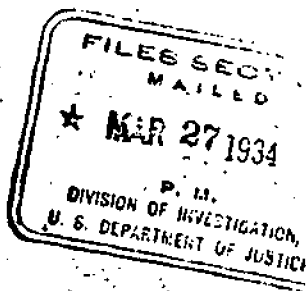
Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (Deceased);
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATIS, with aliases, Fugitive,
Identification Order #1201, et al.
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

In connection with the arrangements which have been perfected to obtain through Kathryn Kelly information in the possession of Vi Mathis, former paramour of Vernon C. Miller, concerning the above entitled case, there are transmitted herewith copies of a memorandum dated March 20, 1934, by Sanford Bates, Director, Bureau of Prisons, and copy of the personal and confidential letter of the same date, addressed to John J. Ryan, Superintendent, United States Detention Farm, Milan, Michigan, by Mr. Bates, respecting the arrangements.

For your information, there is also quoted from a personal and confidential letter addressed to the Division by Special Agent Harold Anderson, dated March 7, 1934:

"Pursuant to instructions from Mr. H. H. Clegg of the Division, I called to see Kathryn Kelly yesterday at the Federal Detention Farm near Milan, Michigan. I discussed with her at some length the feasibility of transferring Vi Mathis to the Detention Farm, and she said that she believed that if she and Vi Mathis are kept together for a period of time, she can get the true story of the Kansas City massacre. She remarked that she and Vi Mathis had formerly been very close friends and at one time occupied an apartment together.

Mrs. Kelly suggested that Vi Mathis be transferred with women who are not intimately acquainted with her. She advised against transferring Bobbie Moore, saying that if Bobbie Moore came to the Detention Farm, it would be detrimental to her efforts to secure information, as the Moore woman and Vi Mathis are real good friends and naturally would make confidantes of each other. When Vi Mathis is transferred to the Detention Farm, Mrs. Kelly suggests that no one from the Division call to see her for fear of arousing the suspicion of the Mathis woman. She said that after she has secured information, she



COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

SAC Detroit

-2-

3/27/34.

will send a note to Special Agent in Charge Larson at Detroit through the Superintendent of the Home in order that she may be interviewed. She stated that Vi Huthis is a very shrewd woman and would undoubtedly become suspicious if Federal Agents called to see her, Mrs. Kelly, very often.

Mrs. Kelly impressed me with her desire to cooperate with the Government to the fullest extent possible, and after giving the plan careful consideration, she said that she will be greatly surprised if she does not obtain the complete story of the killings at Kansas City.

In view of Mrs. Kelly's cooperation in the past and her promised cooperation in the future, I believe it would be advisable, if possible, to enable her to correspond frequently with her daughter, who now resides in Oklahoma. Mrs. Kelly stated that she has a small radio which she would like to have brought to the prison farm, but she says that under existing regulations as they pertain to herself, she is unable to do so. I feel that consideration in this respect would make her more valuable to the Division.

It is noted from the above that Kathryn Kelly will communicate with you by sending a note to the Superintendent of the Home when she has secured the desired information. It is also suggested that you immediately get in touch with Superintendent Ryan, if it has not already been done, and acquaint him with the above arrangements and issue appropriate instructions relative thereto.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #685355.
cc Kansas City
Special Delivery.

1216 Smith Young Tower
San Antonio, Texas.
March 27, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 1275,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

VERNON O. MILLER, deceased; et al
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal
Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

Referring to my letter of February 21, 1934, a reliable in-
formant, [REDACTED]

b7D [REDACTED] advised that Leona allows him to read all of her letters
and that she recently had a letter from Mrs. Ed. Davis, who is now in
Oklahoma City and who stated she was coming to Houston to visit Leona
and has plenty to tell her.

Informant states that Mrs. Davis wrote Leona that Ed had been
taken into custody at Los Angeles but would not be returned to the Kansas
State Penitentiary as there was a kidnaping charge against him at Los
Angeles.

Informant states that Leona is corresponding with Mrs. Chas.
Marsh, 710 E. Shertel Street, Oklahoma City, whose husband is employed by
some oil company there. Mrs. Marsh has stated to Leona that the Marshes
are buying a place in Arkansas where they expect to take care of the boys
(criminals) when they want a place to hide out. Informant hopes to ascer-
tain the exact location of this place shortly.

Copies of this letter are being furnished the Kansas City office
with the request that they ascertain if Ed. Davis has been returned to the
Kansas State Prison or whether or not his return has been delayed on ac-
count of some kidnaping charge against him in Los Angeles. If such a charge
is against him, it may be that his wife is also involved and if so her loca-
tion can definitely be ascertained by this office.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 19 1964

cc Division ✓
cc Los Angeles-2
cc Kansas City-2

Very truly yours,

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
Chas T. Jones,	
Special Agent in Charge.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

62-896-

DB:CG
62-456

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 27, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Suite 1,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Re: Vernon C. Miller, with alias,
[Deceased] et al.;
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash

Reference is made to a letter from the Chicago
Office, dated March 23, 1934, with which were transmitted
photographs of one Fred Goetz, alias J. George Zeigler,
taken before and after death.

I beg to inform you that these photographs have
been submitted to Special Agent F. S. Smith of this office
who has informed me that he is unable to identify either
of them as any person he saw at the shooting on the occa-
sion of the massacre in front of the Union Station at
Kansas City, Missouri on June 17, 1933.

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC Division
Chicago
San Francisco
San Antonio

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 30 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

318 Hewes Building
San Francisco, California.

REV/AS.
62-1111.

March 27, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERTON C. MILLER, with aliases, Deceased.
RICHARD TALDIN GALATAS, with aliases,
FUGITIVE, I.O. No. 1201; CHARLES ARTHUR
FLOYD, with aliases, Fugitive, I.O. No. 1194,
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER
FRANK NASH.

Referring to Chicago Division Office letters of March 21st
and 23d, also Kansas City Division Office letter of March 23, 1934,
please be advised that I do not identify the photograph of James
George Zeigler as participating in the Kansas City massacre.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli,
Special Agent in Charge.

c.c. Chicago
c.c. Oklahoma
c.c. San Antonio
c.c. Division

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 31 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 27, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

In reply to the Division's letter of March 21, 1934, concerning investigation made by Special Agents O. G. Hall and J. L. Flood regarding 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, and the finding of latent fingerprints of Frank Nash at that address, the Division's attention is invited to the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated 7-27-33 at St. Paul in the KARPIS case, to report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated 7-3-33 in the same case, and to the memorandum by Special Agent O. G. Hall dated 5-7-34 addressed to me in the Bremer case.

In the report of Agent Hall dated 7-27-33 in the KARPIS case, it is shown that the occupants at that address during the period May 27 to June 19, 1933, were the Barker and Karpis gang and that during that period, June 10th, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nash and Mrs. Nash's child were also at that address. This was established by photographic identification as well as the finding of a fingerprint of Frank Nash.

The investigation by Agent Hall was commenced on June 23, 1933, the day he returned from New York City. On his return he was assigned to assist Agent Flood of the Kansas City office in the investigation, Agent Flood having been detailed to this office after the finding of the fingerprint of Frank Nash. His investigation was in connection with the Kansas City massacre.

Among other inquiries made by these agents, investigation was made at the St. Paul Police Department regarding the finding of the latent fingerprint of Frank Nash. Chief of Police Thomas Dahill, Chief of Detectives Charles Tierney, and Inspector John Tierney of the Identification Bureau were interviewed. These men informed Agents Hall and Flood that the only fingerprints found were those which had been found to be the fingerprints of Frank Nash.

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 11 1934
WARD

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Quoting a paragraph on page 35 of the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated 7-3-33 at Kansas City, Missouri: "Chief Dahill advised that to date (6-23-33), the St. Paul Police Department has received no information as to the identity of the persons living at the Vernon Avenue address, but should any information of value be secured, he will immediately communicate same to the St. Paul Bureau office." It will be seen that at the time of this inquiry by Agents Hall and Flood, with the exception of the information regarding Frank Nash, according to Thomas Dahill, Chief of Police, the St. Paul Police Department had no other information regarding the identity of the occupants of 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul. At that time, Charles Tierney, Thomas Dahill, and John Tierney were asked whether other latent prints had been procured, and they replied that those were the only prints; that the prints had been sent to Washington, and that it had been the prints of Frank Nash. In that connection, as to how the Police Department was informed that the fingerprints were those of Frank Nash, Agent Hall stated he has no information as this interview took place on June 23, 1933, and at that time both the Tierneys and Thomas Dahill knew that the latent fingerprints found were those of Frank Nash.

Paragraph 2 of the Division's letter of reference states that Agent Flood also furnished the names of the two detectives, Ed Fitzgerald and Tom Jenson, who made the investigation at 204 Vernon Avenue. In order that the Division be not confused regarding this, the following is what occurred regarding 204 Vernon Avenue insofar as the St. Paul Police Department's investigation is concerned: On page 30 of the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated 7-3-33 at Kansas City in the KAMBO case, it is shown that on June 20, 1933, Mr. Harrison, Assistant Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch-Pioneer Press, learned through confidential sources that the occupants of 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, were behaving very mysteriously and suspiciously in that they had left their home on June 15, 1933, and returned at 11:30 p.m., on June 18, 1933. They left the house shortly thereafter and returned at 2:00 a.m., June 20, 1933. It will be noted that this corresponds with the period of Mr. Hamm's abduction. Mr. Harrison reported this to Thomas Dahill, the Chief of Police, at 11:30 p.m., on June 19, 1933. Assistant Safety Commissioner O'Connell made an investigation upon receiving the report of Mr. Harrison and reported to the Police Department that there was nothing to the rumor. In that connection, Thomas Dahill informed Agent Hall on March 27, 1934, that the reason the Police Department in St. Paul had not made the inquiry rather than the Safety Commissioner, who is not an officer, was that every other officer in the Police Department was busily engaged on other angles of the Hamm kidnaping. Nevertheless, the following morning, Thomas Dahill, the Chief, ordered Detectives Jeff Dettrich, Mike Sauro, and Tony Mroczak to interview the neighbors and make a general

investigation regarding 204 Vernon Avenue. In that connection, reference is made to the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated 7-27-33 in the Kansas City massacre case, page 82. The above mentioned detectives made an investigation and noticed in the house six Engesser beer bottles. These detectives did not touch the bottles but returned to the Police station and informed the Chief of Detectives Charles Tierney. For the information of the Division in detail, this is what happened: Charles Tierney routed the investigation to Tom Cullen, who in turn routed the investigation to John Tierney, Inspector in charge of the Identification Division. The investigation was then taken up by the Identification Division of the Police Department and Ed Fitzgerald and Tom Jenson, employees of the Police Department who work only in the Identification Division and do not make general criminal investigations, were dispatched to 204 Vernon Avenue for the purpose of securing what latent fingerprints they could. The Police Department's rumors and complaints are investigated generally when reported, by detectives assigned to headquarters. Detectives Dettrich, et al, were at that time assigned to headquarters. They, however, make no investigation regarding fingerprints and such matters which are within the province of the Identification Division.

Ed Fitzgerald and Tom Jenson went to 204 Vernon Avenue and, according to their reports, spent an entire day powdering various articles in the house. They examined the beer bottles found in the house, and in that connection there is here quoted the following paragraph from the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated 7-27-33 on page 16: "John Tierney, Chief of the Identification Division, St. Paul Police Department, and Chief of Police Thomas Dahill informed this agent that of all the bottles examined that were found at 204 Vernon Avenue, the bottle bearing the fingerprints of Frank Nash was the only one which had fingerprints on it. That bottle is being preserved by the St. Paul Police Department." Agent Hall interviewed John Tierney, the Chief of the Identification Division, and at that interview, which was conducted on either the 24th or 25th of June, 1933, John Tierney stated that the fingerprints which he had submitted to the Division were the only ones he secured.

On March 27th, 1934, Agent Hall again interviewed John Tierney, Ed Fitzgerald, and Tom Jenson and they repeated their statement of last June. They were questioned as to whether they had taken any latent fingerprints which proved to be smudges, and they stated that they had and gave to agent three photographs of fingerprints which they termed smudges, one having been taken from a mirror at 204 Vernon Avenue and two having been taken from a jelly glass on a window sill at the same address. These photographs are forwarded herewith to the Division. They have never been sent to the Division before.

In the report of Agent Hall above mentioned, a notation was not made that Jenson and Fitzgerald were interviewed for the reason that they were interviewed in the presence of their superior and it was assumed that the report showing the interview with John Tierney, since he is Chief of the Division, would suffice, particularly when Fitzgerald and Jenson were present at the interview.

Page 2 of the Division's reference letter quotes a portion of the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor in which it is stated that John Tierney suspected the individuals residing at the Vernon Avenue address might have something to do with the William Hamm kidnaping and that it had occurred to him that Frank Nash was probably one of the kidnapers. When questioned regarding this in June by Agent Flood and Agent Hall and today by Agent Hall, he stated that this suspicion came for no particular reason except that Frank Nash was a gangster and had frequented St. Paul. He did not have any information that Frank Nash was involved in the kidnaping. When he compared the latent fingerprints found with the fingerprints of Frank Nash, he did so merely on a "hunch" and not because of any information. He stated at that time he had viewed the latent fingerprint and compared it with the fingerprints of other wanted gangsters.

Paragraph 2, page 4, of the Division's reference letter, quotes a statement by Special Agent O. G. Hall made in his memorandum of March 7, 1934, that ".....Telegraphic advice to that effect was received by this office (St. Paul) on June 20 and by the Police Department." In that connection, Special Agent Hall informed me he has no knowledge as to how the St. Paul Police Department received the information and knows only that when he and Agent Flood were at the St. Paul Police Department on June 23, 1933, the officers of the department knew that Frank Nash's fingerprint had been found on a beer bottle at 204 Vernon Avenue. Agent Hall informed me that at the time he was investigating this angle of the case, he was also curious to know how it happened that only one beer bottle had latent fingerprints on it, although there were several beer bottles, and that as a result of his skepticism, he several times inquired of John Tierney, Thomas Dahill, and Charles Tierney, as well as Tom Jenson, whether any other fingerprints had been found, and each time was informed that the only prints found had been sent to Washington. Today, when Agent Hall was interviewing these persons, they explained the additional prints which are attached hereto by stating they believed these prints to be smudges and not good enough for classification or comparison purposes.

Last June, when Agent Hall made his inquiries, he was informed that because of the extremely hot weather, the beer bottles had a film of water covering them with the exception of the one bearing the prints

of Frank Nash, which apparently had not been placed in the ice box at the house, and was dry. The other bottles were found in an old wash tub in the kitchen and the other bottles were covered with moisture. In any event, the officers responsible for this investigation in the St. Paul Police Department have consistently insisted that the fingerprints of Frank Nash were the only ones found.

On June 24 or 25, 1933, Agent Hall made investigation at 204 Vernon Avenue for the purpose of searching the house. His best recollection is that it was on the day following Agent Flood's departure, which was June 23rd. When Agent Hall arrived at 204 Vernon Avenue, he found the landlord and his son had just completed washing the woodwork and the furniture in the house, as well as dishes and other articles furnished with the house to the former occupants. As a consequence, this office did not make any investigation to locate fingerprints at 204 Vernon Avenue. However, other articles were found in the house which subsequently resulted in aiding the identification of the Karpis and Barker gang as reported in Agent Hall's report of 7-27-33.

The Detectives who were first sent to 204 Vernon Avenue to make the investigation regarding the occupants were interviewed by Agent Hall. They reported only that mysterious persons had been there, gave meager descriptions as received from neighbors, and reported that the occupants had left as stated by Mr. Harrison of the St. Paul Dispatch. They reported that there were beer bottles in the house. On page 52 of the report of Agent Hall, their names are set out. However, the result of the interview with them is not set out as the same information was received from other persons, including John and Charles Tierney and Thomas Dahill.

With reference to the last paragraph of the Division's reference letter, it is respectfully suggested that since the photograph of the latent fingerprints found on the beer bottle at 204 Vernon Avenue in actual size measured about 1-1/2 by 2-1/2 inches, and the photograph contained three prints, it is apparent that the three prints were found on the same beer bottle, which is a fact. It would seem quite natural that the fingerprints of one person might be duplicated several times on a beer bottle as the drinker of the beer might take several swallows from the bottle, and then place the bottle on a table, or some other convenient stand, between swallows; and each time he took the bottle in his hand, he would probably leave his fingerprints in a different place on the bottle. For that reason, it seems quite possible that the fingerprints found on a single beer bottle might all be the fingerprints of one person.

- 8 -

If the Division is able to compare the prints submitted herewith, it is respectfully suggested that same be compared with the fingerprints of Jack Pfeiffer, Arthur Barker, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, and Paula Harmon.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OCH:HVS
Cc St. Paul file 62-988, KANMO
Cc Kansas City

Enclosure

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

MAR 23 1934 PM

March 27, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with
aliases (deceased) et al;
OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE.
(Endeavor to deliver Federal
Prisoner, Frank Nash).
St. Paul File 62-888

Dear Sir:

With reference to your telegram of March 14, 1934,
in connection with captioned case, the shells which were found on
the streets and highways immediately after the robbery of the Secur-
ity National Bank of Sioux Falls, South Dakota, March 6, 1934, have
been secured and are being transmittted herewith. They are described
as:

Four - .45 Caliber automatic shells;
Two - .401 Caliber automatic shells;
One - .351 Caliber automatic shells; and
One - .45 Caliber automatic shell (not exploded)

The two .45 Caliber and the one .351 Caliber, marked
"MFP", were received from Chief of Police M.W. Parsons and the remainder,
marked with a straight line, were received from Sheriff Melvin L. Sells,
both of Sioux Falls, S.D.

After these exhibits serve their purpose, they should
be returned to the St. Paul Division office, with a statement of facts
for the Sioux Falls official, in order that they may be promptly ad-
vised when the exhibits are returned to them.

For your information, no bullets were secured, as
those fired during the raid were not recovered or were destroyed when
they struck the buildings and side walks. The bullets fired into
one of the police officers were not removed on account of his physical
condition.

Very truly yours,

KEITHER HANDEL,
Special Agent in Charge.

13A
ECC:IM CC Division
Encls.

62-28915

DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 31 1934 PM
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

1216 Smith Young Tower,
San Antonio, Texas,
March 28, 1934.

VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases
(Deceased) - et al
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash

Dear Sir:-

Recently an Informant of Special Agent F. J. Lackey furnished him with the following information:

A. F. Madison, Cadillac Dealer at Little Rock, Arkansas, about a year ago, or possibly less, received a local telephone call from some supposedly unknown person instructing Madison to have one of his men pick up a 1932 Cadillac V-12 Sedan from a certain street unknown to informant at Little Rock, Arkansas. The person calling informed Madison that the keys were in the car and instructed him to get the car off the street, take it to Madison's garage, completely service it, and hold the car until called for. Informant states that this car on a recent date was still in Madison's garage in a rather secluded corner and that it had never been called for.

According to informant this Cadillac was equipped with gun racks and is in good condition.

Informant further avers that Division Agents have been in Madison's garage looking at other cars but have never examined this one and that Madison, although personally honest and straight, has not called attention to this car due to the fact that he was afraid of Gangland reprisals. Informant states that Madison can be safely approached directly in connection with this matter.

The license, motor and serial numbers of this car were unknown to informant who states that Madison has the car locked and has the keys in his office. Informant further averred that Madison has told him several things regarding a garage owner in Hot Springs who has acted as a Purchasing Agent for various gangsters in the purchase and servicing of gangsters' cars.

Informant claims that he has no information other than as above set forth and would furnish Agent this information only after he was assured that his identity, and even the State in which he was located, would not

62-28915	
FILE	

be divulged, as he is a close personal friend of Madigan. It is requested that in conducting any investigation in this matter that no mention be made of the fact that this information came from Texas.

In view of the fact that the files in the San Antonio Office are not complete this information is furnished to the Oklahoma City and Kansas City offices for whatever action they deem warranted.

Very truly yours,

Gus T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Division ✓
cc-Kansas City

420 Federal Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 28, 1934.

MAR 31 1934 PM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
Federal Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Re: VERNON C. MILLER (deceased), et al,
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent C.B. Win-
stead, dated at Dallas, 2-1-34, in the above captioned matter.

While conducting an investigation at Dallas in connec-
tion with case titled "UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - J.H. Horn (Victim), Kid-
naping, copy of report of Special Agent E.J. Dowd, dated at Dallas,
3-27-34, having been furnished to your office, it will be noted
that H.R. Baxley, alias F.C. Simpson, Waco, Texas, No. 906, is men-
tioned therein as a member of the Conner Gang, engaged in the
"fake radium eye operation swindle."

Group photographs of six members of this gang, includ-
ing photograph of H.R. Baxley is attached to this letter. Accord-
ing to information received from Wilmer A. Rowan, Special Agent
for the Texas State Board of Medical Examiners, H.R. Baxley also
known as Jack Baxley, sometime ago was confined in a hospital, name
unknown, at El Paso, Texas, where he was being treated for a heart
ailment; that recently he left El Paso for Kansas City, stating he
would enter one of the hospitals in Kansas City for additional
treatment.

This information is being furnished to you should you
still deem it advisable to locate and interview Baxley.

Very truly yours,

RJD:LM
cc-Division
cc-Birmingham
62-410-

62-28915	
D. L. McQUEEN, Acting Special Agent in Charge, A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JUN 1 1934	FILE

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170 AUG 19 1964

Ln

Div. File #62-28915-1455

March 28, 1934

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
United States Department of
Justice
Post Office Building
Dallas, Texas

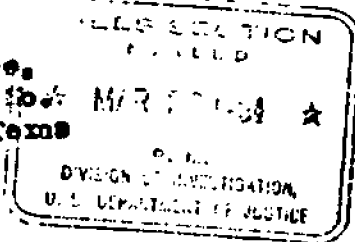
Dear Sir:

Referring to fingerprints forwarded by you and received
, please be advised that
an examination of the fingerprint records of the Division
of Investigation, fails to disclose any data concerning
the following:

---, Joe Le Baca

Copy to:
Division Office,

Kansas City, Mo.
PD, Terrell, Texas



Very truly yours,

NOT RECORDED

Director.

62-28915

ANSWER BLANK

It will expedite your reply if you will fill out this blank and hand it to the messenger of the POSTAL TELEGRAPH on the telephone.

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END CABLE LETTER

Please check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full rate communication.

ALL AMERICA CABLES



COMMERCIAL CABLES

Receiver's Name _____
 Office _____
 Time Filed _____
 Placed This _____

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

K.C.N.O. 3-29-34

62-28915
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 31 1934
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 [Signature]
 FILE

J E P DUNN
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 617 FEDERAL BUILDING
 LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA

KANCO PRESS REPORTS INDICATE FIVE MACHINE GUNS PURCHASED FROM WAREHOUSE BY
 SAMUEL GOLDMAN SECOND HAND DEALER VENICE CALIFORNIA BEING TESTED BY LOS ANGELES
 POLICE BALLISTICIAN PLEASE SECURE BALLISTIC SPECIMENS FORWARD KANSAS CITY
 IMMEDIATELY

SPEAR ACTING

Official business-
 Government rate-Charge:
 Div. of Inv.-U.S.Dept. of Justice,K.C.N.O.
 CC-DIVISION — 62-760-

503A U.S. Court House & P.O. Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.
March 29, 1934.

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

RE: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased) et al.
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.
S.L. File 62-474.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your communication of March 21, 1934, with which you forwarded me a photograph of Fred Coetz, and a photograph of a deceased man, for the purpose of having them shown to Arthur Johnson alias Red Price at the Colorado State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, and adverting to my telegram to you of March 27, 1934, making known to you that Arthur Johnson identified the photographs of both as being photographs of George Ziegler, permit me to now inform you that Agent J.D. Swenson, who handled this matter at the Colorado State Penitentiary, informs me that Arthur Johnson stated it was his opinion that George Ziegler is the person who operated the machine gun in the Kansas City Massacre, and that he believes that George Ziegler and Verne Miller are the men who killed Gus Winkler at Chicago, and that the recent killing of Ziegler and the killing of Verne Miller is the "come back" on the part of friends of Gus Winkler.

Johnson also stated that now that George Ziegler is dead, that Gus Stone (Gus Stevens) will be located if watch is kept on the wife of George Ziegler, Irene, because Gus Stone (Gus Stevens) was always in love with Irene Ziegler. Johnson also stated that Gus Stone may have had George Ziegler put on the spot in order to get Irene Ziegler.

Very truly yours,

JOHN A. DOWD,
Special Agent in Charge.

JAD:J

cc - Division

cc - Kansas City.

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 2 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
John	FILE

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
March 29, 1934

DB:LJ
62-456

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

Re: Vernon C. Miller, with aliases (Deceased),
et al;
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir :

Recently United States District Judge Edgar S. Vaught, Oklahoma City, called me into his chambers and told me that he had some information to give me in respect to the Kansas City massacre; that it was strictly confidential for the reason that it had come from an attorney who was representing Harvey Bailey at the trial in the Urechel case, for which reason it was probably a privileged communication between attorney and client.

65
67

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Division
Kansas City

62-28715
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 2 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

u
Suite 1 -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 31, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
118 Hayes Building,
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

RE:

VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL.
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONERS

Enclosed herewith is a copy of the report of Special Agent T. F. Trainor, dated at this office March 29, 1934, which deals with items of ballistic evidence in this case.

It is requested that Special Agent in Charge Vetterli please refer to data outlined under exhibits "9", "10", "D", "C" and "E" and advise this office, if possible, as to the source from which these exhibits were received at the Kansas City office.

Appropriate interviews at the office of the Coroner and at the General Hospital and Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, will be had after receipt of the above information.

Mr. Gill, the ballisticsian, preserves Exhibits "E" and "F" in compartments of the same small carton in which he has other exhibits in this case, and when recently interviewed stated that he believed he received all of the exhibits from the Kansas City office at the same time, namely June 22, 1933. However, it appears that he is mistaken as to the date he received Exhibits "E" and "F," as the original memorandum of Special Agent E. F. Fitzsimons bears the personal notes of Agent Trainor, showing that he delivered that evidence to Mr. Gill on July 6, 1933, and from the notes that Agent recalls the delivery, which was made under your instructions. Mr. Gill is now endeavoring to further clarify his records.

Very truly yours,

WTC
CC-700(2)
cc-Division

E. F. FITZSIMONS
Special Agent

62-28915
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 2 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7M ag
REN:ps

MARCH 29 1934

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
224 FEDERAL BUILDING
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA

HAZEL HUDSON UNDERHILL ET AL HARBORING FUGITIVE HATLER SMITH HAS
PRESENTED CLAIM FOUR HUNDRED SIXTEEN DOLLARS DAMAGES HOUSEHOLD
FURNISHINGS CONDUCT IMMEDIATELY THOROUGH INVESTIGATION FURNISH
DIVISION TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

HOOVER

29034
RECORDED
&
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62-28915-1490	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 29 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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

SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 28, 1934.

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

RE: VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL
PRISONER.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office under date of March 16, 1934 with which was transmitted copies of memorandum prepared by Special Agent A. E. Farland, dated February 24, 1934, concerning an interview with George Kelly, alias George Kelly/Barnes, at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Special Agent H. E. Andersen of this office interviewed George Kelly Barnes at Leavenworth on March 26, 1934. With reference to the first paragraph of Agent Farland's memorandum, according to Barnes, Verne Miller was in Kansas City during March and April of 1931. At that time he was driving a Cadillac Sedan and kept it stored at the LaSalle Hotel Garage.

In connection with the last paragraph on page 2 of Agent Farland's memorandum, it was learned from Barnes that the robbery of the bank at Sherman, Texas was perpetrated by Frank Nash, Francis Keating, Thomas Holden, Frank Webber, Harvey Bailey, Verne Miller and Barnes.

The foregoing is set forth as a matter of record.

Very truly yours,

M. C. Spear
M. C. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

HEA-jgw.

62-760

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR. 3 1934

62-28915-1491	
30 1934	
CLERK	FILE

+1 Bank Robbery & Sherman, Texas

TOM D. McKEOWN
7TH DIST. OKLAHOMA

THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives

Washington, D.C.

March 27, 1934

JOHN BOYCE McKEEL

SECRETARY

MR. TAYLOR
MR. NELSON
MR. CLARK
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. GILLEN
MR. LESTER
CHIEF CLERK
MR. BUSH

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

On February 9, 1934, I addressed a letter to the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. relative to a matter of Hatler Smith, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, who owned the house in which Wilbur Underhill was captured, and which was considerably damaged in the fight that ensued there at that time. I have not heard from my letter, but I have a letter from Mr. Smith, in which he states that he is under the impression that your Bureau is handling the matter.

I shall appreciate it if you will endeavor to locate my letter of the 9th of February, 1934, addressed to the Department, and any information you can give me in answer to the same will be greatly appreciated. If it so happens that another Bureau is handling this matter I shall appreciate it if you will see that this letter is called to their attention.

Thanking you, and with much respect,

I am

RECORDED

&
INDEXED

Very truly yours, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

APR 4 - 1934

62-28915-1492
APR 20 1934 P.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

*Ans 4/24/34
RCH*

See serial 1279

RLN:CEH

March 29, 1934

RECORDED

62-28915-1492

APR 4 1934

Honorable Tom D. McKeown,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 27, 1934, wherein you make reference to a previous letter addressed by you to the Department of Justice, relative to a matter involving Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma, who owned the house in which Wilber Underhill was captured and which was considerably damaged in the fight which ensued there at that time.

