

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION  
AND  
PRIVACY ACTS**

**SUBJECT: CHARLES "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD  
KANSAS CITY MASSACRE**

**FILE: 62-28915**

**SECTION 72**



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

## **NOTICE**

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

SUBJECT \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER 62-28915

SECTION NUMBER 72

SERIALS 3181 - 3205

TOTAL PAGES 170

PAGES RELEASED 168

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EXEMPTION(S) USED b3 b7D

**DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION**  
**U. S. Department of Justice**

Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1276  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
November 16, 1934

DB/ms  
62-456

**AIR MAIL**

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY"  
FLOYD, (Deceased), et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver  
Federal Prisoner.

I am transmitting herewith the fingerprints of  
Jaunita Floyd, alias Jaunita Baird, alias Beulah Baird, and  
Rose Baird, sisters, the alleged women companions of Floyd and  
Richetti. These women were taken into custody by agents of  
this office on November 15 at the home of Mrs. Walter Floyd of  
Sallisaw, Oklahoma.

It is requested that this office, as well as  
the Kansas City, Chicago and Little Rock offices, be furnished  
with copies of the records of these women.

Photographs of these women will be made very  
shortly, and the Division will be furnished copies, as well as  
the interested offices.

**RECORDED & INDEXED**

Very truly yours,

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

62-28915-3181
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 19 1934 P.M.
Special Agent in Charge
TAMM ONE

Encls.

cc Kansas City  
Chicago  
Little Rock

NOV 20 1934

RECORDED  
NOV 17 1934  
IDENT. UNIT

**REC'D BY AIR MAIL**

and spec del.

Ported  
11-19-34  
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prints retained  
+ made  
11-19-34



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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

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- ☐ 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.

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Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

November 15, 1934.

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,  
(Deceased); ET AL.  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.  
St. Paul File No. 62-888.

There is being forwarded to the Division,  
under separate cover, a .45 caliber automatic shell, marked "U.S.  
C. Co. 17", which was found near the body of GEORGE ANDERSON near  
Webster, Wisconsin, in order that an examination may be made of  
same at the technical laboratory, inasmuch as it is believed that  
FRED BARKER and possibly ALVIN KARPIS murdered ANDERSON, and that  
the shell in question is one that was extracted from their firearm  
or dropped by them at the scene of the killing.

Very truly yours,



D. M. LADD,  
Special Agent in Charge.

RCC:ACF

CC Kansas City  
Chicago

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-28915-3182

NOV 19 1934	LAB.	ONE
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NOV 21 1934

Copy and Specimens Retained in Laboratory

9411/20

9411

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

November 17, 1934

EAT/ps

Time: 11:20 AM

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schneider	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD

Mr. Brantley telephoned from Oklahoma City and requested advice as to whether to release Beulah and Rose Baird who he had been holding at the Oklahoma City office since Thursday; that the only information obtained from the girls was to the effect that they knew Floyd, but had not seen him since the massacre. Mr. Brantley stated that the girls have not slept at all since they have been in his office and one of the girls is becoming rather nervous; that he did not wish her to become ill while there. Mr. Brantley further stated that they had the automobile used by the girls; that this automobile was purchased in Buffalo, New York by Rose Baird under the name of Beryl Wynn; that the automobile was registered in that name in Buffalo; that he had this information checked by the Buffalo office. Mr. Brantley stated he could see no basis for confiscating this car.

I told Mr. Brantley that I could see no purpose of detaining these women, and he stated he would release them today.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-28915-5183	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE

COPIES DESTROYED

11 AUG 20 1964

NOV 20 1934

DB:17  
62-456

P. O. Box 1876  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
November 13, 1934

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 16 1934 - 41	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Special Agent in Charge,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Re: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD, with  
aliases (Deceased); ET AL.  
Conspiracy to Seditious Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of SAC Dwight Brantley, Oklahoma City, dated 10/25/34, in this case, particularly page ten thereof from which it will be observed that the confidential informant in this case who has been contacting members of Floyd's family gave certain information relative to the presence in the Floyd home of Beulah Baird, alias Juanita Baird.

Since the arrival of this woman in Saline, constant contact has been maintained with the informant. He has reported that members of the Floyd family are particularly interested in this woman, and that she has visited various relatives and friends of Floyd and has told of some of her travels and last days with Floyd.

The informant has stated that he could not very circumspetly interrogate this woman and has had to gain what information he could by merely listening. It appears from a remark Beulah has made that she has been with Floyd most of the time since he has been out of the penitentiary in Missouri, and has been with him practically since the massacre in Kansas City. She gave no information concerning any participation by Floyd in the massacre. It appears that she and Rose have been the women companions of Floyd and Richetti. She has spoken of being in New York State, not mentioning any town, and made the remark that the people with whom they last lived did not know their identity. She told that she had gone into a town, not naming it, in order to have the car repaired and had left Floyd and Richetti by the side of the road and was to pick them up after repairs had been made on the car, but that while she was away, Floyd and Richetti were jumped up by officers. She said that she drove by the place where she left Floyd and Richetti several times after having the car repaired but could not find either of the boys. She did not specifically say that Rose was with her at the time, but the inference is that she was. She said that she came west with the car after the trouble in Ohio, but did not say to what town she went nor where she left the car. She did not even mention the make of the car. The inference the informant got from



2.

her remarks is that she went to Kansas City and left Rose and the car there.

The informant stated that from time to time Beulah referred to two men who were associating with Floyd and Richetti but she did not mention their names nor where they were from. She did say, however, that these two men left New York State about the time that Floyd, Richetti, and the two women left; that they were going to St. Louis and later would come through Oklahoma and see Floyd and the others and they would eventually meet in Mexico. He did not know whether it was New Mexico or Old Mexico. The informant said that Beulah stated positively that they were headed for Oklahoma, and that Floyd had bought him some overalls and had talked of going into the hills, getting a saddle horse, and in that manner was to contact many of his old friends.

The informant stated that he does not know whether Beulah is married to Floyd, but is inclined to think that she is. He said that he is confident that Floyd was in love with Beulah, did not care for Ruby Floyd, and that members of his family are now convinced of this. He said that Beulah spoke frequently of a child, but she did not say whether it is hers or whether it is the child of Rose, her sister, but that he is inclined to think the child belongs to Rose. He said that just a few days ago, Beulah received a card with a Kansas City postmark, signed by Mrs. Roe; that he read it as did members of the Floyd family, and that Beulah remarked that it was from Rose. The only thing contained on the card was greetings and a statement to the effect that the writer was getting along well.

The informant stated that Beulah has frequently spoken of going to Kansas City to see Rose and probably to get the car and bring it back into Oklahoma, where she expects to spend more time with members of the Floyd family and his friends. He said that he and his woman companion are on the best of terms with Beulah, and that he convinced her that he had a reason for going to Kansas City, and that he would be glad to take her and she immediately availed herself of the opportunity of going with them. I received a telephone call from the informant during the afternoon of November 12, at which time he expressed a desire to meet me. I met him during the evening of November 12 at Henryetta, Oklahoma. He said it was their plan to leave Okmulgee where Beulah was at that time with a relative of the Floyd family, on the early morning of November 13, for Kansas City. It was the plan that should any circumstances arise during the night which would preclude making the trip on the thirteenth, that he was to call me by midnight. No call was received from him and I, therefore, assume that he departed from Okmulgee with this woman on November 13. He is traveling in a 1931 Ford Sport Coupe, four passenger, with green wire wheels, dark body and canvas top, bearing Arkansas license 15-287. This automobile belongs to a nephew of Mrs. Floyd. The informant stated that he could go

5.

up through Kansas either on U. S. Highway 75 or 76. It was the plan of the informant to go to the home of Beulah Baird or wherever she will stop, and that he and his woman companion will remain with her a day or two. He said that he will call Mr. Nathan of the Kansas City office, whose telephone number I gave him, upon his arrival in Kansas City and as soon as he could conveniently and discreetly detach himself from Beulah. He said that he would use the name W. L. Petman in calling Mr. Nathan. He stated that in the event Beulah and her sister are picked up and he and his girl friend are present, that he desires to be picked up with them in order not to arouse her suspicions concerning him and his woman companion.

Mr. Nathan of the Kansas City office has been furnished the substance of the foregoing information by long distance telephone.

The informant furnished me two telegrams received by Mrs. Floyd from E. O. Sturgis of East Liverpool, Ohio, apparently an undertaker there, relating to arrangements for the shipping of Floyd's body to Ballisaw. The wires are not quoted here. They are in the Oklahoma City file in this case.

The informant said that he had heard no further remarks from Beulah with respect to threats against the life of EAS Purvis. The only information furnished by him in this connection is to the effect that Beulah made the remark that she had received a letter from some place in Kansas, not mentioning from whom it came, to the effect that Mr. Purvis was to get his, and that probably Mr. Purvis would receive a letter. The informant stated that he has never seen this letter and does not know whether it exists. The information in this respect has been furnished Mr. Purvis and the Division.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley,  
Special Agent in Charge.

cc Division  
Chicago



1616 Federal Reserve Bank Building  
Kansas City, Missouri  
November 14, 1934

Special Agent in Charge  
St. Louis, Missouri

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD with aliases,  
Deceased, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER  
K.C. File 62-790

Reference is made to letter from the St. Louis office,  
addressed to the Kansas City office, dated October 18, 1934,  
relating to an allegation that the facial appearance of Richard  
Tullman Galatas has been changed by a plastic operation.

Please be advised that close scrutiny of the face of this  
Subject indicates beyond question that no such operation has been  
performed and he has been questioned concerning this, which he  
denies.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT:B

cc - Division  
Chicago

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

1616 Federal Reserve Bank Building  
Kansas City, Missouri  
November 14, 1934

Special Agent in Charge  
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD with aliases,  
Deceased, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER  
K.C. File 62-780

Reference is made to letter from the New Orleans office dated October 7, 1934, addressed to the Kansas City office, and to the letter from the Division to the New Orleans office dated October 12, 1934, which refers to the report of Special Agent D. W. Magee, dated at New Orleans, September 28, 1934, in the above entitled case.

Conference was had with United States Attorney Maurice M. Milligan at Kansas City, Missouri, with reference to any action which he might desire to take in connection with the seizure of the property of Richard Tallman Galatas. He advised that he desires to take absolutely no action in this connection and he stated that any property of Galatas should be returned to him in the usual manner, as soon as appropriate investigation is made in order that any evidence in connection with this case, which might be discovered in the examination of such property, is secured.

The New Orleans office has been previously advised concerning the decision of the United States Attorney at Kansas City in this connection.

The four letters addressed to Richard Tallman Galatas, under the name E. W. and E. M. Lee, which were enclosed with the letter from the New Orleans office, have been forwarded to Subject Galatas in care of the White Front Pool Hall at Hot Springs, Arkansas, pursuant to his telephonic request made of this office after his release on bond.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge

62-78915  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 17 1934  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FILE

WFT:B  
cc - Division  
Chicago  
Little Rock



1616 Federal Reserve Bank Building  
Kansas City, Missouri  
November 14, 1934

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD with aliases,  
Deceased, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER  
K.C. File 82-780

Reference is made to letter dated October 29, 1934, addressed  
by the Chicago office to the Kansas City office wherein was transmitted  
a photograph of Charles Francis McGuire, with aliases.

This photograph was exhibited to Edward Doll at the United States  
Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, by Special Agent H. E. Anderson in order  
that it might be determined whether the photograph is a likeness of the  
party known as Gus Stevens or Stone. Doll stated that such is not the  
likeness of the party in question.

The photograph of McGuire is herewith returned to the Chicago  
office.

Very truly yours,

H. B. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

WFT:B

cc - Division

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 17 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

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

November 15, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
New York City, N.Y.

RE: **VERNON S. MILLER**, with aliases  
(Deceased), ET AL.  
**CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL  
PRISONER.**  
St. Paul File 88-888.

Dear Sir:

Please be advised that on November 14, 1934,  
State's Attorney Mike Klakhead, St. Paul, Minnesota,  
telephoned the writer and advised that he had just  
received a telegram from the Newark, New Jersey, Star  
Eagle, a daily newspaper, advising that **WILLIAM WEISMAN**  
had surrendered at Newark and had been released on  
bail; that his surrender was in connection with the  
indictment pending against him charging him with an  
assault upon a Government officer.

This information was immediately telephoned  
to Mr. Tamm of the Division as well as to Special Agent  
in Charge Purvis of the Chicago Division office. It is  
suggested that immediate investigation be made at Newark,  
New Jersey, for the purpose of locating **WEISMAN** in order  
that he may be interviewed in connection with the above  
entitled matter.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LAD,  
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:RHM  
Cc Division  
Kansas City  
Chicago





1416 Federal Reserve Bank Building  
Kansas City, Missouri  
November 15, 1934

Special Agent in Charge  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD with aliases,  
Dessessed, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Richard Pullman Galatas telephoned this office from Hot Springs, Arkansas, today and requested that he be furnished with the warehouse receipt which he turned over to Division Agents at New Orleans, Louisiana, when he was apprehended. This warehouse receipt shows that one W. E. Cox, an alias of Galatas, has in storage in the Redman Fire-Proof Warehouse Company, 2428 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, California, under lot number 4535, the following:

No. 1 Hand suit.  
No. 2 Suit case.  
No. 3 Suit case.

The Division office at Los Angeles, California, has examined the luggage in question and has advised this office that it consisted merely of wearing apparel. The United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri, has advised that he does not desire to take any action with reference to any property held by Galatas and, therefore, the receipt in question is being transmitted to you in order that it may be forwarded to Galatas at Hot Springs. During the telephone conversation mentioned above, Galatas requested that the receipt be mailed to him at Hot Springs in care of the White Front Cigar Store.

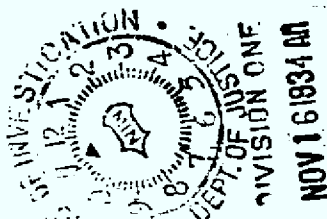
When transmitting the warehouse receipt in question it is requested that you advise Galatas that certain clothing and effects left in the County Jail at Kansas City, Missouri, when he made bond, are being forwarded to him direct by the Sheriff at Kansas City.

Very truly yours

R. E. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge

REA:B  
cc - Division —  
Chicago  
62-760

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 17 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	



Los Angeles, California  
November 14, 1934

62-28915-	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 13 1934 AM	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Director  
Division of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,  
(deceased), ET AL  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner  
L. A. File 62-944

Referring to Division telegram dated November 7, 1934, and confirming telegram from this office dated November 10, 1934, concerning the tracing of a Colt .45 pistol, Serial No. C-34197, sold to one J. M. Polimer, Los Angeles, April 13, 1917, please be advised that the name "Polimer" should be "Polimer".

Records in the Los Angeles Police Department show that Permit No. 876 was issued to J. M. Polimer and L. Feirereisen on July 17, 1931, for the retail sale of firearms. An address was given on this permit for Mr. Polimer as 410 North Crescent Heights. Investigation at this address revealed that J. M. Polimer died sometime in 1933, and that his wife had remarried and was residing at 921 South Gramercy Drive.

Mrs. Polimer, who is now Mrs. Desser, was interviewed and advised that she was the wife of the Polimer in question, and that he died in 1933; that in 1917, he conducted a retail firearms store in Los Angeles, but that she did not know where his records might be. She stated that she had separated from him a few years before his death, and that she could give no information regarding the tracing of this pistol.

Mr. Feirereisen was contacted at 2966 Fourth Avenue, Los Angeles, and he advised that he had been in business with J. M. Polimer since the early part of 1931. He produced a book showing the sale of various pistols by Mr. Polimer and himself. In this book he also exhibited various sheets of the Western Supply Company, which was the name of the former company conducted by Mr. Polimer and himself, for the period September 25, 1929 to July 30, 1931. Examination of these records failed to show the sale of this pistol.

Mr. Feirereisen was unable to advise what had become of Mr. Polimer's old records, and could offer no further assistance in tracing this gun.

Mr. Anderson of the Los Angeles Wholesale Board of Trade was contacted, and he stated that he knew Mr. J. M. Polimer, and that he had conducted a business on Main Street by the name of the Western Supply Company; that Mr.



Director - #2.

11-14-34

Polimer had made an assignment in July, 1933 for the benefit of his creditors, and that his wife had also made a settlement. He stated that the question of bankruptcy was never taken into the Federal Court, and that it was a state matter pure and simple. Mr. Anderson advised that through a lien of attachment on Mr. Polimer's personal effects, they took into their possession all of the records of Mr. Polimer's business. He stated that he had made a very thorough search of these records, and that they contained no information whatever which might lead to the tracing of this Colt pistol.

Agent contacted Lieutenant Bardley, Personnel Division, Los Angeles Police Department, and he advised that the Police Department had no stop order on a Colt .45 pistol by this serial number, and that he had gone through the old records of the Police Department, and could find no trace of it having been sold to anyone. He stated that it was possible that the record for the sale of this gun, which was sold in 1917 or 1918, was not kept at the Police Department as the state had no law prior to 1922 compelling retail dealers to record with the Police Department the sale of firearms.

Very truly yours,

J. E. P. DUMM  
Special Agent in Charge

JCS:AB

CC Chicago  
Kansas City

1616 Federal Reserve Bank Building  
Kansas City, Missouri  
November 18, 1934

62-28915  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 17 1934  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Special Agent in Charge  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD with aliases,  
Deceased, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONERS  
K.C. File 44-780

As a matter of general information in which there is contemplated no investigation at the present time, you are advised that recently Colonel Marvin Casteel of the Missouri State Highway Patrol informed that a prisoner named James Wadlow, in the Missouri State Penitentiary, had furnished him information to the effect that Charles Arthur Floyd and Adam Richetti were the individuals who, in his opinion, killed Highway Patrol Officer Ben Booth and Sheriff Roger Wilson at Columbia, Missouri, on June 14, 1933.