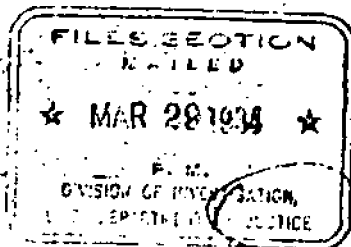
Please be advised that your letter of February 9, 1934 was referred to this Division by the Department, with the request that there be ascertained the extent of the damages done to the property. This Division is at the present time making an additional investigation relative to the claim for damages done to the household furnishings belonging to Mr. Smith, as itemized and presented to this Division with his letter dated March 21, 1934. When this investigation has been completed the results will be submitted to the Department for an opinion as to the disposition to be made of all the claims in connection with this matter. I trust that these matters will be satisfactorily settled at a very early date.

With expressions of my best regards and highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

Director.



Room 1403,
370 Lexington Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

RBN:MOB

March 28, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
1806 First National Bank Bldg.,
Charlotte, N.C.

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith two copies of letter dated March 24, 1934 from Mr. J.R. Forbes, Sumter, S.C., addressed to Mr. A. Bruce Bielaski of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, New York, N.Y.

You will note that Mr. Forbes indicates that he has an informant who claims to have information relative to gangsters including Charles A. Floyd.

It is suggested that you may wish to communicate with Mr. Forbes in order that complete information in this regard may be obtained, and such inquiry as is desirable conducted.

Very truly yours,

Enclosures

cc Division (enc. 1)
cc Kansas City

APR 5 - 1934

493
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 30 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Sunter, S. C.
March 24th, 1934.

Mr. A. Bruce Mielaaki,
Assistant to the General Manager,
National Board of Fire Underwriters,
New York, N. Y.

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr. Mielaaki;

While investigating a fire in the upper part of the State, some years ago, your agent made contact with a witness who gave him some valuable information and has, from time to time, secured information relative to fires in the vicinity in which they reside.

Your Agent has now received some apparently very valuable information, relative to a band of Western gangsters, who are passing through South Carolina on an average of every ten days or two weeks. The leader of this gang, Bert Kelley, alias Bert Krula, was formerly in the theatrical business in New York City, at which place my informant became acquainted with him, and at which time he was, or was supposed to have been, in a legitimate line of business.

On or about February 10th, 1934, the police of Savannah, Georgia, were tipped off that Charles Arthur, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd, a notorious gangster, wanted in many States throughout the West, was in Savannah, Georgia, and on Tuesday night, February 13th, one of this gang known to my informant as "Snittie", who they had also known slightly in New York as being a friend of Bert Kelley, stopped by my informant's house with a sick man on the rear seat of their automobile, and was given some medicine by my informant, who offered to accompany them to a hospital - which offer was refused. Approximately ten days after the sick man left, "Snittie" returned and called on my informant for a few minutes' chat, and advised them that the sick man had recovered, and that he was the "Pretty Boy".

These gangsters are travelling in a bullet-proof Chrysler Sedan, and change their license plate frequently, also use disguises, sometimes dressing in women's clothes, and are supplied with machine guns.

This information which comes to your Agent confidentially, has, with my informant's permission, been told to State Detective W. Fred Newman, and Charles H. Gerald, Secretary to the Governor of South Carolina, who has direct supervision of the State Constables in this State.

Yours very truly,
/s/ J. H. FORBES
J. H. Forbes,
Special Agent.

jhf/s

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
MAR 27 1934	
NEW YORK OFFICE	ROUTED TO: FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 27, 1934.

HHC:DSS

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
MR. LOCKE
MR. ROPER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

While talking with Agent in Charge Brantley today on other matters, he stated that the individual by the name of Graham in Memphis who has been putting out various rumors concerning the whereabouts of Floyd was a Burns Detective; that he is armed with revolvers and a rifle and he is not particularly reliable. A Special Agent recently inquired of him if he knew the whereabouts of Charles Cotner, an Oklahoma bank robber. Mr. Graham immediately exploded with information that he could get in touch with Cotner in three hours; that he knew his whereabouts, and the Agent then informed him that Cotner had been previously arrested and was at that time in custody, which is a reflection upon the alleged credibility of Graham.

Respectfully,

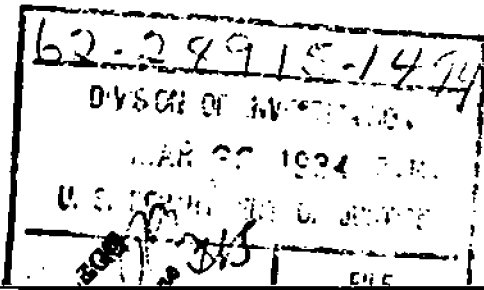
H. H. Clegg.

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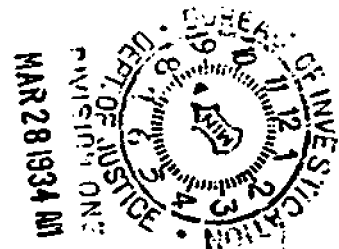
66-3574-



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INDEXED



Columbia, S. C.
March 25, 1934



Mr. E. C. Coffee:
Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Coffee:

When I was in Washington in February, I talked to you about a bunch of gangsters operating through Greenville. This Bert Kelly that passed through Greenville on Saturday before the Bremer kid-napping has not shown up since, until last Tuesday.

The man named Smitty has made several trips through Greenville, stopping each time to see this girl I was telling you about. On the night of February 13th Smitty who was in the car with another man, told this girl, that the other man was sick, and she gave the man medicine. Smitty was in Greenville a week later, and told this girl, that this man was "Pretty Boy" Floyd. On Tuesday Bert Kelly showed up, and the girl told Kelly what Smitty said about Floyd. Kelly said, "if Smitty doesn't keep his mouth shut, he's going to be pale boy."

Kelly gave this girl a \$5 bill, and its description is as follows: series 1928B, number 11317208A, with Lincoln's picture on it, stamped Washington, D. C. We advised her to hold the bill.

This gang has increased from one to five. I have taken this matter up with Mr. Gerald and he thinks a good idea to bring this girl to Washington and let her identify them from pictures and tell what she knows. She says Kelly had two machine guns in this car last Tuesday (March 20th), when in Greenville.

If you think this worth while I will bring this girl to Washington and let her identify them and tell what she knows, and set a trap and they can be caught with-in two weeks, as they pass through Greenville at intervals of about ten to fifteen days.

This man with Kelly last Tuesday was dressed in women's clothing and had a big doll, as if carrying a baby. Kelly was disguised as a false mustache and beard, seemed nervous and in a hurry and did

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 30 1934

44-3/28/34 J.S.

62-28915-146
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 29 1934

stay long, at this girls house. They travel in different cars. Some-
time a dark Chrysler with a special built body bullet proof, and this
girl has seen as many as four sets of license of different states. I
believe it would be beneficial to bring her to Washington, as she knew
Kelly in New York when she was on the stage and he was at that time
connected with the shows.

Write me and let me know your ideas of this matter. I will cooperate
to the fullest extent.

Hoping you can see clear to come down yourself, as I always enjoy
working with you.

Respectively yours,

W. Fred Newman

Fred Newman
State Detective
Governors office.

TNS:RD

March 28, 1934

62-28915-1495

REC'D

Mr. W. Fred Newman,
State Detective,
Governor's Office,
Columbia, South Carolina.

MAR 30 1934

Dear Sir:

Please accept my thanks for your letter dated March 25, 1934 addressed to Mr. Coffey of this Division, relative to the gangsters who are operating through Greenville, South Carolina.

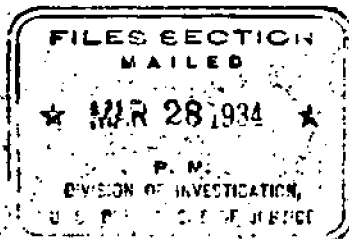
I wish to advise that I have referred a copy of your letter to Mr. L. E. Reed, Special Agent in Charge, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 1806 First National Bank Building, Charlotte, North Carolina, with instructions that he have an Agent from that office contact you immediately with reference to this matter in order that the identities and activities of these gangsters may be ascertained.

I wish to assure you that your interest in this matter is very much appreciated, and of my desire to cooperate with your department at all times.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.



MS

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 28, 1934.

EPC:ON

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG.

Reference is made to the letter dated March 25, 1934, from Mr. W. Fred Newman. You are advised he is a special investigator for Governor Blackwood of Columbia, South Carolina, and when visiting in Washington several weeks ago he related a fantastic story of some gangsters who inveigled a Greenville, South Carolina girl to ride in a car from Greenville to Columbia, which car contained a baby's casket, and that upon discovering it was a casket she got out and left the gang. I did not attach much significance to the tale at that time and no record was made of it.

In view of his suggestion in his present letter that Pretty Boy Floyd may be connected with this gang and that they have returned to Greenville, and in view of the concrete evidence described in the nature of a five dollar bill, 1928 B series, #11317208A, it is suggested the Charlotte Office be immediately instructed to make an inquiry into this matter.

The above mentioned letter was furnished to you by Mr. Edwards.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 3 - 1934

12-24915-1495	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 3 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLEGG	one Mr. Clegg

TNS:RD

March 28, 1934

RECORDED

12-27715-1475

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1906 First National Bank Building,
Charlotte, North Carolina.

MAR 29 1934

Dear Sir:

There is attached for your prompt and thorough attention copies of a letter addressed to Mr. Coffey of the Division by Mr. W. Fred Newman, State Detective, Governor's Office, Columbia, South Carolina, dated March 25, 1934 with reference to a bunch of gangsters operating through Greenville, South Carolina.

You will note the reference to "Pretty Boy" Floyd. It is desired that Mr. Newman be contacted immediately and appropriate investigation conducted to ascertain whether or not the person referred to is, in fact, Charles Arthur Floyd, identification Order 1164, also to ascertain the identity and activities of the other parties referred to.

FILES SECTION
MAILED

MAR 28 1934

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure 691790

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

FILE NO. **62-619** tm

REPORT MADE AT: NEW ORLEANS	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-28-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/20-21/34	REPORT MADE BY: J. O. PEYRONVIN
TITLE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases. (Deceased). RICHARD TALIANAN GALATAS, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I. O. 1201. ROBERT C. BRADY (Deceased). HARVEY J. BAILEY, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1189. WILBER UNDERHILL, with aliases (Deceased), ED DAVIS, with aliases, I. O. 1193. BERNARD PHILLIPS, with aliases, I. O. 1196.			CHARACTER OF CASE: CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, I.O. 1194.			

Mrs. Cathrynne R. Westerman, 1144 Leander St., Shreveport, La., states that neither she or her husband, Earl Tedford, inmate Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola, La., are acquainted with "Pretty Boy" Floyd or any members of his family; that at the instance of her husband she wrote to Mrs. Ruby Floyd for financial assistance, believing that by change Floyd would send her money to pay attorneys to further defend her husband, but that no reply was received.

P.

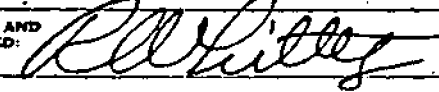
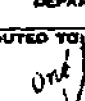
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. O. Hichew, St. Louis, Missouri, March 14, 1934.

DETAILS: AT SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA.

DETAILS: The city and telephone directories, Shreveport, show that Mrs. Cathrynne R. Westerman, resides at 1144 Leander Street, Shreveport, and is employed as operator, Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Through Detectives M. E. Hunt and Tom Cardwell, Police Department Shreveport, it was ascertained that C. S. Willis, used car salesman, Geo. Wray Co., Shreveport, resided at 1144 Leander St. On interviewing C. S. Willis he stated that he is at present separated from his wife; that up to about one month ago he lived with his wife at 1144 Leander Street, which house his family have occupied for over two years;

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-1476	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 31 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-Kansas City 1-St. Louis 1-Chicago 1-San Antonio 1-Detroit 2-New Orleans		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 31 1934 A M DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: APR 3 - 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 170 AUG 19 1964		ROUTED TO: 	FILE

that sometime in 1932 or early 1933 Mrs. Cathrynne R. Westerman, wife of Earl Tedford, serving time in the Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola, La., for robbery, rented rooms at his home, and that during the summer of 1933 Mrs. Westerman occupied those rooms with her children, her husband then and still is confined in the State Penitentiary. He stated that if "Pretty Boy" Floyd, or any suspicious character would have visited with Mrs. Westerman either he or his wife would have known about it, as the rooms occupied by Mrs. Westerman are only separated from his rooms by a hall. He said that he was at a loss to understand the connection, if any, between Mrs. Westerman and the Floyd family.

On interviewing Mrs. Cathrynne R. Westerman, 1144 Leander Street, Shreveport, she stated that since her husband, Earl Tedford, has been confined in the Louisiana State Penitentiary, Angola, La., she has assumed the name of Mrs. Westerman; that sometime during the summer of 1933 her husband, while at the said penitentiary, wrote to her and requested that she write a letter to one of the members of the Floyd family for money, believing that if his case was properly explained to them, they would send some money to further aid in his defense. She stated that before writing the letter, as requested, she wrote several letters to her husband, advising him of the absurdity of the suggestion. She stated that as her husband, insisted that she do as he requested, she did write a letter and sent it under registered cover so that she would have a receipt showing that the letter had been received; that she either copied the name and address of the person to whom the letter was addressed to, from a newspaper or that her husband furnished the name and address, but that she remembers writing the letter to a woman supposedly the wife of "Pretty Boy" Floyd. Mrs. Westerman advised that neither she or her husband knew "Pretty Boy" Floyd or any members of his family; that she and her husband formerly lived at San Antonio, Texas, and moved to Shreveport about four years ago; in conclusion Mrs. Westerman stated that no reply was ever received to her letter, and that she preserved the receipt for the registered letter. Said receipt bears date of July 20, 1933 and is signed Mrs. Charles Floyd by W. A. Smalley.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE: At Angola, La. Interview Earl Tedford, Inmate, Louisiana State Penitentiary, and discreetly ascertain his reasons for requesting his wife at Shreveport to communicate with Mrs. Chas. Floyd for financial assistance. There is a possibility that Tedford may have been a former associate of Floyd and figured that if Floyd had money he would financially aid him and his family. Also, Tedford might be able to furnish information as to Floyd's possible hideout or associates.

P E N D I N G

COPY-der

DIV INVEST CHICAGO
DIRECTOR

3/30/34 AM DR

SPEND AND KANIO CASES SURVEILLANCE OF TELEPHONE WIRE OF FRANK
HAYES HAS BEEN MADE FROM MARCH TEN TO DATE WITH NO RESULTS WEATEVER
UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED AM TAKING IT OFF BY NOON TODAY

OK RCV

PURVIS ED *Wren*

RECORDED

MAR 31 1934

62-28915-1497	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 31 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
CLERK	FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-576

214
JUL 18 1947

WIRE	WIRE
FOREIGN	FOREIGN
FULL RATE CABLE	
DEFERRED CABLE	
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Patrons should check class of service desired, otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial
Cables



All America
Cables

Mackay

Radio

RECEIVED NUMBER
DATE
TIME FILED
STANDARD TIME

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

Salt Lake City, Utah.
March 27, 1934.

M.H. PURVIS,
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
1900 BANKERS' BUILDING,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

KANNO REFERENCE YOUR LETTER MARCH TWENTY FIRST STOP INFORMANT COLORADO
STATE PENITENTIARY IDENTIFIES PHOTOGRAPH FRED GUNTZ AND PHOTOGRAPH MURDERED
MAN AS BEING PHOTOGRAPHS OF GEORGE ZIEGLER.

DOWD.

JAD:J
cc - Division ✓
cc - Kansas City.

RECORDED
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62-28915-1498	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 31 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
JAD	FILE

62 JUN 18 1947

APR 3 - 1934

Suite 2 -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 23, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to Division letter of March 26, 1934, on the above entitled matter, relative to identifications of Homer Good and George Brock, mentioned in the memorandum of Special Agent A. E. Farland dated at Kansas City, Missouri, February 15, 1934, in the case of Vernon C. Miller (Deceased) et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

As noted in the memorandum of Agent Farland, Homer Good is a constable at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is known to George E. Carver, an Agent of the Alcoholic Beverage Unit of the Division and also probably known to police at Tulsa.

It is also shown by Agent Farland's memorandum that George Brock, there mentioned, has relatives residing at Lees Summit, Missouri.

As noted in the letter of March 26 from the Division, there are records in the Fingerprint Unit of the following individuals:

W. R. Brock, with aliases, State Penitentiary,
Huntsville, Texas, Register No. 39,661.

Homer Good, S. C., Tulsa, Oklahoma, No. 10858.

Homer A. Good, U.S. Marshal, Wichita Falls, Texas, No. 10.

It is requested that the Division forward a photograph of W. R. Brock mentioned in Division letter to the Kansas City office and one photograph each of Homer Good and Homer A. Good to the Oklahoma City office for purpose of having these photographs displayed at the appropriate places (Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Lees Summit, Missouri) for identification of the individual as mentioned in Agent Farland's memorandum.

RECORDED

Very truly yours,

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2-13-34

32

62-760(1) 2-St. Paul
2-Oklahoma City - 3-Division

M. C. STARR, Acting
Special Agent in Charge

31 1934 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62 JUN 18 1934

1216 Smith Young Tower,
San Antonio, Texas,
March 28, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Suite L,
Kansas City, Mo.

VERNON O. MILLER, with aliases
(Deceased)- et al
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal
Prisoner Frank Nash

Dear Sir:-

Reference is made to letter from the Chicago office directed to the Oklahoma City office dated March 23, 1934, a copy of which was forwarded to the San Antonio Office, together with two photographs of Fred C. Goetz, with aliases.

Special Agent F. J. Lackey has closely examined both photographs and is of the opinion that Goetz is the person who he saw with a machine gun at Kansas City, Mo., on June 17, 1933, and is the same man who shouted "Up, Up" and "Let 'em have it". The full face photograph of Goetz bears a striking resemblance to the man seen by Agent Lackey, both in features and general contour, except for the fact that the man at Kansas City seemed to have a face slightly more full and his neck seemed to be somewhat thicker. The photograph of Goetz taken after his death, although his head is mutilated, also bears a resemblance to the man seen by Agent Lackey at Kansas City.

It will be noted that in the letter addressed to the Kansas City office by the San Antonio Office under date of February 21, 1934, Agent Lackey described the man he saw as being from 35 to 40 years of age, weighed in the vicinity of 170 pounds, of stocky build and had a florid complexion. It should also have been stated in that letter that this man was about 5 feet 8 inches tall. This closely coincides with description set forth in the letter from the Chicago office dated March 23, 1934, with the exception that the Chicago Office states that Goetz' build was medium. The man seen by Agent Lackey had broad shoulders and appeared to be of stocky build. This Agent did not get a side view of the man at Kansas City.

Agent Lackey is reasonably certain of his identification of Goetz and it is suggested that if any of Goetz' known confederates are available for questioning that it be ascertained if Goetz was given to wearing black hats turned down all around and whether he wore blue shirts.

Very truly yours,

&
INDEXED

Gus T. Jones

Special Agent in Charge

cc-Division

cc-Chicago, Okla. City, San Francisco.

APR 9 1934

62-28915-1500	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
RECORDED	FILE

1900 Bankers Building
105 N. Adams
Chicago Illinois

March 23, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my previous communication to you with regard to the wire tap which is being maintained on the telephone of Frank Hayes, 2000 Indiana Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Please be advised that a review of the log which is maintained by this office daily, of all out-going and in-coming calls to and from the Frank Hayes residence, fails to disclose any information of value.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge

MR/cle

RECORDED
INDEXED

APR 5 1934

62-28415-151
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 2 1934 A.M.
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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY**

FILE NO. **62-760**

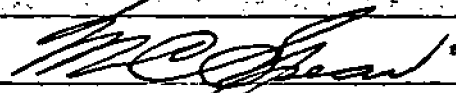
REPORT MADE AT: Kansas City, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-29-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-5, 17, 20, 28-34	REPORT MADE BY: W. F. TRAINOR
TITLE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (Deceased) RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases, FUG. I. O. #1201; CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases, FUG. I. O. #1194; HARVEY J. BAILEY, with aliases, FUG. I. O. #1189, ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE: CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Complete record of all ballistic evidence held in this case as found after the massacre at Kansas City, Missouri, June 17, 1933, detailed herein. Indications two Thompson submachine guns, one .38 caliber Colt Revolver; one .45 Caliber Colt Automatic Pistol and one 16 gauge double-barreled shotgun used by the assassins. Reports of autopsies and circumstances showing the course of the bullets and locations where shell cases found set out herein as a means of reconstructing the details of this crime. All offices requested to secure and transmit all available ballistic specimens which might have a connection with this matter to Kansas City for analyses and comparisons.

DETAILS: All ballistic evidence recovered in this case to date is in possession of Mr. Merle A. Gill, Forensic Ballistician, 6900 Kensington Street, Kansas City, Missouri. The various exhibits were recovered at the scene of the massacre at the Union Railroad Station, Kansas City, Missouri, from the bodies of the wounded and slain and from certain automobiles in which the bullets from the assassins weapons lodged which were parked at the Union Station at the time of the massacre. It is probable that many ballistic specimens from the homicide weapons were picked up by citizens and have not been reported, and every possible effort is being continued to locate and

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-1562	RECORDED AND INDEXED: APR 2 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - Kansas City 1 - Each Field Office		COPIES DESTROYED 170 AUG 19 1964	CHECKED OFF: APR 3
ROUTED TO: ONE		FILE	JACKETED:

1 copy to Laffel 4-2-34 BR
1 copy to the Chief 4-2-34

secure such evidence.

Photographs of all items of ballistic evidence available have been made by Mr. Gill, and copies have been sent prior to this time from the Kansas City Office to the Division. The Kansas City Office retains copies of these photographs in its file of this case. These photographs are labeled, showing the identities of the various exhibits with appropriate exhibit numbers on each.

The bullets (projectile portion of the cartridges) have been designated by letters (A to J, inclusive), while the shell cases have been designated by numbers (1 to 10, inclusive). These exhibit designating numbers and letters were placed on the photographs by Mr. Gill, who made same, and his personal records reflect these same designations.

Investigation to determine evidentiary facts to show a chain of continuous possession and authenticity of these exhibits has been made. The chain of evidence will be shown herein as it is at present available. Several interviews with higher officials of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department and other investigation will be apparently necessary to perfect this evidence.

All statements of technical conclusions regarding the ballistic evidence shown in this report are based upon written reports of Merle A. Gill, the ballistician mentioned heretofore, which reports of Mr. Gill were made pursuant to his personal analysis of the evidence and same are in the file of the Kansas City Office.

"Exhibits 1,2,4,5,6,7 and 8" are all shell cases fired from one (the same) Thompson submachine gun. They are ".45 caliber Remington UMC ACP" manufacture. These exhibits possess two outstanding peculiarities which serve as a basis of comparison. One of these peculiarities relates to certain markings on the bases of the shells which are known as "tool markings" and result from contact of the bolt of the machine gun from which they were fired. The other peculiarity relates to the firing pin impression found in the craters of the primers of these shells. The following is said by Mr. Gill to be the cause of the markings made by the bolt of the weapon from which the shells were fired. All Thompson submachine gun bolts have at the end, where contact is made with the shell at the time of explosion, a small circular indentation into which the base of the shell fits and is held while the firing pin (which slides through the bolt) strikes the primer (the cap) and causes the explosion. This circular indentation in the bolt is placed there when it is manufactured by means of a lathe. The lathe tool used to bore this indentation is of the hardest metal obtainable, but with constant use small lines appear in the lathe tool which accordingly reflect these tool marks around the base of the indentation in the end of the gun bolt. When the

explosion of the shell in the gun occurs the concussion of the base of the shell against the base of the gun bolt indentation causes these circular lines to be imprinted on the base of the shell. All fired machine gun shells consequently possess these circular lines to some degree on the base. Most of them would show these lines very slightly. The evidence shells show these circular lines prominently. This is known as a tool marking and is traceable to an imperfect lathe tool used in the factory when the bolt was manufactured. A contrast between such tool markings appearing on a fired Thompson sub-machine gun shell and those appearing on a fired .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol shell will later be pointed out herein.

The other peculiarity of this evidence (the fired machine gun shell cases) having to do with firing pin impressions is termed a flaw marking. These shells show in the craters of the primers in each instance two tiny raised dots. These were caused by corresponding pits or depressions in the end of the firing pin which made the contacts with the shells at the times of explosions. Firing pins can be replaced. Some frequently wear out when the gun is fired to any extent. Machine gun bolts can also be replaced but seldom wear out with proper use of the gun. These parts are sold only direct by the Colt Manufacturing Company from the factory, and not through dealers. To secure them it is necessary to order from the factory; to state the number of the gun in which the part is to be placed, and, according to Mr. Gill, it is now necessary to supply the Colt Manufacturing Company with an affidavit signed by a Justice of the Peace, or other Court, reflecting the above statements of fact. The factory records would therefore be complete and explicit as to such purchases.

Incidentally, it should be borne in mind that the underworld characters who are in possession of machine guns frequently conceal, by throwing into a river or burying, machine guns immediately after they are used in major crimes. They are also known to occasionally purchase new bolts, firing pins and barrels for machine guns after such use. The weapons which are buried frequently come to light and are often resurrected for later use by members of the underworld. The weapons used in this massacre may have been buried, or otherwise disposed of; or the assassins or their friends who might have come into possession of same might possibly have purchased new parts for the machine guns. If the latter were the case it is probable that some record might be found through the Colt factory that would be of assistance in this investigation.

Mr. Gill, who is quite conversant with all known statistics of a ballistic nature, stated that there is not available any reliable records to his knowledge to show the number of Thompson submachine guns now in possession of the underworld in the United States. However, it is known that

there are approximately 10,000 of these guns in the hands of purchasers, including Police Departments, Banks and other financial institutions, the Army, Navy and various other legally constituted authorities. It is estimated, in a manner which is not scientific, that there are probably 1500 Thompson submachine guns now in possession of underworld characters in the United States. This is mentioned as a means of indicating the wide limits of securing ballistic specimens similar to that found in this case.

EXHIBITS 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, according to Mr. Gill, were secured by him at 3:45 P.M. June 18, 1933, at the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department from Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins. Mr. Gill has in his possession the original envelope from the Police Department in which he received these specimens, which envelope bears the date of June 18, 1933, 3:45 PM and pencil notations "Hold for Gill". The handwriting has not been identified and the specific items then contained in the envelope are not noted thereon.

Mr. Gill stated that when receiving the evidence from Mr. Higgins he, Higgins, informed him that he had secured most of these shells while on the scene of the homicide involved immediately after the shooting and while the dead and wounded were still there. Higgins informed him that he instructed bystanders at that time not to carry away any evidence but to bring it to him, which was done. The specific items so handed to him, or the names of bystanders who picked up the shells, were not stated by Mr. Higgins to Mr. Gill; and it is probable he did not note such data at the time due to the excitement of the moment.

Mr. Gill also stated that he inquired and was informed by Mr. Higgins at the time he secured this evidence that all of the shell cases had apparently been picked up in the general vicinity to the rear of the car of Agent Caffrey at the Union Railroad Station, or, in other words, to the North, Northwest and Northeast of the car. Agent Caffrey's car was parked south of the Station, the car having been headed south when the massacre happened. Agent Caffrey's car while in that position was directly across the street (which runs East and West) from the front of the East door of the Union Station. It is apparent, therefore, that the machine gun from which these shells were fired was used on the street between the railway station and the car of Agent Caffrey. There was a line of taxicabs headed West on the North side of that street parked parallel to the South wall or front sidewalk of the Union Station. The drivers of these cabs, who stay in the cabs at all times, would have been in an excellent view of the place where this gun was apparently fired. The fact that these shells were ejected in the street would strongly indicate that the gunner was on foot and not in a motor car. Mr. Gill stated that most of the machine gun bullets entered the car of Agent Caffrey and the car next to the West of it from the Northeast and North,

which would have been the left rear and rear of Agent Caffrey's car. Therefore, such bullets would probably be those fired from shell cases here designated as Exhibits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. There is said to be no means of matching fired bullets with the fired shell cases by ballistic analysis in the absence of the actual weapons from which they were fired.

Attention is here directed to the statement by the ballisticians that all of these machine gun cases (the only ones of this type available) were fired from the same machine gun. As will be later shown there were found machine gun bullets (slugs) fired from two Thompson submachine guns. It is probable that the fired shell cases from the other machine gun may have been ejected into a motor car driven by the assassins from which the machine gun might have been fired. This is, of course, a deduction based upon the circumstances. It is possible that curiosity seekers could have found and carried away all of the shells from the other machine gun, but this does not seem probable.

EXHIBIT "3" is a shell case fired from a .45 caliber Colt Automatic pistol, according to Mr. Gill. Same is of "Remington UMC ACP" manufacture, the same type of ammunition as Exhibits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. Mr. Gill stated that this shell case base possesses characteristics of a peculiar nature which enables an accurate analysis and comparison in that it has tool and flaw markings indicating a deeply pitted bolt in the weapon from which it was fired.

To differentiate between a shell case fired from a .45 Colt automatic and a Thompson submachine gun Mr. Gill furnished the following technical explanation: By reference to the markings on fired machine gun shells as outlined above in this report, attention is called to the typical circular lines marking the shell case bases and the causes of such markings. Shells fired from .45 caliber Colt automatic pistols bear parallel lines across the diameters of the bases. This characteristic appears in every shell fired from a .45 Colt automatic pistol. The reason of this is that the end of the bolt in such a pistol, which comes in contact with the bases of the shells at the time of explosion while the firing pin contacts the centers of the primers, is perfectly straight across (in contrast to the indented end of a machine gun bolt). The end of a bolt of an automatic pistol is dressed down when it is manufactured to proper measurements by means of a filing tool. The end of the bolt is polished after it is filed down. Due to the precision of measurement necessary in making the bolt the proper length this polishing process can be carried only to certain limits and the file markings on the end of the bolt may of necessity be left prominent or they may be polished to obscurity. Under a microscope the file markings show in all instances to some degree. These lines running parallel across

the end of the bolt are called "tool markings". Also the end of the bolt in such pistol may become pitted, making corresponding dots raised on the bases of the shells when they are fired. The firing pin also becomes pitted at times, making corresponding dots raised in the crater of the primer of a shell fired from such weapon.

EXHIBIT "3", according to Mr. Gill, was received by him among other exhibits from Mr. Thomas Higgins, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, on June 18, 1933, at 3:45 P.M. in the same envelope as that containing Exhibits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, as heretofore described. EXHIBIT "3" was said by Mr. Higgins, when interviewed by Mr. Gill on that occasion, to have been picked up at the scene of the shooting. Definite evidence as to who picked it up and the exact spot near the car of Agent Caffrey where it was found is not at this time available. If Mr. Higgins has this information same will be later shown in a report after he is interviewed. It will be noted that only one shell case from a .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol is as yet available as evidence. Until recently there was no bullet (slug) from such a gun found. However, Exhibit "J", later to be mentioned herein, is such a bullet (the only one available), and evidently may have been fired from the same pistol that fired Exhibit "3". As will appear in this report Exhibit "j" was apparently fired from the southwest of Agent Caffrey's car.

EXHIBITS "9" and "10", are analyzed by Mr. Gill as two shotgun shells fired from a double-barreled shotgun. They are "16 gauge Remington UMC NITRO CLUE" manufacture. EXHIBITS "9" and "10", according to Mr. Gill, possess various flaw markings of the breach and firing pin of the gun, made on the bases, and also prominent tool markings made on these bases by the breach of the gun. Mr. Gill directs attention to the center of the primer pocket in EXHIBIT "9", which shows a small dot and a raised portion of the primer metal. He calls attention to the absence of this raised portion of metal and small dot in the primer pocket of EXHIBIT "10" and in connection with EXHIBIT "10" points out the peculiarity of a rough-scarred section of the reinforcing wall around the primer of that exhibit. He stated that the lack of any similarity between the two Exhibits (9 and 10) indicates clearly that they were fired from a double-barreled weapon which uses two firing pins. He stated that they could not have come from a pump-gun or an automatic gun because of the absence of any ejector marks, which would be shown if they had been fired from such a weapon.

EXHIBITS "9" and "10" are said by Mr. Gill to have been received by him on June 22, 1933, from Special Agent in Charge R.E. Vetterli at the Kansas City Office, who apparently secured them from the Coroner at Kansas City, Missouri. The file in this office does not reflect from whom these shells were secured by Mr. Vetterli, and further investigation is being conducted along this line. Mr. Gill has in his possession personal notes

showing the dates on which he received them and the source from which they were secured by him.

EXHIBITS "A" to "J", inclusive, as above outlined are bullets (projectile portions of the ammunition) fired from the homicide weapons in this case.

EXHIBIT "A", said by Mr. Gill to be a Thompson submachine gun bullet, nickel coated, copper jacket, reported to have been found by Detectives Howland and Johnson of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, inside the coat of the deceased police detective F. J. Grooms, a few moments after the massacre while he was lying dead on the west side of the car of Agent Caffrey near the Union Railroad Station at Kansas City, Missouri. The bullet is said to have apparently passed through the body of Grooms and to have emerged from his back and lodged in his coat. The Coroner's report, later to be quoted herein, will show the details of the wound and course of the missile which probably killed Mr. Grooms. Detectives Howland and Johnson have not been interviewed by an Agent in connection with this ballistic specimen. This information was secured relative to their finding the bullet from Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins by Kerle A. Gill.

Mr. Gill stated that this is an excellent ballistic specimen as it shows all rifling impressions. The bullet was not bent or mutilated and apparently passed through the fleshy portions of the torso of Grooms. It has but one small dent in the nose of the bullet and is of normal diameter.

Mr. Gill stated that when he secured this specimen it was covered with blood. He made a chemical test which disclosed the identity of the discoloration as blood.

EXHIBIT "B", a Thompson submachine gun bullet, .45 caliber, copper jacket, nickel coated, is reported by Mr. Gill to have been found by Detectives Howland and Johnson under the body of Detective Grooms, deceased, while he laid dead immediately after the massacre at the Union Railroad Station on June 17, 1933, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Mr. Gill stated that he secured this bullet from Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins, at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 18, 1933, in the same envelope with the other specimens heretofore mentioned.

When Mr. Gill secured this bullet it was covered with blood. He made a chemical analysis disclosing the identity of the blood. No medical analysis was attempted to determine whose blood was on the bullet. It will be noted that the bullet was not found in the body of Grooms, and that Grooms and Hermanson were found dead, with their arms around each other, and lying

-3-

close together on the west front side of the car of Agent Caffrey immediately after the massacre. Therefore, the bullet may have wounded either Grooms or Hermanson.

This bullet, when found, according to Mr. Gill, was torn at the skirt of the metal jacket, and the nose or front end was bulged and bent, indicating that it had struck a metallic object. Mr. Gill stated that it possesses sufficient rifling impressions to enable a reasonably accurate ballistic analysis.

EXHIBIT "C", a Thompson submachine gun bullet, .45 caliber, nickel coated, copper jacket, said by Mr. Gill to have been recovered from the left door latch post of the Chevrolet Coach of Special Agent Caffrey (East side as the car was parked headed South), where it had been imbedded when fired from the assassin's machine gun. Mr. Gill notes in his records correctly that the car of Agent Caffrey from which this bullet was removed bore Nebraska 1933 license tags number 1-4995. This bullet was removed on June 17, 1933 at 3 P.M. from the car at the Downtown Garage by Detectives Howland and Johnson of the Kansas City Police Department, as Mr. Gill's notes show, and was turned over to Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Mr. Gill stated that he secured this bullet on June 18, 1933 from Mr. Higgins with other ballistic evidence mentioned heretofore, and received the above history of the bullet from Higgins at that time. Gill also examined the car of Agent Caffrey and saw the door post from which the bullet was taken. He stated the bullet entered the door post at about the midsection and apparently was fired from the northeast of the car, as shown by the point of entry of the bullet.

The entire circumference of this bullet is said by Mr. Gill to be in condition to allow a good comparison. All rifling marks are available, although the jacket is ripped and badly bent because of having struck metal and wood.

EXHIBIT "D". This Exhibit is a portion only of the base of a metal jacket from a Thompson submachine gun bullet, .45 caliber, nickel coated; according to Mr. Gill this specimen was removed by a surgical operation at the Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri, from Agent F. J. Lackey's back about June 17, 1933, after he was wounded during this massacre. The portion of bullet is said by Mr. Gill to be that part which entered the body of Agent Lackey when the machine gun bullet struck his revolver in the holster on Agent Lackey's right side. The memorandum written by Special Agent F. J. Lackey, reflected in the report of Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, June 26, 1933, page 5, in this case, shows that Agent Lackey was sitting in the rear seat of Agent Caffrey's car on

the left (East) side, and that this bullet was the second bullet that hit him, the first having come from the right (West) of the car. This bullet (Exhibit "D"), being the second bullet that hit Agent Lackey appears, according to his statement, to have come from the rear of the car, a little to the right, and the third bullet that hit him appears to have come from the left rear of the car (Northeast). This would indicate a probability that the machine gunner made a circle entirely around the back of Agent Caffrey's car, ending at the Northeast thereof.

The ballistician stated that this specimen presents only two rifling marks, but that same enables a fairly good analysis which definitely shows the identity of the type of missile and presents a basis for comparison with other bullets.

Mr. Gill stated that he received this specimen on June 22, 1933 from Special Agent in Charge R.E. Vetterli at the Kansas City Office after it had been removed from the body of Agent Lackey at Research Hospital, Kansas City, Missouri. Particulars regarding the name and surgical report of the surgeon who removed this portion of bullet from Agent Lackey's body will be later secured and reported.

EXHIBIT "E", a Thompson submachine gun bullet .45 caliber, nickel coated, copper jacket, was removed from the body of Mr. O. H. Reed by Dr. C. G. Leitch on June 17, 1933, after the massacre at Kansas City, Missouri, at the Undertaking Parlors of Tigerman & Sons at this place, according to Mr. Gill, and turned over to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Mr. Gill has the original piece of paper bearing notations, in which paper the bullet was wrapped when he received it. The Kansas City file shows that this bullet was received from Mr. William Gordon, of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department by Special Agent B. F. Fitzsimons. Mr. Gill's records show that on June 22, 1933, he secured this bullet wrapped in the slip of paper mentioned above from Special Agent in Charge Vetterli at Kansas City. The Coroner's report, later shown herein, would indicate in general that this bullet entered the back of the head of Mr. Reed, a little to the right, and passed through the head to the external regions of the left of his head.

It is shown from the report of Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, in this case, June 26, 1933, as reflected in the memorandum of Special Agent Lackey and Special Agent Smith, that O. H. Reed, when killed, was sitting in the right side of the rear seat of Agent Caffrey's car (northwest corner). The wound through the right side of the head of Mr. Reed would indicate that it was fired from the Northwest. It is also apparent from this that this bullet was probably fired from the same gun at approximately the same instant as the bullet which killed Frank Kash

(Exhibit "G" later to be mentioned herein), and it is apparent that it was fired from the same position as the first bullet that entered the body of Agent Lackey, as shown in his memorandum, which latter bullet has apparently not been removed from Agent Lackey's body.

Mr. Gill stated that the riflings on this bullet are in excellent condition and enable a good analysis, although the nose of the bullet is quite badly mashed. He stated that the missile appears to have passed through glass before entering the head of Mr. Reed.

EXHIBIT "F", according to Mr. Gill, is a .38 caliber, Long 150 Grain Colt revolver bullet. This specimen was removed, according to information from Mr. Gill, by Dr. C. G. Leitch, Deputy Coroner of Kansas City, Missouri, in a badly mashed condition, from the head of Mr. O. H. Reed, Deceased, at Tigerman & Sons Undertaking Parlors on June 17, 1933, and was turned over to the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Mr. Gill's information in this connection is based upon the same slip of paper in which he received EXHIBIT "E". He stated that EXHIBIT "F" was rolled up, in a badly mashed condition, with Exhibit "E" when he received it, and that at first he thought it was a mutilated portion of the same bullet as Exhibit "E". Mr. Gill stated that he secured this exhibit with Exhibit "E" from Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, at Kansas City, Missouri, on June 22, 1933. Since this exhibit was with Exhibit "E" and originally thought to be a part of Exhibit "E", the same record reflecting the securing of Exhibit "E" from William Gordon, of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department by Special Agent B. F. Fitzsimons applies to this Exhibit. This bullet is said by Mr. Gill to have several distinct riflings apparent, enabling an analysis to show the type of bullet which it is and also to serve as a basis of comparison with like exhibits.

According to the Coroner's report, later quoted, it would appear that this missile entered from the right temple of Mr. Reed and lodged in his skull. From the position in which Mr. Reed sat in the car of Agent Caffrey, as noted above, it appears that the pistol from which this bullet was fired was probably located to the West or Southwest of Agent Caffrey's car.

EXHIBIT "G". Mr. Gill stated that this is a metal jacket of a Thompson submachine gun bullet, .45 caliber, nickel coated. This jacket of the machine gun bullet, in possession of Mr. Gill, is in two pieces which fit together accurately, and according to his analysis are parts of the same. The major portion of this specimen, according to Mr. Gill, was secured by Mr. Gill from Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli of the Kansas City Office on June 22, 1933. He stated that Mr. Vetterli at that time informed him he had received it from the office of the Coroner at

Kansas City, Missouri. The Kansas City file does not reflect the origin of this specimen, although Mr. Gill's notes show the source from which he secured it and the date. The other part of this machine gun bullet jacket, according to Mr. Gill, was received by him on June 18, 1933, at 3:45 P.M. with other specimens heretofore mentioned from Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins, of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. Same was said by Mr. Higgins to Gill, at the time he secured this portion of the specimen, to have been found at the scene of the massacre by Police Detectives Howland and Johnson and turned over to Mr. Higgins.

The portion of the exhibit received from the Police Department by Mr. Gill does not possess sufficient markings to enable any complete analysis by him, but when fitted together with the rest of the exhibit a good analysis is possible, according to the ballisticians.

This part of the specimen as turned over by the police was said by Higgins to have been found by Detectives Howland and Johnson on the floor in the front seat of Agent Caffrey's car near the body of Frank Nash.

On the portion of the exhibit received from Mr. Vetterli by Mr. Gill, which apparently came from the office of the Coroner, there is found a tuft of gray hair and considerable dry blood. It was the information of Mr. Gill at the time that this specimen came into his possession from Mr. Vetterli through the Coroner's Office at Kansas City; that that portion of the exhibit had been found on the outside of the head of Nash, sticking to the base of his skull at the back of the head. This information appears to be probably correct due to the tuft of hair which is found on the specimen as Frank Nash wore a toupee with considerable gray hair in same.

The Coroner's report concerning the autopsy of Frank Nash, which will be quoted herein, indicates that there was no missile or part thereof in the wound of Nash when the autopsy was performed. Mr. Gill believes, however, that this part of the specimen became detached from his skull at the mortuary before the autopsy, and would therefore be in the possession of the Coroner but not mentioned in the report of autopsy. Particulars regarding this are to be later checked. It will be noted also, according to the report of autopsy as to Nash, that the missile passed completely through the head. Mr. Gill explains that the bullet which killed Nash had evidently passed first through the metal back portion of the automobile of Agent Caffrey, which loosened the metal jacket of the bullet and mutilated it to such an extent that when it struck the back of the head of Nash the core of the bullet passed on through and the jacket thereof remained on the outside of his scalp.

From the report of autopsy it is apparent that the bullet which caused the death of Frank Nash entered from the back of his head and emerged over his left ear.

As shown in the report of Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli dated at Kansas City, Missouri, in this case, dated June 26, 1933, the memoranda of Special Agents Smith and Lackey indicate that Nash was sitting in the left front seat of the car of Agent Caffrey which was headed South. Therefore, the bullet which killed him appears to have been fired from the north and a little to the west, or from the right rear of the car.

EXHIBIT "H". According to Mr. Gill this specimen is a steel ballbearing shot of a diameter of .437 inches. He stated that it was secured by him on June 22, 1933, from Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli, at the Kansas City Office. He states that Mr. Vetterli informed him that he had secured it from the office of the Coroner at Kansas City, Missouri. The original envelope in which Mr. Vetterli received this exhibit from the Coroner's Office is in possession of Mr. Gill, having been handed to him by Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli for purposes of later identifying the exhibit. The envelope shows that the missile was found in or near the head of Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey. The handwriting on this envelope cannot be identified and does not appear likely to be that of Special Agent in Charge Vetterli. The notations were probably placed thereon by someone at the General Hospital where Special Agent Caffrey was taken after his mortal wound and where he died on June 17, 1933. Mr. Gill stated that when he received this specimen it was covered with blood.

The autopsy report, as later quoted herein, would indicate that there was no missile or portion thereof found in the wound in the head of Agent Caffrey. However, Mr. Gill is of the opinion that this missile, which is smooth and in no way mutilated, dropped out of Agent Caffrey's head at the hospital before the autopsy, and therefore would not have been shown in the autopsy report.

Other particulars regarding this are not shown in the Kansas City file. However, it is found that Special Agent Caffrey was taken from the scene of the massacre to the General Hospital by Charles Winfrey, ambulance driver, and Dr. Olson, an interne from the General Hospital. It is shown that he was taken to the Receiving Ward at the General Hospital where his clothing was searched by Benjamin J. Wallace, an attendant at the Receiving Ward of that hospital. Dr. C. G. Leitch performed the autopsy after his death. Agent Caffrey died a few moments after being received at the General Hospital. Interviews with the above parties are to be had to secure full particulars regarding the origin of this exhibit.

Mr. Gill stated that there is no basis of ballistic comparison in such a missile. However, from his analysis he would state that it was fired from a shotgun of some sort. Since there were found the two shotgun shells (Exhibits 9 and 10) and no others of this type, it is apparent this exhibit was fired from one of those.

Pursuant to the Coroner's report it is found that the wound of Agent Caffrey penetrated from the right temple and that the missile which entered there emerged from the left temple a little behind the left eye. It is shown from the memoranda of Special Agents Lackey and Smith, reflected in the report of Special Agent in Charge Vetterli, dated June 26, 1933, at the Kansas City Office, that Agent Caffrey had just unlocked the right door of the car and had started around the back of the car to the east door thereof when the shooting began. Since his car was headed South with the back to the North, and since it appears that the missile entered his head directly from the right, it seems apparent that the shotgun was fired either from the Northeast of the car (the shot to have struck him while he was facing North preparatory to proceeding to the East side of his car), or directly from the South in front of his car as he was facing East, walking from behind the car. It is the opinion of Mrs. Lottie West, who witnessed this shooting, that Agent Caffrey fell on the East side of his car near the door. She was acquainted with Agent Caffrey and should have known him by appearance. If this was the point at which he was standing when shot the assassin with the shotgun would probably have been directly in front of or South of the car. It can probably not be determined at this time as to the exact spot where Agent Caffrey was standing when fired upon since the attendants who took him to the hospital would have arrived on the scene several minutes later, and in his pain after the wound he would probably not have been in the position where he stood at the time the wound was received.

EXHIBIT "I", according to Mr. Gill, is a Thompson submachine gun bullet, .45 caliber, nickel coated, metal jacket. Mr. Gill stated he secured this specimen on June 18, 1933 from Chief of Detectives Thomas Higgins, of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, with the other specimens received from him as mentioned herein. He stated that this exhibit was found in a Plymouth Coach, Missouri 1933 license number 39886, recovered on June 17, 1933, from this Plymouth Coach by George Thurman, Kansas City, Missouri Police Detective, and Ralph Bray, then a photographer in the Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department. Mr. Bray is now doing commercial photography in Ft. Worth, Texas, having left the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department. This bullet was recovered by the officers at the Downtown Garage on June 17, 1933, from the place where it had lodged in the door post on the left hand side of the Plymouth Coach. This Plymouth Coach was parked parallel to the car of Agent Caffrey, directly to the West and about four to five feet away.

Mr. Gill stated that this exhibit was considerably mutilated because of the wood and metal in which it lodged, and is not considered the best specimen for evidentiary purposes due to its affording a poor basis of analysis and comparison.

Mr. Gill stated that there were fragmentary portions of a machine gun bullet found in the back seat of this Plymouth car. Same were badly

mutilated and appeared to have gone through steel and glass and possessed no riflings susceptible to analysis. Mr. Gill also stated there was one ball-bearing shot similar to the one that apparently killed Agent Caffrey found in this Plymouth car in the front seat in a position about at the heel of the driver's shoe. These additional specimens were found by Mr. Gill personally, who also examined the car. These latter specimens are not shown as exhibits in view of the fact that they do not possess characteristics enabling an analysis.

In addition to the above specimens not shown in these exhibits Mr. Gill stated there was a lead core of a machine gun bullet received by him on June 18, 1933, from Chief of Detectives Higgins, heretofore mentioned, which was picked up on the East side of the car of Agent Caffrey by some one who handed it to Mr. Higgins. The core of the machine gun bullet in question does not possess any riflings or land marks, and therefore is not subject to comparison with other like exhibits. It is considered, however, of importance because of the fact that it could probably be the core of the bullet that passed through the head of Frank Nash, which would show that Nash was killed with the same type of weapon fired from approximately the same position as wounded Agent Lackey and killed O. E. Reed.

EXHIBIT "J". According to Mr. Gill this exhibit is a .45 caliber Colt automatic pistol bullet. This exhibit was secured on March 5, 1934 by Acting Special Agent in Charge M. C. Spear at the Kansas City Office in the presence of this Agent when personally handed to Agent Spear by Mr. Thomas Bash, Sheriff, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Under authority granted by the Director on March 17, 1934, to Special Agent in Charge E. E. Conroy, this Agent was instructed by Mr. Conroy to turn this bullet over to Mr. Gill, the ballistician mentioned herein. Same was personally handed to Mr. Gill by this Agent on March 20, 1934, at the Kansas City Office.

Mr. Bash stated that he received this bullet on March 3, 1934, from Miss Dorothy Kendrick, 5929 Outlook Avenue, Overland Park, Kansas, who handed it to him in person.

Miss Kendrick advised Special Agent Harold E. Andersen and this Agent, at the Kansas City Office, that she received this bullet, which she gave to Sheriff Bash on March 2, 1934, from Mr. L. T. Mart, of 1915 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Missouri. She stated that Mr. Mart told her he had picked up this exhibit at the Union Station on June 17, 1933, immediately after the massacre.

Mr. L. T. Mart, 1915 Walnut Street, advised this Agent that

the bullet which he turned over to Miss Kendrick, as mentioned here, entered the right rear tire of a 1932 model Ford Coach parked by him in front of the Union Station two car widths to the West and parallel to the car of Agent Caffrey on the morning of June 17, 1933. He stated that during the time that the shooting occurred when the officers were killed he was taking his breakfast in the Fred Harvey Restaurant at the Union Station, and that he heard the shooting, and immediately after it was over he proceeded to his car and attempted to drive away. At that instant he found he had a flat tire and upon inspection found that his right rear tire (the rear tire on the West side of his car) was punctured. He stated that he caused the tire to be changed by some colored man who was in the crowd and that he took the car immediately to the Phillips Petroleum Company filling station on the corner of 18th and Walnut, where his brother, S. H. Mart is the attendant in charge. Incidentally he stated that the car belonged to his brother, S. H. Mart. He stated that his brother, S. H. Mart, repaired the tire and found on the inside of the inner tube the ballistic exhibit in question and handed it to him on June 17th; that he carried the exhibit in his pocket with coins and keys for several months, which caused it to be worn very slick and shiny and which wore off the rifling and land marks to a great extent. He stated he gave the bullet as a souvenir to Miss Kendrick on or about March 2, 1933. Mr. Mart advised that the bullet which entered the tire apparently had entered it after having gone through the front side of the fender covering that wheel. He noticed the hole in the fender before inspecting the punctured tire. From the position in which the car was parked, as he stated, the shot was necessarily fired directly from the south, and the position of the party with the pistol would therefore have been to the south and west of the car of Special Agent Caffrey.

Mr. S. H. Mart was interviewed at the Phillips Petroleum Station, 18th and Walnut Streets, and verified the facts as given by L. T. Mart relative to the puncture of the tire in his 1932 model Ford Coach on June 17, 1933. He described the position of the bullet hole in the fender in the manner above mentioned. He also stated that on June 17, 1933, he repaired the punctured tire and found inside of the inner tube the bullet in question, which he on that date turned over to his brother L. T. Mart. He has disposed of the car on which the tire was punctured, as mentioned here, and does not know where it now can be found. However, he stated that from the appearance of the bullet hole the bullet came squarely from the front of the fender.

Merle A. Gill, who made the ballistic examination of this Exhibit, stated that due to the badly worn surface of the bullet it is not subject to comparison with other like specimens. However, he stated that because of the land and rifling marks on the bullet it is definitely shown to have been - definitely fired from a Colt .45 caliber pistol.

When talking to L. T. Mart it was ascertained from him that he found other particles of ballistic specimens in front of the Union Station on

the morning of June 17, 1933. These consisted of fragmentary portions of a bullet which apparently had hit the stone of the Union Station walls. He stated that he turned these over as souvenirs to Dorothy Kendrick, and that because of the fact that he learned that police had taken these specimens from her he had given her as a keepsake the bullet shown herein as EXHIBIT "J".

Merle A. Gill stated that among the ballistic evidence turned over to him by the Police Department on June 17th there were several fragmentary portions of a machine gun bullet so badly broken that they are of no value whatever for ballistic analysis. He still holds these portions of bullet, however. It appears that they are probably identical with the fragments of bullet turned over by Mart to Dorothy Kendrick, as mentioned above. Miss Kendrick was unable to describe the specimens, but verified the fact that L.T. Mart had on June 17, 1933, given her some pieces of a bullet which she stated the police took from her on that date.

Mr. Gill explained, for the information of the file, that bullets fired from Thompson submachine guns show riflings turning to the right with six lands and six grooves. The twist of Thompson submachine gun riflings is one turn in 16 inches (relative measurements). Bullets fired from Colt .45 automatic pistols and Colt revolvers show the riflings to the left with six lands and six grooves. The twist of the riflings of the Colt Automatic pistols and revolvers is also said to be one turn in 16 inches. He stated that all automatic weapons show clean cut land impressions, whereas the revolver shows a spread land condition on the nose of the bullet due to the "jump" of the bullet from the cylinder to the bore of the gun.

Since the ballistician advised that there were found bullets fired from two Thompson submachine guns and shells from only one, he made an analysis of the evidence bullets in his possession to determine which of them came from the same gun, and reported that "EXHIBITS A, B, C, D, E, and G" as shown above, were all fired from the same Thompson submachine gun. The bullet shown as EXHIBIT "I" he stated positively was not fired from the same Thompson submachine gun, but his analyses definitely show that it was fired from another gun of this type. While he stated that "Exhibit I" does not possess sufficient rifling impressions to enable a definite identification, there are lands and grooves in "EXHIBIT I" which upon comparison with those in the other Exhibits from the machine gun shows that it is not in any way similar to them. He pointed out that this Exhibit (Exhibit I) was probably fired from the South or Southwest of the car of Agent Caffrey and ricocheted into the door post of the car mentioned here since it is found to be all battered and torn on one side. Also, Mr. Gill calls attention to the fact that the fragmentary portion of machine gun bullets which struck the South wall of the Union Station, which fragments were picked up by L. T. Mart after the shooting, indicates that a Thompson submachine gun was fired from the South of Agent Caffrey's car during this massacre. The Thompson submachine gun from which the ejected shell cases

1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 apparently came was evidently not pointed in a Northerly direction.

Mr. Gill stated that there were several closeup photographs of the bullet holes in the car of Agent Caffrey taken immediately after the massacre and he understands that they were made by former Kansas City Police photographer, Ralph Bray. He believes Mr. Bray has copies or the negatives of these photographs in his possession at Ft. Worth, Texas, where he is now engaged as a commercial photographer. These should be secured, if possible, for evidentiary purposes. In this connection also there was forwarded to the Division with letter dated December 2, 1933 from the Kansas City Office, among other photographs, a photograph showing a closeup view of the front of Agent Caffrey's car taken immediately after the massacre by a newspaper photographer, George Cauthen, at Kansas City, which photograph shows the positions of the bodies of Detectives Grooms and Eermenson on the West side of Agent Caffrey's car and the position of Frank Nash behind the steering wheel of Agent Caffrey's car as those parties lay dead immediately after the shooting. This same photograph shows the relative positions of the car of Agent Caffrey and the Plymouth Coach parked immediately to the West, as mentioned in this report. A copy of this photograph, among others, is in possession of the Kansas City Office.

It is deemed advisable to here state, for purposes of later evidentiary value, the qualifications of Merle A. Gill, the Forensic Ballistician, who has this evidence and has made analyses thereof. Mr. Gill stated that he has practiced professionally in a private capacity as a ballistcian at Kansas City, Missouri for the past nine years. For five years continuously, up to about six months ago, he did all of the ballistic work for the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, not being on the payroll but handling such work in a private capacity. He stated that he has qualified on the witness stand as a ballistic expert in more than thirty murder trials in the States of Kansas and Missouri during his experience as a ballistcian, and that he has examined weapons and ballistic specimens in at least 500 murder cases during the course of this time at Kansas City and other places in this vicinity. Also he stated that most of the murder cases in which he examined ballistic exhibits have resulted in pleas of guilty, convictions of guilt having been secured from the defendants as a result of his ballistic conclusions, and that only about three of the murder cases in which he has testified have been appealed to the Supreme Court of the State of Kansas, but not on a point of ballistic evidence. No case has ever been reversed in which he has testified in regard to ballistic analysis. He stated that he has not been called upon at any time to testify as to ballistic matters in Federal Court since there have been, to his knowledge, no cases of this nature in the Federal Court in this section of the country where he has practiced. Mr. Gill has a very complete laboratory, which is equipped with all necessary precision instruments, such as a comparative

microscope and other up to date equipment used by a ballisticians.

Dr. G. G. Leitch, Deputy Coroner, Jackson County, Missouri, on June 17, 1933, performed autopsies on the bodies of Raymond J. Caffrey, O. H. Reed, William J. Grooms, Frank Hermanson and Frank Mash. He rendered reports of his autopsies, and for the information of this file same are quoted herein:

CORONER'S OFFICE

Coroner's Case No. 571

AUTOPSY REPORT

Raymond Caffrey
3218 Linwood Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo.

Age - 31 White Male
Height - 5 1 Weight 200 Hair brown Eyes gray Comp. dark

DATE OF DEATH - June 17th, 1933. 9:45 a.m. General Hosp. Receiving Ward
POST MORTEM - June 17th, 1933. O'Donnell's.

MAIN GROSS FINDINGS - The body is that of a well nourished, well developed white male, apparently 31 years of age, showing on general inspection no evidence of organic disease but evidence of violence in there is a penetrating wound which is circular in outline and measuring approximately 13 mm. in diameter present in the right temple region. There is also present a wound of exit which is irregular in outline and which is present in the left temporal frontal region approximately 2 in. anterior to the external auditory meatus and one inch posterior to the orbital arch on the left. Examination of these wounds by means of a probe reveals the probe passes directly through the cranium, through the brain tissue of both the right and the left cerebral hemispheres. Considerable macerated brain tissue is present in the wound of exit. Further general inspection reveals that there is an abraded wound of the forehead most prominently to the right of the midline. Examination of the wound reveals that no portion of the missiles are present which could be used for examination.

GROSS ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS - Gunshot wound of the head. Fracture of the skull. Maceration of the brain. Abraded wound of the forehead.

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CORONER'S OFFICE

Coroner's Case No. 567

AUTOPSY REPORT

O. E. Reed
McAlester, Okla.

Age - 55 app.	White	Male
Height - 6 feet	Weight 200	Hair brown. Eyes gray. Comp. med.