Wadlow was interviewed casually, in the presence of Mr. Casteel, by Special Agent W. F. Trainer at Jefferson City. Casteel had, of course, stated that Wadlow was his confidential informant and that he did not desire any intensive questioning of the party at that time. Wadlow advised that he had no information to show whether or not Floyd and Richetti participated in the Kansas City massacre, but that it was his opinion that they did kill the officers at Columbia. He stated that he was a friend of Floyd a number of years ago in St. Louis, Missouri, and was also well acquainted with him while Floyd was in the Missouri State Penitentiary; that on or before June 14, 1933, there was a construction project in progress at the Missouri State Penitentiary and that a plot had been hatched whereby Floyd, Richetti and two others would cause a prison delivery in which Wadlow was to participate. He stated that these other two individuals were Dale Hawk and Glenn Parsons; that these two individuals are now serving sentences in the Oklahoma State Penitentiary and that they were with Floyd and Richetti on days preceding June 14, 1933, driving between Cantonment, Missouri, and Jefferson City. He claimed not to know where Floyd and Richetti were spending their time on or about that date, but believed that they might have been living somewhere in the vicinity of Jefferson City, Missouri, or at Kansas City, Missouri. He stated that it was his information that Floyd and Richetti, while proceeding to Jefferson City on June 14, 1933, were surprised by officers Booth and Wilson, who were waiting for the appearance



2.

of some men who were alleged to have robbed a bank at Mexico, Missouri, and that while Richetti and Floyd were not the bank robbers, they were being questioned by the officers when they appeared at the junction of highway at Columbia which led to the killing of the officers.

This information is being recorded for any possible future use which may be desired.

Very truly yours,

R. E. NATHAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.

WTF:B

cc - Division

HOOVER  
OR

# Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

EAT/ps

November 16, 1934

Time: 1:50 PM

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD

Mr. Brantley telephoned and stated that our agents had picked up Beulah and Rose Baird; that he had them in his office since about 1:30 last night; that a newspaper reporter had just called and asked if they were holding them; that he had advised that he didn't know anything about it. Mr. Brantley stated that the reporter had received information relative to the Baird girls in Muskogee. Mr. Brantley stated that these girls have admitted their identity; that one of them admits her love affair with Floyd, stating that she is married to him, but denies having seen Floyd since the massacre; that they are still questioning them. He advised further that they had recovered the car which has a New York license on it; that he is having it traced through Buffalo in an effort to ascertain whether it is stolen.

I told Mr. Brantley to advise the newspapers if they were too insistent that the girls were not in custody but were being questioned. Mr. Brantley stated that our agents had no local aid in apprehending these girls; that they were not receiving any information of value from them, but he had an idea that one of them would break down and tell what she knew. Regarding sending these girls up to Kansas City, I advised Mr. Brantley that I thought this was unnecessary. Mr. Brantley stated that he had talked with Mr. Cowley last night in Chicago and he had nothing specific in mind that could be obtained from these girls.

I advised Mr. Brantley in case of <sup>too much</sup> newspaper publicity in connection with the Baird girls to release them.

Respectfully,

E. A. Tamm.

COPIES DESTROYED

11 AUG 26 1964

NOV 20 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-28915-3154	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	FILE



EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

November 15, 1934.

EAT:CEK

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Time 10:15 PM

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Cowley.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....

I telephoned Mr. Brantley at Oklahoma City and advised him that you had raised the question of what we would have against the women who had been taken into custody; that it appeared that even though we proceeded to question them and find out who had been harboring them for the past several years we would still have nothing on them. Mr. Brantley stated that this was true; that he did not believe there would be any grounds for prosecuting them except perhaps on a charge of harboring Floyd. I stated that this, of course, did not amount to much now, but that you were desirous of obtaining Mr. Cowley's opinion on the situation in view of his intimate acquaintance with the cases at Chicago; that Mr. Cowley was on his way to Chicago from Toledo and would reach Chicago tomorrow morning. I inquired of Mr. Brantley if he could arrange to bring the parties into Oklahoma City and hold them until nine o'clock tomorrow morning. Mr. Brantley stated that he could do this and I instructed him that this should be done; that he should make certain they signed a waiver of removal. I advised Mr. Brantley that I would telephone Mr. Cowley before nine o'clock in the morning and if he thought it advisable, I would have Mr. Cowley get in touch with Mr. Brantley and the parties could be brought into Chicago from Oklahoma City by plane before they had a chance to get a writ.

Mr. Brantley stated that the women were denying their identity; that so far there had been no publicity but that it was possible that the old lady, at whose home the women had been picked up, would give out something. I instructed him to give out nothing to the press himself.

Respectfully,

E.A. Tamm.

by CEK

COPIES DESTROYED  
11 AUG 20 1964

INVESTIGATION  
NOV 19 1934

RECORDED

NOV 20 1934

62-28915-3185	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934	P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TAMM	ONE FILE

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

THT-M  
62-5111

November 16, 1934.

See Serial  
#2968

Special Agent in Charge,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 23 1934

62-28915-3191	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to my recent communication requesting that you ascertain if possible the purpose of travel from New York City to Los Angeles on the part of Benjamin Siegel, alias "Bugs", Louis Buchalter, alias Lepke, and Abe Zwillman, alias "Longie". My recent communication also set forth that Jack Arthur Adler, attorney for Buchalter, left New York City in the latter part of September, 1934, for Los Angeles.

As having a possible bearing on the matter, your attention is directed to the following facts:

You will recall that William Weisman, P. D. Kansas City #12354, has been mentioned during the KKKO investigation as one of those who held a machine gun. Throughout the KKKO investigation efforts were made to locate Weisman, without success. He is known as a gangster and a gunman. Weisman has been a fugitive since the latter part of 1930. On September 19, 1930 an Elizabeth, New Jersey brewery was raided and a prohibition agent killed. The State of New Jersey returned an indictment against those allegedly responsible for the murder. Two of those indicted were William Weisman and Nick Delmore. The United States District Court for New Jersey returned an indictment against over twenty defendants charging them with conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act, this charge arising out of the operations of the brewery. Weisman and Delmore were named in this indictment. Track was lost of Weisman and Delmore, but it was learned that in 1932 they were in St. Paul, together with Albert I. Silberberg and Jack Newman. Evidently the purpose of their travel there was to kill a New York City gangster - a member of the Waxey Gordon mob, which they succeeded in doing, and for this offense Silberberg and Newman are serving a life sentence in Minnesota. Weisman and Delmore made a get-away. It is known that Delmore was at Lake Tahoe during 1933, and it was rumored, of course, that during that year Weisman was in Kansas City, closely affiliated with the John Laxia mob.

11-16-34.

In September, 1933 Balmore gave himself up in New Jersey. He was acquitted in the State Court of murder, and after this acquittal the indictment was nolle prossed as to the remaining defendants. He was thereupon tried in Federal Court and was acquitted.

b7D During the fall of 1933 the Chicago office in its KAMRO investigation used an informant by the name of [REDACTED]. This informant used the name [REDACTED] wanted in Newark since 1925, voluntarily returned and surrendered himself. He is at present confined in the Essex County Jail, Newark, New Jersey, awaiting trial. Many authorities interceded in his behalf, that is, tried to effect a suspended sentence. It was known at that time that [REDACTED] was wanted in Los Angeles for possession of machine guns. However, he and his wife always claimed that the Los Angeles police never wanted him. This was an old offense, and his wife was tried on that charge and acquitted. At no time did [REDACTED] have any fear of Los Angeles prosecution. During this time Weisman was in the East, particularly in New Jersey, and made various statements to the effect that [REDACTED] was an informant for the authorities and should be avoided. [REDACTED] has been acquainted with Weisman for years and claims that Weisman owes him \$1,500., and that Weisman refused to pay him the money and told him that he should be in jail for life. About this time information came from Los Angeles to the effect that [REDACTED] was wanted there and would be removed there for trial for possession of machine guns. It should be noted that at this time Weisman was still a fugitive. Efforts were continued to secure [REDACTED] release but it became more evident that Los Angeles was insistent upon returning him there. This information was received about three weeks ago. On November 7, 1934 Weisman surrendered himself in the United States District Court for New Jersey and furnished a \$25,000. bond. Weisman's criminal record indicates that he is wanted in Los Angeles for a hold-up and shooting on May 21, 1923, and that he is wanted there under the name of William Westerman. I wired as to whether Weisman was still wanted and on November 15th you replied that he was no longer wanted at that point. b7D

b7D This information is being furnished to you in order that you may determine whether recent trips made to Los Angeles by the important New York City gangsters had any connection with the reinstatement of the charges against [REDACTED] and the desire to remove him to Los Angeles; the fact that Weisman is no longer wanted in Los Angeles, and that Weisman surrendered himself on November 7th of this year. It might become important to know when Los Angeles



S.A.C., Los Angeles

(5)

11-14-34

decided it no longer wanted Weisman.

Very truly yours,

J. K. FAY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Division

*cc. Chicago*

P. O. Box #64, Buffalo, New York  
(Name and address of Contributor)

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

Date 8/31/34

Dear Sir:

Following are the dispositions of cases on which fingerprints have been mailed to the Division of Investigation:

Division File Number	Print Number	Name and Alias	Disposition
		<i>8/1/34</i> Frank Murry w/aliases	1911- March 15th - Portland, Ore. Bunco and card shark - changed to vagrancy - Given hours as Frank H. Moran #345.
			1923- May 1st - Moose Jaw, Sask. Possession of morphine - 6 months and \$200, in de- fault of payment of fine an additional 3 months Prince Albert Jail as Frank H. Mor- gan, No. F-498. <i>m</i>
			1924- March 20th - Deported to the United States through the port of Portal, North Dakota
			1925- August 2nd - Vancouver, B.C. Obtaining money by false pre- tences - Withdrawn, as Angus Winters. <i>m</i>

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
SEP 5 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

Very truly yours,  
*J. P. MacFarland*  
Special Agent in Charge  
(Official Title)

GVD:CJG  
62-10

(For instructions see reverse side)

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

P. O. Box 1276  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
October 31, 1934

DB/ms

*ms*  
*E*

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Laughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at Ninth Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith two items appearing in the People's Forum of the Tulsa, Oklahoma Tribune under date of October 27, 1934, which occurred to me might be of interest to the Division.

Very truly yours

*Dwight Brantley*  
DWIGHT BRANTLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl.

*m*  
*2*  
*in*

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 2 1 1934

62-28915-3187  
NOV 3 1934  
TOLSON  
LESTER  
FILE

THE TULSA TRIBUNE, TULSA, OKLAHOMA

October 27, 1934

**GOOD CITIZEN**

Editor Tulsa Tribune:

It is appalling the extreme tolerance taken by so many supposedly intelligent human beings in regard to the killing of "Pretty-boy" Floyd.

Has our sense of fairness become so unbalanced by the common occurrence of lawlessness that we can lament the "injustice" done a proved murderer. How much of injustice did he inflict upon his many victims, and how much of his doings went undetected?

Probably all that most of us know of the bandit is through the publication on the front pages of our newspapers of his "handsome" face accompanied by enlarged details of his "bravery" or told by drama-loving folks with large imaginations, who like to compare a man who should be a disgrace to their state, to Robin Hood. We forget the real details of his life.

Being his mother's son didn't prevent him from becoming a hunted criminal, living in hiding and consorting with other rats. Any person living a life of hidden debaucheries and robbing and killing to make friends along his rotten path by strewing stolen favors is not a hero to me.

Tulsa.

A CITIZEN.

**U. S. CRIME DETECTOR**

Editor Tulsa Tribune:

Mr. Dwight Brantley, special agent in charge of the Oklahoma City office of this division (division of investigation, U. S. department of justice, Washington, D. C.) has forwarded me a copy of the editorial entitled, "What Is President's Program," appearing in your publication under date of September 28, 1934.

I have read this editorial with interest and wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for your kind reference to the division, and of expressing my appreciation, and that of the division, for these references.

I am particularly gratified by the editorial's statement concerning the activities of the division in recent kidnaping cases.

With my best wishes and kind regards, I beg to remain,

J. EDGAR HOOVER,  
Director.

Washington, D. C.

62-28915-3187



Room 1408  
370 Lexington Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

THT-M  
62-5111



November 13, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter to this office dated August 17, 1934, your File #62-999, which has to do with the presence in Los Angeles during the past summer of various New York City gangsters and racketeers.

If possible, I wish you would ascertain the purpose of this frequent travel from New York City to Los Angeles. In the latter part of September, 1934 Jack Arthur Adler, New York City attorney, who represents Louis Buchalter and others, went to Los Angeles and so far as can be determined here is still in that city. Following his departing New York City it was stated that Buchalter went to Los Angeles.

This office is extremely anxious to learn the purpose of such travel there, and if possible I wish you would ascertain and advise.

Very truly yours,

W. K. FAY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Division

62-28915-	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 14 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	108



# WESTERN UNION

1206-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFM.
TIME FILED

WIRE	TELETYPE
DAY	NIGHT
DEFERRED	SHIP
LETTER	RADIOGRAM

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

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA NOVEMBER 18 1934

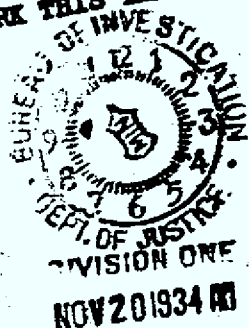
DB:MMB

J P McFARLAND  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
612 MARINE TRUST BUILDING  
BUFFALO NEW YORK

ADVISE BY WIRE IMMEDIATELY NAME ADDRESS MAKE CAR MOTOR NUMBER FOR WHICH AND TO WHOM ISSUED NEW YORK THIS YEAR LICENSE NINE E SIX THREE EIGHTEEN

Official Business  
Gov't. Rate Paid  
Charge Div. of Investigation  
U.S. Dept. of Justice  
224 Federal Bldg.

cc-Division  
Chicago  
Kansas City

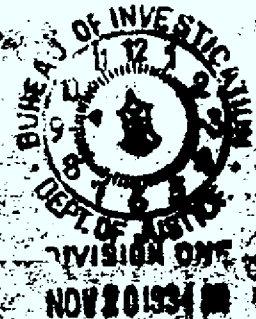


62-28915  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 19 1934

WESTERN UNION

ERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

1916 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
NOVEMBER 17, 1934.



Special Agent in Charge  
San Francisco, California.

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases,  
(Deceased) ET AL  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.

Please refer to the Division's letter of November 12, 1934, addressed to the Kansas City Office, with carbon copy for San Francisco, relating to one David G. McBride, who is apparently wanted under the alias Elmore Cornett, with aliases, on State charges for "kaneo gun" by the State Division of Criminal Identification & Investigation, Sacramento, California, for a crime committed in Orange County, California.

Special Agent W. F. Trainor, of this office, several weeks ago interviewed an individual residing in the Cezanne Apartments, 48th and Summitt Streets, Kansas City, Missouri, who is evidently identical with this party. The photograph of the Subject of Division file 6325, which was transmitted to this office, is, in the opinion of the Agent, a likeness of the McBride residing in Kansas City.

For your information this party is a member of the underworld quasi political organization here, which is strongly entrenched with the Police Department.

It is suggested that your office furnish appropriate information to the authorities at Sacramento, California, in order that such action as the State officials desire to take may be had.

Very truly yours,

R. B. NATHAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WFT:ca  
cc - Division  
Chicago

67-25915-98	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE



P. O. Box #766  
Cincinnati, Ohio.

EDH:CE  
62-786

November 17, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
P. O. Box 987,  
Pittsburgh, Pa.

62-28415-

NOV 19 1934

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD,  
with aliases (Deceased), et al;  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone call from the Pittsburgh Office on 10-29-34 advising that Sergeant Vance of the Ohio State Highway Patrol had been in touch with Special Agent in Charge Waters and had advised that State Patrolman Steinhoff at Cambridge, Ohio had some information concerning an automobile recovered by Sheriff Long, of Steubenville, Ohio, which was believed used by Floyd and Richetti in the hold-up of the Peoples Bank of Tiltonsville, Ohio, on 10-18-34.

State Patrolman Spencer Steinhoff was contacted by telephone and he advised that the automobile recovered by Sheriff Ray Long as above mentioned was a black 1934 Ford V-8 Sedan, motor #18-549954, which was stolen on 10-15-34 from Wilford C. Garrett of Summerfield, Noble County, Ohio, and that the plates carried by this car at the time of its recovery, Ohio E 3-501, had been taken from an abandoned Chevrolet near Summerfield. Patrolman Spencer Steinhoff advised that he was in receipt of information from Mr. Garrett, owner of this car, to the effect that he had seen a suspicious man in the vicinity of this car prior to its theft and that this man is known to him and is known to have recently been using an automobile with Oklahoma license plates; that this man has a sister living not far from Tiltonsville, Ohio; further, that the Mayor of Summerfield, Ohio, and Messrs. J. R. Dotson and C. W. Rodecker, all of Summerfield, are familiar with this matter. Mr. Steinhoff advised that he did not secure the name of the suspect reported by these people and that he had made no further investigation of the matter inasmuch as he considered it to be a Federal case.

Special Agent D. F. McCormick contacted Mr. Wilford C. Garrett, Summerfield, Ohio, who advised that one Foss Moore, had recently

- 2 -

returned to Summerfield, Ohio from Kansas; that he has relatives living in Summerfield and that he also has a sister living at Tiltonsville, Ohio. Garrett stated that Moore lived with a family named Morgan and that Morgan's home is about one-half mile distant from his, Garrett's home. He stated that Mr. C. W. Rodecker of Summerfield saw Moore leave Summerfield on the night before his car was stolen, and that on the morning after the bank robbery at Tiltonsville, Moore returned. He advised that he did not tell Patrolman Spencer Steinhoff that Moore was driving a car with Oklahoma license plates as Moore did not own any kind of car. He stated that his only reason for being suspicious concerning Moore is the fact that Moore is supposed to be a "tough guy;" that he was living so close to his home and that he disappeared the night before his car was stolen. He described Moore as being about 50 years of age, height 6' 2", weight 170 lbs., complexion - fair, hair - dark.

Mr. C. W. Rodecker and Mr. J. R. Dotson advise to the same effect and could give no other reasons for suspecting Moore, except as stated above.

In view of the fact that the car involved in this case was not transported interstate and as the bank at Tiltonsville is a state bank, it would appear that this matter warrants no further attention by the Division. The information given above was furnished by Agent McCormick to Sheriff Clayton McKee at Caldwell, Ohio, the county seat of Noble County, in which the theft of Mr. Garrett's automobile occurred.

Very truly yours,

R. J. CONNELLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

CC - DIVISION  
KANSAS CITY



-1350-

1206-A

TYPE DESIRED
CABLE
FULL RATE
DEFERRED
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

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

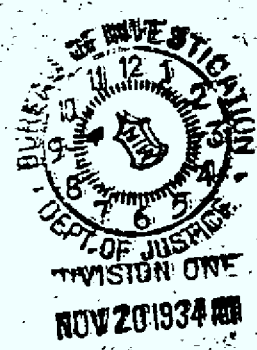
November 18, 1934 11:40 am

D. BRANTLEY  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
US DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
224 FEDERAL BLDG  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA

0 KANNO NINE E SIX THREE EIGHTEEN ISSUED BYEL WENT FOUR FOUR SIX RHODE  
ISLAND BUFFALO FOR THIRTY TWO FORD COACH MOTOR ONE FORTY NAUGHT SEVENTEEN.

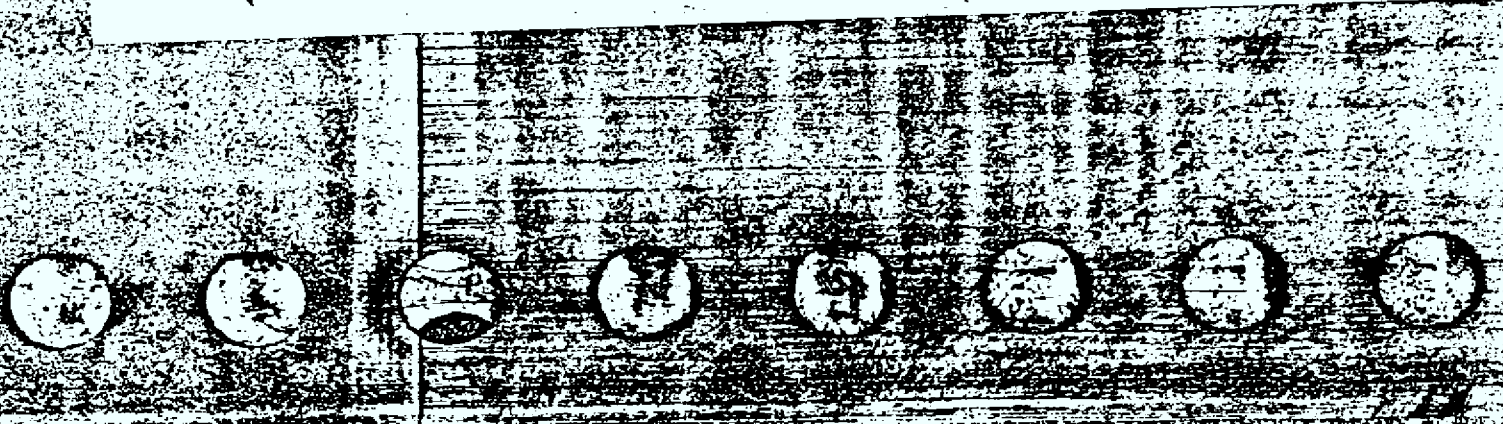
cc - Division  
Kansas City

MAC FARLAND



62-28915-	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 19 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE



TELETYPE	✓
WIRE	
CABLE	
AND	
LETTER	
RADIOGRAM	

check class of service desired, otherwise transmitted as a full-rate communication

# Radio Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial  
Cables



All America  
Cables

Mackay

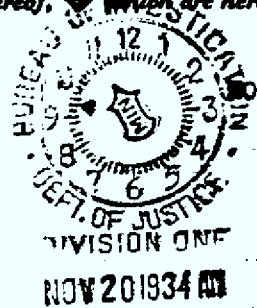
Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER	<i>sub</i>
CHECK	
TIME FILED	
STANDARD TIME	

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

Form 2

D. BRANTLEY  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
224 FEDERAL BUILDING  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA



NOVEMBER 17th, 1934

62-28915

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 19 1934 AM

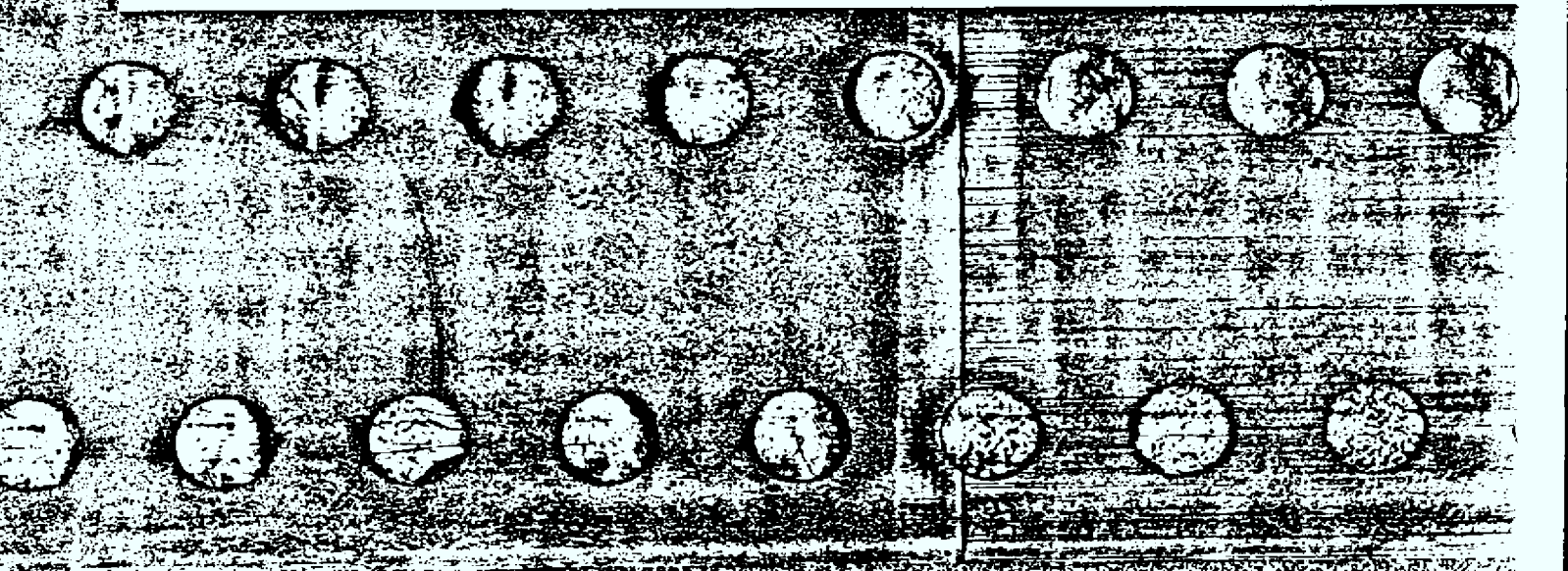
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

F.B.I.

0 KANMO BYRL WEST ADDRESS FOUR FOUR SIX RHODE ISLAND BUFFALO PURCHASED CAR DESCRIBED YOUR WIRE OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR FROM NIAGARA CHEVROLET COMPANY FOR SUM THREE HUNDRED TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS STOP AT TIME CAR PURCHASED WEST WOMAN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY ANOTHER GIRL WHOSE DESCRIPTION UNKNOWN STOP INVESTIGATION BEING MADE AT RESIDENCE ADDRESS GIVEN BY WEST BUFFALO STOP NO INDICATION CAR DESCRIBED YOUR WIRE STOLEN.

MAC FARLAND

5:10 P.M.  
cc Div.





CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
AMERICAN	CABLE
TELEGRAM	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. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

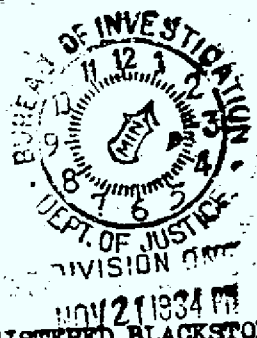
CHECK <i>mk</i>
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA  
NOVEMBER 17, 1934

JBL:VC  
62-456

R B NATHAN  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK  
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI



KANMO ROSE BAIRD CLAIMS REGISTERED BLACKSTONE HOTEL NINTH AND CHERRY  
STREETS KANSASCITY UNDER NAME DOROTHY MILLER OCCUPYING ROOM THREE  
NAUGHT FOUR EXACT DATE UNKNOWN BELIEVED WITHIN LAST MONTH VERIFY AND

ADVISE BY WIRE

RECORDED & INDEXED

BRANTLEY

cc Division

Official Business  
Gov't. Rate - PAID  
Chg: Div. of Invest.  
224 Fed. Bldg.

62-28915-3188
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 20 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE <i>A</i> FILE

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

RED
BLUE
1. RATE
DEFERRED
NIGHT LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM

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

# WESTERN UNION

R. S. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

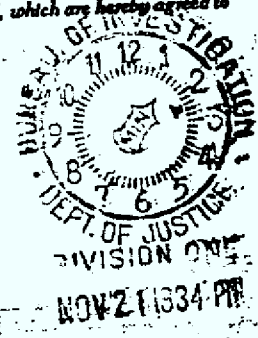
CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA  
NOVEMBER 17 1934

JEL:VC  
62-456

J P MACFARLAND  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
612 MARINE TRUST  
BUFFALO NEW YORK



0 KANMO THIRTYTWO FORD COACH MOTOR ONE FORTY N EIGHT SEVENTEEN NEWYORK LICENSE NINE E SIX THREE EIGHTEEN PURCHASED BY ROSE BAIRD UNDER NAME BYR WEST ADDRESS FOUR FOUR SIX RHODE ISLAND BUFFALO CHECK IN DETAIL CIRCUMSTANCES PURCHASE VERIFY ADDRESS ADVISE WHETHER CAR STOLEN CHECK ADDRESS GIVEN DETERMINE IDENTITY ALL PARTIES LIVING THERE VERIFY SALE CAR NIAGARA CHEVROLET COMPANY THIRTEEN FIFTY DASH FIFTYTWO MAIN STREET BUFFALO CLAIMS PAYMENT MADE IN CASH THREE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS TWO ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR BILLS ONE FIFTY REMAINDER SMALL CURRENCY EXPEDITE TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

RECORDED & INDEXED

Official Business  
Gov't. Rate - PAID  
Chg: Div. of Invest.  
224 Fed. Bldg.

NOV 21 1934

BRANTLEY 62-28915-3189

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 20 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE FILE

cc Division  
WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES



# WESTERN UNION

to-  
able  
preced-  
-ss.

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

## SIGNS

DL - Day Letter  
NM - Night Message  
NL - Night Letter  
LC - Deferred Cable  
MLT - Cable Night Letter  
Ship Radiogram

time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.  
Received at 708 14th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

1934 NOV 18 PM 12 10  
1033A

AB 30 23 GOVT COLLECT=OKLAHOMACITY OKLA 18  
DIRECTOR DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION U S DEPT OF  
JUSTICE=PENNA AVE AT 9 ST NORTHWEST WASHDC=

MINUTES IN TRANSIT	
FULL-RATE	DAY LETTER

PROCEEDING THIS MORNING TO CHECOTAH OKLAHOMA PURPOSE  
CONTACTING INFORMANT KANMO MATTER CAN BE REACHED THROUGH  
OFFICE STOP LITTLE IN CHARGE MY ABSENCE=

BRANTLEY. RECORDED

62-28915-3190  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 21 1934  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
CHIEF CLERK  
FIVE

ON THIS HAPPY DAY MAKE THEM  
HAPPY BY  
SENDING  
**THANKSGIVING  
TELEGRAMS**  
SPECIAL BLANK & ENVELOPE

Mr. Nathan.....  
Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Baughman.....  
Chief Clerk.....  
Mr. Coffey.....  
Mr. Cowley.....  
Mr. Edwards.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Harbo.....  
Mr. Keith.....  
Mr. Lester.....  
Mr. Quinn.....  
Mr. Schilder.....  
Mr. Tamm.....  
Mr. Tracy.....

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

November 19, 1934.

62-28915-3191

Special Agent in Charge,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RECORDED

Re: Vernon C. Miller with aliases (deceased);  
Richard Tallman Calatas with aliases, I.O.  
#1201; Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd  
with aliases, I.O. #1194 et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report  
covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office  
in connection with the above entitled matter and received in  
the Division November 15, 1934.

Very truly yours,

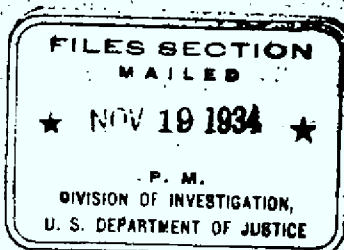
John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

SW

Enclosure: #798639

CC-Chicago  
CC-Kansas City

3 copies c-3



DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# 2353

Laboratory Report

November 17, 1934

Case: Vernon C. Miller with aliases (deceased); Number: 62-28915  
Richard Tallman Galatas with aliases, I.O. #1201; Charles Arthur  
"Pretty Boy" Floyd with aliases, I.O. #1194, et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Specimens Five exploded shell cases fired from a Model 12-16 Gauge Winchester  
Hammerless Pump Gun bearing factory number 11337 on the gun, and  
factory number 310580 on the barrel.

Examination requested by: Oklahoma City Division Office

Date received: November 15, 1934.

Examination requested: Ballistic

Result of examination:

Examination by: Wiard *SW*

The five empty fired 16 Gauge Winchester shot shells stated to have  
been fired as test shots in a Model 12-16 Gauge Winchester Gun, number  
11337 are being retained in the Laboratory's file for future reference,  
if necessary.

3-Director  
2-Oklahoma City  
1-Chicago  
1-Kansas City  
2-Laboratory

RECORDED

NOV 21 1934

62-28915-3191	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 20 1934 P.M.	
ONE	LAB FILE
EDWARDS	CH



**Division of Investigation**

**U. S. Department of Justice**

1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

November 19, 1934

ms  
Director  
Division of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.  
Washington, D. C.

In Re: CHARLES ARTHUR (Pretty Boy) FLOYD,  
ET AL  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting, herewith, clippings from the ~~Kansas~~ City Journal Post of November 19, 1934 which relate to matters brought to the attention of this Office by Merle ~~W~~ Gill, concerning which the Division has been previously advised.

Very truly yours,

*R. B. Nathan*  
R. B. NATHAN  
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

REM:lg

2 ENCL. *2*

62-760 *241*

*40*  
*91*

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 27 1934

62-58715-3192  
NOV 20 1934  
TAMM  
ONE

## Thousands View 'Pretty Boy's' Body

BALLISAW, Okla., Oct. 27.—(AP)—The bullet-riddled body of Charles A. ("Pretty Boy") Floyd, killed in Ohio by federal agents, will be buried in his native eastern Oklahoma Hills at Akins tomorrow. Thousands of visitors have viewed the remains.

file  
20

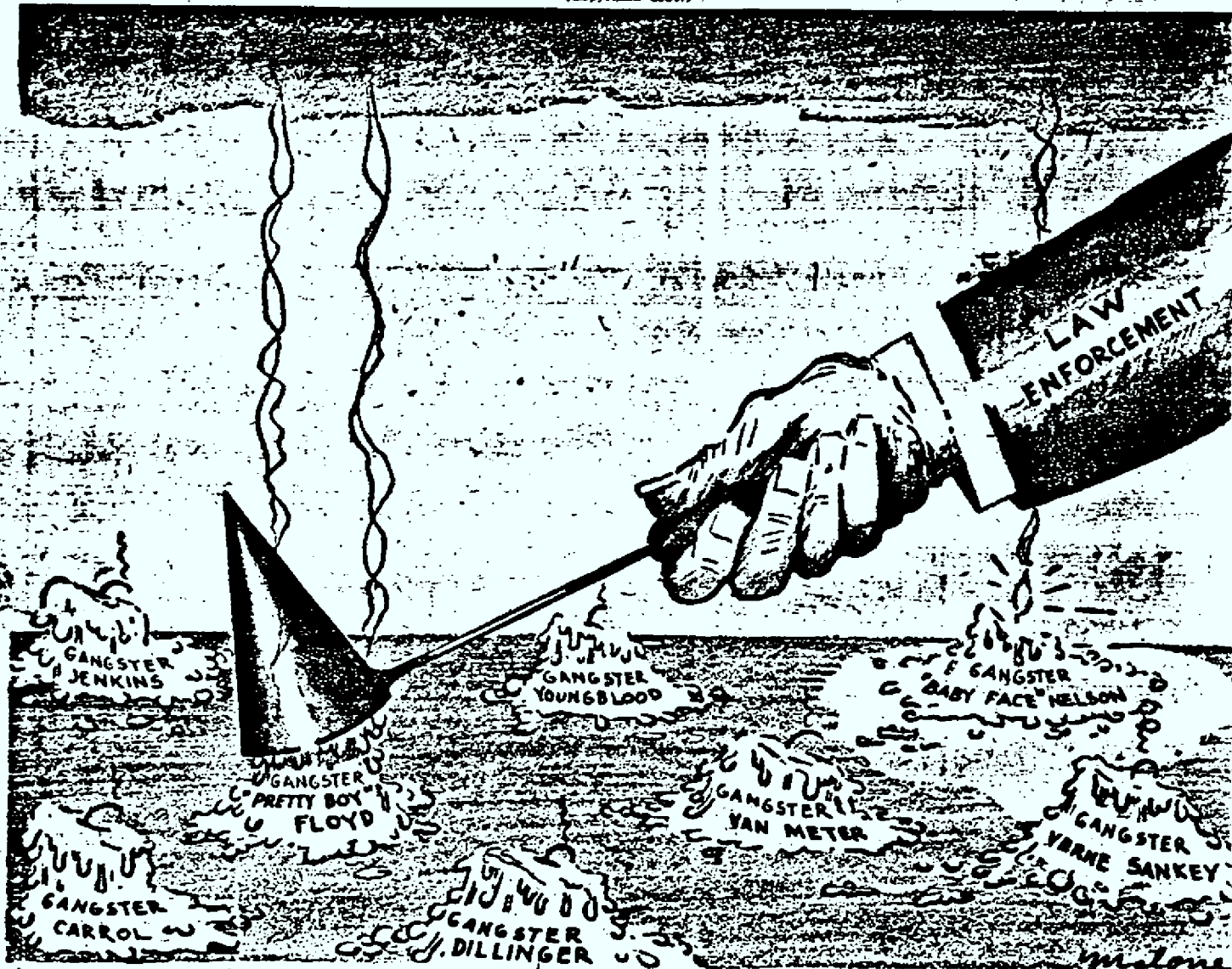


10-29-34

# Pittsburgh Sun-Telegraph

## One by One

(Copyright, 1934.)