DATE OF DEATH - June 17th, 1933	7:20 A.M. Union Station
POST MORTEM - June 17th, 1933	Tigerman's

MAIN GROSS FINDINGS - The body is that of a well nourished, well developed white male, apparently 55 years of age, showing on general inspection no evidence of organic disease but extensive evidence of violence in that there is a penetrating wound in the occipital region slightly to the right of the midline which is circular in outline and which measures approximately 13 mm. in diameter. Examination by means of a probe reveals that the track of this missile passes directly through the brain tissue of the left cerebral hemisphere and is found lying external to the skull structures within the skin tissue of the left temple region approximately 2 cm. posterior to the super-orbital ridge. The missile removed from this area is of the copper-jacket type. Further general inspection reveals that there is an irregular penetrating wound in the right temple region extending into the external table of the skull from which point an irregularly shaped lead missile is removed. Both of these penetrating wounds are associated with fractures of the skull. The missile described above which were removed are saved as evidence.

GROSS ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS - Gunshot wounds of the head.

CORONER'S OFFICE

Coroner's Case No. 568

AUTOPSY REPORT

Frank Hermanson
6123 Olive St.
Kansas City, Mo.

AGE - 42 White Male
Height - 5 9 Weight 135 Hair bald. Eyes blue. Comp. olive.

DATE OF DEATH - June 17th, 1933 7:20 a.m. Union Station Plaza
POST MORTEM - June 17th, 1933. O. V. East

MAIN GROSS FINDINGS - The body is that of a normally developed, white male, apparently 42 years of age, showing on general inspection no definite evidence of organic disease but evidence of violence in that there is a penetrating wound of the left parietal region just anterior to the external auditory meatus and about 3 cm. above the external auditory meatus associated with an extensive irregular laceration of the scalp which extends from this point to a point back in the occipital region where there is a wound of exit which is irregular in outline and which is located slightly to the left of the midline. There is extensive maceration and fracture of the skull structures between the point of penetration and the point of exit of the missile as well as extensive maceration of the brain. The point of penetration which is associated with a laceration of the scalp is irregular in outline but apparently measures approximately 13 mm. in diameter. No evidence of portions of the missile can be seen.

GROSS ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS - Gunshot wound of the head. Laceration of the scalp. Fracture of the skull. Maceration of the brain.

CORONER'S OFFICE

Coroner's Office 569

AUTOPSY REPORT

William J. Grooms
3927 Roanoke Blvd.
Kansas City, Mo.

AGE - 29 White Male
HEIGHT - 6 2 Weight 190 Hair red. Eyes blue. Comp. light.

DATE OF DEATH - June 17th, 1933 7:20 A.M. Union Station Plaza
POST MORTEM - June 17th, 1933 Quirk's.

MAIN GROSS FINDINGS - The body is that of a normally nourished, well developed white male, apparently 29 years of age, showing on general inspection a tattoo on the right upper arm and evidence of violence in that there is present a penetrating wound which is circular in outline and which measures approximately 12mm. in diameter present about two inches behind the right nipple. There is also an irregular wound of exit present in the left axillary space.

On further general inspection there is a wound of penetration in the back at the level of the first lumbar vertebrae, the penetrating wound being located approximately 4 inches lateral to this vertebrae. The penetrating wound measures approximately 12 mm. in diameter and the track of the missile followed by a probe passes directly toward the spine with point of exit about 2 cm. to the right of the spine. The point of exit is rather irregular in outline. This missile passes only through the subcutaneous fatty tissue and muscle tissue of the back.

On opening the abdomen and thorax the penetrating wound in the right chest is found to pass directly through the right lung, thence through the pericardial sac at which point it passes through the base of the aorta and passes out through the left lung into the chest wall at the level of the third interspace from which it passes out the wound of exit in the axillary space. There is approximately 350 cc. of clotted blood present in either pleural cavity and approximately 150 cc. of clotted blood present in the pericardial sac. Further general inspection reveals on gross external observation and cross section of the heart, lungs, liver, spleen, pancreas, adrenals and kidneys no gross anatomical lesion can be seen. The gastrointestinal tract shows nothing worthy of special note.

GROSS ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS - Gunshot wound of the chest. Hemopericardium. Hemothorax. Gunshot wound of the back.

CORONER'S OFFICE

Coroner's Case No. 570

AUTOPSY REPORT

Frank Nash
Custody of U. S. Government

Age - Appr. 55 White Male
Height - 5 - 9 Weight 180 Hair gray. Eyes gray. Comp. dark.

DATE OF DEATH - June 17th, 1933. 7:20 a.m. Union Station Plaza
POST MORTEM - June 17th, 1933. O'Donnell's.

MAIN GROSS FINDINGS - The body is that of a normally nourished white male, apparently 55 years of age, showing on general inspection bald condition of the head with a fringe of hair around the lateral and occipital region of the scalp. There is also present a mustache which is well kept in character. Further general inspection reveals no evidence of violence on the trunk nor is there scar of previous wound. There is, however, present a small scar across the lower lip just beneath the mucocutaneous junction. The bridge of the nose is unusually prominent and some small scarred areas are present on the surface of the nose. Further general inspection reveals evidence of violence in that in the occipital region just above the hair line there is a penetrating wound which is circular in outline and which measures approximately 12 mm. in diameter. There is also present an irregular lacerated wound about 1 cm. above the external auditory meatus on the left which readily admits the examining finger in which area there is extensive fracture and maceration of the skeletal structures. A probe may be passed directly from the penetrating wound in the occipital region to this wound of exit immediately above the ear.

The usual incision for examination of the cranial contents reveals on reflection of the scalp, that some large fragments of the cranium can readily be removed from the lateral margin of the head. On removal of these fragments of bony tissue two fingers can readily be placed within the cranial cavity. The wound of penetration definitely connects with the above described wound of exit and there is extensive maceration of the occipital and temporal lobes of the brain. Careful examination of the contents of the skull reveals no evidence of missile present within the skull. The wound very definitely being a thru and thru wound without traces of the missile being left behind. There is also present on general inspection a blackish discoloration of the finger apparently occasioned by having taken finger prints.

GROSS ANATOMICAL DIAGNOSIS - Gunshot wound of the head. Fracture of the skull. Maceration of the brain.

Merle A. Gill, the ballistician mentioned herein, has performed analyses and comparisons with the evidence bullets in this case of numerous like specimens secured in major crimes since June 17, 1933 in various parts of the United States. Such analyses have also been made of weapons and specimens of like nature found in possession of notorious gangsters and bandits. All of the important ballistic specimens available have been secured and examined by Mr. Gill. To date he has not found any bullets fired from weapons identical with those used in this massacre. A separate report, for the information of the Division, will be rendered in a few days setting out specifically what analyses have been made by Mr. Gill in connection with these evidence exhibits.

It is the desire of this office that every field office exert all possible care in securing wherever possible ballistic specimens to be transmitted to the Kansas City Office for analyses by Mr. Gill when specimens of a nature like to the evidence exhibits are discovered.

In connection with the investigation of other cases and of this case by the various offices, it is desired that inquiry be frequently made of police and other law enforcement officers to locate such specimens for this purpose. In the absence of such inquiries it appears that machine guns may be recovered by officers in outlying regions and no report may reach the Division. This office has watched the press reports and in all instances where notice is found of the recovery of weapons or ballistic specimens which might have a bearing on this case, the Kansas City Office has requested the other offices to forward exhibits here for comparison. It is requested that this be followed by each office.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE DALLAS OFFICE is respectfully requested to locate and interview Mr. Ralph Bray, former police photographer of the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, now engaged in commercial photography at Fort Worth, Texas. It may be noted that Mr. Bray apparently left the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department because of dissatisfaction with that Department and would probably cooperate with the Division at this time. From him should be secured any possible information which he possesses regarding the ballistic evidence in this matter, and especially with reference to photographs of the car of Special Agent Caffrey taken immediately after the massacre showing the close-up views of the bullet holes in all parts of the car. It is believed he has in his possession either copies of such photographs or the negatives thereof. Same should be forwarded to the Kansas City Office as evidence in this case. It is also suggested that the Dallas Office very discreetly interview Bray in connection with the general details of this massacre and from him, if possible, secure any information which he may give relative to the identities of the

assassins. It may be noted that the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department conducted very active investigation for the first few days after this massacre and apparently stopped abruptly because of some reason which may be known by Mr. Bray. Very discreet means should be exercised in this interview.

ALL FIELD OFFICES are respectfully requested to make active inquiries from police and other law enforcement agencies within their districts in connection with various contacts which are had with those individuals to locate and secure any and all ballistic specimens similar to the evidence specimens as shown in this report which have been recovered since June 17th, 1933, or shortly before, and also to secure, if possible, any weapons of similar nature to the end that an analysis may be made through the Kansas City Office in comparison with the evidence bullets and shell cases in this matter.

PENDING.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

spc-eg

March 13, 1934.

MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
MR. LOCKE
MR. ROBER

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In connection with the request made by Mr. Conroy of the Kansas City office concerning a comparison of the latent fingerprints found in the house occupied by Vernon C. Miller, 6612 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, transmitted to the Division by letter dated February 13, 1934 (Contrary to my statement to you, while Mr. Anderson was in Washington he stated that these prints had been located in the Kansas City file by him just prior to his coming to Washington and I was under the mistaken impression that the prints were received by the Division at about that time), I talked with Mr. Edwards and he advised that over 50 latent prints had been developed from the material submitted by the Kansas City office and each had to be compared with all of those in the single fingerprint files; that he had one man working constantly on this case and it would take approximately two months to complete same.

I requested that a progress report concerning this search be made and forwarded to Mr. Conroy. On February 21, 1934, a telegram was sent to the Kansas City office requesting to be advised why these prints had been held from June of 1933 until February of 1934 without submitting them to the Division, in reply to which the Kansas City office advised on February 21, 1934 that in the excitement in connection with this investigation, at a time shortly after the massacre happened, the submitting of these prints to the Division was overlooked, which oversight seems to have been continued until February 13, 1934.

The latent fingerprints were, of course, immediately compared with outstanding suspects in the Kansas City case and also suspects in the Bremer case, without success. Mr. Edwards, as stated above, will have a progress report prepared immediately and forward it to the Kansas City office.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

EPC:ON

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 29, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CLEGG.

Reference is made to Mr. Cowley's memorandum of March 13, 1934, addressed to the Director, in connection with the latent fingerprints submitted by the Kansas City Office found in the Miller house in Kansas City.

The last paragraph indicates that the remaining unidentified latent prints in connection with this case have been compared with suspects in the Bremer Case. Such a comparison has actually been made only with the outstanding Bremer Case suspects, particularly, known members of the Alvin Karpis Gang. Mr. Cowley was acquainted with this fact and he suggested it was desirable that the comparison be completed with all named suspects in the Bremer Case. This work will proceed, one employee being assigned to it exclusively in the Single Fingerprint Section. There remain of the Kansas City latent fingerprints approximately eight which afford good ridge detail and characteristics sufficient to be of value. There are to date 383 suspects listed in the Bremer Case and comparisons with all of these will be made. It is estimated comparisons between these remaining latent prints and the fingerprints of the suspects can be effected in approximately three weeks' time.

Respectfully,

E. P. Coffey

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62-28915-1563
MAR 31 1934
CLEGG

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

SUITE L. FEDERAL BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

March 30, 1934

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

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased)
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - Fugitive
I. O. 1201
CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases - Fugitive
I. O. 1194, et al
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith three copies of the memorandum dated March 30, 1934 by Special Agent W. F. Trainor in the above captioned case.

Information shown in this memorandum refers to the data outlined in letter from this Office to the Division dated March 24, 1934 having particular reference to the question of identifying an individual who might have received a telephone call from the residence of Vernon C. Miller at the Milburn Country Club on the evening of June 16, 1933.

Very truly yours,

M. C. Gear

M. C. GEAR, ACTING
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT:lg
ENC.

62-760

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62-28915-1504
APR 2 1934
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

Kansas City, Mo.
March 30, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with alias (deceased) et al
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

By reference to pages 67, 68 and 69 of the report of this Agent dated at Kansas City, Missouri July 15, 1933 in the above titled case, it is noted that investigation at the Milburn Country Club, Kansas City, Missouri by Special Agent B. P. Fitzsimons, was made on or about July 6, 1933 where the records, which were examined, indicated that V. C. Miller under the alias V. C. White, had played golf at that Country Club for the last time on June 13, 1933. Inasmuch as a suburban telephone call from the telephone of V. C. Miller, Kansas City, Missouri, telephone number Jackson 7073, showed communication to the Milburn Country Club, phone number Overland Park 411, on the evening of June 16, 1933, a further inquiry at that Country Club was made on March 26, 1933 by this Agent for the purpose of determining that friend of Miller might have been reached on that occasion at the Country Club.

B. C. Bonnell, Manager of the Milburn Country Club, displayed the registration records of the Club for June 16, 1933 and upon reviewing same he indicated all those members and guests with whom he is well acquainted and who, according to him, ^{are} entirely reliable and not in any way connected with underworld activities. Eliminating all reliable parties there are shown as of June 16, 1933 the following members and guests:

Joe Green ^{Member}	Guest ... Webb
Mrs. Weinbrenner	Guest ... Duvall Mrs. Smith
Louis M. Robinson	Guest ... H. Tierney McFerrin C. Rame

34
1/5

Mr. Bonnell stated that Joe Green is a bootlegging druggist who has a drug store at 1600 West 16th Street, Kansas City, Missouri. He does not know the party named Webb who was a guest of Green.

Mr. Bonnell stated that Mrs. Weinbrenner is the wife of George Weinbrenner otherwise known as Dutch Weinbrenner. Weinbrenner is a professional gambling house operator and formerly operated the Green Hills Country Club and was a henchman of John Loria at Kansas City. He has a brother who is prominent in the law practice and city politics in St.

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62-27915-1504

Louis, Missouri known as Judge Weinbrenner, that party having been previously a municipal judge in St. Louis. George Weinbrenner is said to be a University graduate and is not known to have been at any time involved in robberies or major crimes of this sort but devotes his time to gambling and racketeering operations.

Parties named Duval and Mrs. Smith who were guests of Mrs. Weinbrenner are unknown at the Club.

Lou. H. Robinson is said to operate the Wornall Cleaners at 36th & Main. Mr. Bonnell stated that while Robinson himself appears to be reliable and does not engage in criminal activities he associates extensively with members of the underworld and was in the habit of bringing men of this class to the Club as guests. The guests of Robinson on June 16, namely H. Tierney, McFerrin and C. Ramel are unknown to Mr. Bonnell.

The records of the Club also indicate that V. C. White which was an alias used by V. C. Miller, played golf there on June 12, 1933 at which time he had as his guest Johnnie Bondon. Bondon is said by Mr. Bonnell to be a professional prize fight promoter and can be located at Kansas City although his place of residence is not known to Mr. Bonnell.

The register sheets at the Club did not show the times and dates when members of the Club or those who have applied for membership play unless they happen to have a guest with them on such occasions. If a group of members play together none of their registrations would be shown, therefore, the caddy records are the only available records to show when members play in the absence of guests.

The records of the Caddy Master at the Milburn Country Club for June 16, 1933 show that J. W. Ward, a member, V. C. White, applicant member (identical with V. C. Miller) played golf on June 16, 1933 some time in the afternoon, the exact hour not being available from any record.

On June 16, 1933 Ward had as his guest F. H. Lyons who is a professional gambler, according to Mr. Bonnell, and was associated with George Weinbrenner. L. M. Robinson is also shown to have played on June 16, 1933 and had as his guest on that date J. H. McFerrin and C. F. Ramel.

It is unknown at the Club whether or not Robinson, McFerrin, Ramel, Ward, Lyons and White all played together, since the records did not reflect this, however their names were placed on the caddy list as of the time that they called for caddies and all of these names apparently in one group. It was pointed out, however, that this is not a definite indication that they played together.

The caddies who served these parties are shown by the records to be as follows:

J. W. Ward	.....	Caddy, Caret
F. M. Lyons	.....	" Milleson
V. C. White	.....	" Affalter
L. M. Robinson	.....	" Huffington
J. H. McFerrin	.....	" Phil Cash
J. F. Ramel	.....	" Stewart

(Note his name registered on previous occasions as C. Ramel)

The first names of these caddies are not known at the Club and their residences are not recorded. The caddies call there of their own accord and are used in that manner by the Club. It is found that caddies Milleson, Affalter, Huffington, and Stewart still serve in that capacity at the Club course and Mr. Bonnell promised to ask them to call at the Kansas City office at their earliest opportunity in order that they may be interviewed, pursuant to Agent's request.

Caddy Phil Cash, who is the son of a Soft Drink Parlor operator who has a place of business in the 1000 block, Central Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas according to information received at the Milburn Country Club; Caddy Caret is said to work in a garage somewhere in Kansas City at the present time. He has a brother, first name unknown, who works in the Advertising Department of the Kansas City Journal Post.

Interview with Louis M. Robinson of the Kornall Cleaners, 36th & Main, Kansas City, Missouri to determine all pertinent facts from him regarding his associates at the Country Club on the afternoon of June 16, 1933 and any knowledge he may have to the activities of V. C. Miller on that afternoon will be had.

It was ascertained at the Country Club that David Baugh, the locker boy there, answers all telephone calls in the locker room where phone number Overland Park 411 rings and did so on June 16, 1933. He would be the one who answered the telephone call from the Miller residence on the evening of June 16, 1933 as mentioned above. He was not on duty on the day of this inquiry by Agent and he will be later interviewed.

It seems important to obtain all details of Miller's activities on the afternoon of June 16, 1933 and through the caddies and players at the Golf Course it may be possible to determine a great deal of this information.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

This office will interview Caddies Milleson, Affalter, Huffington, Stewart, Cash, and Caret mentioned herein.

Will also interview L. M. Robinson as mentioned above.

Will interview David Baugh, locker boy, at the Milburn Country Club.

Will display to these parties photographs of various suspects in this case and obtain all possible information relative to Miller's activities and associates on the afternoon of June 16, 1953.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. Trainor

WFT:G

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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 29, 1934

PH:MMB
62-481

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is hereby made to the case entitled Hazel Hudson Underhill, et al., Harboring and Concealing Wilbur Underhill, for whom a warrant of arrest had been issued, and especially to letters from the Oklahoma City office dated February 22, 1934 and March 22, 1934.

Mr. George E. McKinnis, Sr., President of the Fidelity Building & Loan Association of Shawnee, Oklahoma, called at the Oklahoma City office today and asked Special Agent Paul Hansen what steps had been taken by the Government to repair the house at 606 West Dewey Street in Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mr. McKinnis was advised that this office had no information whatever concerning any steps that had been taken in this regard. Mr. McKinnis asked about the additional estimates that were made concerning the damage done to this house and asked how they compared with the estimate made by H. L. Roark, who does the repair work for the Fidelity Building & Loan Association and Agent Hansen, of course, advised him that this information could not be given out. Mr. McKinnis said that as Mr. Hatler Smith is now moving his furniture out of this house, the Fidelity Building & Loan Association is extremely anxious to put the house in condition so that it can be rented and that he thought he would go ahead and have the house fixed up and then send a bill to the Government for this repair.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

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

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
March 29, 1934

DB:IJ
62-456

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

Re: Vernon C. Miller, with aliases (Deceased)
et al;
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir :

Please be advised that an additional supply of seventeen
hundred (1700) Identification Orders on Richard Tallman^o Galatas, I. O.
No. 1201, will be required to circularize all the Postmasters in the
territory covered by the Oklahoma City office in order to comply with
Division instructions.

Please forward Identification Orders at the very earliest
practicable time.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

Mailed 44-34.
Q.P.A.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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April 2, 1934

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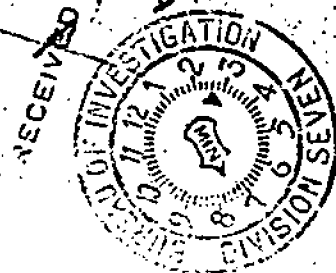
J.E.P. Dunn
Division of Investigation
U S Department of Justice
617 Federal Building
Los Angeles, California

KANMO ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH DATED LOSANGELES MARCH TWENTYEIGHTH
STATES SAMUEL GOLDMAN VEHICLE SECONDHAND DEALER PURCHASED FIVE MACHINE
GUNS MARCH TWENTYSEVENTH ENDEAVOR OBTAIN AND SUBMIT SPECIMEN
BULLETS KANSASCITY OFFICE FOR COMPARISON EXHIBITS INSTANT CASE

Hoover

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62-28915-1509
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FILE



WASHINGTON D. C. POST March 29, 1934.

MR. NATHAN.....
MR. TOLSON.....
MR. CLFCC.....
MR. COWLEY.....
MR. EDWARDS.....
MR. EGAN.....
MR. QUINN.....
MR. LESTER.....
MR. LOCKE.....
MR. ROBER.....

Unseen Machine Guns Sold to Junk Dealer

Los Angeles, March 28 (AP).—Samuel Goldman, a Venice second-hand dealer, buys unclaimed goods from warehouses. "sight-unseen." He sees the boxes, but doesn't know what they contain. Each of five boxes he bought yesterday contained a machine gun. Each gun had been fired and contained empty shells.

Police reported the guns were purchased originally in Wilmette, Ill., July 1, 1927.



*More
for buyers
4/23/34
PCN*

W A W

62-28915-1507

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

S. A. FILE NO. **62-696**

REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio, Texas.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-30-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-28, 28-34	REPORT MADE BY: J. V. Murphy
TITLE: RICHARD TALIMAN GALATAS, w.a., FUGITIVE, I.O. #1201, ET AL.			CHARACTER OF CASE: CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:


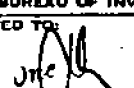
Otis F. Amos, who received mail General Delivery, Texas City, Texas, and resided with his family at home of Mrs. M. F. Hughes, left forwarding address, not dated, for General Delivery, Long Beach, Cal.; Mrs. M. F. Hughes, Texas City, states Otis F. Amos and family were ordered to leave home latter part of December 1933, account excessive drinking of Mr. Amos, who was employed on Pan American Refinery, Texas City; that Amos was not "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and does not resemble him. Postmaster at Willis, Texas, advises Eva Simpson resided at Willis with S. F. Cooper, and they left forwarding address on 2-13-34 for Overton, Texas.

REFERENCE: Reports of Special Agents Bliss Morton, Cincinnati, Ohio, 12-15-33, and J. C. Hichew, St. Louis, Mo., 3-14-34.

DETAILS:

Mr. A. E. Newman, Postmaster, Texas City, Texas, was interviewed and stated that Otis F. Amos received mail at that office, through General Delivery, but he left a forwarding order, same not dated, for his mail to be forwarded to General Delivery, Long Beach, Cal.; that Otis F. Amos and family resided at residence of Mrs. M. F. Hughes in Texas City.

Mrs. M. F. Hughes, 717 - 7th Avenue North, Texas City, Texas, was interviewed at her residence. She stated she had a tenant by name of Otis F. Amos, wife and two children, occupying one of her housekeeping apartments latter part of last year; that Mr. Amos was employed on the steel construction of the new Pan-American Refinery being erected in Texas City. She stated Mr. Amos informed her that he was a native of Missouri, and he had a brother in the West Indies; that he married his

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-1508	RECORDED AND INDEXED: APR 8 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3- Division 2- Cincinnati 2- Kansas City 1- Detroit 2- St. Louis 2- Dallas 1- Chicago 2- San Antonio		UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: 	CHECKED OFF: APR 5 - 1934 JACKETED:

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wife in Maryland. Mrs. Hughes stated that on account of Mr. Amos's excessive drinking she ordered him and his family to vacate her apartment, and they left the latter part of December, 1933 for some place in California, driving an old De Sota or Plymouth automobile, license unknown. Mrs. Hughes states she has seen photographs of "Pretty Boy" Floyd in various detective magazines, and she is positive that Otis F. Amos is not Floyd, and does not resemble him. Photograph of Floyd exhibited to her and she said that there was no resemblance.

Mr. A. H. Russell, Postmaster, Willis, Texas, was interviewed at the post-office. He stated that a woman using the name of Mrs. S. F. Cooper resided in Willis, Texas with S. F. Cooper, an oil field worker employed on a "wild-cat" oil well East of Willis, Texas and it was rumored that Mrs. Cooper was a good friend of Charles "Pretty Boy" Floyd; that S. F. Cooper and Mrs. S. F. Cooper left Willis, Texas, and on February 13, 1934, left forwarding address for Overton, Texas. Mr. Russell stated there was also at Willis, Texas, with S. F. and Mrs. S. F. Cooper a young man by name of Jack Walters, who was reported to be an ex-convict. This man left Willis the day following Cooper's departure, and left forwarding address for Overton, Texas. Mrs. S. F. Cooper is evidently the same person as Eva Simpson, alias Mrs. W. A. Smalley, alias Mrs. Blackie Smalley.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

Dallas Office: At Overton, Texas will conduct appropriate investigation as requested in reference relative report of Special Agent J. C. Hichew, copy of which is attached hereto for information of Dallas office.

PENDING.

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Post Office Box 4907
Jacksonville, Florida

RAA:HAM.

March 30, 1934

Director
Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

This is with reference to your letter of February 23, 1934, in which you enclosed copies of a letter dated February 10, 1934, received from Mr. Floyd Smith, 1763 Broad Street, Augusta, Georgia, wherein he stated that he has information relative to the whereabouts of one JOHN W. DAVIS alias FRANK FOSTER, number 256611 and Pretty Boy Floyd, and requesting that an Agent interview Mr. Smith at the earliest practicable date and obtain any information he has in his possession concerning the whereabouts of Floyd.

This is to advise that on March 28, 1934, Special Agent L. E. Kingman interviewed W. U. Redd, Chief of Detectives, Augusta, Georgia, who stated that he recalled the author of this letter, Floyd Smith, quite vividly; that Smith was an inmate for a time at the Government Transient Bureau at 1763 Broad Street, which place is known as the West End Y. M. C. A. Chief Redd informed Agent Kingman that Smith had called on all members of the Police Department and Sheriff's Office and also the United States Commissioner at Augusta, and told them that nearly all of the notorious criminals, such as Floyd, Dillinger, and others, were also staying at this Transient Bureau and that he wished to assist in their apprehension. Smith's claims were carefully checked for a time and all found to be without any foundation of fact. He continued to make himself a nuisance and appeared to be mentally unbalanced. Finally, in order, to get rid of him he was arrested and charged with idleness and loitering in the Recorder's Court at Augusta, Georgia; on February 16, he was found guilty, given a sentence of sixty days and was ordered to leave the city, with the sentence to be suspended. This action was verified by Agent Kingman, who searched the records of the Recorder's Court.

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To: The Director

- 2 -

Chief Redd also informed Agent Kingman that the same night, after Smith was ordered out of the city, several members of his family came to the Police Department and said they were from Newberry, South Carolina, and that they were seeking Smith, who had escaped from either a sanitarium or insane asylum, and that these relatives informed Chief Redd that Smith was demented and suffered from hallucinations.

Very truly yours,



R. L. Alt
Special Agent in Charge.

(COPY)

SPC:CJ

March 31, 1934.

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

Reference is made to my memorandum of March 15, 1934 concerning Kathryn Kelly, who was sentenced to life imprisonment in the Urschel kidnaping case.

In the memorandum, above referred to, I invited your attention to the fact that Kathryn Kelly has been denied the privileges usually extended to prisoners and that since her incarceration at Milan, Michigan she has indicated a willingness to cooperate with this Division by submitting valuable information concerning a number of notorious criminals and their activities. She also advised that she was on friendly terms with Vivian Mathis, a known associate of Vernon C. Miller who was recently murdered in Detroit, Michigan and who, it is known, was connected with the Kansas City killing on June 17, 1933. Kathryn Kelly stated that she believed if Vivian Mathis was transferred to Milan and they were casually brought together, she would possibly be able to obtain some valuable information in connection with the Kansas City case, Vivian Mathis very likely having such information.

The matter of having Vivian Mathis transferred to Milan, Michigan was taken up with Mr. Bates [REDACTED]

Vivian Mathis is serving a sentence of one year and one day for harboring a fugitive - Vernon C. Miller. In view of Kathryn Kelly's willingness to cooperate and the valuable information which she has submitted to the Division, it is believed advisable to permit her to correspond with her daughter and allow her the radio privileges usually extended to prisoners.

This matter was discussed with Mr. Bates, who advised that he would be glad to have such privileges restored but that he had been ordered by you to deny such privileges and, accordingly, preferred to have the orders restoring such privileges come from you. It is respectfully suggested that you authorize Mr. Bates to allow Kathryn Kelly to correspond with her daughter and to be given the same radio privileges as other prisoners.

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Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover,

DIRECTOR.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

April 2, 1934.

SPC:DSS

MR. NATHAN.....
MR. TOLSON.....
MR. CLEGG.....
MR. COWLEY.....
MR. EDWARDS.....
MR. EGAN.....
MR. QUINN.....
MR. LESTER.....
MR. LOCKE.....
MR. RYAN.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

While talking on another matter Agent in Charge Brantley advised that the investigation of the Green Cadillac car in the Massacre case which appeared at Chickasha, Oklahoma, last June has been completed and a report is being mailed relative thereto this afternoon.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One	FILE

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Mr. NATHAN _____
Mr. TOLSON _____
Mr. CLEGG _____
Mr. COWLEY _____
Mr. EDWARDS _____
Mr. EGAN _____
Mr. QUINN _____
Mr. LESTER _____
CHIEF CLERK _____
Mr. ROSEN _____

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62-28915-1572

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in this regard is brought about by the fact that reference letter of March 15, 1934, sets forth that the latent evidence received in the Division with letter from this office dated February 13, 1934, immediately after receipt was compared with the fingerprints of all known suspects in this case, that search had been made without results, and that it then became necessary to begin routine examination of those latent prints against the records appearing in the Division's single fingerprint file.