Again the value of Federal leadership in the suppression of crime has been proved—this time in the case of "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

Our modern banditti with their sub-machine guns and their stolen motor cars, could flit from State to State, evading capture, and the peace officers of one State could not pursue across boundary lines.

The advantage of Federal leadership is that it provides a central authority to coordinate the efforts of all law enforcement agencies across state boundaries.

Since the Department of Justice began its energetic and killed efforts, the tables have been turned.

Wherever the trail of a Van Meter, a Dillinger or Floyd may lead, Federal men also go—and, with local officers called to their aid, they "get their man."

Convictions of dozens of kidnapers and elimination of the most notorious gunmen under Federal leadership have provided the efficacy of a Federal Scotland Yard, which the

## BURY 'PRETTY BOY' BESIDE FATHER; 40,000 AT RITES

Akins, Okla., Oct. 29 (AP).—The last chapter was written today to the bloody career of Charles (Pretty Boy) Floyd, the "Phantom Killer," slain in Ohio last week by federal agents.

He was buried next to his father and brother after the largest crowd ever to attend a funeral in Oklahoma had made a Roman holiday of the services.

### 40,000 Attend Rites

Approximately 40,000 persons came to this tiny Oklahoma hills town to see the notorious outlaw buried. They remained in the tiny cemetery long after the funeral services had been concluded, attempting to find souvenirs. All the flowers that covered the \$350 casket were taken.

Mrs. Ruby Floyd, the killer's widow, attended with her son, Jack Dempsey Floyd, 9. She wept in the arms of Mrs. George Birdwell, widow of Floyd's first lieutenant, who was slain in an attempted bank robbery in Boley, Okla. Floyd's aged mother, two of his grandparents and other members of the large Floyd family were present.

### Quotes Slain Killer

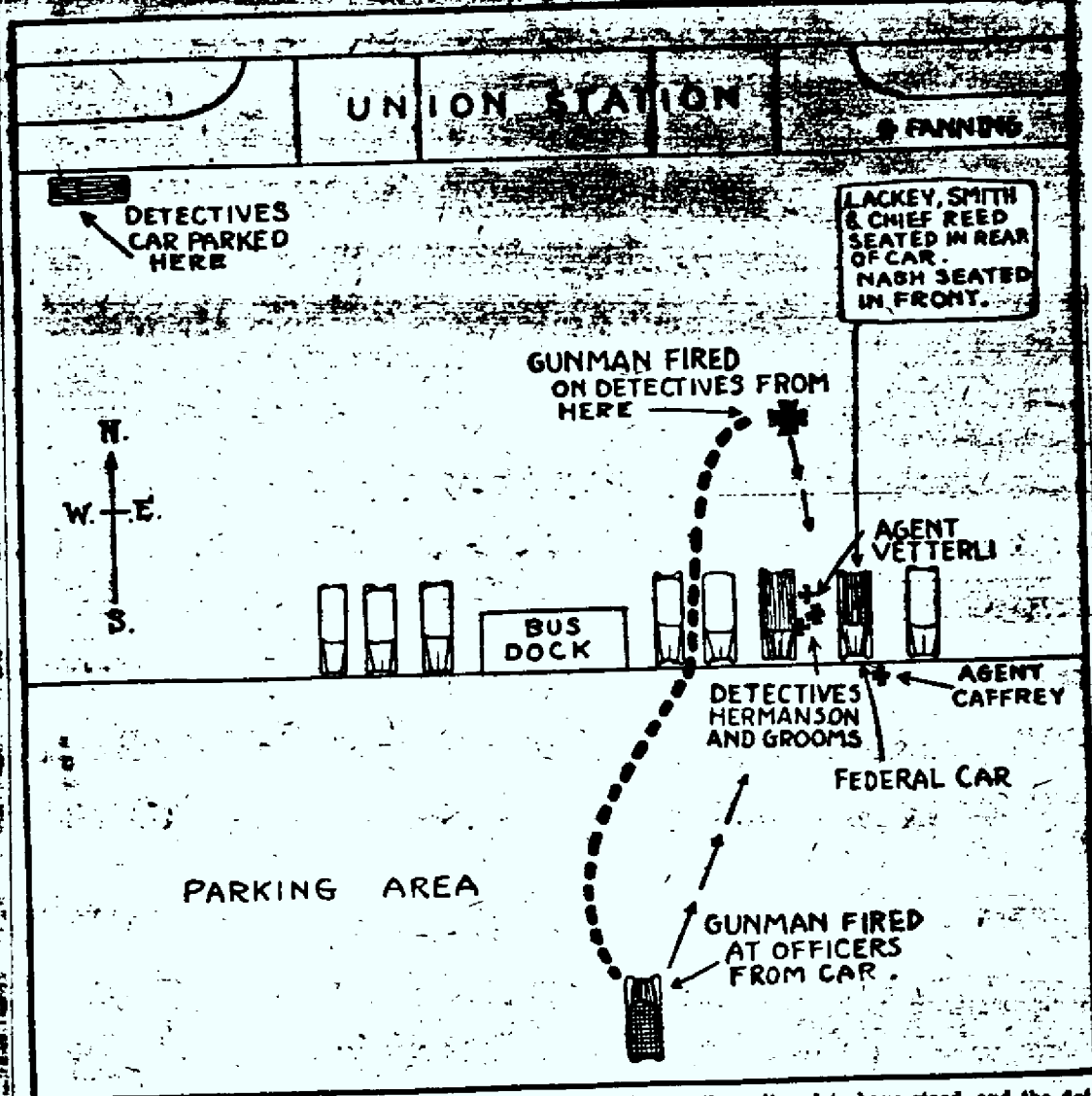
Baptist Minister W. E. Rockett based his sermon upon a quotation attributed to Floyd:

"If I could tell anyone how to live, I'd say: 'Follow the life of my mother.'" Floyd's mother has been a lifelong church worker.

"You can't tell when a lost soul is saved," Rev. Rockett said, "and Floyd did try to change his life."

Floyd's mother withdrew her objection to newspapermen attending the funeral and reporters and cameramen swarmed over the cemetery. Several cameras, however, were smashed, presumably by Floyd's relatives.

# Positions of Principals in Union Station Killing



The positions of the principals in the Union station killing of June 17, 1933, is shown in the above map, as far as anyone has ever been able to determine from the public accounts. The big cross halfway between the Union station and the parked cars is where one of the gunmen is believed to have opened fire on the officers and their prisoner, Frank

Nash. The crosses between the shaded vehicles are the spots where Frank Hermanson and William Grooms, city detectives, fell mortally wounded, and where R. E. Vetterli, government agent stood. At the right is the car in which Nash and Chief Otto Reed of McAlester, Ok., died. The shaded car in the parking area is where a second gunman is be-

lieved to have stood, and the dotted line marks the route the first gunman is believed to have taken in his flight from the scene of the killing. Where Patrolman Mike Fanning stood in front of the Union station when he opened fire on the killers also is marked with a cross, as is the spot in front of the shaded car on the right where Federal Agent Raymond Caffrey was slain.

## TEST SUPPORTS NEW THEORY IN STATION KILLINGS

Continued from Page 1.

too, knew about the shotgun—had known for a month.

Gill had reported the information to the Kansas City office of the division of investigation with the suggestion that the agents immediately get hold of Reed's gun and bring it to Kansas City for examination. That request was contained in a letter written to the

which Nash and Chief Reed were killed.

"The information was to the effect that Fanning was firing at Vetterli and Agent Smith, whom he no doubt thought were bandits. It was necessary for the detectives to stop Fanning and tell him the identity of Agents Vetterli and Smith.

Only One Answer.

"Chief Reed was shot with bullets, one from a Thompson machine gun and the other from a .38 caliber Colt's revolver. The only one I know who fired a .38 Colt's revolver that morning was Officer Fanning.

Gill received a reply to the first letter, but none to the second. It was from R. B. Nathan, now in charge of the Kansas City bureau of the division of investigation, and announced that his information

915-3192



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## TEST SUPPORTS NEW THEORY IN STATION KILLINGS

Continued from Page 1.

too, knew about the shotgun—had known for a month.

Gill had reported the information to the Kansas City office of the division of investigation with the suggestion that the agents immediately get hold of Reed's gun and bring it to Kansas City for examination. That request was contained in a letter written to the agent in charge of the Kansas City bureau October 14, 1934.

"Until yesterday I was unaware that Chief Reed had a 16-gauge shotgun with him the day he was killed," the letter stated. "My information is that Chief Reed had a double barrel shotgun of 16 gauge and that this weapon was taken to the justice office shortly after the shooting."

#### Learned About Shells

"I also learned that two fired 16-gauge cases of U. M. C. 'Kleenbore' make were noticed in the back of the car where Reed was killed. It appears that one of the cases rolled to the running board when the door of the car was opened.

"I have two 16-gauge U. M. C. 'Kleenbore' cases in evidence that were turned over to me at the time I received other exhibits.

"If Reed had such a gun and fired it, this additional evidence would reduce the number of killers to three men, as I understand witnesses told of having seen one man handling two small arms, namely a .38 Colt's revolver and a .45 caliber Colt's automatic pistol.

"The next day after the killing we opened up an unfired 16-gauge shotgun case in the justice office and found three ballbearings in place of the regular buckshot.

#### Steel Ballbearing

"Agent Raymond Caffrey's fatal shot was a steel ballbearing and I have another such exhibit found by police at the scene of the crime."

Then ten days later Gill sent another letter to the department of justice agents in Kansas City which eliminated the possibility of another

which probably had been intended to be one of the murder guns.

An extract from the second letter:

"I obtained information from two city detectives, who were among the first to arrive at the scene, that Patrolman Mike Fanning then on duty at the Union station, fired three shots toward the Chevrolet in

71-7-2192

# JOURNAL-POST

AFTERNOON EDITION

November 19, 1934.

Publication Office: 22nd and Oak Sts.  
Published Daily and Sunday.

IN CIRCULARS 2c PER COPY OF CIRCULARS

## A MASSACRE?

Shotgun Blasts Kill and Damage Cars?



in the windshield  
a picture caused by  
gun outside the car?  
was blasted out by a  
a shotgun fired in.  
This is the Chev-  
which Frank Nash.  
Three officers were  
the shooting started

in the Union station "massacre."  
New evidence indicates that Otto  
Reed, chief of police of McAlus-  
ter, Ok., one of the officers in  
the car, may have fired a shot-  
gun, which he held in his hands,  
twice, carrying death to some of  
those heretofore believed to have  
been slain by gunmen.

## SHOTGUN IN HANDS OF OFFICER MIGHT HAVE DEALT DEATH

Empty Shells of Same Gauge as Okla-  
homa Chief's Weapon Found  
at Scene, New Evidence  
Reveals.

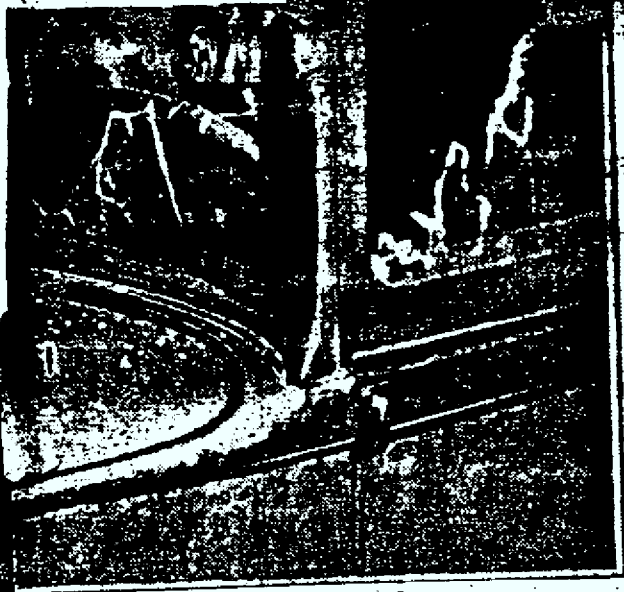
From the Journal-Post Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—The department of justice knows about the shotgun and the shotgun shells in the Union station "massacre," but in the absence from the city of J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the division of investigation, Edward Tamm, his assistant declined Monday to say whether the department believed the shotgun and shells figured in the killings. He said that the department tried its cases in the courts and not in the newspapers. He indicated that the department had not known about the finding of a loaded shotgun shell like those it is believed may have been fired in Chief of Police Reed's gun. The loaded shell contained buckshot and steel ball bearings.

Both R. E. Vetterli and Frank Smith, govern-  
ment agents who survived the "massacre," refused  
over the long distance telephone to discuss the case  
or to state what, if any part







length coach, owned by William, 1217 Valentine standing beside the shown in the upper place. It was on the car occupied by Frank Nash, escaped prisoner, and Two Kansas City men were killed, were between the two cars.

Were they mowed down by a blast from a shotgun in the hands of Chief Reed inside the Chevrolet? Did a charge of buckshot and steel ball bearings from the shotgun not only kill the two policemen but blow the glass from the front left door of the Plymouth, tear away part of the windshield and blow out part of the windshield as shown in the picture?

## Shotgun May Have Played in Massacre Revealed by Tip to J.-P.

### Man Supports Theory Weapon Might Have Dealt Death at Union Station.

A shotgun belonging to Otto Reed, chief of police of Kansas City, figured in the Union station massacre received by the Journal-Post, led to an investigation that revealed two empty shells, one on the floor of the car and one on the running board, were picked up near the scene of the shooting.

Four city detectives were present when the empty shotgun shells were picked up. Lt. J. G. Gibbs and Detective W. E. Parker, first officers to arrive, were there. They say one of the shells was on the floor of the car and one on the running board. Another detective, agrees with them. Lt. Frank Collier's recollection is that one was on the running board and the other on the ground under the running board.

Reed's gun, if the shells were fired from it, and whether he did so himself in the car or reloaded before he died, is not known.

Parker says that they were the first that saw the shells. The city detectives later were turned over to the federal agent in the Kansas City office of the division of investigation, department of justice, himself a victim of the shooting.

Vetterli was one of the men who guarded Nash in the car. The shotgun was turned over to the federal agent by government

Frank Smith, Oklahoma City government agent, who accompanied Nash to Kansas City after his capture in Hot Springs, Ark.

**Knew About Shotgun.**  
The Journal-Post took this information to Merle A. Gill, ballistics expert, who had all the ballistic evidence in the case. It developed he

Turn to Page 3, Column 2.

### THE WEATHER

Unsettled with occasional showers probable Monday night and Tuesday. Cooler late Tuesday afternoon or night. River stage 4.4 feet, a rise of 2 feet. Lake of the Ozarks 5.8 feet below full reservoir.

### HOURLY TEMPERATURES

Midnight 55 5 a.m. 57 10 a.m. 62 1 p.m. 65 6 p.m. 68 9 p.m. 65

...agents who survived the "massacre" ... over the long distance telephone ... with the Journal-Post ... the shotgun and shells played in the ... division of investigation, department of justice ... and Monday he was forbidden by official orders from ... Washington to discuss ... the Union station massacre.

By DAN E. KELLNER

Copyright, 1934, by the Kansas City Journal-Post Company

The Union station "massacre" may not have been a massacre after all—that is, it may not have been a massacre by gunmen.

Two or three, possibly four, of the five victims may have been slain by blasts of buckshot and steel ball bearings from a shotgun in the hands of Otto Reed, chief of police of McAlester, Ok., himself the fifth man killed.

And one of two bullets removed from Reed's head may have come from the pistol of a Kansas City policeman who is said to have fired more or less at random from in front of the station when the shooting started across the station plaza roadway.

Information indicating these things, which has been obtained by the Journal-Post, is supported by the ballistic evidence in possession of Merle A. Gill.

### Reed Carried Shotgun

It has been established that when Chief Reed accompanied government agents from Oklahoma to Hot Springs, Ark., to take Frank Nash, escaped government prisoner, into custody, he carried a double-barreled, 16-gauge shotgun.

He carried this gun when Nash was spirited out of Hot Springs in what amounted to a technical kidnaping, as neither the government men nor Reed had authority to make the arrest.

He carried it when Nash was marched through the lobby of the Union station the next morning.

He carried it when he climbed into the car across from the station.

It was in his hands as he sat in the rear seat of the car when the shooting started.

After the shooting, two empty 16-gauge shotgun shells that had been fired in a double-barreled gun were found at the scene—one on the floor of the car and the other on the running board, or one on the running board and the other on the ground under the running board.

### Weapon Returned to Son

No witness has ever stated that one of the gang that tried to deliver Nash approached that close to the car. And until now it has never been publicly known that Reed carried the shotgun, which was returned two weeks after the shooting to his son, George Reed, in McAlester, by a government agent.

Nor has any one of the three survivors of the "massacre," R. E. Vetterli, Frank Smith and F. F. Lackey, all government men, ever publicly given a coherent story of what happened that June morning in 1933.

Investigation by the Journal-Post has determined that when government agents first received the tip that Nash was in Hot Springs, Smith, so informed his friend, Chief Reed, of the McAlester police department. Reed was invited by Smith to accompany the federal agent as an escort of Nash to the federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, when, and if, the elusive convict was captured.