In connection with my request of the Director, while discussing other matters over long distance telephone on March 13, 1934, to have the search expedited, it may be noted that exactly one month prior thereto I had transmitted photographs of the latent prints to the Division and had received no reply at this office in connection therewith. At the time of my telephone call to the Director the identification of these latent fingerprints not only concerned the massacre case but also appeared pertinent in connection with the investigation of the Bremer and Hamm kidnaping cases, the investigations of which were being intensively pursued by the Division at that time.

With regard to the delay in sending the photographs of the latent evidence to the Division subsequent to the time of the establishment of the single fingerprint section and until February 13, 1934, I find from inquiries at the office and perusal of the file that the following situation apparently existed. It appears that about the time the single fingerprint section was established that several kidnaping cases of major importance, particularly the Urschel case, came into being. The various men who were on special assignment in connection with the massacre case were withdrawn from the office and, accordingly, that responsibility does not belong to them. The responsibility for the case then rested with the Agent in Charge of this office. I relieved Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli early in September and I do not attempt to shirk any responsibility in this matter.

It will be noted in communications addressed to the Division shortly after I assumed charge of the office that I expressed concern about the lack of evidence which would make difficult a conviction of any defendant on a murder charge. Special Agent H. E. Andersen, who, about February 1, 1934, was directed by the Division to assume charge of the massacre case under the supervision of the Special Agent in Charge, has shared my views along these lines and the investigation has primarily been directed to that end. Immediately after my return

3.

from special assignment in February Agents Andersen and Trainor called my attention to the fact that a review of the files had revealed that complete photographic evidence of the latent impressions had never been transmitted to the Division. In addition many additional suspects in the case had developed since the early comparison. Accordingly, a new list of suspects was prepared and this was transmitted to the Division with the negatives of the photographic evidence without delay with my letter of February 13th.

Very truly yours,



E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

EEC:os

EC:W

RECORDED

March 30, 1934.

7-11
62-27915-1512
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L - Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 20, 1934, in connection with the case entitled Vernon C. Miller (Deceased), et al Richard Tellman Galatas, with aliases, Fugitive I.O. 1201; Charles Arthur Floyd, with aliases, Fugitive I.O. 1194; Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

With regard to your statement that the Division had not established a Single Fingerprint Section at the time of the commission of this crime, your attention is directed to Division letter dated February 16, 1933, addressed to all offices advising that a single fingerprint file had been inaugurated, and the Division has noted your memorandum dated at Charlotte, North Carolina, February 18, 1933, advising your agents of this fact.

Your conclusion that the Division compared the latent prints submitted with the fingerprints of Adam Richitti and failed to effect an identification is erroneous. The Division letter of March 15, 1934, to which you refer, indicated that the more active suspects on the list which you submitted had been compared with negative results. These included those suspects most prominently mentioned during the course of your investigation, particularly, those upon which identification orders have been issued. Division letters of March 14, 15, 19, and 22, reported to your office the progress of the comparisons made. Division letter of March 22, 1934, indicates that a total of twenty of these latent prints were identified as a result of the examination in the Division, from which it would appear that such analyses of the latent prints as were made by your office subsequent to June 29, 1933, were superficial.

It is desired that the agents assigned to your office be instructed in the importance of latent material found in connection with criminal investigations and the desirability of prompt submission of the same to the Division.

★ MAR 30 1934 ★

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

Director.

(COPY)

(Teletype message)

DIV INVEST CHICAGO 3/31/34 5:45 PM

DIRECTOR

BREKID AND KAIKO CASES TAP ON PHONE OF GILBERT NELSON 2344 THORNDALE
AVENUE PHONE NUMBER RAVENSWOOD 4931 HAS BEEN MAINTAINED FOR 1 WEEK
WITHOUT RESULTS UNLESS OTHERWISE INSTRUCTED WILL DISCONTINUE SAME

FURVIS

END

OK ETC

RECORDED

APR 4 - 1934

62-28915-1513

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

APR 3 1934 P.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

REX

ONE

FRE

J. T. PRICE, SUPT
IDENTIFICATION BUREAU

J. R. DASHNER
CHIEF OF POLICE

ALEXANDER GULLETT, CITY JUDGE
R. W. STODDARD, ATTORNEY

CITY OF DENISON
POLICE DEPARTMENT

DENISON, TEXAS

March, 18, 1934

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

Dear Sir:

Please send me copy of finger prints and photograph
of the following men, who are suspected in robbery of a
bank at Whitesboro, Texas, in this county.

Adam Racchetti, alias Adam Richard, alias Adam
Richetti, #25773 Okla SP and #18243 Ind SP.

Aubrey Unsell, alias Red, record PD Oklahoma City,
number and date not known by us.

W. A. (Shine) Rush, known to be friend of Racchetti
and Pretty Boy Floyd, record, if any, unknown to us.

Thanking you for this favor, I am

Yours sincerely,

J. T. Price
J. T. Price,
Supt of Ident.

COPIES DESTROYED
170 Aug 12 1964

ALW
3/30/54
guc

Letter KC
4/8/34
guc

APR 6 - 1934

62-28915-1514
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 4 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LAH:OW

March 30, 1934.

RECORDED

42-28915-1514
Mr. J. R. Dishner,
Chief of Police,
Denison, Texas.

APR 6 - 1934
APR 10 - 1934

Attention: Mr. J. T. Price,
Superintendent of Identification.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of March 18, 1934, in connection with the robbery of a bank at Whitesboro, Texas.

In accordance with your request I am transmitting herewith a photostatic copy of the fingerprints together with a photograph of each of the following individuals:

Adam Racchetti, our file #174842.
Aubry Curtis Unsell, our file #358286.
William Rush, our file #243007.

I am transmitting herewith copies of the criminal records of each of these individuals as reflected by the files of the Division of Investigation for your assistance in determining whether the individuals whose fingerprints, photographs, and records are furnished herewith are identical with the persons concerning whom you have inquired.

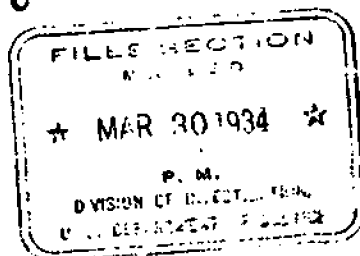
Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #689644.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 AUG 13 1964



March 22, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L - Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-28915-1515	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 23 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the seventeen photographs of latent fingerprints submitted by your office for examination in connection with the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, Deceased, et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

In addition to the identifications previously reported in Division letters of March 14 and 19, 1934, you are advised three additional fragmentary latent prints have been found to be identical with the fingerprints of Vivian Matthews alias Thelma Collins and three fragmentary latent prints have been found to be identical with the fingerprints of Vernon Miller. The total identifications effected during the examination are as follows:

Eight latent prints are those of Vernon Miller.
Nineteen latent prints are those of Vivian Matthews.
One latent print is that of Adam Richetti.

Of the unidentified latent prints six have been classified and searched through the single fingerprint file with negative results. The remainder are too fragmentary to permit classification for such search.

Of the list of names submitted in your letter of February 13, 1934, it has not been possible to locate records in the fingerprint files of the Division with regard to Harry Carlton, Chicago, Illinois, P.D., #16239, Jack Griffin, St. Louis, Missouri, P.D., #19861, John E. Huber, St. Louis, Missouri, P.D., #12481. Your office should obtain if possible copies of the fingerprints of these individuals in order the examination may be completed.

All unidentified latent prints have been compared with the fingerprints of the following individuals:

Robert G. Brady (dead), our file 12928.
Roy Barrett, our file 590241.
Arthur Barker, our file 209428.
S. R. Barnes, our file 3308.
Jim Clark, our file 152708.

Harvey Bailey, our file 312470.
Theodore Bentz, our file 510598.
Fred Barker, our file 59163.
Mary Crawford, our file 681134.
Leonard Carson, our file 40771.

P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SAC Kansas City.

- 2 -

March 22, 1934.

Louise Conner, our file 729840.
Charles Clouse, our file 185726.
Kenneth Conn (dead), our file 380274.
Harry Campbell, our file 419856.
Earl Doyle, our file 111174.
Leslie Draper, our file 77304.
Nick Dragas, #21307 PD, Kansas City, Mo.
Tony DeGrazia, our file 699726.
William E. Engler, our file 481444.
Lonnie Efronti, our file 189487.
Charles Joseph Fitzgerald, our file 95780.
Herbert Allen Farmer, our file 9271.
Richard Tallman Galatas, our file 138950.
Lillian Holden, #20398, PD, Kansas City, Mo.
Kathryn Kelly, our file 698248.
Alvin Karpis, our file 199217.
Charles Kurfess, our file 23474.
George Kelly, our file 123441.
Sam Liebsball, our file 664717.
John Lugar, our file 515201.
Rocky Lawrence, our file 545811.
Verne Miller (dead), our file 220512.
Frank B. Mulloy, our file 392709.
Horace McDonald, our file 708415.
Frank Nash (dead), our file 475943.
Bossie Nigro, our file 137966.
Clyde Nimrick, our file 77961.
Bernard Phillips, our file 328905.
Walter L. Rainey, our file 37063.
Ray D. Sherrill, our file 59450.
Louise Seaton, our file 117417.
Sam Tarran, our file 196876.
Ken P. Uhl, our file 68679.
Wilbur Underhill (dead), our file 99321.
Edward Wilhite, our file 75884.
Glen Roy Wright, our file 78217.
Benjamin H. Covell, our file 339296.
Thelma Collins, our file 743473.
Fred Cody, our file 123816.
Ed Davis, our file 281040.
Volney Davis, our file 400441.
Jess Doyle, our file 99402.
Phoenix Donald, our file 17920.
Frank Delmar, our file 454661.
Bertha Engler, #20406 PD, Kansas City, Mo.
Charles Floyd, our file 24653.
Esther Farmer, our file 685970.
George Gargotta, our file 395807.
Sam Hunt, our file 100365.
Joe Howard, our file 62682.
Marjorie Keating, #20397 PD, Kansas City, Mo.
Max Kornhouser, our file 81960.
Toby Locatelli, our file 322346.
Stewart Lambert, our file 649511.
Ralph LaBee, our file 16203.
Jim Lawson, our file 83304.
Samuel Martin, our file 182772.
Charles McGinness, our file 126727.
John Moran, our file 319190.
Mrs. Frances Nash, our file 686993.
Frank Nigro, our file 152213.
Alvie Payton, our file 676583.
Adam Richetti, our file 174842.
James Sarmons, our file 125426.
Louis Stacci, our file 693501.
Delores Smith, #7441, Rochester, N.Y.
John Edward Tatum, our file 35318.
Winzel J. Urban, our file 515120.
Charles White, our file 636253.
William Weisman, our file 320147.

Very truly yours,

Director.

FORM NO. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **Kansas City, Missouri**FILE NO. **62-453**

REPORT MADE AT: Oklahoma City, Okla.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/30/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/27-28-29/34	REPORT MADE BY: K. D. Deaderick
TITLE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, (Deceased); RICHARD TALIMAN ORALATAS, with aliases - FUGITIVE Identification Order #1201.			CHARACTER OF CASE: CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation at Chickasha, Okla. discloses George Lindsay, Jr., with wife, 10-year old son, and wife's mother, arrived Chickasha about 7 p.m., June 13, 1933 in green Cadillac Sedan, stayed one night at McFarland Hotel. For about 10 days thereafter visited with relatives at Chickasha. No evidence that this car was armored or that Lindsay had any guns, except one small revolver. Dr. Early Williams (colored) of Seminole, Okla. identifies Alvin Karpis as party who requested him to administer to a wounded man. He denies answering this call. Further indications that Arthur Barker was in Seminole, Okla. with Alvin Karpis in a blue 1933 Model Buick Sedan shortly prior to June 17, 1933.			
REFERENCE: Division letter, dated March 14, 1934.			
DETAILS: Agent at Chickasha, Oklahoma interviewed Al Marlow, Undersheriff, who stated that on June 21, 1933, he received a local telephone call relative to a large car which was speeding just out of Chickasha; that he immediately took a Ford V-8 Sedan and started South to investigate this car; that he easily found the car which was parked at the home of Mrs. Ed. (Belle) Downey, who, at that time, lived on a farm a short distance South of Chickasha; that he noted that this automobile was a Cadillac Sedan, in his opinion, either a 1930 or 1921 Model, and that it carried a Missouri license tag, number 313,398; that when he, Marlow, drove up to the place, Mrs. Downey came out, and he questioned her about the car, and she advised that it was Mr. Lindsay's car; that he then requested to see Lindsay, and a man came out of the house who represented himself as Lindsay, stating that he was from Kansas City, Missouri, and showed Marlow his driver's license under the name of George Lindsay, Jr. of Kansas City			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Walter G. Gravelly</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-1516		RECORDED AND INDEXED: APR 5 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-Kansas City 2-St. Paul 1-St. Louis 2-Oklahoma City		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION APR 5 1934 A M DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE ROUTED TO: <i>One</i> FILE	
COPIES DESTROYED 170 AUG 19 1964 CG		CHECKED OFF: APR 20 1934 JACKETED:	

Missouri. Mr. Marlow advised Agent that at that time, he noticed nothing peculiar or out of the way about this automobile; that it was just a Cadillac, five-passenger sedan, as he recalls; that after he returned to his office, he thought possibly this person, since he was from Kansas City and driving a large car, might be in some way implicated in the shooting which occurred at Kansas City on the morning of June 17, 1933, and that in order to leave nothing uncovered, he reported same to the Oklahoma City Division Office. Marlow stated that he did not examine the car to ascertain whether it had any guns of any kind in it, or as to whether or not it had bullet-proof glass or was armored in any way; that as a matter of fact, he did not get out of his own car.

Agent, accompanied by Undersheriff Al Marlow, interviewed Belle Downey, who is the wife of Ed. Downey, a member of the Chickasha Fire Department. Mr. and Mrs. Downey now live at 316 South 14th Street, Chickasha, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey were interviewed at length by Agent, and Undersheriff Marlow. They appeared to be truthful and willing to assist in this matter to the best of their ability. They stated that on June 14, 1933, they met George Lindsay, Jr., his wife, and his wife's mother, Blanch Cowger, and Mrs. George Lindsay's son by a former marriage, Earl Hill, ten years of age, at the McFarland Hotel about 8 o'clock a. m.; that George Lindsay had contacted Ed. Downey at the Fire Station the night before and made arrangements to meet at this hotel on the morning of June 14, 1933.

Ed. Downey stated that his parents had four sons and one daughter; that the sons were namely: Alva T. Downey who is now in Cheyenne, Wyoming; Ed Downey (himself), a fireman with the Chickasha Fire Department; John Downey who is believed to now live at Bafaula, Oklahoma; Ray Downey who did live in Chickasha, Oklahoma; that the girl, their sister, was named Blanch Downey; that Blanch married when she was very young and had one daughter, the daughter now being the present wife of George Lindsay, Jr.; that George Lindsay's wife was married once before she married Lindsay to a man by the name of Hill, and that by this marriage to Hill, Lindsay's wife had one child, his name being Earl Hill, who is now about ten years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey further stated that when they met George Lindsay, Jr., his wife, Earl Hill, and Blanch Cowger (Ed. Downey's sister) at the McFarland Hotel, these persons checked out of the hotel and went with Mr. and Mrs. Downey in Lindsay's Cadillac Sedan to a farm in the country where Ed. Downey and his wife then lived. Mr. and Mrs. Downey further stated that upon arriving at their farm, they all had breakfast, and that George Lindsay, Jr. and his wife stayed only two or three hours, during which time there was nothing particular mentioned about racketeering or anything of that nature; that neither Ed. Downey nor his wife had ever met George Lindsay, Jr. before; that after Lindsay and his wife had been there two or three hours, they left, stating they were going to either Fort Worth or Dallas, Texas; that Blanch Cowger and the boy, Earl Hill, remained with Ed. Downey and his wife; that about ten or ten-thirty p. m. Saturday, June 17, 1933, George Lindsay, Jr. and his wife returned to Ed.

Downey's place in the Cadillac Sedan, stating that they had been to either Dallas or Fort Worth, Texas; that George Lindsay had with him one small revolver which he left in the bedroom in the dresser drawer at Ed. Downey's when he first arrived at that place on June 14, 1933.

Ed. Downey and his wife were questioned closely as to whether or not Lindsay appeared interested in the shooting which occurred at Kansas City, Missouri on the morning of June 17, 1933, and they stated that matter was discussed, because the newspapers were full of it, but that it did not appear to be of any particular importance, and they denied emphatically that they sent a negro boy or anyone else to town to obtain all the papers pertaining to that shooting. They also claimed that so far as they knew, Lindsay had no other guns with him, and that the Cadillac Sedan had regular windows and windshield in it; that Lindsay told them that he had just made the last payment on the car, leaving the impression that he had purchased same in Kansas City, Missouri; that after George Lindsay and wife returned from the trip, presumably to Dallas or Fort Worth, Texas, he made contact through Ed. Downey with O. V. Wilkins and R. A. "Red" Boston to grind the valves and tune up the motor of his car; that the car was taken by Lindsay and Ed. Downey to Wilkin's garage which is known as the Frank's Radiator and Repair Shop at Fifth and Kansas Streets, Chickasha, Oklahoma, Sunday morning, June 18, 1933; that these mechanics had the car all day Sunday and until about ten o'clock Monday morning, June 19, 1933. Belle Downey stated that she went with George Lindsay, Jr. at the time he secured the car at this garage after it had been worked on.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey stated they never, at any time, saw any other persons with George Lindsay in Chickasha, Oklahoma other than the persons noted above; that if there were two other men with him, they did not know anything about it.

Mrs. Ed. (Belle) Downey stated that a day or two after the Cadillac had been worked on, which she believed was on June 21, 1933, Undersheriff Al Marlow came to her house, making inquiries about the car, and George Lindsay, Jr.; that this was occasioned, because they had all been drinking some home brew and Lindsay had been driving rapidly from Chickasha to the farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey stated that they had never, at any time, met George Lindsay, Jr. prior to this visit to Chickasha, Oklahoma, and that they have not seen or heard from him since; that they had heard that he had married the daughter of Elanch Cowger, but that they did not know when or where the marriage ceremony was performed, and the only reason that they could understand why Lindsay and his wife had visited them was that Lindsay had been en route to either Dallas or Fort Worth, Texas, and had stopped off there for a visit.

Agent interviewed R. A. "Red" Boston at his residence, 428 South Fifth Street, Chickasha, Oklahoma, and he stated that he had never seen or heard of George Lindsay, Jr. until Sunday morning about 8 o'clock a. m., June 18, 1933; that he, Boston, is a mechanic by trade and works for O. V. Wilkins, Manager of the Frank's Radiator and Repair Shop at Fifth and Kansas Streets, Chickasha, Oklahoma; that Wilkins brought Lindsay and the Cadillac Sedan in question to his house Sunday morning to get him to grind the valves on the car. Mr. Boston stated that he worked on this Cadillac on Sunday, June 18, 1933, during which time, he ground the valves, cleaned out the carbon, and tuned up the motor; that the car, in his opinion, was either a 1930 or 1931 model, five-passenger sedan with green body, black fenders, and he believes a black hood; that the car had a spare tire in each front fender, and a trunk on the rear; that at that time, it had thirty or thirty-one thousand miles on the speedometer; that he feels positive that this car was not armored in any way; that it had regular plate glass windows and windshield; that he does not know whether it had a recess back of the rear seat for carrying guns or other articles; that he did not examine the car in that respect. He further stated that he received the sum of \$10.00 in cash from Lindsay for the work performed on this car; that he released the car on the following morning about 10 o'clock to Lindsay and Mrs. Ed. (Belle) Downey; that he has never been previously interviewed in regard to this automobile.

Agent interviewed Mr. O. V. Wilkins, Manager of the Frank's Radiator and Repair Shop, Fifth and Kansas Streets, Chickasha, Oklahoma, who advised that he has never been previously interviewed in regard to this automobile, but stated that Sunday morning, June 18, 1933, Mr. Ed. Downey, a fireman, who he has known for some time, got in touch with him and asked him if he could do some work on a car that day; that he got possession of the car and got R. A. Boston, one of his mechanics, to work on Sunday and grind the valves and tune up the motor of this Cadillac Sedan; that he drove the car some and was around same, but that he feels positive that the car was not armored and that according to his observations, it did not have anything but usual plate glass windshield and windows; that he believes the car was either a 1930 or 1931 Model, five-passenger Cadillac Sedan with green body, black fenders, a trunk on the rear, and fender wells with two spare tires; that Lindsay told him he was from Kansas City, Missouri.

Agent interviewed Mr. E. A. Newland, Manager of the McFarland Hotel, who advised Agent that he is on duty as clerk from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m.; that Mr. W. S. Haggarty relieves him at 7 p. m. and is on duty until 7 a. m. With the assistance and courtesy of Mr. E. A. Newland, the register of the McFarland Hotel was examined which reflects on June 13, 1933, registration of George M. Lindsay, Jr. and wife and son, assigned to room 403, B. Cowger assigned to room 404, each room being a \$1.50 room; that these persons checked out on the morning of June 14, 1933. Mr. Newland advised that he did not register these persons, and that possibly Mr. Haggarty would remember them as the register indicated

that they checked in after he, Newland, went off duty.

Mr. W. B. Haggarty, night clerk of the McFarland Hotel, was interviewed after he came on duty at 7 p. m., and he stated that he did not recall, personally, George M. Lindsay and wife and Mrs. B. Cowger, but verified the fact that these persons registered during his shift, probably shortly after 7 p. m. on June 13, 1933. The records at the McFarland Hotel showed no telephone calls whatsoever made by these persons.

Richard Springer (colored), bell boy on duty from 7 p. m. until 7 a. m., when questioned relative to Lindsay and party and the Cadillac Sedan, stated that he remembered seeing the car drive up in front of the window; that it was noticeable in that it was a large car and carried a foreign license plate; that they hardly ever had persons stop at that hotel with such large automobiles; that he noticed that there were four people in the car, two in the front seat and two in the back seat, some of them men and some of them women, but he could not furnish any description of these persons as he did not wait upon them.

A tracing of the registration of George M. Lindsay and wife and son and B. Cowger, as reflected by the registration sheets of the McFarland Hotel as of June 13, 1933, is enclosed herewith to the Kansas City Division Office.

Agent called at the New Chickasha Garage which is the only practicable place to store cars during the night, and which is located just across the street from the McFarland Hotel, and there interviewed Mr. R. H. Langdon in charge, who advised that he keeps records of all automobiles stored there, but upon searching his records for the night of June 13, 1933, they failed to reflect that this Cadillac Sedan was stored in his garage.

Agent interviewed Mr. R. A. Hilderbrand, Manager of the Chickasha branch of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, who advised Agent that he, with Special Agent T. M. Birch, on or about January 12, 1934 made a thorough check of calls from Chickasha, Oklahoma to either Kansas City, Missouri or Chicago, Illinois for a period of two or three days before and after June 17, 1933, and that he had, since the check with Mr. Birch, again examined the records, and that the only call from Chickasha, Oklahoma to Kansas City, Missouri or Chicago, Illinois was one call by a produce house from Chickasha, Oklahoma to another produce house in Kansas City, Missouri; that he remembered that this call was to place an order; that his records fail to reflect any other call whatsoever.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey advised Agent that they are not absolutely positive as to when George Lindsay and party left Chickasha, Oklahoma, but to the best of their recollection, they left on June 25, 1933, stating that they were returning to Kansas City, Missouri; that they have not heard from any of these persons since that time, and that they do not know the address in Kansas

City, Missouri; that the only information they have as to where they live in Kansas City is that they understand that they live near some park and that George Lindsay, Jr. is supposed to sell scholarships, possibly for the Educational Aid Society; that George Lindsay, Jr. is associated with his father, George Lindsay, Sr. and that they have offices in Kansas City, Missouri. Photographs of all known associates of the Barker-Karpis gang, including that of Charles P. Clouse, alias "Curly" Clouse, were exhibited to Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Downey, Al Marlow, O. V. Wilkins and R. A. Boston, these persons all stating that none of these photographs was that of George Lindsay, Jr., and that none of them was known to frequent Chickasha, Oklahoma.

Ed. Downey and wife and Undersheriff Marlow furnished the following description of George Lindsay, Jr.:

Age	About 32 Years
Height	6 feet
Weight	210 pounds
Build	Large
Complexion	Dark
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown (almost black)
Glasses	None
Mustache or	
Beard	None
Teeth	Good
Clothing	Dressed well
Marital Status	Married
Occupation	Salesman
Residence	Kansas City, Missouri
Parents	Father, George Lindsay, Sr., Kansas City, Missouri

Ed. Downey and wife furnished the following description of Mrs. George Lindsay, Jr.:

Age	About 27 Years
Height	5 feet or 5 feet, 2 inches
Weight	125 pounds
Build	Chunky
Hair	Blond -- was brunette and at one time red
Eyes	Blue
Complexion	Ruddy
Marital Status	Married -- has one child, Earl Hill by a previous marriage.
Residence	Kansas City, Missouri

Agent at Seminole, Oklahoma interviewed Chief of Police Jake Sims relative to any information he could furnish in regard to the negro doctor at Seminole, Oklahoma as mentioned in the above referred to letter.

Chief of Police Jake Sims asked this Agent if he did not remember that on June 21, 1933, he, Sims, was in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma at the time this Agent received a telephone call from Gus Jones, then in Kansas City, Missouri, and attention is here directed to memorandum submitted by this Agent on June 21, 1933 covering this matter, at which time, this Agent and Special Agent F. S. Smith immediately contacted Chief of Police Jake Sims in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and Sims, after a short conversation immediately departed for Seminole, Oklahoma, advising that he knew the negro doctor in question, said doctor being Dr. Early Williams.

Chief Sims stated that immediately upon his arrival in Seminole, Oklahoma on June 21, 1933, he, together with two of his officers, properly armed, spotted the office or clinic of this negro doctor in Seminole, Oklahoma, anticipating that these gangsters would either bring the wounded man to the clinic or would send a messenger, as he, Sims, was then of the opinion that Dr. Early Williams had no telephone. Sims further stated that during the evening of June 21, 1933, the negroes of Seminole, Oklahoma were holding a picnic a short distance out of Seminole; that Williams, the negro doctor, was one of the promoters of this picnic; that, however, for some unknown reason, Williams did not leave his office immediately, but that about 10 o'clock p.m. of June 21, 1933, Williams was seen to come out of his office or clinic with his medicine kit, get in his automobile, and depart in the direction of Shawnee, Oklahoma. Sims stated that he can see now that they should have followed him, but that he was not followed; that about one o'clock a. m. of June 22, 1933, Williams returned to his office.

Chief Sims stated to Agent that a month or so ago while Dr. Williams was in the city jail at Seminole, Oklahoma, he admitted to Sims that he had received a telephone call, apparently a local call, requesting him to meet a man about six miles out of Seminole, Oklahoma toward Shawnee, Oklahoma at the junction of the present highway and the old Shawnee highway, and care for a wounded man, but claimed to Sims that he did not answer the call.

On Thursday, March 29, 1933, this Agent, with Chief of Police Jake Sims of Seminole, Oklahoma, interviewed Dr. Early Williams who is now confined in the city jail at Muskogee, Oklahoma awaiting trial at the next term of court at Muskogee, Oklahoma in April 1934 on the charge of possession of narcotics. Williams was interviewed at length and shown photographs of all known associates of the Barker-Karpis gang, including that of Charles P. Clouse, alias "Curly" Clouse, and numerous other photographs, this being after he had admitted to Agent that he received the call above-mentioned, and stated that it was from a party whom he knew as "Blackie", and whom he had previously met in Kansas City,

Missouri. From this group of photographs, he picked that of Alvin Karpis as the man who called him, admitting that he knew him also as Alvin Karpis. He still denied, however, that he answered the call, first stating that he did not answer it for the reason that he was afraid of being kidnaped or hi-jacked, later, claiming that he confirmed with his wife, and she advised against answering the call. It developed, however, that his wife was not home, but was at the above-mentioned picnic, and he then stated that he went to the picnic grounds, taking his medicine kit with him, and there talked with his wife, and she advised against making the call, and that he remained at the picnic grounds to help her with the details of the work there. He stated that at the time of the call, the man calling identified himself as "Blackie" whom he had met in Kansas City, Missouri, and that he recognized the man's voice, and that this is the only person that he knows as "Blackie" that he has ever met in Kansas City. Williams further stated that Alvin Karpis is a man that he fears more than any other person; that Karpis had, prior to the Kansas City shooting, been to his place several times, driving a blue Buick Sedan with a Missouri license tag; he believes the car to be a 1933 model, four-door sedan. He would not identify any of the other pictures, and would not admit that he answered the call, although everything indicates that he must have answered it. He stated that he met Karpis a year or two ago through a negro known as Brownskin who works at a barber shop at 13th and Highland Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, who is about thirty-five years of age; that he does not know this negro by any name except Brownskin. He also stated that possibly negroes by the names of Fannie Williams and "Sonny Boy" Jenkins in Seminole, Oklahoma could furnish some information of value.

Jake Sims and this Agent, at Seminole, Oklahoma, then interviewed Fannie Williams and "Sonny Boy" Jenkins, negroes, and Homer Daniels and "Tang" Ray Hall on the night of March 29, 1934. Fannie Williams and "Sonny Boy" Jenkins would not identify any of the photographs positively, although "Sonny Boy" stated that he was of the opinion that he had seen Arthur R. Barker around Dr. Williams' place on numerous occasions about a year ago.

Homer Daniels informed Jake Sims at Seminole, Oklahoma that he was unable to identify any of the photographs, but Ray Hall, who is commonly known as "Tang", and who, according to Jake Sims, knows all outlaws that come into Seminole, Oklahoma, and who is the "head man" for narcotics around Seminole, Oklahoma, immediately identified the photograph of Arthur R. Barker as having frequently been associated with Alvin Karpis around Seminole, Oklahoma and in touch with Dr. Early Williams, above-mentioned. "Tang" stated that there was no question in his mind but that Dr. Williams would answer any call from an outlaw if it were at all possible to do so.

Jake Sims advised that on the night of June 21, 1933 when "Doc" Williams left his house, he had an informant whose name he did not mention, at the picnic, and that according to this informant, Williams did not spend any time there that evening. This informant could not be located for interview while

Agent was in Seminole on the evening of March 29, 1934.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE KANSAS CITY OFFICE is requested to locate and interview the negro known as Brownskin at 13th and Highland Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, who is supposed to be employed at a barber shop at this address.

THE OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE at Seminole, Oklahoma will again contact Jake Sims, Chief of Police, and through him, the informant who was covering the negro picnic on the evening of June 21, 1933, and will again interview Dr. Early Williams, endeavoring to obtain admission from him that he answered the call and attended to a wounded person on the evening of June 21, 1933.

PENDING.

REN:RD

62-28915 -1516

RECORDED

APR 20 1934

April 16, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Suite L,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased);
RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases,
FUGITIVE - Identification Order 1201,
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.

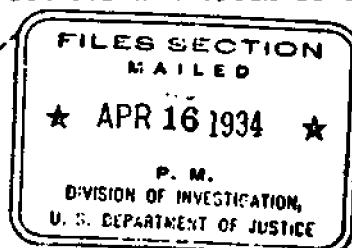
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Division letter dated January 31, 1934 containing comments to the effect that the Division was disturbed over the handling of the above entitled case, your reply thereto dated February 15, 1934, and also a letter from your office dated February 7, 1934 outlining the procedure to be followed in order to bring this investigation to an early and logical conclusion.

Under date of February 13, 1934 you submitted a number of latent fingerprints found at the residence 6412 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, Missouri, formerly occupied by subject Miller, to the Division for analysis in the Technical Laboratory. Under date of March 14, 1934 the Division wired you to the effect that a latent fingerprint submitted with your letter of February 13, 1934, had been identified as a print of Adam Richetti, Oklahoma State Penitentiary number 25773.

Kindly advise the Division what action has been taken by your office, as the office of origin in the above entitled case, with a view to advising interested offices with respect to this identification, and also in renewing your effort to bring the above entitled case to a logical conclusion. You are also instructed to obtain and furnish information to the Division to be used in the preparation of an Identification Order on this individual.

Your letter of February 7, 1934 outlines various angles of the above entitled case, especially the angle set forth under item number one. The first report submitted by the Oklahoma City office covering investigation at Chickasha, Oklahoma and Seminole, Oklahoma, with respect to item number one, is the report of Special Agent E. D. Denderick dated Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, March 30, 1934. It appears from this report that the information set forth therein is at variance with the informa-



-2-

April 16, 1934

tion set forth in the letter of the Oklahoma City office dated January 13, 1934 addressed to the Kansas City office, reflecting the results of an investigation made by Special Agent T. H. Birch.

Kindly advise the Division what action is being taken by your office with a view to fully developing this particular angle of the investigation.

This matter should receive your prompt and personal attention.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Post Office Box 314
Birmingham, Alabama

62-826

JHM:A

April 2, 1934.

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
APR 4 1934 PM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Federal Building, Suite L,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Re: VERNON C. MILLER (deceased) et al
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above entitled case, Special Agent R. E. Peterson advises that he has again contacted Mrs. Birdie Mahoney Pearl at Memphis, who is an acquaintance of Lou Conner and Galatas, but she has advised that she has not secured any information which would be of value in locating Galatas.

Mr. Blaine Danley, Probation Officer, U. S. District Court, at Memphis has also advised Special Agent Peterson he was unable to go to Hot Springs, Arkansas, on March 1, 1934, as he had intended; further, that the confidential informant at Memphis had not made a trip to Hot Springs as he had informed Special Agent Peterson previously that he intended to do. He has advised that he now intends to go there during the next month.

Very truly yours,

J. H. HANSON, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

C: Division
Okla. City

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

APR 4 1934 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7
APR 4 1934
RECEIVED
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Suite 1 -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
April 2, 1934.

Special Agent in charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Reference is made to recent developments in connection with the murder of James George Ziegler, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department No. 96578, Ziegler being a prominent suspect as one of the actual assassins in this case.

You will note from letter of the San Antonio office dated March 28, 1934, that Special Agent F. J. Luckey is of the opinion upon viewing the photograph of Ziegler that he is the individual whom Agent Luckey saw participating in the massacre, and believed to be the party who shouted "up, up!" and "Let 'em have it!"

A letter from Special Agent in Charge R. E. Vetterli dated at San Francisco, California, March 27, 1934, indicates that Mr. Vetterli cannot identify the photograph of Ziegler as a likeness of one of the assassins seen by him. Of course, the identification by Agent Luckey and the failure of identification by Special Agent in Charge Vetterli is not inconsistent, since they might have seen different participants.

Your special attention is directed to letter from the Salt Lake City office addressed to the Chicago office under date of March 29, 1934, with reference to the identification by Arthur Johnson, alias Red Price, of the Colorado State Penitentiary, of the photograph of Ziegler as a likeness of "Shotgun" Ziegler, heretofore mentioned by Johnson on several occasions as a probable participant in the massacre.

COPIES DESTROYED

170 April 10 1934

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62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 4 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
- One, 11 ~	FILE

2.

A copy of the letter from the Salt Lake City office is being sent to each of the Oklahoma City, San Francisco and San Antonio offices herewith.

It is noted from the letter from the Salt Lake City office that one Irene, the wife of Ziegler, (or paramour), is probably friendly with Gus Stone (Stevens), who is another very likely suspect in this massacre. In this connection, your attention is called to the report by Special Agent S. Carter Barn, dated at Chicago, Illinois, September 13, 1935, indicating certain investigation which was made at that time pursuant to request from this office in an effort to locate the party known as "Shotgun" Ziegler. It is requested that further investigation be made in Chicago, Illinois, to secure all particulars as to personal history, friends, male and female associates and places of residence of Ziegler during the past year. It may be possible to secure some of this information at this time through the Chicago Police Department, since the murder of Ziegler, which resulted in the identification of that individual as Subject of Chicago Police Department Identification File 96578. In this manner, it is suggested that the data outlined in the letter from the Salt Lake City office be followed.

With copies of this letter, there are being transmitted to the San Francisco and San Antonio offices, a copy each of the photograph of Charles J. Fitzgerald, alias Big Fitz, alias Old Fitz, alias Old Charlie. Fitzgerald is strongly suspected as one of the assassins in this case.

When recently interviewed by Special Agent Harold E. Anderson, Prisoner Eddie Doll of the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, expressed the opinion that Gus Stone and Old Charlie participated in the massacre. The photograph of Charles J. Fitzgerald was identified by Doll as a photograph of Old Charlie.

A description of Fitzgerald is shown on the reverse of these photographs and it is requested that Special Agent in Charge H. E. Vetterli of the San Francisco office and Special Agent F. J. Lackey of the San Antonio office view the same for the purpose of possible identification of this individual as one of the participants in the massacre. For want of sufficient copies of this photograph, none is being forwarded to the Oklahoma City office at this time, for the attention of Special Agent F. C. Smith, but the Division is being requested to furnish an additional copy to the Oklahoma City office.

3.

For the information of Special Agent in Charge E. E. Vetterli and Special Agent F. J. Lackey, it is said by Prisoner Eddie Doll, mentioned in this letter, that "Old Charlie" now possesses a great many wrinkles in his face and considerable gray hair, which is not indicated in the photographs herewith attached.

Gus Stone is not known to have any criminal record.

For the information of the offices concerned Eddie Doll, the person mentioned heretofore, is acquainted with Stone and furnished to Agent Andersen recently the following general description of Stone:

AGE 39 years
HEIGHT 1 ft. 7 to 8 inches
BUILD - medium
WEIGHT - 180 pounds
HAIR - dark
EYES - slightly humped
COMPLEXION - medium
Dresses in accordance with the mode of the middle class American citizen.

The individual known as Big Homer, whose identity is thought to be that of Homer Wilson, who has been suspected of participating in this massacre, is described by Doll as being about

AGE 39 years
HEIGHT 6 ft. 2 in.
WEIGHT about 215 pounds
BUILD - muscular
HAIR - brown hair
COMPLEXION - light
Very neat - dresses in exceptionally good clothes.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT-c
cc(2) each - San Antonio - San Francisco

1 Oklahoma City 3 Division)

LAH:KW

*Kansas City file
W.S. 1111*

April 4, 1934.

Mr. J. A. Rorer,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 615,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the case entitled ALVIN KARPIS,
with aliases; et al. Unknown subjects; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER,
Victim; KIDNAPING, the fingerprints of James George Zeigler,
Chicago Police Department #90378, alias Fred Goetz, have
been compared with the latent prints found in connection
with the kidnaping of Bremer. No identification has been
effected.

Zeigler's fingerprints have been compared with
the latent fingerprints found at the home of Vernon Miller
at Kansas City with negative results.

Zeigler's fingerprints have also been compared
with the latent fingerprints found on the ransom letters
in the Lindbergh case without identification.

Zeigler's fingerprints have been searched through
the file of unidentified latent fingerprints found in
connection with kidnaping without identification.

A search of Zeigler's fingerprints through the
files of the Identification Unit has failed to disclose
any prior criminal record for Zeigler.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Copies to: St. Paul
Kansas City
Chicago
St. Louis
Mr. T. H. Sisk, New York

Serial
deindexed
2-13-58

62-29915-1517	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 5 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 7-576

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.**

L. A. FILE NO. 62-964-

REPORT MADE AT Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE 4-2-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/24, 26, 27/34	REPORT MADE BY C. J. Andres RS
TITLE VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased); et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Michael J. Murphy, 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., P. O. Box 465, Phoenix, Arizona, registered Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355, in Arizona on January 8, 1934. Mr. Murphy spent last three winters in Phoenix, Arizona; has no telephone or accounts with the Western Union or Postal Telegraph Companies; business unknown.

P.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 9, 1934; and report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, dated March 13, 1934, in case entitled "ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim. KIDNAPING."

DETAILS:

AT PHOENIX, ARIZONA.

Edward Pinarie, P. O. Box Clerk, main post office, advised agent that M. J. Murphy, 1817 Palmcroft Way, N. E., rented Post Office Box 465 on September 8, 1933. Examination of Murphy's application for the post office box revealed the following information: that Mr. Murphy did not state his business on the application; that Mr. Murphy gave the following references: J. T. Murphy, Monroe and Central Streets, Real Estate, and the O'Malley Investment Company, Phoenix.

[REDACTED SECTION]

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	62-28915-1518	RECORDED AND INDEXED: APR 6 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 3 Kansas City 2 Chicago (enc.) 2 Los Angeles COPIES DESTROYED 170 AUG 10 1964	UNITED STATES APR 6 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: APR 7 - 1934	
	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i> FILE		JACKETED:

A mail cover was placed by agent on all first class mail received at Post Office Box 465, and to date the following information is noted: a letter was addressed to Mrs. Norma L. Murphy, postmarked Chicago, Ill., 3-21-34, bearing the following return address: Wm. C. Heinemann & Co., Real Estate Loans, First Mortgage Investments, 10 S. La Salle Street, Chicago. The above address to Mrs. Murphy was typewritten and the return was in printing.

On March 26, 1934, a letter addressed to Norma Murphy, 533 West Willetta, was received at the box. This address was written by typewriter, and the return address in printing was as follows: Sec. Bond Holders Committee, 310 S. Mich. Ave., Chicago.

Agent searched the current telephone directory but found no listing for Michael J. Murphy at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N. E., Phoenix, Arizona. The 1934 City Directory lists Michael J. Murphy; wife, Norma, 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E. No business for Mr. Murphy is stated in the directory.

W. B. Beveridge, Commercial Representative of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, ascertained for agent that there was no telephone listed in the name of Michael J. Murphy at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E. He advised that there was a listing for George H. Rawlins at 533 W. Willetta, which had been transferred to 324 West Almeria on March 1, 1934. He further advised that George H. Rawlins has been having telephone service since December 1932, and that Mr. Rawlins is a local attorney at law. Mr. Beveridge advised that he could not make a check of the long distance telephone calls received or emanating from 533 West Willetta without permission of the District Manager of the Mt. States Telephone and Telegraph Company, who, at the present time, is out of the city. Agent will contact the District Manager upon his return to Phoenix and obtain that information.

T. G. Woods, Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, advised agent that M. J. Murphy or Michael J. Murphy did not have an account with the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Woods made inquiry of various clerks in the office, and then advised that Mr. Murphy was unknown. Mr. Woods further advised that it would be almost impossible to check messages which may have been sent or received by Mr. Murphy unless the dates that the messages were sent or received were available. He stated that without this information it would take a clerk about six days to check all the incoming and outgoing messages from September 1933 to ascertain whether Mr. Murphy had sent or received any telegrams. Agent did not request the check at this time, but it is left to the discretion of the Chicago office whether same is advisable.

F. M. Garner, Manager of the Postal Telegraph Company, advised agent that Michael J. Murphy or M. J. Murphy had no charge account at the Postal Telegraph Company. He advised that Mr. Murphy was known to him, as Mr. Murphy on various occasions had been in the office and had employed a messenger to deliver notes to 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., and had lavishly tipped the messenger boy. Further than this, Mr. Garner advised that he does not know whether Mr. Murphy has sent or received any telegrams through the Postal Telegraph Company. Mr. Garner stated that it would be an immense job to search all the telegrams sent and received since September 1933 in an effort

to locate messages sent or received by Mr. Murphy, but stated that he would check the month of September 1933 and obtain this information for agent for that month. Agent will report the result of this search at a later date.

Agent ascertained at the office of the County Assessor, Maricopa County, that 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., is Lot 247, Palmcroft Addition, and that this property is owned by Anastasia Michener, 72 West Cypress. Agent checked the assessments for the current year against Michael J. Murphy and ascertained that he lists household goods and Lot 159, Encanto Subdivision. No automobile was listed.

Records in the Automobile Registration Division of the County Assessor's office, reveal that Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355, was registered by Michael J. Murphy, 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., and that 1934 Arizona Plates 2XU7 were assigned to this car.

Miss Mae Clark, Clerk in the office of the Motor Vehicle Division, State of Arizona, allowed agent to examine the application for title on Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355. This title number is 235440. Agent examined this file, which disclosed the following information: that on January 8, 1934, Michael J. Murphy made application for title on the above car, at which time he made an affidavit to the effect that he had purchased Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355, on July 22, 1933, from the South Chicago Garage and Machine Company, 9601 Ewing Avenue, South Chicago, Ill., but that he did not purchase 1933 license plates in the State of Illinois. Attached to this file is a bill of sale for Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355, on the stationery of the South Chicago Garage and Machine Company, which indicates that Michael J. Murphy, 3930 N. Lincoln Avenue, purchased Cadillac Sedan, motor #1201355, on July 22, 1933, for \$2,250.00, and that he received an allowance of \$1,050.00 for a 1930 Cadillac Sedan, motor #501091, and paid the balance of \$1,200.00 in cash. This bill of sale is receipted by stamp of the South Chicago Garage and Machine Co. and the following name appears: Alta Norris.

Agent attempted to locate Anastasia Michener, 72 West Cypress, and was informed at that address that Mr. O'Brien handled the property located at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E. Mr. O'Brien was not available for interview.

E. I. Brown, Manager of the O'Malley Investment Company, advised agent that the premises at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., had been leased to Michael J. Murphy in September 1933; that Mr. Murphy leased the premises for one year at \$75 per month and paid two months' rent in advance in cash. He advised that Mr. Murphy had been in Phoenix two winters prior to this winter and stated that George P. Brown had some business dealings with Mr. Murphy and knows Mr. Murphy better than he does.

Mr. George P. Brown, Salesman for the O'Malley Investment Company, advised that Michael J. Murphy rented the premises at 533 West Willetta Street for the winter seasons of 1931 and 1932, and the season of 1932-1933. Mr. Brown stated that he does not know the present business of Mr. Murphy, but believes that Mr. Murphy stated, at one time, that he had been in the retail grocery business in Chicago, Ill. Mr. Brown recalls that Mr. Murphy stated that while conducting this business in

Chicago, Ill., he employed gangsters to protect him in some way, which he did not mention, and that this gangster, or gangsters, had assaulted a person unknown, and as a result Mr. Murphy was involved in some trouble in Chicago. Mr. Brown advised that Michael J. Murphy seems to have unlimited funds, although Mr. Murphy is not extravagant and does not have many social contacts. He stated that Mr. Murphy is residing at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., with his wife and two children, a boy possibly ten years of age and a girl about eight years of age; that Mrs. Murphy does her own laundry and Mr. Murphy cares for the yard himself. Mr. Brown cannot advise agent as to Mr. Murphy's associates in Phoenix, Arizona.

Mr. George P. Brown further advised that J. T. Murphy is a local real estate man, but he does not believe Mr. J. T. Murphy is a relation to Michael J. Murphy, although Mr. J. T. Murphy evidently knew Michael J. Murphy when Michael J. Murphy was previously in Phoenix, Arizona.

Informant further advised that he believes the rent at 1817 Palmcroft Way, N.E., is paid to J. T. Murphy by check of Norma Murphy, and he thinks that the checks are drawn on a Phoenix bank. He further advised that the premises at 533 West Willetta Street are owned by a party residing in the East, and that a Dr. Denett, 714 West Moreland Street, is the local representative for the owner of the premises at 533 West Willetta Street.

Agent made various attempts to locate J. T. Murphy at his office, 30 East Monroe Street, but was advised that J. T. Murphy is an appraiser for the Home Owners Loan Corporation and is away from his office the greater portion of the day.

No further attempt will be made to contact Anastasia Michener or Mr. O'Brien for the reason that Mr. Murphy did not rent the premises directly through the owner, but through Mr. J. T. Murphy and Mr. E. I. Brown.

No attempt will be made to contact George H. Rawlins, attorney at law, at this time, for it appears that Mr. Rawlins occupied the premises at 533 West Willetta Street after Michael J. Murphy.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO OFFICE, at Chicago, Illinois, will make further investigation there from the information disclosed in this report.

THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE, at Phoenix, Arizona, will complete investigation at Phoenix and report results of mail cover placed on Post Office Box 465.

PENDING.

U. S. Department of Justice
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
SUITE L FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
APRIL 4, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

IN RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Reference is made to letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer,
addressed to this office under date of March 31, 1934.

It is respectfully requested that the Division advise
whether the fingerprints of CHARLES J. FITZGERALD, Kansas State
Penitentiary Number 6621, indicate that he is now serving in the
United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Recent in-
vestigation has failed to indicate that he is now serving there.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT:os
cc - St. Paul

62-780-

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APR 19 1934

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
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62-28915-1519

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APR 19 1934

April 11, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite L, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

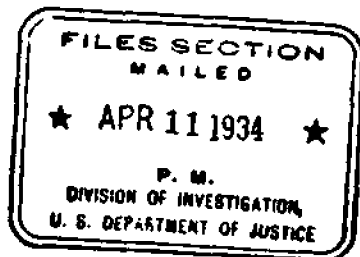
RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased)
ET AL CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Please refer to your letter of April 4, 1934 concerning the above captioned case, in which you make inquiry whether Charles J. Fitzgerald is now serving a term in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

For your information, the files of the Identification Unit fail to reveal any data as to Fitzgerald's whereabouts.

Very truly yours,

Director.



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten initials]

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

SUITE L FEDERAL BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

April 4, 1934

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

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases
(Deceased) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

The photograph of James George Ziegler, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department No. 96578, was exhibited to George Kelly Barnes at the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas by Special Agent Andersen. Barnes stated he recognized the individual as a Capone Syndicate man known to him as Blondie Moran, alias Shotgun, alias Ziegler. He stated that Ziegler had been a gunman for the Capone Syndicate and said that this individual was quite capable of participating in the Kansas City massacre. Barnes claimed he had no information in this respect however.

Francis L. Keating in the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas also viewed a photograph of Ziegler and stated that it was a likeness of an individual known to him as Fred Goetz who formerly was a percentage man and gunman with the Capone Syndicate. When asked if Ziegler could have been connected with the massacre at Kansas City, Keating replied that he would not be a bit surprised as Ziegler in the past had been used on "spot jobs".

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

HEA:lg
cc-Chicago
cc-Salt Lake City

RECORDED

INDEXED

APR 9 - 1934

62-28415-1524	
APR 6 1934 A.M.	
<i>[Signature]</i>	FILE

REPORT MADE AT: Portland, Oregon	DATE WHEN MADE: 4-2-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1-22 to 3-30-34	REPORT MADE BY: W. K. Bowling
TITLE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, Deceased. RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS, with aliases - FUGITIVE. I. O. #1201 et al.			CHARACTER OF CASE: Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



Arrangements made with William Cupitt, retired city fireman of Seattle, Washington, who resides near Nicholas LaVoy, Route #3 Box 222, Georgetown, Washington, to keep constant surveillance over home of LaVoy. Vernon Rodame, 8817 7th Avenue South, South Park, Seattle, sold home to LaVoy, received \$500.00 cash and LaVoy assumed mortgage through Eastman Real Estate Company, Seattle. LaVoy family recently received letters from Finland also Temperance and Detroit, Michigan. Photograph of LaVoy obtained.

REFERENCE:

Division letter dated February 12, 1934 with enclosure, also report of Special Agent W. K. Bowling, Portland, Oregon, dated January 22, 1934.

DETAILS:

— At Seattle, Georgetown and Des Moines, Washington —

Through the cooperation of Lieutenants James Frazier and Tim Carroll of the Seattle Police Department it was ascertained that William Cupitt, a retired city fireman of Seattle, resided near Nicholas LaVoy on Route #3 Box 222, Georgetown, which is located near Des Moines, Washington. During the latter part of January, 1934, Mr. Cupitt was interviewed at his home by the writer and Lieutenants Frazier and Carroll of the Seattle Police Department and arrangements were made

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND
FORWARDED:

W. K. Bowling, acting

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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62-28915-1521

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 6 1934 A.M.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO:

FILE

RECORDED AND INDEXED:

APR 6 1934

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APR 9 1934

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170 AUG 15 1964

whereby Mr. Cupitt would keep a constant surveillance over the home of Nicholas LaVoy and should at any time strangers appear at the LaVoy home, that he, Cupitt, would immediately notify Lieutenants Frazier and Carroll and the writer. Since above arrangements were made Mr. Cupitt has been contacted on several occasions, but to date no strangers have appeared at the LaVoy home or nothing unusual has occurred to arouse suspicion. Agent was assured by Lieutenants Frazier and Carroll that William Cupitt was absolutely reliable and trustworthy in every way; that they had known him for many years while he was a member of the Seattle Fire Department and that he was a strong believer in the enforcement of all laws.

Vernon Rodame who now resides at 8817 7th Avenue, South, South Park, Seattle, and is employed by the Puget Sound Wagon Works, Seattle, and who formerly owned and resided in the home where LaVoy now resides on Route #3 Box 222, Georgetown, upon interview advised that he sold his home to LaVoy during August, 1933; that LaVoy paid in \$500.00 in cash in \$100.00 bills and assumed a mortgage for something around \$6,000.00 with the Eastman Real Estate Company, Seattle; that he knew absolutely nothing about LaVoy and never saw him until he purchased his home. Mr. Rodame further advised that LaVoy had a close friend and associate connected with the Eastman Real Estate Company but he did not recall his name. Lieutenant James Frazier of the Seattle Police Department is at present trying to ascertain the name and identity of the friend of LaVoy's who is connected with the Eastman Real Estate Company and until this information is obtained no effort will be made to ascertain just how LaVoy paid the mortgage he assumed through above firm.

It was ascertained through Mr. Benedict, Superintendent of the Georgetown Postoffice, that the following letters were recently delivered to the LaVoy home.

"Mrs. Hanna LaVoy, Route 3 Box 222, Georgetown, Washington.
From Helsingin, Osaakepanhi, Finland."

"Nicholas LaVoy, Route 3 Box 222, Georgetown, Washington.
From Isadore LaVoy, Route 1 Box 200, Temperance, Michigan."

"Nicholas LaVoy, Route 3 Box 222, Georgetown, Washington.
From Fletcher LaVoy, 403 Geneva Ave, Detroit, Michigan".

It was ascertained from the records of the Seattle Police Department that Nicholas LaVoy #8061 was arrested by Police Department, Seattle 5-5-1919, for Bunco game on one John Hanson and was fined \$100.00 and costs which he paid and was released.

LaVoy's description in 1919 is given as follows:

Age	42 (in 1919)
Height	5 ft 6 1/8 in
Weight	155 lbs
Build	Medium
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Dark
Nativity	Michigan
Occupation	Bunco man and gambler

Captain Collier, Special Agent of the Pacific Telephone Company, Seattle, who has also been cooperating with the writer, advised Agent that Nicholas LaVoy has not had a phone installed in his present residence.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Attached to the Kansas City Division office copies of this report is a photograph of Nicholas LaVoy, with the suggestion that same be shown witnesses to the Kansas City, Missouri killing of several officers and an Agent of this Division on June 17, 1933, as it is known that Nicholas LaVoy was an associate of Frank Nash, Richard Tallman Galatas and was with them in Hot Springs, Arkansas a few days previous to the above killing. It is further suggested that when this photograph of Nicholas LaVoy has answered its purpose in Kansas City office that it be forwarded to the St. Paul Division office with the request that it be shown witnesses who can identify the kidnapers of Mr. Hamm.

SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION OFFICE: At Sacramento, California is respectfully requested to ascertain from the motor division Secretary of State's office if Nicholas LaVoy who obtained California license #8A-8503 (1933) on LaSalle Sedan (1930 model), motor #900230 under name of Lee Granger, on January 11, 1933 and gave his address as Christie Hotel, Hollywood, California has applied for 1934 license plates in the State of California.

DETROIT DIVISION OFFICE: Is requested to make discreet investigation at Route 1 Box 200, Temperance, Michigan and ascertain if one Isadore LaVoy resides at this address. Also ascertain if one Fletcher LaVoy resides at 403 Geneva Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, bearing in mind that subject Galatas may be using the name of LaVoy.

PORTLAND DIVISION OFFICE: At Seattle, Washington will keep in touch with informant William Cupitt, who resides near the home of Nicholas LaVoy, for any information he may obtain; will also endeavor to ascertain the identity of the supposed friend Nicholas LaVoy has who is connected with the Eastman Real Estate Company, Seattle, before any further inquiry is made as to how LaVoy paid the mortgage he assumed on the home where he now resides.

PENDING

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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
April 3, 1934

FSS:CG
62-456



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

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Dear Sir:

Referring to your letter of March 21, 1934, requesting descriptive data sufficient to identify W. A. Rush in the records of the Division and advice as to whether this individual is a known associate of Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, please be advised that inquiries were made through the Oklahoma State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification, the Oklahoma County Sheriff's office, the Oklahoma City Police Department Identification Division, and the Oklahoma State Prison at McAlester, Oklahoma with the result that no criminal record was found of W. A. Rush and no information obtained to indicate that he is or has ever been associated with Floyd.

Mr. D. Arthur Wilson, connected with the Oklahoma State Bureau of Criminal Investigation and Identification advises that he has made a diligent search and inquiry and has failed to find any information indicating that W. A. Rush has ever been arrested; that Rush only recently "broke into the limelight" in connection with crime. Mr. Wilson described Rush as follows:

Name
Age
Weight
Hair
Height

W. A. "Shine" Rush
38 Years
170 pounds
Chestnut
5 ft., 10 in.
Has a very rough neck
Was born in northern part of
Oklahoma; people reside in
vicinity of Earlsboro, Okla.;
at one time lived in Osage
County, Oklahoma.

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- 2 -

In view of the age of Rush, it is very probable
that he saw military service in the World War.

Very truly yours,


DWIGHT BRAMLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED 62-28915-1522

April 12, 1934.

APR 13 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

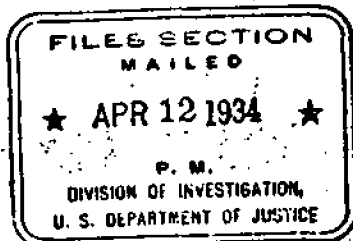
Reference is made to your letter of April 3, 1934, in connection with the attempt to identify W. A. Rush, a reported associate of "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

The description of Rush set forth in your letter does not indicate his color and for that reason is of little assistance in attempting to identify a fingerprint record of this individual in the files of the Identification Unit.

There are transmitted herewith a copy of the criminal record and a photograph of one William Alexandria Rush, our No. 245007, who may possibly be identical with the individual described.

The Division has received information from the police at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the police at Denison, Texas, indicating Rush is a present associate of "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and for this reason believes it most important that Rush be identified, and your office is instructed to make vigorous efforts to determine whether a fingerprint record of him exists as well as to obtain photographs, if possible.

Very truly yours,



Director.

Enclosure #698623.

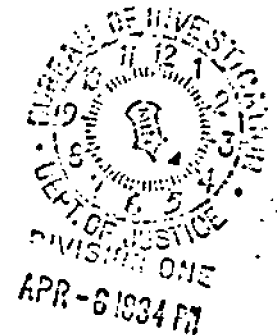
[Handwritten signature and initials]

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

SUITE 1 FEDERAL BLDG.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

April 4, 1934

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



Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases
(Deceased) ET AL
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Division letter of March 13, 1934 requesting that certain convicts be interviewed at the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas in connection with information set forth in confidential letter submitted by Special Agent H. E. Andersen dated at Chicago, Illinois March 7, 1934, under above caption.