### Gun Loaded With Buckshot

Together, Smith and Reed left McAlester. In that city the Journal-Post was told that Chief Reed had his shotgun at police headquarters for several days prior to the trip to Hot Springs, in readiness for that journey. That weapon



# Shotgun in Hands of Office

## Discharged Shells of Same Gauge as Reed's Weapon at Shooting Scene

### Convulsive Jerk May Have Discharged Gun at Station Plaza, Is New Theory Advanced.

Continued from Page 1.

loaded with buckshot. The McAlester police were unable to say whether Chief Reed also had placed ball-bearings in the cartridges. But such procedure, according to other law enforcement agents, is not uncommon.

Arriving in Hot Springs, Smith, Lackey and Reed placed Nash under arrest and started for Kansas City. First, however, they notified the Kansas City office of the division of investigation, department of justice, they had the prisoner in custody, and asked that men from the Kansas City office meet them at the Union station.

Vetterli, at that time in charge of the Kansas City bureau, and Raymond Caffrey, one of Vetterli's agents, drove to the station in Caffrey's Chevrolet car. Frank Hermanson and William (Red) Grooms, Kansas City detectives, had been assigned to join them at the station to aid in escorting the prisoner to the car in which he was to be conveyed to the penitentiary.

Smith was armed with a .45-caliber single-action Frontier model pistol. Vetterli was not armed. Lackey carried a .38-caliber Colt police positive weapon. Reed was armed with his shotgun. Grooms carried a .38-caliber Smith and Wesson pistol and Hermanson was armed with a .45-caliber Colt automatic pistol.

This, then, was the setup when the prisoner, in the custody of Smith, Reed and Lackey, arrived at the station on a Missouri Pacific train at 7:12 o'clock that morning of June 17, 1933.

#### Car Faced South.

The prisoner and his escort moved through the train shed, up the steps into the lobby and out of the east front door of the station.

They walked directly across the roadway to the spot where the Chevrolet car was parked. It faced the south. To the left of it was a Plymouth motor car. The officers and Nash walked between the two

cars. The front right seat of the Chevrolet coach was pushed forward and Nash slipped into the driver's seat. He was to move over into the front right seat after it was pushed back into place again. Meantime, Lackey, Smith and Reed climbed into the rear seat from the right side in the order named. Lackey taking his place in the left rear corner, Smith in the center and Reed in the right rear corner.

Departing Hermanson and Grooms and Agent Vetterli remained standing between the Chevrolet and the Plymouth.

With Nash in the front seat, and with Lackey, Smith and Reed in the

car. A convulsive jerk as Reed died, swung the shotgun around—if the theory is correct.

#### Due to Reflex Action.

Reflex action caused his trigger finger to discharge the other barrel. The charge, if this happened, may have killed Nash, passed out through the windshield of the Chevrolet, spraying glass all over the hood, and a ball-bearing striking Caffrey in the head. He was dead when witnesses reached him. Meantime, Lackey, like Reed, had been shot through the rear of the car and seriously wounded.

With five men dead; with Agent Lackey seriously wounded; with the unarmed Vetterli nicked by a bullet in one arm, and with Agent Smith the only man of that squad of peace officers to escape unscathed, confusion reigned on the Union station plaza.

Passengers arriving on incoming trains; other persons going to trains; hundreds of persons in the station lobby—all heard that barrage of gunfire.

Among those who heard the firing was Mike Fanning, a motorcycle policeman. Fanning ran to the front of the station, facing out across the plaza. He saw men near

given for the officers to raise their hands—and fired once. No bullets were found in Grooms' body.

On Sunday—the day following the massacre, Thomas J. Higgins, chief of detectives, turned over to Gill all the bullets and other exhibits the police had picked up at the scene of the shooting.

Gill was instructed to spare no efforts in his attempts to identify the bullets and other exhibits by comparing them with those obtained from gangsters involved in other crimes.

#### Empty Shells to Gill.

On Monday Vetterli gave Gill two empty shotgun cases picked up at the scene of the massacre. He also gave Gill the ballbearing which was taken from Caffrey's body and the slugs from Lackey's body.

It was not until October 14, this year, however, that Gill learned Chief Reed had carried a shotgun from his McAlester home to Hot Springs to Kansas City.

The gun, however, was in the custody of the government agents from the way of the massacre until Agent Smith returned it to George Reed, son of Chief Otto Reed, in McAlester.

George Reed told a Journal-Post reporter Sunday that Smith returned the gun to him two or three weeks after his father was killed. He did not remember, he said, whether the gun was loaded. He could give no information along that line.

Agent Smith, reached by telephone at his office in Oklahoma City Monday, declined to talk about the matter. He was told that the Journal-Post had a new story of the massacre.

#### Won't Talk Over Phone.

"I won't talk about it on the telephone," he replied. "I don't know to whom I'm talking."

He was told his questioner's identity easily could be established. He was asked to call the Journal-Post and ask for the reporter.

"I won't talk on the telephone," he said.

"Will you say whether Otto Reed carried a shotgun?" he was asked. "Will you say whether that gun was a 16-gauge weapon?"

"I've already given my answer," Smith responded. "If you want information, get it from the Kansas City office."

Vetterli, now in charge of the St. Louis bureau of the division of investigation, was called by telephone. Vetterli refused to discuss the massacre.

"I turned all my evidence in the case over to the Kansas City office," Vetterli said. "Get it from Nathan."

Nathan is E. E. Nathan, the agent now in charge of the bureau of investigation here.

## ITALY IS P INTO MOU CARDINAL

### Gasparri to Be Highest Ch Civil Ho

By United  
VATICAN CITY  
Roman church, the  
ment and Italian  
mourned Pietro C  
retired papal secret  
died Sunday night.

Cardinal Gasparri  
be the most imposi  
cardinal in modern  
highest ecclesiasti  
honors.

The funeral will b  
morning in the spa  
St. Ignace, one o  
Rome. Burial will  
nal's birthplace a  
rugged marble tom  
pleted to his orde  
only the date, "192  
the simple inscrip  
Gasparri, 1853-1933."

The Italian gover  
ades estranged fro  
until the negotiati  
dinal Gasparri of  
will be represented  
Premier Benito Mu  
will be at the head  
ministers. King Vi  
just completing a  
land, will be repres  
prince.

Successor  
Cardinal Pacelli,  
parri's successor  
state, will succee  
Camerlengo of th  
church, which Ca  
held under two pop  
foreign ministry,  
acts as ruler of th  
the interval betwe  
a pope and the elc  
one.

Giving instructio  
neral, the pope ex  
that "this great ca  
the church just at  
the glorification of  
diplomat."

The cardinal's b  
in the throne room  
in his purple robe

PENN STATE STUDENTS  
DRILLING OIL WELL

...between the Chevrolet and the Plymouth.

With Kahn in the rear seat and with Lackey, Smith and Reed in the rear seat, Coffey started around the front of the Chevrolet to get under the steering wheel, which had moved over. Hermanson and Grooms still were conversing with Vetterli in the space between the Chevrolet and Plymouth.

At that moment, a gangster appeared in the parking lot in front of the parked car. Another had moved around behind the car.

"Up-up-up! Put 'em up!" called the one in front.

None of the officers obeyed that command. The gangster machine gunner to the rear of the Chevrolet opened fire.

Here, speculation enters the case. Did Reed, at that command, swing up his shotgun instinctively, realizing the officers were facing enemies? Did he, in that fleeting moment of excitement, pull the trigger while the gun was pointed at Hermanson and Grooms? Or did he, in his dying convulsions from wounds inflicted through the rear of the car, discharge the shotgun in his hands?

Developments would tend to favor the latter theory.

**Through Open Window.**  
If the shotgun was discharged, the load—very likely buckshot and ball bearings—passed through the open window of the Chevrolet, killing Hermanson and possibly Grooms.

If the shotgun theory is correct, the charge, besides raking Hermanson and Grooms, struck a windshield post of the Plymouth, almost severing it, and tore holes in a window and the windshield of that

...ing was Mike Fanning, a motor-cycle policeman. Fanning ran to the front of the station, looking up across the plaza. He saw men near the Chevrolet, heard the excited shouts of the witnesses and he began firing. He was armed with a 38 caliber Colt revolver.

**Vetterli Was Unarmed.**  
Vetterli, near the Chevrolet, realized that he was being fired upon from the direction of the station. Unarmed, he sought for cover. Fanning and another uniformed patrolman, whose identity has not been fully established, ran toward the death car.

Fanning shoved his pistol through the car door into Agent Lackey's side. The saw the man was wounded, and a flip of Lackey's coat showed his revolver still was in its holster. The uniformed patrolman seized the gun and realized then that Lackey was an officer. He told Fanning to put up his weapon.

Hermanson and Grooms were lying dead between the two motor cars. Beneath Grooms' body was his 38-caliber Smith & Wesson gun. Two shells had been exploded. But—and here is another angle which enters the case—one of these shells had been discharged three days earlier by Gill, the Kansas City ballistician, so Grooms fired only once that morning of his death.

Grooms had gone to Gill's laboratory to have the ballistician make him a new holster, and during Grooms' visit Gill had fired the weapon once.

**Turned Over to Gill.**  
It is believed that Grooms either saw the gangster who was hidden behind the parked car and, identifying him for what he was, pulled his gun—or that he drew the weapon when the command was

...in charge of the bureau of investigation here.

## PENNSYLVANIA STATE STUDENTS DRILLING ON WELL

**STATE COLLEGE, Pa., Dec. 12.**—The drilling of a well in oil will be heard at the Pennsylvania State college here as students in petroleum and natural gas engineering are putting their knowledge to use.

Although there is no oil in the Nittany valley, the drill and derrick is being constructed on the college farm east of the campus. About an acre of land has been set aside for the "oil development."

The derrick was loaned the college by a Pittsburgh manufacturing company, according to Prof. C. A. Bonine, head of the department of geology.

Other equipment necessary to complete the operation has been promised by other petroleum and natural gas industries.

## UNIV. OF HARD KNOCKS BEGINS ITS SECOND YR.

**LANSING, MICH. — (UP) —**"The University of Hard Knocks" officially opened here recently for its second term.

"Hard Knocks" because it owes its inception to the depression; "University"—because its doors are open to thousands and its curriculum is broad as any in the land.

Actually the school is known as the "Peoples University." It was organized here last year without tuition and staffed by instructors without salaries.

The university's classrooms are scattered over the entire city wherever space is available free and are presided over by college professors, ministers and professional people, who act as instructors.

Before deciding where you are going to rent, to buy, read the Real Estate advertisements in the Journal-Post.

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# WESTERN UNION

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

November 17, 1934



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

KANMO RECORDS BLACKSTONE HOTEL SHOW DOROTHY MILLER REGISTERED OCTOBER TWENTY FOURTH LAST PAYING ONE WEEKS RENT IN ADVANCE AND BEING ASSIGNED ROOM THREE NAUGHT FOUR STOP SPENT ONE OR TWO NIGHTS IN ROOM LEAVING WITH ALL BELONGINGS EXCEPT PAIR SHOES WHICH SHE RETURNED AND OBTAINED OCTOBER THIRTY FIRST STOP EMPLOYEES CANNOT DESCRIBE AND HAVE NO RECORD OR RECOLLECTION REGARDING MAIL VISITORS OR PHONE CALLS STOP REGISTERED AFTER SIX PM AND GAVE ADDRESS AS KANSASCITY.

NATHAN  
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&  
INDEXED

CC Division  
cc Chicago

NOV 23 1934

62-28915-3193
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
NOV 21 1934 AM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ONE FILE

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS



**Division of Investigation**

**U. S. Department of Justice**

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

DLN:MOB  
62-4949

November 20, 1934

94508

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th St., N.W.,  
Washington, D.C.

RE: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased);  
RICHARD TALIMAN GALATAS with aliases; et al  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

Dear Sir:

There are transmitted herewith copies of memoranda submitted by Special Agents A. Schroeder and T.H. Tracy of the New York City Division Office, dealing with the surrender of William Weisman at Newark, New Jersey, on November 7, 1934.

Subsequent to the submission of the memorandum by Agent Tracy, he has communicated with Frederick Pearce, Weisman's attorney, in an effort to arrange an interview with Weisman, but has been unsuccessful in this endeavor to date.

Copies of the memoranda of Special Agents Schroeder and Tracy, are also being forwarded to the Kansas City, Chicago, and St. Paul Division Offices.

Very truly yours,

*F. X. Fay*

F. X. FAY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

Enclosures (2)

cc Kansas City (Encls.-2)  
cc Chicago  
cc St. Paul

62-28915-3194

NOV 21 1934

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 22 1934

62-4949  
AS:ML

Room 1409  
370 Lexington Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

November 14, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE

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

With reference to the information received by Mr. Fay on November 14, 1934, from Mr. Ghent of the Newark Star to the effect that William Weissman had surrendered on November 7, 1934, I telephonically contacted the U. S. Marshal's office at Newark, who advised that on November 7, 1934, Weissman had surrendered, and was taken before Commissioner Harlan at Newark, and released on \$25,000. bond.

Telephonic communication with Commissioner Harlan and Miss Kreft, U. S. Attorney's office, Newark, N.J. reflected that Weissman, who stands indicted in the District of New Jersey charged with conspiracy to violate the National Prohibition Act, resisting an officer and obstruction of justice, having been indicted on June 16, 1931, voluntarily surrendered himself on November 7, 1934 and posted the necessary bond of \$25,000.

Weissman's attorney, according to Mr. Harlan, is Fred M. T. Pierce.

A. SCHROEDER  
Special Agent.

94509

cc - 62-2721  
cc - Division  
cc - Chicago  
cc - St. Paul  
cc - Kansas City

62-4949  
THT:JED

Room 1405  
270 Lexington Avenue  
New York, N. Y.

November 17, 1934

REPORT NOW FOR THE FILE

94510

Re: RICHARD TALLMAN GALATAS  
with aliases, et al  
CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

In connection with the attached memorandum, this is to record that on November 14, I proceeded to Newark, N.J. and at the office of U. S. Commissioner Holland, learned that William Weisman surrendered himself on November 9, 1934 and furnished a bond of \$25,000. He surrendered himself to the Federal indictment which charged interfering with a Federal officer - the said charge arising out of the raid made on the Rising Sun Brewery in 1931 - (7). It should be stated that the state charge against him for murder has been dismissed; the state indictment being nolle prossed in November, 1933, after Dick Delmore was acquitted on the same indictment.

Weisman gave as his address 211 Chancellor Avenue, Newark, N.J. and the following persons are on his bond.

Samuel Haber, 210 Prince Street, Newark, N.J.  
Isaac Lehroff, 211 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N.J.  
Barnett L. Surcus, 192 Barry Street, Hackensack, N.J.

Frederick W. F. Pearce, 744 Broad Street, Newark, N.J. is the attorney of record for Weisman. It should be stated that he was the attorney for Delmore on the Federal charge, that is, the same charge for which Weisman has to stand trial, and in which case Delmore was acquitted. He stated that he was somewhat unwilling to allow Weisman to be interrogated, inasmuch as the case rests practically solely on identification. However, he was assured that this Division is not interested in that particular case and that nothing brought out during the interrogation would or could be used either directly or indirectly in that case. To this, he said that he would get in touch with Weisman some time during the next 24 hours and tell me by telephone if Weisman wanted to be interrogated, and if so, arrangements will be made whereby the interrogation will take place in New York City.

T. H. TRACY  
Special Agent

cc 62-2721  
cc Division  
cc Chicago  
cc St. Paul  
cc Kansas City



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# WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVEN  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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

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

NOVEMBER 19th 1934



KARDO RICHIETTI UNDER ALIAS ED BRENNAN PRETTY BOY FLOYD UNDER ALIAS GEORGE SANDERS RESIDED PERSONABLY AS MAN AND WIFE WITH ROSE AND JUANITA BAIRD APARTMENT EIGHT TWENTY ONE NUMBER EIGHT STOP EIGHTEENTH STREET BUFFALO FROM SEPTEMBER TWENTY FIRST NINETEEN THIRTY THREE UNTIL ABOUT OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH OR NINETEENTH NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR STOP NO INDICATION ANY OTHER PERSON RESIDED IN SAID APARTMENT WITH SUBJECTS STOP MEN SELDOM LEFT APARTMENT AND WHEN PERSONS WOULD VISIT SAME MEN WOULD CON- CEAL THEMSELVES IN ROOM THERE SUBJECTS HAD NO VISITORS EXCEPT CHILDREN OF NEIGH- BORHOOD STOP RICHIETTI AND PRETTY BOY IDENTIFIED AS BEING OCCUPANTS SAID APARTMENT WITH ROSE AND JUANITA STOP JUANITA DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS AGE TWENTY FIVE YEARS ONE HUNDRED THIRTY FIVE POUNDS FIVE FOOT FIVE BLOND HAIR ROSE DESCRIBED AS AGE TWENTY FIVE YEARS ONE HUNDRED FIFTEEN POUNDS FIVE FOOT THREE DARK HAIR STOP CAR DESCRIBED YOUR WIRE PURCHASED OCTOBER EIGHTEENTH THIRTY FOUR FROM NIAGARA CHEVROLET COMPANY BY JUANITA UNDER NAME BYR/ WEST SAID COMPANY HAS NO INFORMATION RELATIVE TO ANTECEDANTS.

MAC FARLAND

RECORDED & INDEXED

6:45 P.M.

c c u w

NOV 27 1934

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

62-23115-3195

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 21 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ONE

**JOHN EDGAR HOOVER**  
**DIRECTOR**

## Division of Investigation

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

WEIDL:GAJ

November 5, 1934.

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Coffey .....  
Mr. Cowley .....  
Mr. Edwards .....  
Mr. Egan .....  
Mr. Harbo .....  
Mr. Keith .....  
Mr. Lester .....  
Mr. Quinn .....  
Mr. Seaborn .....  
Mr. Tamm .....  
Mr. Tracy ..... ✓

**MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR**

94476

There is attached a copy of "Liberty" for November 10, 1954, forwarded by the St. Paul office.