As instructed Special Agent H. E. Andersen interviewed George Kelly Barnes at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas on March 26, 1934. With reference to Willie Anderson, Barnes stated that the former used to live in Hammond, Indiana, being there as late as 1932. According to Barnes, Anderson is well known to the Police at Hammond who, however, the informant says furnish protection to hoodlums. Barnes stated that the identity of Anderson can undoubtedly be established by checking up on Anderson's former partner, one Willie Harris who was "put on the spot" in Cicero, Illinois last year. Barnes described Anderson as follows: Age, about 35 years; height 5' 7 or 8"; weight 140 lbs.; medium build; hair, light blonde; complexion, light; characteristics, talks fast and is very comical, heavy drinker.

Barnes was asked if he had ever participated in any bank robberies with Anderson and stated that the latter was with him when he and several others, whose names he refused to divulge, robbed a bank at Hannibal, Missouri on October 21, 1931. Barnes stated the robbery netted them \$42,000.00, \$40,000.00 of which was in gold and \$137,000.00 in negotiable paper.

Relative to the Lindbergh kidnaping case, Barnes stated that shortly after the Lindbergh baby disappeared Gus Winkler, in Chicago, approached him in a very jubilant manner and stated that the Syndicate was

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going to get "Snorky", Al Capone, out of jail by recovering the Lindbergh baby. Winkler at that time intimated that he knew who was responsible for the disappearance of the baby and said that by securing the release of the child, ostensibly through Al Capone, public sentiment would shift so that Capone could secure his release from jail. Barnes stated that Winkler did not go into detail regarding who had kidnaped the child, and that it is now his opinion that Winkler was talking out of turn. Barnes described Winkler as an accomplished liar, and in connection therewith related that Winkler at one time told him Harvey Bailey had been put on the spot and had been "rubbed out". Barnes denied emphatically that he had any information pertaining to the Lindbergh kidnaping and voiced the opinion that the crime was not that of organized criminals.

Regarding the statement mentioned in the reference letter to the effect that Mrs. Kelly, or Mrs. Barnes, accompanied her husband to the office of Tom Banks, Minneapolis, to dispose of some of the proceeds of the Urschel kidnaping, Barnes stated as follows: That he "turned" \$7,000.00 or \$8,000.00 of the ransom money in Chicago, but declined to state who handled it for him. A few minutes later he made a slip of the tongue, however, and indicated that the money had been handled by some one he met through Frank Wags of Chicago. He also stated that he changed \$2,000.00 of the ransom money in a large bank one street west of State in Chicago, the bank having no intimation it was handling the Urschel money. Barnes advised that he left \$12,000.00 of the Urschel ransom money with an individual in Minneapolis, Minnesota for which he was to get \$10,000.00 in "clean money". He declined to furnish the name of this individual stating that this person still has the \$10,000.00 which he hopes to obtain some day. Barnes became evasive when questioned about Tom Banks of Minneapolis but finally admitted he took \$10,000.00 of the ransom money to Banks. He claimed, however, that Banks did not "turn" the money for him and refused to have anything to do with it. He admitted that his wife Catherine had gone to Banks' office with him when they were last in the Twin Cities but denied she had ever accompanied him when he had the Urschel money in his possession. Barnes indicated that he would not cooperate in any way insofar as incriminating Banks or any other go-betweens in the Twin Cities in connection with the Urschel case. His attitude plainly indicated that Banks has a very strong hold on him.

Albert Bates was interviewed by Agent Andersen at the Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and while admitting that he had \$100,000.00 of the Urschel ransom money in the Twin Cities shortly after he received this portion as his share, he denied that he

had approached Banks in any matter connected with the disposition of the money. Bates left the impression that he would not cooperate in any way to solve this particular end of the case.

In connection with the statement in the letter of reference to the effect that Francis L. Keating and Thomas Holden paid \$5,000.00 to an Agent for protection, Special Agent Andersen interviewed George Kelly Barnes, Keating and Holden:

Barnes stated that Keating and Holden told him that during the last part of 1930 Keating was either "fingered" or "made by photograph" while he was eating in Nelson's Cafe, Minneapolis. The individual who observed Keating, a Government Agent whom Barnes believes was connected with the U. S. Secret Service, followed Keating to where he was living and ascertained that Holden was living with him. The Government man then went to what Barnes referred to as the "Town Fixer" and told this individual that he had "spotted" the two fugitives and asked him what it was worth if he took no action. The "Town Fixer", who Barnes inadvertently stated was Tommy Banks, got in touch with Keating and Holden and had them meet the Government man in question. As a result of the conference the Government man and a companion he brought with him and introduced as one of the "G" men each received \$1,000.00 from Keating and Holden. Barnes further advised that some time later he learned Keating and Holden were again "shaken down" for some money by two men he understood were "G" men. Barnes stated that he had no more definite information concerning these incidents but said he was certain the information was true. However, he expressed doubt that either Keating or Holden would furnish any information relative thereto.

Both Holden and Keating were questioned by Agent Andersen but denied they ever paid off a Government man or anyone else in either of the Twin Cities. They frankly stated that even though they had they would not admit it.

Very truly yours,


E. E. COOLEY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

HEA:lg

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

P. O. Box 1276,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
April 4, 1934

PH:IJ
62-481

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

Dear Sir :

Reference is made to the case titled, HAZEL HUDSON UNDERHILL, et al; HARBORING AND CONCEALING WILBUR UNDERHILL FOR WHOM A WARRANT OF ARREST HAD BEEN ISSUED, and especially to telegram from the Division dated March 29, 1934 and telegram from the Oklahoma City office dated March 31, 1934.

The following investigation was made by Special Agent Paul Hansen concerning the theft and damages to the household furnishings of Mr. Hatler/Smith which were in the house at 606 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma when Wilbur Underhill was apprehended. He contacted Mr. Smith at Shawnee, Oklahoma, and Mr. Smith advised him that the articles which were stolen and damaged and for which he presented claim to the Government are as follows:

"List of articles stolen from the property located.
606 West Dewey, Shawnee, Oklahoma.

	Cost
1 Bed Room Lamp	\$ 4.50✓
1 " " Clock (Little Ben)	4.50✓
1 Eastman Kodak (Post card size)	25.00✓
1 36 Pc 1847 Rogers Silver	35.00✓
6 Crystal Goblets	12.00✓
1 Set Chinaware	38.00✓
1 Wicker Sewing Basket	5.00✓
Slip covers for divan and two chairs	25.00✓
1 Portfolio	15.00✓
	Engraved Hatler Smith
6 Boudoir Pillows	18.00✓
8 Pillow cases, 8 Pillows	40.00 - 34✓
4 Hand made quilts	40.00✓
1 Cover for dressing table	7.50✓
2 Bed spreads	22.00✓
18 Bath towels	12.00 - ✓
12 Face towels	10.00✓

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18 Tea Towels	4.00 ✓
2 Bed Pads	5.00 ✓
7 Radio Tubes	7.50 ✓
1 Hot Point Electric Iron	6.50 ✓

"List of articles damaged by bullets and fire which resulted or rather which is porported to have been caused by tear gas guns. These articles were returned to the respective factories which originally made them. The cost set forth is the actual cost of repairs. Plus freight.

1 Beauty Rest Mattress	37.50	Repair Charge	25.40
1 " " Box Springs	37.50	" "	10.92
1 Bed Stead	37.50	" "	7.50
1 Magic Chef Kitchen Range		" "	21.73
2 Chinese Rugs with bullet holes and fire damage		" "	14.50
Damage to Divan		" "	14.50"

The above memorandum was prepared by Hatler Smith at Agent Hansen's request. Smith said that the amounts listed after each article represent the original purchase prices of the articles, and that each article, with the exception of the Eastman Kodak which is about ten years old, has been in use for about two years, since he and his wife were married, February 19, 1932.

Smith was then requested to furnish some information concerning where these different articles were purchased, and he gave the following information in that regard:

- 1 Bed Room Lamp - Harbour-Longmire Furniture Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 1 Bed Room Clock - Harbour-Longmire Furniture Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
- 1 Eastman Kodak - Drug Store at Fletcher, Oklahoma.
- 1 36 Piece 1847 Rogers Silver - Kib Warren's Hardware, Shawnee, Oklahoma.
- 6 Crystal Goblets - Montgomery Jewelry, Shawnee, Oklahoma
- 1 Set Chinaware - Kib Warren's Hardware, Shawnee, Oklahoma
- 1 Wicker Sewing Basket - Wedding gift
- Slip Covers for divan and two chairs - Harbour-Longmire Furniture Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- 1 Portfolio - Gift from wife
- 6 Boudoir Pillows - Wedding gifts
- 8 Pillow Cases and Pillows - Harbour-Longmire, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- 4 Hand made quilts - Gifts from mother
- 1 Cover for dressing table - Harbour-Longmire, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- 2 Bed Spreads - Harbour-Longmire, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

18 Bath Towels - Rorabaugh-Brown, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
12 Face Towels - " " " "
18 Tea Towels - Made by wife
2 Bed Pads - Harbour-Longmire, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
7 Radio Tubes - Lee Thagard Music Company, Oklahoma City
1 Hot Point Electric Iron - Veazey Drug Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Mr. W. C. Montgomery, owner, Montgomery Jewelry, Shawnee, Oklahoma, said that he remembers Mrs. Hatler Smith purchasing six crystal goblets for either ten dollars or twelve dollars about the time she and Mr. Smith were married, but he has no record of this purchase.

Mrs. Kib Warren, manager, Kib Warren's Hardware, Shawnee, Oklahoma, said that she has no independent recollection of either Mr. or Mrs. Hatler Smith buying the thirty-six piece Rogers Silverware or the set of chinaware, and she said that she very much doubted if Mr. or Mrs. Smith purchased a set of chinaware at that store that it cost as much as thirty-eight dollars. She referred to her records in this matter but advised that Hatler Smith's account does not show these two purchases. She said that it is possible that these two purchases were made by cash though this could not be determined as her cash sales receipts only go back as far as September, 1932.

Mr. Kib Warren, who is the present Postmaster at Shawnee, Oklahoma, stated that he remembered Mr. and Mrs. Hatler Smith buying some household furnishings at his store about the time they were married, but he could not remember any of the specific articles they purchased or the price they paid.

Mr. L. L. Leaf, clerk with Lee Thagard Music Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, advised that he sold a model RE57 R C A Victor Combination Radio to Mr. Hatler Smith for \$306.30, and that the seven tubes for this radio would now cost \$8.00.

A new Hot Point Electric Iron is now valued at \$4.95, but when this iron is alleged to have been purchased, its price was \$6.50, according to information received from the Veazey Drug Company, Oklahoma City.

Mr. F. A. Whitten, credit manager, Brown & Company, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which is the successor of Rorabaugh-Brown, referred to his records and advised that the account of Hatler Smith shows that there has not been a purchase made on credit since 1929. He said that it is possible that the bath towels and face towels were purchased at that store by a cash purchase but it would be practically impossible to ascertain this fact.

Mr. J. R. McBrayer, secretary, Harbour-Longmire Furniture, Oklahoma City, referred to the account of Hatler Smith which account shows that twenty-five yards of cretonne were purchased for \$8.20. This cretonne was

probably that used for slip covers for the divan and two chairs, and Mr. Smith advised that they were made up by some woman in Shawnee. The other articles listed by Mr. Smith which he alleges were purchased from Harbour-Longmire do not appear on his account with this company. Mr. McBrayer said that it is possible that these other pieces of household goods could have been purchased for cash and this would not be reflected on Smith's account, but it would be impossible to make a check of the cash sales back that far. Mr. H. C. Rogers is the clerk with this company who sold Hatler Smith and Mrs. Smith most of this furniture, according to Mr. Smith, and Mr. Rogers stated that he remembers selling Smith several pieces of furniture but he does not remember any of the particular pieces or the prices paid for them.

Mr. Smith was requested to give some other confirmation of the fact that these articles had been stolen from this house, and he stated that he could not do this but that the information could be gotten from some of the neighbors in the vicinity of this house on Dewey Street. It might be stated here that it is generally conceded that several articles were stolen from this house, and upon a previous occasion, Chief of Police Budd at Shawnee, Oklahoma advised Agent Hansen that that office received a complaint from some of the neighbors on Dewey Street that a lot of small articles in this house were being carried away by souvenir hunters, and he does not doubt the fact that several pieces of household furnishings may have been stolen, although he has no information about any of the specific articles.

Mrs. W. E. Addington, 536 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma, advised that she had heard several persons talking about some small articles being carried away by souvenir hunters after the place at 606 West Dewey had been broken into soon after Underhill was taken to the Hospital, but she had no definite information about any specific articles or any persons. Her daughter, Mrs. Ethel Godwin, however, stated that a small boy in the neighborhood by the name of Kenneth had volunteered several times to go into this house and obtain any article wanted, and at one time told some unknown woman that he could secure a pair of curtains for her as a souvenir. Mrs. Godwin advised that a Miss Johnson, who is her friend, told her confidentially that she had secured a pair of silk pajamas as a souvenir from this so-called "Underhill house", and that she had made them into a slip. Mr. Addington, who is a contractor in Shawnee, was out of town when the writer was making this investigation.

Mrs. Henry A. Quillan, 540 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma, whose husband is a rural mail carrier, advised that she and her husband had heard persons talk about a lot of small pieces of household furnishings being taken from this Underhill house, but she did not have any definite information along this line, and did not think that her husband had. She said that it was generally felt that the furnishings in this house belonged to Underhill, and she believed that it was for this reason that so many articles were taken.

Mrs. Tate McGee, who lives directly across the street from 606 West Dewey, said that she did not see any person take any articles from this house but she has heard a lot of people talk about it and knows that several articles were, in fact, stolen.

It did not seem necessary to try to determine any further that these articles were stolen as it seems to be generally accepted that a lot of pieces were stolen, and it would seem to be almost an endless task to determine the loss by theft of any of these articles alleged by Smith to have been stolen. The observation might be made here that the occupants of this house before the raid may have stolen some of these articles.

Mr. Hatler Smith advised Agent Hansen that all of the household furnishings were insured against fire with the Superior Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, and against theft with the Metropolitan Casualty Company of New York. Mr. Smith said that J. A. Pollard of Oklahoma City is the insurance adjuster for both of these companies, and that the only information or word which he had received from these companies, either direct or indirect, was a copy of a letter Mr. Pollard showed him wherein both companies denied liability for this loss as it was caused by "riot and civil commotion." Smith said that he had filed proof of loss and forwarded it to each company by registered mail, and that said proof of loss conformed with that rendered the Government except the damage done to the kitchen range, and he did not endeavor to collect damages to this stove from the insurance companies as the total damage to it was done by bullets. Agent Hansen talked with Smith Friday, March 30, 1934, and Smith then stated that he had seen Pollard the day before and talked with him about his case, and that Pollard had advised him he had received no information or instructions from the insurance companies and that it was Pollard's opinion that the companies would not pay this loss. Smith said he felt that both companies were liable, and briefly displayed letters from both of the Oklahoma Senators and Congressman McKeown, and stated that if the Department would not reimburse him for his loss, he felt sure that he could get a special bill through Congress to reimburse him. He said he felt that he could do this in view of the fact that he is so well acquainted with both Senators and as each of them address him as "Hatler".

Mr. Smith said that he thought that he or his wife had some of the original invoices for some of these articles that are alleged to have been stolen, and he will be in Oklahoma City in a few days and will give this information to the Oklahoma City office.

Mr. J. R. Pollard, Insurance Adjuster for the Superior Fire Insurance Company, 1411 Ramsey Tower, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, called at the Oklahoma City office and advised Agent Hansen that he had settled with Hatler Smith and had paid him \$50.60 for the damage done to Smith's furnish-

ings by fire; that payment was made to Smith by the Company from their Chicago office through George K. Hunter, Insurance Agent, Shawnee, Oklahoma, March 12, 1934. Mr. Pollard signed a written statement in which he sets out the facts concerning the settlement of this claim, and the original of this statement is being forwarded to the Division with this letter. A copy of Mr. Pollard's statement is being retained in the Oklahoma City file in this case.

Mr. Pollard advised Agent Hansen that he is not the Adjuster for both of these companies, and advised that the Adjuster for the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company is Mr. W. L. Dickens, and that this fact was known by Hatler Smith.

Mr. W. L. Dickens, mentioned above, appeared at the Oklahoma City office and advised that his Company had never denied liability in this case but, on the contrary, had endeavored to make a settlement with Smith. In response to a request made by Agent Hansen, Mr. Dickens signed a written statement setting out the facts regarding the litigation he has had with this case which states that the Company is willing to pay Smith \$100.00 to \$125.00 as a compromise settlement. The original of this statement is being forwarded to the Division with this letter and a copy is being retained in the Oklahoma City file in this case. A copy of the proof of loss described by Mr. Dickens in his statement is also being forwarded to the Division with this letter, and another copy of said proof of loss is being retained in the Oklahoma City file.

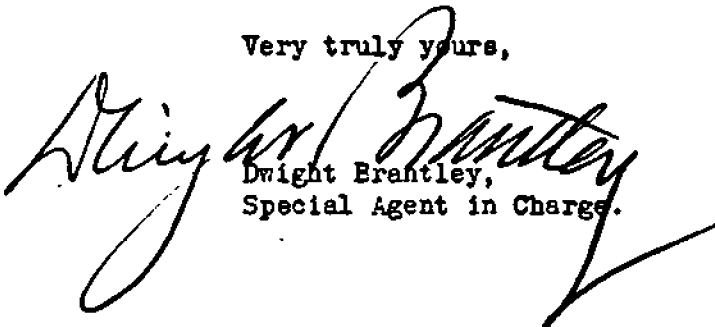
The attention of the Division is respectfully called to some of the different original cost amounts given by Smith to the Insurance Company and the claim which he has submitted to the Government. In the proof of loss statement to the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company, Smith lists the original cost price of one set of dishes as \$18.00, and in the list which he submits to the Government, he states that the value of this set of dishes is \$38.00. In his claim to the Government, he lists six boudoir pillows as valued at \$18.00, and with this Insurance Company as \$9.00. He alleges theft of eight pillows in his statement to the Government, but he does not allege the theft of these pillows with this Insurance Company. He states that the original value of the four quilts which his mother gave him is \$30.00 with the Insurance Company, and \$40.00 with the Government; the original value of the two bed spreads is listed as \$18.00 with the Insurance Company, and \$22.00 with the Government. Hatler Smith was very definite in his conversation to Agent Hansen about one of these sheets costing \$10.00 and the other one \$12.00. The original value of the eighteen bath towels is listed as \$4.50 with the Insurance Company, and \$12.00 with the Government. The original value of eighteen face towels is listed as \$3.60 with the Insurance Company, and the original value of twelve face towels is listed as \$10.00 in his claim to the Government. The radio tubes are listed as having an original value of \$4.15

with the Insurance Company, and \$7.50 in his claim to the Government.

As will be noted from the memorandum prepared by Mr. Smith, he alleges certain damage by fire to one mattress, one box springs, one bedstead, one kitchen range, two Chinese rugs, and one divan. With respect to the first four mentioned, repairs have been made in each instance and the original bills rendered in each case are being forwarded to the Division with this letter. They show that the repair charge set out by Smith is correct. With respect to the last two items, Agent Hansen requested Smith to accompany him to make an examination of the damage done to the two Chinese rugs and the divan. The only damage that could be noted by Mr. Smith is a very slight burn on an Oriental rug which was in the living room of the house at 606 West Dewey; also, a slight tear of the fabric on the back end of the divan and a dent made in the wood by a bullet. Mr. Smith was asked where he obtained the estimate of \$14.50 for the repair of each of these articles and he stated that some person in Oklahoma City gave him the estimate. It was so obvious that it would only take a fraction of this amount to repair each of these articles and Mr. Smith was asked what his real honest opinion was as to the extent of damage done to each article, and he finally said, "Oh, forget about it; I am not going to have either one of them repaired anyway."

The telegram from the Division dated March 29, 1934 states that Smith has presented claim for \$416.00, and it will be noted that the total amount of damage done by fire and theft which he lists in the above mentioned memorandum which he submitted to Agent Hansen totals \$431.05, and Smith alleges that the memorandum prepared for Agent Hansen is a duplicate of the information he sent to Washington.

Very truly yours,


Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

Enc. 5

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April 11, 1934

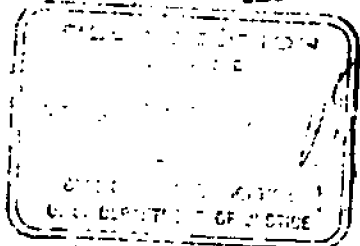
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APR 20 1934

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

There have been two claims for damages presented to this Division by the owner and the lessee of the house at Shawnee, Oklahoma, wherein an attempt was made by Special Agents of this Division, assisted by local peace officers to capture Wilbur Underhill on December 29, 1933. One claim in the amount of \$230, represents damages to the house itself, allegedly caused by gun fire and the other claim, in the amount of \$416.82, represents household furnishings alleged to have been damaged or stolen. These claims as itemized and set forth in communications received from the claimants are attached to this memorandum. (Senators Thomas P. Gore and Elmer Thomas, and Representative Tom D. McKeown of Oklahoma have written to the Division on behalf of the claimants.) Mr. McKeown also addressed a letter to the Department under date of February 8, 1934, which letter is referred to in your memorandum to be dated February 12, 1934, with reference to this same matter. In its replies to the Congressmen, the Division advised that the claims were receiving investigative attention and the results of the investigation would be submitted to the Department for its opinion relative to the disposition to be made of the claims; therefore, your advice in the premises is respectfully requested.

As stated above, these claims are an outgrowth of an attempt to capture Wilbur Underhill, whose apprehension was being sought by this Division because of his participation in the massacre of several peace officers, including Special Agent Raymond J. Caffrey of this Division, and their prisoner, Frank Nash, at Kansas City, Missouri on June 17, 1933. Underhill was named in the indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri, September 1, 1933, charging him and several others with conspiracy to deliver a Federal prisoner. There was a bench warrant outstanding for the arrest of Underhill, based upon this indictment, and he was also wanted by the State of Kansas as an escaped felon, having participated with Harvey Bailey and nine others in the Memorial Day break, May 30, 1933, from the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas.



REINDEXED
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Mr. Stanley

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4-9-34

On December 29, 1933, the Special Agent in Charge of the Oklahoma City Office of the Division received information that Underhill was located in a certain house at Shawnee, Oklahoma. He organized a posse at Oklahoma City, which included members of the local Police Department and Sheriff's Office, and proceeded to Shawnee, where the posse was augmented by local peace officers. The house at 606 West Dewey Street in which Underhill was found was surrounded. The Special Agent in Charge accompanied by Detective Lieutenant C. O. Hurt, of the Oklahoma City Police Department, approached the rear of the house where Underhill was plainly seen near one of the back windows in a brightly lighted room. Detective Lieutenant Hurt approached the window and shouted, "Wiltur, throw up your hands! This is the law.". Underhill hesitated for a moment and then suddenly whirled to pick up his gun, at which time Hurt fired directly at him with a tear-gas gun, and the Special Agent in Charge of the Oklahoma City Office also fired point-blank at Underhill, with a Thompson machine gun, Underhill falling to the floor. The two officers, after firing into the house, backed away from the window, in order to be out of sight. At about this time, gun flashes came through the side window of the house, and officers in the rear opened fire directly into the house and the squad of officers stationed in front of the house thereupon opened fire into the house from that direction. After the firing ceased it was discovered that Underhill had escaped from the house and had taken refuge in a second-hand furniture store owned by R. E. Owens, 509 East Main Street, Shawnee, where he was taken into custody and because of the serious wounds was immediately removed to the Shawnee Municipal Hospital. On January 6, 1934, he was removed from the Hospital to the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma, where he died on that date, from wounds received while resisting arrest.

Also occupying the house at the time this shooting took place, were Mrs. Wilbur Underhill, Ralph Rowe and Eva Mae Nichols. The latter two were occupying a room adjoining the room wherein Underhill was located and as a result of the shooting, were both wounded. They were taken to the Shawnee Municipal Hospital and on the morning of December 31, 1933, the Nichols woman succumbed from the wounds she received.

With reference to the hospital expenses incurred for services rendered the wounded individuals, the State of Oklahoma has paid the expenses of Wilbur Underhill and vouchers totaling \$38, covering the

Mr. Stanley

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4-7-34

hospital expenses of Eva Mae Nichols and Ralph Rowe have been approved and forwarded to the General Agent and Chief Clerk of the Department for payment out of the appropriation "Support of United States Prisoners".

With reference to the damages done to the house and fixtures resulting from the attempt to capture Underhill, investigation by the Oklahoma City Office discloses that the house is a one-story frame structure owned by the Fidelity Building and Loan Association, Shawnee, Oklahoma, and was rented to J. Hatler Smith, who, with his wife, sub-let the premises to Elmer A. Inman, as J. H. Reynolds, and Ralph Rowe as Mr. Sullivan, upon the recommendation of Joe Smalley, member of the Oklahoma State House of Representatives. The following paragraph taken from a signed statement obtained by Agents of the Division from Hatler Smith, and dated January 23, 1934, is quoted for your information:

"On January 16, 1934, when I went home from work, Mr. Smalley was at my home at 401 West Highland and was talking to my wife. He told me in the presence of my wife that he had been in touch with Mrs. Underhill, Roe and Inman, and that they were contemplating reimbursing me for the damage done to my property at time of the shooting of Wilbur Underhill. He told us that he had gotten Mr. Roe's trial postponed for a week, and said 'that it would be an easy matter for you people to be mistaken as to the identity of people who rented your home at 606 Dewey.' His remarks were conclusive that he was making us a proposition that if we would confine our remarks at the preliminary hearing of Roe and fail to identify Roe and Inman as the two men who were introduced to us by him and who rented our premises, that we would be compensated for damage done to our property at time of shooting of Underhill."

Relative to the prosecutions resulting from the above, Ralph Rowe, on January 24, 1934, was given a preliminary hearing at Shawnee, Oklahoma on State charges of harboring Underhill and was held for trial in default of an appearance bond in the amount of \$5,000. Joe Smalley appeared as a witness for the State at this preliminary hearing and admitted assisting Elmer Inman under the assumed name of Reynolds and a man known to him as Sullivan, in renting the premises at 606 West Dewey Street, from Hatler Smith; that he met Sullivan through Inman,

Mr. Stanley

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4-9-34

whom he had known for ten or fifteen years; that he knew Inman's reputation; that Inman stated to him that if he used his own name the officers would cause him trouble; that he desired to go straight; that in the interest of aiding Inman he introduced Inman under his alias name and secured the premises.

As to prosecution in the Federal Court, the facts were presented to Assistant United States Attorney D. E. Hodges, Western District of Oklahoma, on January 24, 1934, and a complaint was authorized and filed before United States Commissioner, George J. Eacock, at Oklahoma City, charging Rowe and Inman with conspiracy to harbor a fugitive, Underhill. On January 29, 1934, all the facts developed in this case were presented to United States Attorney W. C. Lewis, Oklahoma City, who, after reviewing the facts, expressed the opinion that the evidence against Inman and Smalley was insufficient to warrant a successful prosecution and, therefore, at the arraignment of Inman and Rowe on January 29, 1934, Inman was released on motion of the United States Attorney, and Rowe was bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. Copies of the reports of Special Agent in Charge R. H. Colvin, dated Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, January 12, 1934 and Special Agent F. S. Smith, dated Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, January 13, 1934 and February 8, 1934, respectively, setting forth all the details relative to the above, are attached hereto, and it is respectfully requested that they be reviewed with reference to the possibility of prosecuting Joe Smalley and Elmer A. Inman with Ralph Rowe on charges of conspiracy to harbor a fugitive, and the Division be advised of your opinion, it being noted that the United States Attorney has already expressed a negative opinion relative to prosecution.

During the course of the investigation with respect to the damages done to the property, the Oklahoma City Office received from Mr. George E. McKinnis, Jr., an attorney, representing the Fidelity Building and Loan Association, a copy of a letter, dated February 24, 1934, setting forth estimates, totaling \$230, prepared by Mr. H. L. Roark, a carpenter of Oklahoma, which covers the cost of repairs necessary to put the house in good condition. A copy of this letter is attached hereto for your information.

On March 1, 1934, Mr. George E. McKinnis, Sr. accompanied by Mr. W. R. McWilliams, 125 North Harvey Street, Oklahoma City was referred to the Division by the Court of Claims Division of the Department and was interviewed by Assistant Director Clegg, respecting this matter.

Mr. Stanley

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4-11-34

On that occasion, Mr. McKinnis stated that he was one of the officers of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association, which owns the house where Underhill was located, and which was allegedly damaged by machine gun fire, and that he desired to present a claim for \$230, which claim was itemized in accordance with the estimates prepared and submitted by Mr. Roark. Mr. McKinnis was advised that the function of this Division was investigative and it could not pass upon the legitimacy of his claim and that the investigation of this matter would have a two-fold purpose, (1) to determine whether the owners of the building, the lessors or sub-lessors were in any way involved in a conspiracy to harbor a fugitive from justice, and, if so, the facts would be presented to the United States Attorney, with a view to instituting prosecution, and (2) to determine the facts concerning the extent of the damage done to the property.

Mr. McKinnis explained that their rental agent had rented the property to an individual by the name of Smith, who is well known in Shawnee as an insurance salesman, and later engaged in the oil brokerage business; that according to information obtained by officers of the Building and Loan Association from Mrs. Smith, the lessors of the property had been introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Smith by Joe Smalley, a member of the State House of Representatives of Oklahoma.

The Oklahoma City Office of the Division has interviewed several painters and contractors in Shawnee, Oklahoma, for the purpose of obtaining an estimate of what it would cost to repair the property. Of the five contractors approached, namely, Ray R. Moore, Grant and Son, Wirtz Company, H. D. Troop and M. E. Harrison, all of Shawnee, Oklahoma, estimates have been submitted by H. D. Troop and M. E. Harrison in the amounts of \$40 and \$75 respectively. Copies of letters received from these contractors are attached hereto for your information. Incidentally, when Mr. Hatler Smith was interviewed by Special Agent Paul Hansen, concerning the damage done to the property, Mr. Smith advised that in his opinion the damage would not exceed \$50.