At Page 62 is an article entitled, "The Capture of Galatas", by Mr. Fulton Oursler, Editor of "Liberty", from which you will note that he states the capture of Richard T. Galatas was effected directly as the result of the \$1,000 reward offered by "Liberty" for Galatas' apprehension.

Respectfully,

W. H. D. Lester.

**RECORDED & INDEXED**

NOV 22 1934

62-28915-3196  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 13 1934  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TAKEN ONE

THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HELEN HAYES by APOLA ROGERS ST. JOHNS

NOV 10,  
1934

NRA  
CODE

# ★ Liberty 5¢



WHOM WILL the REPUBLICANS NOMINATE for PRESIDENT?  
By HOOVER'S EXPOSURE THEODORE G. JOSLIN



# A Crack City Editor but he's a DENTAL CRIPPLE just the Same!



## "PINK TOOTH BRUSH" STARTED IT ALL

This man knows more about what's going on in his city than the police and the politicians together. If he ever sleeps, it's with one eye open.

Yet he was fast asleep about "pink tooth brush." Active and alert and modern as he is, he must have heard about gum massage. And he did. But he never did anything about it.

It's his own fault that now he's a Dental Cripple—which is a high price to pay for ignoring "pink tooth brush."

Any dentist will tell you that our soft, modern foods and our national habit of hurried eating rob our gums of needed exercise. Naturally they

grow sensitive and tender—and sooner or later that tell-tale "tinge of pink" appears. And, neglected, that "tinge of pink" is often the preliminary to gingivitis, Vincent's disease—even pyorrhea.

Follow modern dental advice. Massage your gums when you clean your teeth—with Ipana.

Ipana contains ziradol, and this helps the massage to restore gums to health and vigor. Get a tube of Ipana today. Clean your teeth with it regularly. And every time massage a little extra Ipana into your gums. Follow this health habit and you'll have firmer gums and brighter teeth.

## Professional Opinion says:


- *By a British scientist*  
"The fault of present-day diets is the eating of too much soft, sloppy food, which compels no chewing."
- *From a recent dental work*  
"It is absolutely imperative that the patient acquire the habit of daily brushing of the teeth, and along with this the practice of massaging the gums."
- *By an authority on dental health*  
"One cannot help being enthusiastic when viewing the rapid improvement in the health of dental tissues under artificial stimulation (massage)."

TUNE IN THE "HOUR OF SMILES" AND HEAR  
THE IPANA TROUBADOURS, WED. EVENINGS  
—WEAF AND ASSOCIATED N. B. C. STATIONS

# IPANA

TOOTH PASTE





# THE PRIVATE LIFE OF HELEN HAYES

**H**ELLEN HAYES is the most maligned star in the theater and motion pictures.

Even her nearest and dearest malign her.

"Helen," says her husband, Charlie MacArthur, "ilts."

O. O. McIntyre comments, "Helen Hayes is shyish."

That grand old trouper, Louise Closser Hale, once wrote, "Then she appeared. And the theater became all gold and silver, a place of enchantment."

Dramatic critics vie in shouting that Helen Hayes is not only the leading dramatic actress of the American stage and screen, but is a true daughter, wife, and mother.

Now all that is true, no doubt, and very well as far as it goes. But it doesn't go nearly far enough.

It is deplorable that so red-blooded and reckless a person as Helen Hayes should be constantly depicted as a mid-Victorian angel. And it is infuriating to any one who knows the truth about her romance—which skirted bigamy, alienation suits, and danger in every direction—that it should now be regis-

**Something NEW About a  
Star Whom the World  
Mostly Pictures as a  
Mid-Victorian Angel**

**—It Seems She Isn't!**

**by  
ADELA  
ROGERS  
ST. JOHNS**

READING TIME • 14 MINUTES 30 SECONDS

tered entirely in terms of parenthood, model kitchens, and Nyack farmhouses.

The picture of her as a sort of theatrical lady with a lamp, sweet but very unexciting, is familiar to all.

Yet no star has so valiantly, openly, and persistently defied and vilified the glaring stupidity of Hollywood studios. And I assure you that if any other star in the business had given voice to some of Helen's utterances, the women's clubs would have arisen in a body.

Let me, simply to illustrate what I mean, quote a published statement which she once gave on the subject of backgammon, a game at which she is past mistress and upon which she will recklessly hazard fairly large chunks of her hard-earned money.

"It is a magnificent game," said Miss Hayes. "They say that backgammon has taken the place of sex on Long Island. But backgammon will never take the place of sex, because it is more expensive. Especially now that sex has the advantage of being the one pleasure left that is



Helen and her mother were truly devoted. There were, as Helen says herself, no strong winds of masculine opinion in her existence. A passing romance or two, yes. She was once engaged, I believe, to Alan Rinehart, son of Mary Roberts Rinehart, but Alan had to go back to Harvard, Helen had to return to the stage—and summertime was over. Then there was, upon the authority of Helen's close friend, Louise Closser Hale, a young man who once attempted suicide because Helen would not marry him, but he was "pumped out" and lived to become an important leading man.

These things made hardly a scratch upon the surface of Helen's consciousness. Her friends were women. Her mother's friends were women. On the road, in New York, they attended teas, luncheons, and other feminine gatherings. Helen's fans were women to a large extent. She got few breaths of reality, never encountered life in the raw. A little queen, idolized, gently ruling the court of admiring femininity which fluttered about the bright candle of her success and her genius.

"What Charlie has done for me!" she once sighed. "I was actually a case of arrested development until I met him. I had never even begun to germinate an idea."

It wasn't as bad as that, of course. That is a woman in love speaking. But it is certainly true that she knew very little of life.

Yet within her seethed all the passion, the eagerness, and hunger for life, the greed for drama, the emotional capacity that have made her one of the world's great actresses.

And Charlie MacArthur?

Bugs MacArthur they called him back in the days when he was Chicago's most dramatic reporter.

Buck Private MacArthur, who roamed the Mexican border.

Private MacArthur, who did much to enliven the private life of the Rainbow Division in France.

IN his book *While Rome Burns*, Alexander Woolcott quotes a member of the old Chicago Tribune press room: "There's hardly much I can tell you about Bugs. Except he was always playing rummy with the doomed men in the county jail death cell and taking their last nickels to keep himself in likker. And I remember the time he knocked out his man-

aging editor because the petty tyrant forbade him to keep his bicycle in the local room. And he could recite most of the Bible by heart and was full of rough jokes like bringing people he said were smallpox patients into saloons and introducing them to the bartender, who would run into the street and leave Bugs in charge of the bottles. And all the while women cutting each other's throats so as to enjoy his sole attentions. He sure was a moody fellow."

The Bible quotations doubtless resulted from his early training, for he was a minister's son and destined for the pulpit. And it has always been true about the women.

I know a good many pretty intelligent women who agree with me when I say that I

consider Charlie MacArthur the most attractive man I have ever met.

The story of the first meeting between this famous and strangely assorted pair is so charming that it will bear repetition. Helen, after a long day of Christmas shopping, by chance met Marc Connelly, author of *Green Pastures*, who declared that what she needed was relaxation, and bore her away to the studio salon of Neysa McMein. There her eyes fell upon a young man sitting cross-legged on the floor eating peanuts from a paper bag, and staring about the room with absent, wistful eyes. A young man with faunlike ears, rough curly brown hair, and a mobile smile.

Her heart, so she tells me, skipped two beats at sight of him and she was drawn against her will to go and speak to him. Shyly, being unable to think of a better opening, she asked him if she might have a peanut. And he looked at her, first absently, then directly, held out the bag and said, "I wish they were emeralds."

What could any girl do after that?

A few days later he drifted into her dressing room, flung his soft gray hat on one chair and himself into another and said, "Did I by any chance ask you to marry me the other afternoon?"

"No," said the stage's most famous ingénue regretfully.

"I just wondered," said MacArthur, and drifted out.

That finished Helen. She knew that she was in love. For the first time, passionately, and recklessly enough, since she knew very little of this young man and what she did know was not encouraging. Apparently it had finished MacArthur, too. Days of glory followed.

Helen says that to be courted by Charlie is an experience that she pities all other women for having missed.

F 94481



In *What Every Woman Knows*, with Brian Aherne. It took her years to persuade "the moguls" to film this Barrie play.

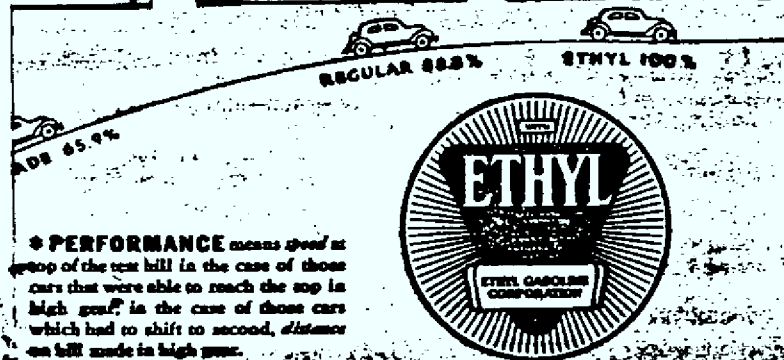
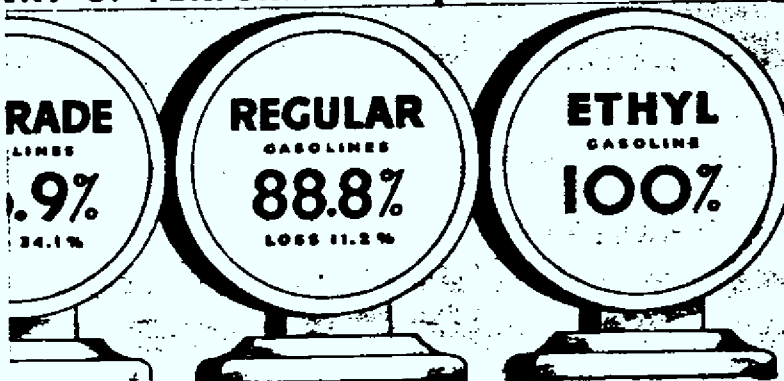


94482

ou stop at a  
station

FTER THESE FIGURES

INT OF PERFORMANCE \* DEVELOPED BY..



\* PERFORMANCE means speed at top of the test hill in the case of those cars that were able to reach the top in high gear, in the case of those cars which had to shift to second, distance on hill made in high gear.

mous box-office draw, but most of them dread doing business with her—she always gets what she wants. After the first few months of *Coquette*, she had a row with Jed Harris, who produced it, and has never spoken to him from that day to this. Whose fault that was I do not pretend to say. But it shows Helen as a fighter, which she is.

When she came back to the stage after her years in Hollywood, she gambled recklessly on *Mary of Scotland*. This historical play in blank verse was bound to be a gamble, at least as to whether it could win public approval.

And it was an even greater gamble as to whether or not tiny Helen Hayes could play *Mary Stuart*. But she chanced it—and won greatly.

There is about her the inconsistency which has belonged to every great actress I have ever known. For instance, she will say, "Mary, my little daughter, has changed my life completely. Now I hope to keep on with the stage a few years—until Mary is ten. Then I want to retire definitely and completely, and spend the rest of my life with my home and family. I'm looking forward with greater pleasure to the years of unbroken family life, devoted to Mary, than I ever did to any stage success in my thoughts."

And a little later she will say vehemently, "I'd rather be a murderess than the sort of mother who gives all in all for her children—who keeps herself just for her children. That's terrible."

She will talk glowingly of how much she wants more children. In fact, she gets so thrilled about it you expect her to take out tiny garments and start sewing.

Then she will declare that she can't afford them this year. She has to do two pictures—or *Mary of Scotland*—or something else.

No one is more passionately imbued with the conviction that woman's place is in the home. "I am not fooled by all this fame and adulation," she says. "There's nothing in it for a woman."

"Everything—everything else I'd throw to the four winds to keep my husband. I can't imagine a career absorbing me to the point where I wouldn't need frightfully to have my husband."

I am sure she means this. But she is very fortunate in that Mr. MacArthur doesn't want her to throw her career to the four winds for him.

OF course what Helen Hayes did to Hollywood! "In pictures," she said, "I have not yet learned to discipline myself to be just an employee who does as she is bid." And certainly she has not.

She has not spared the picture moguls the acid side of her tongue, nor has she minced words with them at any time.

It took her several years to convince them that they should make a picture with her of *Barrie's What Every Woman Knows*. She kept at it until she won.

Her friendships in Hollywood are deep but comparatively few. Her closest friend is Ruth Chatterton, whom she has known for years. But she likewise adores her "favorite four" as she calls them—Clark and Ria Gable, and Mr. and Mrs. Irving Thalberg (Norma Shearer). But that doesn't prevent her from finding Hollywood a pretty dull place, "if one stays too long," and saying so.

If I dwell upon these things it is because so much has been put forth which makes Helen appear lacking in the things that are the very foundation of her character and the prime elements of her success.

The little girl who went on the stage when she was six; who played in Weber and Fields reviews when she was nine; who started her career without help of any kind and has achieved perhaps the highest dramatic success of our time, is such a very real, very human, very dramatic little person that her admirers should know her as such, and not as a mere continuation of some of her more uninteresting parts.

And to me at least, her starry charm as a woman is enhanced by the fact that she knows life, understands it, and lives it to the full, in spite of anything.

THE END

94483



Those Italian aviators invited them to fly to Tarquinia for tea. I suppose they'll want to wait and fly back by moonlight.

taining of eminent colleagues from abroad; the hurried dashes to London, Paris, or Rome, where the entertaining was so handsomely reciprocated; the amusement of bearing in her wake: "What, that handsome woman with the good clothes and the eyes is Mrs. Slade—the Slade's wife? Really? Generally the wives of celebrities are such frumps."

NOW she had only her daughter to live up to; for the son who seemed to have inherited his father's gifts had died suddenly in boyhood. She had fought through that agony because her husband was there, to be helped and to help; now, after his death, the thought of the boy's became unbearable.

There was nothing left but to devote herself to her daughter; and dear Jenny was such a perfect daughter that she needed no excessive mothering. "Now, with Babs Ansley, I don't know that I *should* be so quiet," Mrs. Slade sometimes half-enviously reflected; but Jenny, who

was younger than her brilliant friend, was that rare accident, an extremely young and pretty girl who made youth and prettiness seem as safe as their absence.

It was all perplexing—and to Mrs. Slade a little boring. She wished that Jenny would fall in love—with the wrong man, even; that she might have to be watched, outmaneuvered, rescued. And instead it was Jenny who watched her mother, kept her out of drafts, made sure that she had taken her tonic.

Mrs. Ansley was much less articulate than her friend, and her mental portrait of Mrs. Slade was briefer and drawn with fainter touches. "Alida Slade's awfully brilliant, but not as brilliant as she thinks," would have summed it up; though she would have added, for the enlightenment of strangers, that Mrs. Slade had been an extremely dashing girl—much more so than her daughter, who was pretty, of course, and clever in a way, but had none of her mother's—well, "vivacious," some one had once called it. Sometimes Mrs. Ansley thought Alida





94484

She stood up and leaned against the parapet, filling her troubled eyes with the tranquillizing magic of the hour. But instead of tranquillizing her the sight seemed to increase her exasperation. Her gaze turned toward the Colosseum. Already its golden flank was drowned in purple shadow, and above it the sky curved crystal clear, without light or color. It was the moment when afternoon and evening hang balanced in mid-heaven.

At length Mrs. Slade turned back and laid her hand on her friend's arm. The gesture was so abrupt that Mrs. Ansley looked up, startled.

"The sun's set. You're not afraid, my dear?"

"Afraid?"

"Of Roman fever—pneumonia? I remember how ill you were that winter. As a girl you had a very delicate throat, hadn't you?"

"Oh, we're all right up here. Down below, in the Forum, it does get deathly cold all of a sudden; but not here."

"Ah, of course you know, because you had to be so careful." Mrs. Slade turned back to the parapet. She thought: "I must make one more effort not to hate her." Aloud she said: "Whenever I look at the Forum from

up here, I remember that story about a great-aunt of yours, wasn't it? A dreadfully wicked great-aunt."

"Oh, yes; Great-aunt Harriet. The one who was supposed to have sent her young sister out to the Forum after sunset to gather some night-blooming flower for her album. All our great-aunts and grandmothers used to have albums of dried flowers."

Mrs. Slade nodded. "But she really sent her because they were in love with the same man—"

"Well, that was the family tradition. They said Aunt Harriet confessed it years afterward. At any rate, the poor little sister caught the fever and died. Mother used to frighten us with the story when we were children."

"And you frightened me with it, that winter when you and I were here as girls. The winter I was engaged to Delphin."

Mrs. Ansley gave a faint laugh. "Oh, did I? Really frightened you? I don't believe you're easily frightened."

"Not often; but I was then. I was easily frightened because I was too happy. I wonder if you know what that means?"

"I—yes," Mrs. Ansley faltered.

"Well, I suppose that was why the story of your wicked aunt made such an impression on me. And I thought: 'There's no more Roman fever, but the Forum is deathly cold after sunset—especially after a hot day. And the Colosseum's even colder and damper.'"

"The Colosseum?"

"Yes. It wasn't easy to get in after the gates were locked for the night. Far from easy. Still, in those days it could be managed; it was managed, often. Lovers met there who couldn't meet elsewhere. You knew that?"

"I—I dare say. I don't remember."

"You don't remember? You don't remember going to visit some ruins or other one evening, just after dark, and catching a bad chill? You were supposed to have gone to see the moon rise. People always said that expedition was what caused your illness."

THERE was a moment's silence; then Mrs. Ansley rejoined: "Did they? It was all so long ago."

"Yes. And you got well again—so it didn't matter. But I suppose it struck your friends—the reason given for your illness, I mean—because everybody knew you were so prudent on account of your throat, and your mother took such care of you. You had been out late sight-seeing, hadn't you, that night?"

"Perhaps I had. The most prudent girls aren't always prudent. What made you think of it now?"

Mrs. Slade seemed to have no answer ready. But after a moment she broke out: "Because I simply can't bear it any longer!"

Mrs. Ansley lifted her head with a jerk. Her eyes were wide and very pale. "Can't bear what?"

"Why—your not knowing that I've always known why you went."

"Why I went?"

"Yes. You think I'm bluffing, don't you? Well, you went to meet the man I was engaged to—and I can repeat every word of the letter that took you there."

While Mrs. Slade spoke Mrs. Ansley had risen unsteadily to her feet. Her bag, her knitting and gloves slid in a panic-stricken heap to the ground. She looked at Mrs. Slade as though she were looking at a ghost.

"No, no—don't!" she faltered out.

"Why not? Listen, if you don't believe me: 'My One Darling: Things can't go on like this. I must see you alone. Come to the Colosseum immediately after dark tomorrow. There will be somebody to let you in. No one whom you need fear will suspect—' But perhaps you've forgotten what the letter said?"

Mrs. Ansley met the challenge with an unexpected composure. Steadying herself against the chair, she looked at her friend and replied: "No; I know it by heart too."

"And the signature? 'Only your D. S.' Was that it? I'm right, am I? That was the letter that took you out that evening after dark?"

Mrs. Ansley was still looking at her. It seemed to Mrs. Slade that a slow struggle was going on behind the





**ENERGY  
USED UP?—**



**Get a LIFT with a Camel!**

## FURTHER REPORTS ON A BENEFIT ENJOYED BY CAMEL SMOKERS

On this page are submitted the latest reports received from Camel smokers... real experiences of real people. Miss Helen Hicks, Ellsworth Vines, Jr., Shepard Barclay, Miss Eve Miller. Miss Miller has an exacting job as a New York department-store executive. She says: "I started to smoke Camels

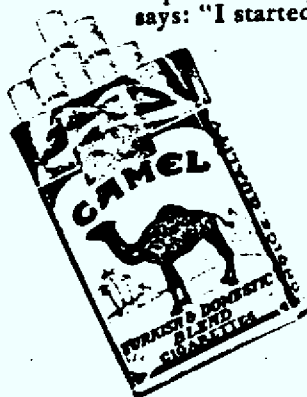
because I appreciate mildness and delicacy of flavor. I found, too, that Camels give me a 'lift' when my energy is low—and Camels never upset my nerves."

Camels are milder—a matchless blend of costlier tobaccos! Smoke them all you want. They never jangle your nerves.

94485



**TENNIS STAR.** (above) Ellsworth Vines, Jr., says: "Camels restore my pep...take away that tired feeling...I can smoke all the Camels I want, for they don't interfere with healthy nerves."



**BRIDGE EXPERT.** (below) "Smoking Camels helps concentration," says Shepard Barclay. "I prefer Camels...I can smoke them steadily without jangled nerves. They're always mild!"




**CHAMPION GOLFER.** (above) Miss Helen Hicks says: "I can smoke Camels constantly without a sign of upset nerves."

### TOBACCO EXPERTS ALL KNOW:

"Camels are made from finer, More Expensive Tobaccos—Turkish and Domestic—than any other popular brand."

Copyright, 1934, E. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

*Camel's Costlier Tobaccos never get on your Nerves!*



# Whom Will the REPUBLICANS Nominate for PRESIDENT?

94486

*A Survey of G.O.P. Possibilities from  
Palo Alto to New Hampshire*

By Hoover's Former Secretary

**THEODORE  
G. JOSLIN**

READING TIME • 10 MINUTES 53 SECONDS

**C**HATTING informally one evening in the winter of 1918, the late Henry Cabot Lodge assumed the unaccustomed rôle of political prophet. He made this startlingly accurate forecast:

"We will win overwhelmingly in 1920. We will retain the Presidency for at least a dozen years. Then we will be replaced by the Democratic Party, no doubt because of a repercussion of this great war. Whether we shall regain control of the government after a single Democratic term will depend upon the caliber of the leadership of our party at that time."

The Republican Party did sweep the country in 1920. It did hold sway through "a dozen years." It did suffer decisive defeat in 1932 because of an aftermath of "this great war." And, to round out the forecast, "the caliber of the leadership" is as uncertain a factor today as it was in the Senator's time. At least, it has been nothing to boast about in the last year and a half.

But politicians are beginning to bestir themselves. They are thinking much of the battle of words that will be staged in '36. They foresee the bitterest clash this country has experienced in the lifetime of any of us. It may well demolish party lines as

they are known today. It will determine the future of this republic.

Practically all the activity is on the Republican side of the fence. The Democrats are "set" so far as first place on their ticket is concerned. President Roosevelt will be renominated.

Custom dictates that the party in power must stand or fall by the record it has made. Mr. Roosevelt is the best exponent the New Deal has. His elimination for any unforeseen cause would make for as great confusion in the Democratic ranks as the Republicans have experienced since the debacle of '32. Therefore he will head the ticket again, but not necessarily by acclamation, because of the antagonisms among conservative Democrats to his experimental policies.

But here is a significant fact: He will have a different running mate in '36 than he had in '32. The skids already are neatly placed beneath Vice President Garner. He may "not choose to run" again. If he stands for a second term, he will be displaced.

He is far from being a party man. That is not to his advantage. It is the exigencies of the situation, in fact, that will place him in the number of delegates negotiating, to

with his





be it about the New Deal or a... else. In the parlance of his o... profession, he "knows what it's all about."

Some would go beyond the Mississippi for the candidate. Senator Dickinson of Iowa is cognizant of this attitude. He is ideally located geographically whatever his other handicaps. He has demonstrated ability in Congress. A shortcoming is his inclination to go too far in making the welkin ring. Too, he has antagonized the Washington correspondents.

Hanford MacNider, who also resides "out where the tall corn grows," may well be heard from. "Jack" was an early national commander of the American Legion, Assistant Secretary of War, minister to Canada. He has a following in veteran and political circles alike.

It must be emphasized that there is wide speculation as to whether the Republican Party will turn not only to new principles but to liberal leadership, thus drawing insurgents back into the fold. This speculation, however, is in nonpolitical rather than political circles. There is not the slightest indication that the conservative Republicans will countenance anything of the kind. Thus there is not the ghost of a chance that a Norris or a Nye, a La Follette or a Johnson, will come to the fore. If the unexpected should happen, the Republican Party would disintegrate and there would come what some think will come eventually—the organization of a conservative party and of a liberal party to replace the Republican and Democratic parties.

IT may be the Republicans will go beyond the Middle West for their standard bearer, go down into the Southwest or up into the Northwest. If in the one direction, we find Patrick J. Hurley, the former Secretary of War, whose legal residence is in Oklahoma. "Pat" is a colorful figure. In youth he was a mule boy in a coal mine and a cow-puncher on the plains. He worked for his education. He distinguished himself in the law. He acquired wealth. He gained an enviable record on the Western Front. He could well attract the attention of the people. He would confront one handicap—the bonus army episode; but he could meet it. Watch him, too.

In the Northwest is Senator Charles McNary of Oregon, the minority leader of the Senate. He has his friends. He has his foes. Influential leaders assert he has too often "played the administration game." Some even whisper that he has been "subsidized" by the administration through government projects given his home state.

Again we come down to California, to Palo Alto, where resides the one man who has more to say than any other. There will be little real crystallization of sentiment until at his own time and in his own way he breaks his silence. Then the party will get down to cases.

THE END

**TRY TO GET ME  
TO USE ANYTHING  
BUT LISTERINE  
SHAVING CREAM**

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This marvelous new cream sells  
them and keeps them sold**

## 104 Shaves in the Big Tube

It is a source of considerable satisfaction to us that men who try Listerine Shaving Cream almost invariably keep on using it. The first shave seems to sell them and every shave thereafter keeps them sold. That's a very fine compliment to this cream because the market is crowded with creams that are exceptionally good.

If you have an extra tough beard or an excessively tender skin—or both, we urge you to try it. Compare it with any cream you have ever used regardless of price. See what a marvelously clean, quick, pleasant shave it gives you. Note how delightfully cool and refreshed your face feels after it. No tightness, no rawness, no burning—even though your skin is normally as sensitive as a baby's. Note, too, how thoroughly and how evenly the whiskers are removed.

Such efficient shaving and such pleasant after-effects are due in a large measure to the inclusion of glycerine in this cream. For centuries it has been regarded as the finest of soothing lubricants and balms. It permits the easy glide of the razor and at the same time softens and comforts the skin. For even greater cooling and soothing effect, we have included some of the wonderfully effective essential oils of Listerine itself. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Missouri.



94487



Actual Size

**LISTERINE SHAVING CREAM 25¢**





# FELLOW

and the Heart of a Game Young Man

94488

WALLACE

"Oh, no. These wolves here would drive me crazy."  
"I wouldn't tell."

Bull hesitated. "Okay. I guess you can use a laugh." He drew his magnificent body into a classic pose. "How would I look in one of them tiger skins?"

Tarzan laughed. "Aesthetic dancer?"  
"Sure—the kind that throws them little dolls around on the stage. Now, I only told you that for a laugh. If you ever give me away you're no pal. Now, how about yours?"

"Mine was just as goofy. Say—you better get out before coach comes in sore."

"Say, I'm sore myself. Wait a minute, Tarzan. I bet there's some mistake."

"No mistake, Bull. I got him enough."  
"Maybe that to you."

summer, anyhow."

MONTE CREWS

empty room, thinking only that it was too bad it had to happen this week.

Thinking how foolish it was to wait for miracles in football or to weave a dream about it. Those were fragments of the rare fantastic. Football was all bone and muscle, blood and mud.

The coach found him there, silent in the smelly room, head in hands, facing the empty locker. The coach paused, shook his head, smiled tenderly, then summoned a deep bellow from within him. "Say, Tarzan, what's the idea mooning around? Don't tell me what you thought—been practicing on that piano, I suppose."

"But, coach, my locker's empty. I've got no suit."

"You what? Well, I'll tend to that. That damned Carpenter! I told him to clean that suit—these student managers will drive me crazy. Get out of your clothes. I'll send that suit back. Then hustle out. We're putting on the stuff for State tonight."

THE little fellow was stripping his clothing off with little regard for buttons or stitches. He was afraid that he might awaken again and find the uniform gone.

The coach, returning to the field, met the president of the university walking along slowly, escorting a distinguished-looking man with vaguely familiar features. A pretty girl, tall and eager, was consistently a half step ahead of them.

"Oh, Mr. Chambers," the president called. "This Michael Scott—and his daughter."

The coach acknowledged the introductions. They walked together toward the practice field.

The president explained: "Michael Scott wrote the Victory March while he was a student here."

"That's great," the coach answered affably. "Sure, that's great!"

The girl looked at the coach with that frank curiosity with which young people first regard particularly odd specimens of the older generations. Michael Scott smiled. "I don't suppose anybody remembers or cares much about who wrote the school song; but if you score a touchdown Saturday he would be a man around here, wouldn't he, coach?"

"Where is Phil? I don't see him."

"He'll be out any minute now. I'll give him some special quarterback stuff in a minute. Fine boy, Mr. Scott. He never told me."

"He wouldn't," the girl said. "Phil's son. He wouldn't tell me which one is Cyril."

Christine was shocked. She looked sharply at the little blonde in gray squirrel, a tiny but perfect gem of a girl with a firm oval face and serious blue eyes. "But, Agnes—he wants it more than anything on earth right now."

"He thinks he does."

"But he does. So does dad—he's lived for this moment."

"And your mother?"

"Mother doesn't. She's wanted him to give everything to his music. Dad says music shouldn't be everything to a boy in college. It's been the one thing between them."

Christine turned to glance at her parents, who had fought so grimly, silently about this thing which was so soon to be decided before their eyes. They were sitting together but not looking at each other. They were silent.

Strawn, the sophomore, went in. "Oh, shucks," Christine said. "I knew that coach was feeding us spaghetti. Looks like you and mother win, Agnes."

The little girl spoke impulsively: "Please don't put it that way, Christy. I want him to be happy, but he really doesn't belong there any more than he belongs in music. I know that may sound odd to you, but I wonder if any of you have ever—"

Christine jumped up with the crowd and cheered. Bull Tobin had made a great open-field tackle. "Agnes, isn't Cyril wonderful? Isn't he a he-man? Just look at him!" She caught her breath.

"Bull is built for this game."

"Don't call him Bull—it suggests something brutish. He isn't. He's sweet."

"You like him, don't you, Christy? You see in him things others don't. Perhaps he even tells you things he would never tell his family."

THE varsity was forced steadily backward. Early in the fourth period, with fourth down on their thirty-yard line, the situation seemed hopeless. A varsity punt zoomed down the field. Big Bull Tobin hit the safety man as he caught the ball. He fumbled and varsity recovered on the State forty-two-yard line.

New life came quickly on the wings of such faint hope. "Touchdown—touchdown!" the stands implored. The little flame sprang about the stadium. Something was about to happen. Magic was in the air.

Bull Tobin, headgear awry, jersey torn, stood up in the line, looked to the bench.

The first play, an uninspired line smash, failed. The voice of the crowd faded. Then it took on new tones—curious, incredulous, humorous, scoffing tones.

In the president's box a girl leaped up, cried shrilly; "It's Phil! It's Phil!" That was Christine. The others were tensely quiet.

This was it.

There was something in the manner the varsity greeted the little fellow, something in his sharp martial

The advertisement features two tubes of Palmolive Shave Cream. The larger tube on the left is labeled 'NEW GIANT TUBE 200 SHAVES 40¢'. The smaller tube on the right is labeled 'REGULAR SIZE 100 SHAVES 25¢'. A large, torn-edge banner across the center reads 'NOW SAVE 20% ON SHAVE CREAM'. The number '94489' is printed on the banner. The background is dark and textured.

## NEW GIANT SIZE PALMOLIVE

... the shave cream made with Olive Oil to prevent that after-shave irritation!

**N**OW the makers of Palmolive—the world's most popular shave cream—make it possible for you to shave at less cost than ever before!

Buy the new Giant Size Palmolive! This Giant Tube holds twice as much as the 25¢ tube ... Yet costs only 40¢! Gives you 200 shaves and more ... at less than 1/5 of a cent a shave!

And what shaves you get! The finest, smoothest, easiest shaves you ever had ... shaves that leave your face smooth and

fresh, without a trace of after-irritation!

*Olive Oil the secret!* Olive oil, as trainers, barbers, athletes, skin specialists will tell you, is unequalled for soothing irritated skin. For this very reason, olive oil, in just the right amount goes into the making of Palmolive Shave Cream.

Shave with this wonderful Cream! Note the rich, heavy lather that piles up on your face ... Lather that stands up for a full ten minutes ... never dries or wrinkles while it gives you a close, fast, easy shave!

And to save money—full 20%—get the new Giant Size Palmolive Shave Cream. Forty cents at any drug or department store. Look for the new, modern tube! ... Get it today.



"I don't think they'll do that again," the president said. "They cannot afford to do penalties."

What though the odds be great or small,  
Old varsity will win over all  
While her loved sons are marching—

The band played it. Voices sang. Cheer leaders did acrobatics. Michael Scott's mind went back to the day when he had written those prophetic lines. His song and his son— But now he was tortured by every second that remained on the big clock. He hadn't realized until now as he looked at the boy's mother and the girl who would undoubtedly be his wife.

Passes, passes—some incomplete but most of them successful. Sometimes a running play to mix it up. State was always hoping to get a shot at the little fellow who tormented them; but each time, as he rid himself of the ball, he scampered away to safety. Only a foul could get him, and a foul meant a penalty which might be fatal. Michael Scott, forgetting the victory and watching only his son, began to feel more secure. They were not bothering Phil much after he got rid of the ball.

State took time out again. Tenseness hummed from the crowd as if from the tight strings of a great zither. State might find a way to stock the attack again. Only seventeen yards away!

"Only two minutes to go now, mother," Christine said. "Keep your chin up, sweetheart." She turned to the field again. "Come on there, Phil! Touchdown!" She switched to Agnes. "Agnes, you little goose, how about a little zipper? We got to get this score."

A mighty wind blew around the stadium. They were lining up. This was the ball game.

The musical staccato voice of the quarterback pierced the roar and got to the varsity bench: "Eighteen—twenty-two—forty-six—hike. Seventy-four—"

COACH CHAMBERS, twisting his cigar into a shapeless mass, caught his breath. He knew he should stop it, but something in him refused to throw an obstacle in the path of a gallant little man who deserved his chance. There was sound football and great romance in the play. State, drawn in against the short game, was vulnerable.

The play started as did the others. The ball came from center to Tarzan, who flipped a short pass to the end, dodged a zooming State linesman, and floated out of harm's path. Everybody, including State, forgot Tarzan then and followed the ball. The end tossed it laterally to a back running wide. As the pack was about to catch him, he stopped dead and tossed the ball far into the opposite corner of the field.

And there was the little fellow running swiftly under it, his hands up to pluck it—the nearest State man two yards away, a giant of a man getting ready to put the speed of his flight behind two hundred pounds.

State got its crack at the little fellow.

The force of the tackle knocked Tarzan ten feet across the goal line into the end zone.

Niagara roared.

Michael Scott, his face gone white and very old, forgot the touchdown, the ball which had been fumbled, the scramble for it. He watched the spot where his little son had taken it.

The State man had been an instrument. Michael Scott had ordered it.

He could not look at his wife but he heard her crying softly.

Players had gathered about the spot where the little fellow had gone down.

Suddenly Michael Scott found life flowing back into his aged, almost lifeless body. He knew what they meant, those players, when they started to jump up and down. Even before Phil was up, Michael Scott dropped beside his wife, smothered her with an affection which sprang from the release from the damned.

"He's getting up, mother; he's all right. See—you can see him."

He was up, walking about. Bull Tobin was with him—and the State man who had felled him.

The crowd roared welcome. Then Niagara broke. Six points went up on the score board. The score was tied.

# NO POINT NOW

## TO BUYING UNKNOWN ASPIRIN TABLETS!

**Big Price Cut on Genuine  
Bayer Aspirin!**



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There's no longer any point to accepting other aspirin tablets, in place of the real Genuine BAYER article, in order to save a few cents.