Under date of March 21, 1934, Mr. Hatler Smith, 109 North Bell Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma, addressed a letter to me, to which was attached an itemized list of articles and property stolen, or damaged, incident to the attempted capture of Underhill, totaling \$416.62. A copy of this letter and estimates are attached hereto for your information.

Mr. Stanley

- 6 -

4-11-34

The Oklahoma City Office has conducted an investigation relative to the claim presented by Mr. Smith, and the results of that investigation are set forth in the letter of Mr. Dwight Brantley, Special Agent in Charge of that office, dated April 4, 1934, a copy of which is attached hereto, together with photostatic copies of the enclosures referred to therein, for your information.

Mr. Smith in his letter to me advised that the household furnishings were insured against fire and theft but that the adjuster for the insurance companies, although the claim had not yet been acted upon by the companies, had advised him that the loss would not be paid for the reason that it was caused by riot and civil commotion. Mr. Smith stated that, in his opinion, the companies are liable and in the event they are not he feels that he can then get a special bill through Congress affording him relief, if the loss is not paid by the Division.

Investigation by the Oklahoma City Office discloses, however, that on March 12, 1934, Mr. Smith received \$50.60 from one of the insurance companies, covering damage done to Mr. Smith's furnishings by fire. A photostat copy of the signed statement obtained from Mr. J. R. Pollard, insurance adjuster, relative to this payment, is included among the photostat enclosures above referred to.

The other insurance company is negotiating a settlement with Mr. Smith and has offered to pay him \$100 to \$125 as a compromise settlement. A photostat copy of the signed statement, obtained from W. L. Dickens, representative of that company, is also included among the photostat enclosures above referred to.

A photostat copy of the proof of loss, furnished the insurance company, and described by Mr. Dickens in his statement, is also included in the enclosures, and it is noted that in this proof of loss, Mr. Smith lists the original cost price considerably below the price set out in his itemized statement of claim presented to the Division with his letter dated March 21, 1934. In this connection, it is interesting to note that in the proof of loss furnished the insurance company, he lists the cost price of one set of dishes as \$13 and in the list submitted to the Government, he gives the value of this same set of dishes as \$38. Likewise, in the proof of loss he lists six

Mr. Stanley

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4-11-34

boudoir pillows at \$9 and in the itemized list presented to the Government he places a value of \$13 on these. Several other discrepancies similar to this are pointed out in the letter received from the Special Agent in Charge of the Oklahoma City Office.

Mr. Smith was interviewed on March 30, 1934, relative to his claim presented to the Government, and furnished a second itemized list covering damage or loss of his household furnishings which list totaled \$431.05, as compared with the original claim of \$416.82, furnished with his letter dated March 21, 1934. He stated that he had seen Mr. Pollard the insurance adjuster on the day before and had been advised that no information or instructions had been received from the insurance companies, and that it was Mr. Pollard's opinion that the companies would not pay the loss. Mr. Smith said that he felt that both companies were liable and briefly displayed letters from both of the Oklahoma Senators and Congressman McKeown, and stated that if the Department did not reimburse him for his loss he felt sure that he could get a special bill through Congress to reimburse him, in view of the fact that he is so well acquainted with both Senators, and that each of them address him as "Hatler".

The Division will await your advice in this matter before taking any further action.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

Enclosure 691473

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

April 4, 1934

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

1456
1475
1481
1492
Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 9, 1934 to which was attached a letter received by the Department from Congressman Tom D. McKeown wherein Mr. McKeown advised that a constituent of his, Mr. Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma, owned the residence in which Wilbur Underhill was captured; that the house had been rented by him, Smith, to another party; and that Mr. Smith did not know the character of this other party; that on the night Underhill was captured the house and fixtures were damaged to a large extent by shooting and fire and that Mr. Smith had called the matter to the attention of Congressman McKeown with a view to ascertaining if there are any provisions whereby he can be paid for the damages caused by the officers in their raid.

The Oklahoma City Office of the Division was requested to conduct an investigation into the extent of the damage to the property owned by Mr. Smith, and during the course of the investigation there was obtained from Mr. George E. McKinnis, Jr., an attorney for the Fidelity Building and Loan Association, Shawnee, Oklahoma, an estimate prepared by Mr. H. L. Roark, a carpenter of Shawnee, Oklahoma, with reference to the cost of repairs necessary to put the house in good order. The estimates submitted by Mr. Roark are set forth in a letter dated February 24, 1934 quoted as follows:

February 24, 1934

Fidelity Bldg. & Loan Assoc.
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

Per your request I have examined the house at 606 West Dewey and find the damages caused by the federal officers and Underhill fusillade, Dec. 31, 1933, can be repaired as follows:

10A
Patching plaster \$15.00
Replacing broken glass 7.00
Repairs to screens 7.00
Repairs to windows & doors 13.00
Repairs to siding 3.00
Inside decoration 125.00
Outside painting 60.00
Total \$230.00

April 4, 1934

"I will undertake and agree to repair the house in good order as it was before it was shot up for the above amount.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. L. Roark"

On March 1, 1934 George E. McKinnis, accompanied by W. R. McWilliams, 125 North Harvey Street, Oklahoma City, was referred to the Division by the Court of Claims Division of the Department and was interviewed by Assistant Director Clegg respecting this matter. On that occasion Mr. McKinnis stated that he was one of the officers of the Fidelity Building and Loan Association which owns the house where Underhill was located and which was allegedly damaged by machine gun fire by the Special Agents of this Division and other peace officers. Mr. McKinnis presented a claim for \$230.00 which claim was itemized in accordance with the estimates prepared and submitted by Mr. Roark. On the occasion of Mr. McKinnis' visit to the Division, he was advised that the function of this Division was investigative and it could not pass upon the legitimacy of his claim.

Mr. McKinnis was also advised that the investigation of this matter would have a two-fold purpose (1) to determine whether the owners of the building, the lessors or sub-lessors were in anyway involved in a conspiracy to harbor a fugitive from justice and, if so, the facts would be presented to the United States Attorney with a view to instituting prosecution, and (2) to determine the facts concerning the extent of the damage done to the property.

Mr. McKinnis explained that their rental agent had rented the property to an individual by the name of Smith, who is well known in Shawnee as formerly engaged in selling fire insurance and later engaged in the oil brokerage business; that according to information obtained by officers of the building and loan organization from Mrs. Smith, the lessors of the property had been introduced to Mr. and Mrs. Smith by Joe Smalley, a member of the State House of Representatives of Oklahoma, who advised that the lessors were reliable and had offered a satisfactory rental.

The Oklahoma City Office of the Division has interviewed several painters and contractors in Shawnee, Oklahoma for the purpose of obtaining an estimate of what it would cost to repair the property. Of the five contractors approached, namely, Ray R. Moore, Grant and Son, Wirfs Company, H. D. Troop, and M. E. Harrison, all of Shawnee, Oklahoma, estimates have been submitted by H. D. Troop and M. E. Harrison in the amounts of \$48.00 and \$75.00 respectively.

April 4, 1934.

Their letters submitting estimates are quoted as follows:

"
March 17, 1934
Division of Investigation,
United States Dept. of Justice,
224 Federal Building,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Gentlemen: The undersigned contractor hereby proposes to furnish all material and labor to replace broken glass, damaged door panels, interior and exterior casings, window and door screens; patch holes in plaster and redecorate the walls; paint the new siding boards on the outside to match the rest of the house, use plastic wood wherever practical in fixing small holes. In general repair the house into as good a condition as it originally was, for the sum of \$40.00.

Respectfully submitted by

H. D. Troop."

"
3-17-1934
Mr. Hanson
Okla. City.

Gentlemen:

We will furnish materials and labor
2 coats on walls and repair wood work and walls
repatched and outside holes repatched retouched with
paint and screens repaired
for the sum of
Seventy five dollars 75/00

Yours truly,

M. E. Harrison
604 W. Chapman St.
Shawnee, Oklahoma."

April 4, 1934.

Of the remaining contractors, a representative of Wirfs Company when interviewed did not appear to be enthusiastic about submitting a bid on the work. Mr. Grant of Grant and Son promised to submit a bid, but it is the opinion of the investigating agent that no bid will be submitted by this company.

On March 20, 1934 Mr. Hatler Smith, who had rented the house and had sublet it to associates of Underhill and whose furniture has been either damaged or stolen, called at the Oklahoma City Office and advised that he had received information to the effect that the Government was seeking bids on the estimated cost of repairing the house and inasmuch as he had received this information, he desired to submit a claim for the damage done to the house furnishings owned by him, stating that his loss was greater than that sustained by the owner of the house and that he felt the Government should pay him for his loss. In this connection, when Mr. Smith was first interviewed by an Agent of the Division he expressed an opinion that the damage to the house and fixtures would be less than \$50.00.

During the course of the investigation into the harboring of Wilbur Underhill, it was ascertained that the house located at 606 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma, was rented by Mr. Hatler Smith and his wife to Elmer A. Inman, as J. H. Reynolds, and Ralph Rowe, as Mr. Sullivan, upon the recommendation of Joe Smalley, and in signed statements obtained from Mr. Hatler Smith dated January 23, 1934 the following paragraph is quoted for your information:

"On January 16th, 1934, when I went home from work, Mr. Smalley was at my home at 401 West Highland and was talking to my wife. He told me in the presence of my wife that he had been in touch with Mrs. Underhill, Roe and Inman, and that they were contemplating reimbursing me for the damage done to my property at time of the shooting of Wilbur Underhill. He told us that he had gotten Mr. Roe's trial postponed for a week, and said 'that it would be an easy matter for you people to be mistaken as to the identity of people who rented your home at 606 Dewey.' His remarks were conclusive that he was making us a proposition that if we would confine our remarks at the preliminary hearing of Roe and fail to identify Roe and Inman as the two men who were introduced to us by him and who rented our premises, that we would be compensated for damage done to our property at time of shooting of Underhill."

Memo. for Mr. Stanley.

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April 4, 1934

On January 24, 1934 Ralph Rowe was given a preliminary hearing at Shawnee, Oklahoma on State charges of harboring Underhill and was held for trial in default of an appearance bond in the amount of \$5,000. Joe Smalley appeared as a witness for the State at this preliminary hearing and admitted assisting Elmer Inman, under the assumed name of Reynolds, and a man known to him as Sullivan in renting the premises at 606 West Dewey Street from Hatler Smith; that he met Sullivan through Inman whom he had known from ten to fifteen years; that he knew Inman's reputation; that Inman stated to him that if he used his own name the officers would cause him trouble; that he desired to go straight; that in the interest of aiding Inman, he introduced Inman, under his alias name, and secured the premises.

The facts obtained by Special Agents of this Division were presented to Assistant United States Attorney D. E. Hodges, Western District of Oklahoma on January 24, 1934, and a complaint was authorized and filed before United States Commissioner Eacock at Oklahoma City, charging Rowe and Inman with conspiracy to harbor a fugitive, Wilbur Underhill, who was under indictment at Kansas City, Missouri, charged with conspiracy to deliver a Federal prisoner, and for whom a warrant was outstanding.

On January 29, 1934 all the facts developed in this case were presented to United States Attorney W. C. Lewis, Oklahoma City, who, after reviewing the facts, expressed his opinion that the evidence against Inman and Smalley was insufficient to warrant a successful prosecution and, therefore, at the arraignment of Inman and Rowe on January 29, 1934 Inman was released on motion of the United States Attorney, and Ralph Rowe has been held to await the action of the grand jury.

Mr. Hatler Smith under date of March 21, 1934 addressed a letter to this Division presenting his claim in the amount of \$416.82 covering damage to and loss of certain articles of household furnishings owned by him and which he claims were incident to the attempted capture of Wilbur Underhill on December 29, 1933. Mr. Smith has been advised that his claim is receiving investigative attention and that the results of the investigation will be submitted to the Department for an opinion relative to the disposition to be made of the claim. The Oklahoma City Office of this Division is presently engaged upon an investigation with a view to verifying the itemized amounts of damage alleged to have been done to the property of Mr. Smith. The household furnishings of Mr. Smith were insured against fire and theft, but the adjuster for the insurance company has advised him

Memo. for Mr. Stanley.

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April 4, 1934.

that the loss will not be paid because it was occasioned by "riot and civil commotion". Mr. Smith is of the opinion that the insurance companies are liable and in the event they are not, he feels that he can get a special bill through congress if the loss is not paid by the Division.

It is respectfully requested that this Division be advised as to what disposition should be made of the claims referred to above in order that appropriate action may be taken with respect to them.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 15, 1934

*Smith 4-14-34
R*

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

Reference is made to your memorandum dated February 12, 1934 wherein you requested that there be ascertained in a quiet way the approximate damage done to the house of Mr. Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma, in whose house an attempt was made to apprehend Wilbur Underhill, wanted at Kansas City, Missouri on charges of conspiracy to deliver a Federal prisoner, Frank Nash.

This matter has been the subject of an investigation by the Oklahoma City office of this Division, and the following quoted memorandum prepared by Mr. H. L. Roark, a carpenter of Shawnee, Oklahoma, was furnished the Oklahoma City office by Mr. George E. McKinnis, Jr., an attorney for the owner of the property:

February 24, 1934

"Fidelity Bldg. & Loan Assoc.
Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Gentlemen:

Per your request I have examined the house at 606 West Dewey and find the damages caused by the federal officers and Underhill fusillade, Dec. 31, 1933, can be repaired as follows:

Patching plaster	\$15.00
Replacing broken glass	7.00
Repairs to screens	7.00
Repairs to windows & doors	13.00
Repairs to siding	3.00
Inside decoration	125.00
Outside painting	60.00
Total	\$230.00

COPIES DESTROYED

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- 2 -

"I will undertake and agree to repair the house in good order as it was before it was shot up for the above amount.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) H. L. Roark"

Special Agent Paul Hansen attached to the Oklahoma City office has advised that Mr. Hatler Smith who rented this house from the Fidelity Building and Loan Association and who, in turn, rented the house to associates of Wilbur Underhill, stated to Agent Hansen that the damage to the house and fixtures in his, Smith's, opinion would be less than \$50.00.

Please be advised that further inquiry is being made by the Oklahoma City office respecting the above cited estimates and you will be furnished with this additional information as soon as it is received.

Very truly yours,

Director.

0 3/15-1934
 SHAWNEE, OKLA.
 M. Mr. Hatter Smith

IN ACCOUNT WITH
KIB WARREN'S, Inc.
 SHAWNEE'S DEPARTMENT HARDWARE STORE
 CHINA, GIFTS, SILVERWARE, DRAPERIES, WALL PAPER, PAINT,
 HARDWARE, PLUMBING AND IMPLEMENTS

TELEPHONE 143

MAIN AND PHILADELPHIA

ALL BILLS ARE DUE ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE MONTH
 TERMS--TEN PER CENT AFTER 30 DAYS

Repair Mattress	25 40 ✓
Repair Stove	21 73 ✓
Repair Spring	10 92 ✓
<hr/>	
Tax	58 05 ✓
	58
<hr/>	
	58 63
By Check	78 63
<hr/>	
	20 ✓
<hr/>	
62-27915-1524	

PHONE 127

SOLD TO

CASH
DOORS
MILLWORK

Hatler Smith.

JOB

STATEMENT

Shawnee, Okla.,

Address

3-30-34.

19

WINDOW AND
AUTOMOBILE
GLASS

BOUGHT OF
SHAWNEE PLANING MILL, Inc.
(THE MILLWORK PEOPLE)
114 WEST NINTH ST.

TERMS: NET 10 DAYS.

2-5

L bed stead repaired and new woodwork refinished.

\$7.50

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
April 2, 1934.

I, James R. Pollard, make the following written statement to Paul Hansen, Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, concerning damage done to the household furnishings of Mr. Hatler Smith of Shawnee, Oklahoma by fire following the arrest of Wilbur Underhill, December 30, 1933.

I am State Agent and Adjuster for the Superior Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, and work directly out of the Western Department at Chicago, Illinois.

Having been advised that the household furnishings owned by Mr. Hatler Smith in a house which he had furnished at 606 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma had been damaged, I made inquiry concerning this loss and made a proper investigation thereto. On January 4, 1934, I directed a letter to Mr. H. A. Clark, Vice-President of the above mentioned company at Chicago, Illinois, advising him of this loss and the nature of it. In answer to this communication, I received an inter-office communication from Mr. Clark, dated January 16, 1934, which is quoted as follows:

"LOYALTY GROUP
Western Department, Chicago
INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

January 16, 1934

To J. R. Pollard, State Agent

Company Superior

Subject: Policy CD-20 - Shawnee, Okla. Hatler Smith - assured
Fire December 30, 1933

We have found your report of January 4 very interesting in connection with claim entertained under the captioned policy.

Of course we are not legally liable, but as the amount of claim is small, we believe it would be best to have you endeavor to conclude the adjustment on the basis of a compromise settlement for the best figure obtainable.

If you will kindly proceed to handle the matter and arrange to have executed proof forwarded, your assistance will be appreciated.

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

H. A. Clark
Vice-President"

WJH:S

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I made some inquiry concerning the amount that would be required to repair these damaged articles, and Mr. Smith and I agreed that \$35.00 would cover the loss and Mr. Smith signed a proof of loss to that effect. Immediately after this, Mrs. Hatler Smith complained about this amount, and during my conversation with her, we discovered that we had not taken into consideration the loss to some of the pieces of furniture. Two or three weeks after this, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and I then agreed that the fire damage to his furniture amounted to \$50.50, and Mr. Smith signed a proof of loss for that amount to the following articles:

Repair to:	1 - Beauty Rest Mattress
"	" 1 - Beauty Rest Box Springs
"	" 1 - Chinese rug
"	" Head of one bed
	1 - Bed pad

I prepared the proof of loss, as stated above, and mailed it to my Company at Chicago, February 20, 1934.

I received a copy of a letter from Mr. H. A. Clark, our Vice-President, to Mr. George K. Hunter, 109 North Bell, Shawnee, Oklahoma, dated March 1, 1934, stating that the draft for this claim had been mailed with the original of that letter to Mr. Hunter. The draft was apparently not enclosed with that letter, and I so advised my Company by an inter-office communication dated March 6, 1934. I later received a copy of a letter from Mr. Clark, our Vice-President, to Mr. Hunter, dated March 12, 1934, a copy of which is set out as follows:

March 12, 1934

Mr. Geo. K. Hunter
109 No. Bell
Shawnee, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

Claim 18120- Policy CD20- H.
Smith

Enclosed is our loss draft #15535 in the amount of \$50.60 payable to the order of Hatler Smith, in full settlement of claim under the captioned policy. We understand the damage resulted from gun fire when federal and state officers arrested outlaws. Therefore we are attaching a subrogation receipt, which you will please have signed by the assured.

As Congressman Tom McKewon has agreed to attempt to secure an adjustment from the Federal Government, we are attaching a

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subrogation receipt, which you will please have executed by the assured and attach to draft when presented for payment.

Appreciating your assistance in handling the matter as requested above, we are

Yours very truly

WJH:R

Vice-President."

Mr. Hatler Smith was in my office in Oklahoma City about a week ago, on or about March 26, 1934, and discussed this matter with me. He told me that he had received the draft from my Company for \$50.60, through Mr. George K. Hunter, the insurance agent at Shawnee, Oklahoma who originally wrote this insurance.

As stated above, Mr. Smith has subrogated the Superior Fire Insurance Company to the extent of the claim paid him in case settlement is made to Mr. Smith by the Government for this loss by fire.

The proof of loss mentioned above which lists in segregated form the alleged damage done by fire to each of the above mentioned articles is now on file with the above mentioned company at 844 Rush Street, Chicago, Illinois.

I have read all of the above statement on three pages, and it is the truth. I have made it freely and willingly.

(Signed)

Witnesses:

Paul Hansen, Sp. Agt. Division of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Okla. City, Okla.
E. E. Hollis, Sp. Agt. Division of Investigation, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Okla. City, Okla.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
April 3, 1934

I, W. L. Dickens, make the following statement to Paul Hansen, Special Agent, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, concerning the theft of some household articles from a house at 606 West Dewey Street, Shawnee, Oklahoma. The house was furnished by Mr. Hatler Smith of Shawnee, and the articles were alleged to have been stolen on December 30, 1933, following the capture of Wilbur Underhill and others at that address.

I am Claim Superintendent for the State of Oklahoma for the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, and I work directly out of their Newark, New Jersey office.

On January 4, 1934, I received information of the theft of some household furnishings from the above mentioned house, and made an investigation with respect thereto. I could not determine that any specific articles had been stolen, but it is generally felt by persons who live in the vicinity of the above address that several small articles were, in fact, stolen.

Mr. Smith filed a preliminary information form with me on January 6, 1934, and I made a further investigation concerning the articles lost and their value. On March 12, 1934, Mr. Hatler Smith filed with me at Oklahoma City a sworn proof of loss statement. The aggregate of the total amounts of alleged present value of these articles is \$170.21, and Mr. Smith agrees that this is a correct valuation of the articles which were stolen from this house. Mr. Smith lists numerous articles in this statement, and I am furnishing Mr. Hansen with a copy of this sworn statement for the information of the Government.

I have never advised Mr. Smith or his wife, Mrs. Smith, that my Company was denying liability, but, on the contrary, I have advised him that the Company was desirous of making a settlement with him for his loss and have offered him \$100.00 as a compromise.

The only reason that I did not recommend a full payment of this loss as reflected in the sworn proof of loss statement is that no definite information could be obtained regarding the actual theft of practically all of these articles and it seems rather inconceivable that some of the articles listed as stolen by Mr. Smith would have been stolen under the circumstances; also, for the further reason that I do not believe that Mr. Smith has allowed enough depreciation for some of the articles. My Company has taken the stand that about \$100.00 to \$125.00

62-28915-1524

would be a fair valuation for this loss, and we are willing to settle on that basis.

I have read all of the above statement, and it is the truth.
I have made it freely and willingly.

(Signed)

N. S. Mowles

Witnesses:

Irene Jones, Spec. Division of Investigation, U. S.
Dept. of Justice, Okla. City, Okla.
Paul Hansen, Sp. Sgt., Division of Investigation, U. S. Dept.
of Justice, Okla. City, Okla.

LOYALTY GROUP

BURGLARY INSURANCE DIVISION

BURGLARY PROOF OF LOSS—RESIDENCE—BCB

Burglary Claim No. M1 - B150

To the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company hereinafter called the Company:
Name of Company

1. By your Policy of Burglary Insurance No. BT-4519 issued at your Shawnee Agency,
 dated the 15th day of September A. D. 1933, and expiring 15th day of September 1934,
 at 12 o'clock noon, you insured Hatler Smith

(Name of Assured)
 THE SUBSCRIBER, hereinafter called the Assured, against loss by Burglary, Robbery, Theft and Larceny
(State whether burglary only, or burglary, theft or larceny)
 to the amount of One Thousand and No/100 - - - - - Dollars (\$ 1,000.00).
(Amount of Policy)

2. There has been no assignment, incumbrance, chattel mortgage, or change of ownership of the property insured since said Policy has been issued, except as follows: No exceptions

3. On the 30th day of December 19 33, at about M., a
Theft occurred in the building known as No. 606 W. Dewey
(State whether burglary or theft)
 Street, in the City or Town of Shawnee
 County of Pottawatomie and State of Oklahoma

by which property insured under said Policy was stolen to the amount of One Hundred Seventy and 21/100
 - - - - - Dollars (\$ 170.21)

as set forth in this statement, and the several schedules and papers hereto annexed, which the Assured declares to be a just, true and faithful account of his loss.
(his or their)

4. Occurrence of the theft was first known to me about o'clock
(State whether burglary or theft) (me or us)
M., of the 30th day of December and I
(I or we)

notified the Company at its Home Office, or its Agent at Shawnee, Oklahoma
 by I on the 30th day of December, 1933
(I or we) at Shawnee, Oklahoma
 Street, on the 30th day of December, 1933

and further declare that the said theft did not originate by any act, design or procurement on my
(State whether burglary or theft) (my or our)
 part, or in consequence of any collusion, fraud or evil practice done or permitted by me and
(me or us)
 that nothing has been done by or with my privity or consent to violate the condition of the insurance.
(my or our)

5. The manner in which the theft was committed,
(burglary or theft)
 is as follows: House and furniture were rented to parties by name of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan
on November 6, 1933. On December 28, 1933, Federal officers raided the premises where
two outlaws were captured, considerable damage being done to both house and furniture;
unknown parties who entered the premises later carried away the articles listed.

Names of all persons known or suspected to have been implicated therein are as follows: (Affidavits of employees and members of the household of the Assured will be furnished on demand)

None

7. The visible evidence of the theft consists of _____
(burglary or theft)

8. The property stolen and for which claim is hereby made belonged at time of the loss to _____

Lera and Hatler Smith

(State names of persons to whom property belonged)

9. The premises No. 606 W. Dewey Street are not owned by the Assured.
(are or are not)

10. The premises in which the loss herein referred to occurred were occupied at the time of the loss for the following purposes, to wit: Private residence
(State whether private residence, flat, apartment house, hotel, apartment hotel or boarding house)

11. State whether boarders were accommodated? _____ How many? _____
(yes or no)

12. The premises insured were occupied at the time of said loss by the following persons: _____

Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan - Mr. Reynolds

(Give name of each member of the family, including any guest residing in the premises at the approximate time of loss)

13 (A) Names of all servants in your employ, color and where or how obtained? _____

None

13 (B) Have any servants left your employ since loss occurred? No If so, give their address _____

14. Additional Burglary Insurance is carried with the following Insurers: No

(State whether any burglary insurance is

carried by Assured in addition to the contracts of this Company, or by anyone residing in the premises, and give amounts and dates of expiration)

15. State if Assured has sustained any burglary, robbery, or theft loss in the last five years Yes

(yes or no)

Give date 10-16-33

Was property insured Yes

Name of Insurer Metropolitan Casualty Ins. Company Amount paid \$165.00

16. State if premises were Unoccupied at time of loss No If so, how long? _____

(Yes or no)

17. Were workmen employed within the premises at time of loss? No

(State number of consecutive days so employed)

18. State whether any of the property was stolen from the storeroom or basement? No

(yes or no)

How much? _____

19. State whether your premises were used for any business or professional purposes? No

(yes or no)

Any other information that may be required will be furnished on demand and be considered a part of these proofs. It is expressly understood and agreed that in furnishing this "Proof of Loss" blank to the Assured or the making up of any proofs by any Agent of the Company or by any Adjuster, the Company does not waive any of its rights under the said Policy.

SCHEDULE OF ARTICLES STOLEN (and not covered)

Description of Property Stolen (See note below)	State to whom the article belonged	When and Where purchased. (If a present, the name and address of the giver must be stated)	When and Where article last seen? (By whom last seen?)	Actual cost to Assured	Allowance for depreciation in style, value, shopwear, or wear and tear of goods to the amount of—	Assured claims indemnity under this Policy to the extent of—
1 b. room clock	Hatler	Smith HS Drug Co., Okla. City 1931	11-5-33 in bed room	4 50		2 00
1 Eastman Kodak post-card size		Martin Drug, Fletcher, Okla.	11-5-33 in buffet in dining room	85 00		12 50
1-36 pc. set 1947 Rogers silver		Warren Hdw., Shawnee, Okla.	"	35 00		25 00
6 Crystal goblets - Lera		Smith - Montgomery Jewelry, Shawnee, Okla.		12 00		12 00
1 set dishes	Hatler	Smith - Warren Hdw. Shawnee, Okla.		18 00		15 00
1 wicker sewing basket	Lera	Smith - Mertis Hardin, 401 W. Highland Shawnee, Okla.	In south b room on dressg. table	5 50		2 50
Slip covers for divan and 2 chairs	"	"	On divan and chairs 11-5-33	25 00		15 00
1 Portfolio, (engraved Hatler Smith)		Lera M. Harsin, Shawnee, Okla.	11-5-33 in closet north bed room	15 00		5 00
6 boudoir pillows - Lera		M. - wedding gifts Smith	various parts of house 11-5-33			9 00
5 large panels		"	on windows 11-5-33	16 00		12 80
3 tie backs (curtains)	"	"	"			
12 sheets	"	various	on beds and in closet 11-5-33	21 00		13 41
8 pr. pillow cases	"	"	"			
4 quilts - hand made	"	"	"	30 00		20 00
1 cover to dressing table	"	Harbour-Longmire Furn. Company	"			3 50
2 bed spreads	"	"	on beds 11-5-33	18 00		12 00
18 bath towels	"	various	"	4 50		3 00
18 face towels	"	"	"	3 60		1 80
12 tea towels	"	various	In closet	2 50		2 50
Radio tubes	"	Taggart Music Co., Okla. City	in radio	4 15		1 50
1 Hot Point Elec. Iron.	"	Wetherbee Elec. Co., Okla. City	"	4 95		2 50

In case of demands for cash or other valuables, the following information must be given: (1) Jeweler's Register No. (2) Quality

Description of Property Stolen *(See note below)	State to whom the arti- cle belonged	When and Where purchased. (If a present, the name and address of the giver must be stated)	When and Where article last seen? (By whom last seen?)	Actual cost to Assured	Allowance for depreciation in style, value, shopwear, or wear and tear of goods to the amount of—	Assured claims indem- nity under this Policy to the extent of—

_____ have carefully read the foregoing statement and warrant it to be full, complete and true.
(I or we)

Assured.

Assured.

Assured.

Assured.

STATE OF Oklahoma

COUNTY OF Oklahoma

Personally appeared Hatler Smith

signer of the

foregoing statement, who made solemn oath to the truth of the same, and that no material fact of which the company should be advised is withheld, this 12th day of March, 1984.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Oklahoma City.

County of Oklahoma

State of Oklahoma

this 12th

day of March 19 34

Beth McKann:

Comm. expires Jan. 9.