We've reduced the price of Genuine Bayer Aspirin to a level that makes it unnecessary for anyone to deny himself the speedy action and reliability of real Bayer Tablets.

Millions of people, as you know, have long been glad to pay a higher price to enjoy the fast relief from headaches, neuralgia and neuritis pain for which Bayer Aspirin is famed. Now everybody can enjoy its full benefits without thought of price.

**Only 15c Now for 12  
25c For Two Full Dozen**

Remember this next time you go to buy aspirin. You can now actually pay less and get Genuine Bayer Aspirin. So never ask for it by the name "aspirin" alone; but always say "BAYER ASPIRIN" when you buy.

On sale now at new low prices—including the 100 tablet bottles, which have again been lowered in price—at all drug stores throughout the United States.



Bottles of 24  
Now 25c

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Drop a Bayer Aspirin Tablet into a Glass of Water.

By the time it Hits the Bottom of the Glass it is Disintegrating.



In 2 Seconds By Stop Watch a Genuine Bayer Aspirin Tablet Starts to Disintegrate and go to Work.

What Happens In These Glasses Happens In Your Stomach—Genuine BAYER Aspirin Tablets Start "Taking Hold" of Pain a Few Minutes after Taking.

**ALWAYS SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" NOW WHEN YOU BUY**



# FOLLOW Through!

*Not Only in Golf: In ALL the  
Sports It's the Key to Success—  
Here Are Some Who Have Proved It*

by **DICK WILLIAMS**

94491

READING TIME • 12 MINUTES 50 SECONDS

**F**OLLOW through! Follow through!

It's the shibboleth of sport, the war cry of the champion, the slogan of the successful!

You think of "Follow through" as a golf maxim. You watch the professional standing before a novice, and hear him snapping, "Follow through—follow through!" and the precept identifies itself with his game.

Wrong! A baseball coach says, "Hit it out in front of you." A foot-ball-kicking instructor tells you to "Throw your foot at the moon." In tennis you're advised to "Cut yourself a slice of climate." In boxing it's "Let him have your shoulder too." In rowing, "Give us a long puddle—a long puddle."

It's all the same. They all mean "Follow through"—get every last ounce of power and sweep and rhythm into what you're doing and keep it there until the ultimate atom is spent. They even cry for it in horse racing when the jockey swings his body forward in conjunction with the horse's lunge. He, too, must follow through.

Watch a baseball manager in spring training. He eyes a recruit slapping at a pitched ball. The rookie meets the ball—and it pops into a voluntary outfielder's hand or dribbles along the ground. The manager barks:

"Hit it out in front—hit it out in front!" He means for the recruit to throw the bat out to the full length of his arms. He means for him to sweep it into the ball, to turn his shoulders into the swing, to push with his back foot, to carry the bat through so that if it misses the ball it will sweep on around behind him. He means, follow through!

Look at a photograph of Jim Thorpe kicking a football. His legs are doing their best to be clock hands pointing to six o'clock. His arms are spread at full stretch. His kicking foot points skyward. He hasn't kicked the ball straight up. Mr. Thorpe didn't do that. It has left



"Run down the line of sports. It's all the same"—champs follow through! Top: Slim, scrawny Lefty Gomez, this follow-through of his explains his speed. Below: Jim Thorpe kicking—his toe pointing skyward—and gaunt Bill Tilden driving. Bottom: Jack Dempsey, who "threw everything with his glove in front of it," and Ralph Metcalfe in a follow-through stride. Left: The Babe, who has the longest batting follow-through in baseball, and Albie Booth, who followed through in both passing and carrying the ball.

am was as his at Columbia. Connibear never had pulled a oop in his life, but he knew the principle of the follow-through and decided that it should be applied effectively to rowing. He contended that the follow-through in rowing as then used was nothing more than a aceful gesture.

He began experimenting. He developed a stroke with less back reach. He transferred the emphasis from the first half of the stroke's arc to the last half. He discarded the long lay-back. He made his oarsmen catch quickly and then finish their pull in a semi-sitting position. His reason for this was simple. He maintained that an oarsman prone on his spine, looking upward at the blue heavens and seeing nothing of the finish of his pull, was useless.

He figured that by remaining in a half-sitting position the men could get a hard pull in that vital last two feet of the stroke. "Make that boat jump. Don't slide it," he preached. "To do that you've got to be up where you can get power into that last final thrust. Make those blades come out of the water with a leap."

**THE** Connibear crews came to Poughkeepsie and swept the Hudson. The Connibear follow-through had clicked.

Connibear died and Leader succeeded him. Then Leader moved to Yale. He discarded the preposterous Nichols loose-lock system and installed the Connibear quick-catch and follow-through. Yale began to prosper. The Eli crews became the finest ever.

The Glendons, father and son, shuddered at this iconoclastic technique, lacking as it did the grace and rhythm of the older English schools. But the day came when they altered

their style enough to shift the greatest application of power to the follow-through, without giving up the long lay-back, and promptly boated a crew that made a show of the Poughkeepsie regatta.

It was one with the Washington eight of Ulbrickson's heyday, the California mammoths of 1929, and Leader's master eights at Yale.

Run down the line of all sports. Tommy Hitchcock, 169 pounds, and Lewis Lacey, five feet seven and 145 pounds, hit a polo ball farther than the towering Boeseke or the gargantuan Andrada or the huge Guinness.

The man who put more "fast" on a passed basketball than any other in the game's history was Nat Holman, 140 pounds of wiry rhythm. His nearest rival was five-foot-five-inch, 128-pound Barney Sedran.

The greatest weight man of all time—Ah, here is the clincher! He was Bud Houser. He won Olympic titles, taking both the discus and shot-put titles in 1924. He established records that only superior teaching and superior equipment plus weight advantages of from 70 to 100 pounds could beat—and he weighed, at the peak of his career, no more than 174 pounds, standing five feet nine inches.

He was the first among the weight throwers to discover and apply the theory of the follow-through.

Giants have come along since—the 240-pound Sexton, the six-foot-seven-inch Jessup, the 280-pound Torrance—to break his records, but they benefited by what he discovered and taught them—to apply the follow-through.

Call it what you will—hitting 'em out in front, cutting a slice of climate, throwing your foot at the moon, socking 'em with your shoulder, dipping a long puddle—it's the same in the end, the eternal shibboleth of the mighty and the despair of the inept—"Follow through!"

THE END

94492

## TWENTY QUESTIONS

Liberty will pay \$1 for any question accepted and published. If the same question is suggested by more than one person the first suggestion received will be the one considered. Address Twenty Questions, P. O. Box 580, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.

- 1—A necrology is what?
- 2—Is the name "Junior" properly applied only to a boy with exactly the same given names as the elder living person for whom he is named?
- 3—What is profane literature?
- 4—Who said "The sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath"?
- 5—The opening of a vein as a remedial measure is called what?
- 6—What is the total land area of Canada?
- 7—How did the breed of St. Bernard dogs get its name?
- 8—Who was Prime Minister of Canada during the World War?
- 9—What is the meaning of *Pax vobiscum*?
- 10—What two well known Canadian doctors also won wide recognition as poets?

- 11—What state was admitted to the Union only on condition that a custom of the state was abandoned?
- 12—Where is the grave of Dr. David Livingstone, the celebrated missionary and explorer?
- 13—Astereognosis is what?
- 14—Is goldenrod a wild flower or a weed?
- 15—What is a mirage?
- 16—When and where was the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows organized in the United States?
- 17—When was the Boer War fought?
- 18—What is the origin of the abbreviation "lb." for pound (weight)?
- 19—Who said "An honest man's the noblest work of God"?
- 20—When was Thanksgiving Day first observed, and is it a holiday in all states?

(Answers will be found on page 48)



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IT'S A LONG TIME between squeaks with Mobil Handy Oil. When you forget oiling dates, there's an extra measure of oiliness in Mobil Handy Oil to protect you.

Mobil Handy Oil combines light oil penetration with heavier oil lubricating power. Specially compounded, it won't gum or corrode. A perfect lubricator and rust loosener for cars, tools, home appliances, etc. Try a can.

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MADE BY THE  
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## PLASTIC WOOD WILL FIX THAT FOR GOOD



Even if you're all thumbs you can do a fine job of repairing quickly—holes in tile, plaster or wood, broken chair, loose casters, nicks, cracks, loose drawer pulls, etc.—with this canned wood that handles like soft putty and quickly hardens into wood. You can paint it, carve it—drive nails and screws into it. It's wonderful. Try it. Paint, hardware stores sell PLASTIC WOOD in 9 colors for 25c a tube, 35c a can.



# DUG HOUSE



94493

The Senator. "I can't go to hell—it wouldn't be a place my enemies would want to kick me out of!"

Then came what was expected to be the final day of the Seventy-third Congress, and that conference report failed to show up for Senate ratification. It had left the House but in many hours had failed to travel six hundred feet to the Senate. We were suspicious. We kept calling for the report, and all I could get was that it was "lost." There wasn't much time, but finally they dug it up, had it approved by the House, and we put it through the Senate. The President made it law with his signature.

Well, it seemed that some of the things that the people gave me the right to have might have been mine for a while without so much hurally [hurrahing]—but it has not turned out that way.

Now let's see. Of course I have no chance being President—what will be the next thing they will want to throw me out of? Surely I cannot escape trouble in the future; I am bound to have that. I can't go to hell, because that

wouldn't be the kind of place my enemies would want to kick me out of! I wonder what they will tell on me that St. Peter hasn't found out already.

I am sure to tell him about the free schoolbooks that I gave the school children. I will tell him about increasing the capacity of the charity hospital and the insane asylums; how I reduced the death rate. I will tell him about paved highways and free bridges I built over the bayous, lakes, and rivers, including the Mississippi River. I will tell him about how we raised the standard of the State University; trebled its enrollment; how we eradicated illiteracy; about the pretty new Capitol that we have on the banks of the Mississippi River; the medical school that I founded.

I have my speech all ready for the next trouble that comes up.

THE END



# Woman

94494

## NOVEL OF A BLONDE TERROR

result. There was enough cocaine in the trunk to supply the addicts of a small-sized city. At no time did either the uniformed examiner or watching Treasury special agents pay much attention to Koloff. Nor she to them. She seemed very aloof. Since the first drawer had come out she had not spoken—had not looked at Alison or Hopping. Nor had they spoken to her. They merely stared.

Only the count gave tongue. With a wholly different demeanor—of pleasure touched with triumph—he leaned over her where she sat.

"So, my girl! Baroness Koloff indeed! Rippin', I call it, really rippin'."

The examiner closed and locked the wardrobe trunk. One of the special agents took Sophy by the elbow, carelessly and almost kindly.

"All right, sis; we'll take a run down to the office."

Koloff was put into a large closed car. Lefty Collins and Gooseneck Stevens were already inside with two guards. They had been arrested in their stateroom at Quarantine. Not by so much as a lift of the eyebrow did either Collins or Stevens show surprise at the presence of the baroness. But Sophy felt herself to be instantly reincorporated into the subtle atmosphere of the underworld.

Alison and Hopping had followed in a taxi behind. Hopping was rather quiet but gave no other indication.

"Doesn't look very pleasant, does it, Chub?" Alison was laconic as she lighted a cigarette.

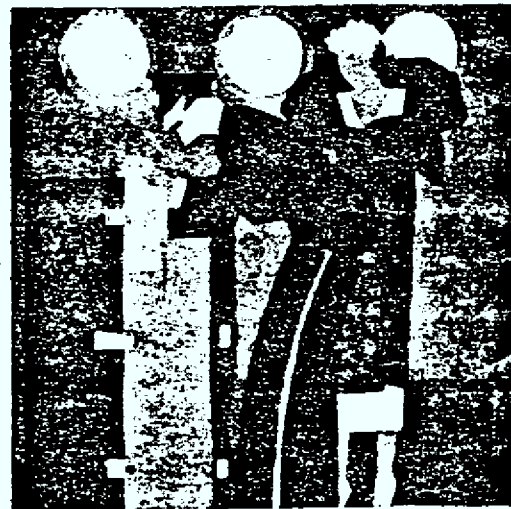
"Once a thief, always a thief," said Hopping tonelessly.

"Well—what of it?"

"Oh, nothing, I suppose. Only she told me she was going straight. Said she was sick of the old life—that being with all of us had changed her point of view and everything. And now—to turn into a common dope-runner!"

"I suppose it means Atlanta for her."

DECORATIONS BY  
M. I. SHEERWOOD



Hopping saw her  
and passed her  
without a word.

There isn't a New York—especially in prohibition and narcotics. Love represented all the big shots, including the Trubert mob and Big John O'Toole's crowd. And so forth and so on. Hopping hung up.

Mr. Love proved to be a soft-mannered and engaging person in early middle age. He seemed to know all about Koloff's detention already.

"I've just been seeing a couple of clients up at the Detention House," he purred pleasantly. "They also got in trouble coming in on the Sonomic this morning. I heard about the baroness while I was up there. I think we can get her out on ten thousand. This is the first thing they've got against her, you say?"

"I think so," said Chub.

"Yes, probably around ten thousand. And my fee will be—ah—three thousand—er—cash."

"Oh," said Chub.

"I'll run up again and have a talk with the lady right now, Mr. Hopping. In the meantime you can arrange for bail. Unless you want me to get a professional bondsman? In that case the cost—"

Hopping broke in hurriedly:

"I'll have a try first."

"Very good. Hearing will be at ten in the morning, Customs Court, 201 Varick. I'll see you then."

Hopping left the lawyer's office and walked slowly down Broadway. He was trying to keep his mind fixed on the paramount necessity of getting Sophy out of jail. All the other implications of her position—except for what he had said to Alison in the taxi—he was pushing resolutely out of his immediate consciousness. He feared the bitterness that would come with afterthought. He was mentally weary and washed out. The only way he could carry on would be to disregard the past and the future, to meet the emergency at hand, to keep his mind only on the moment. Like a surgeon removing a cancer, who abates no jot or tittle of his operating skill, though he knows he is but postponing his patient's death.

Chub went to Hawks's office.

"Listen, John," he said. "I've got to have thirteen thousand dollars first thing in the morning. Can you let me have it?"

THERE was an appreciable pause—while the banker instinct came into play.

"What do you want it for, Chub?" Hawks asked finally.

"Why—er—Sophy Koloff—smuggling charge. For bail and lawyers."

"Y-e-s. I suppose so. When and where have you got to have it?"

"Nine thirty tomorrow. Customs Court, 201 Varick. Currency, please, John. And have the messenger deliver it to me personally."

"All right, Chub. But you guarantee that my name won't appear in this at any time—understand?"

Chub smiled, cynically but relievedly.

"Sure, John. I've covered up

enough of your dirty work—and I'll be delighted to keep dark anything decent you do."

"Go to hell, you old buzzard!" Hawks's laugh was hearty but humorless.

In the morning, in Customs Court, Stevens and Collins were remanded to jail in default of the fifty thousand bail which a narcotic-hating and politically independent federal judge slapped on them. Sophy was turned out on her ten. As she left the courtroom she exchanged glances with the O'Toole henchmen.

Hopping joined her at the door. They went down in the elevator together. Sophy did not look at him until they reached the street.

"THIS lawyer bird says you retained him—and you scared up the bail," she said constrainedly.

"John Hawks's money."

"Oh! Well, I'm certainly obliged to you both. But I wish you hadn't bothered."

Hopping's next remark was non-responsive:

"What are you going to do now, Sophy?"

"Me? I'm going to lunch with Count Laszlo and the Prince de Musat. Alison—Mrs. Hawks—is coming too. And tomorrow all four of us are going to Washington."

"Laszlo was over here two years ago. He's a bad un, you know."

"Sure I know."

"Oh. I thought perhaps you didn't. You don't seem— Look here, Sophy. You're not going back to the old stuff, are you? My God! I—"

"What do you think, Hopping?"

"What do I think? I can't think."

All I know is you were caught running in a ton of dope—the one thing above everything else that you used to have the greatest contempt for."

"I suppose it never occurred to you that it might have been planted on me? That I might be framed on the whole job?"

"With that trunk? Your own trunk! No, Sophy; it never occurred to me."

"All right, Hopping. We'll have to let it lay on the number, I expect." There was a flat hardness to her tone. "Well—good-by. I'm taking the subway here."

Hopping stopped short at the entrance to the subway kiosk. He looked pale and troubled.

"I'm going South too, Sophy. Richmond today. But I may be back in Washington day after tomorrow. I'd—I'd like to see you again soon. Are you stopping with Sue Budlong?"

"Yes. All four of us are."

"Oh! Well, I don't suppose it would be any use my going on the same train with you as far as Washington, would it?"

Sophy's voice was low and troubled now:

"I guess—I guess I'd rather you didn't, Hopping."

She turned and went down the subway stairs without looking back. . . .



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locusts, So  
paper and entered  
house.

"Keep an eye on the gate down by the lodge, will you, Alison? If they come back before I do, run into the hall and whistle. I've got an hour's work."

Alison Hawk's eyes narrowed amusedly.

"Going through old Susan's jewel case, are you, darling?"

"Well—something of the sort," admitted Sophy with her restrained smile.

She went upstairs to her room. No servants were about, as the guest rooms had long since been made up. Satisfied on this point, Sophy proceeded to Laszlo's room, which she readily recognized by the crested ivory brushes on the dressing table. It gave off that of the prince, with a connecting bathroom between.

Koloff stood in the middle of the room and let herself stand and observe as she knew Laszlo must have stood and observed when he first entered the room.

Her glance finally came to rest on the chandelier which hung from the ceiling in the center of the room, a ten-inch bronze coronet in the shape of a fruit bowl.

Sophy regarded the chandelier broodingly. Then she carried a chair to a place under the chandelier, stood on it, reached into the bowl of the coronet, and removed a jewel case—taking care to note its exact position.

She opened it. So far as she could tell, it was the identical case and contained the identical necklace which she had seen on the Sonomic. And the Jildac Rose was at this moment down at Bolt's!

Sophy turned the case carefully in her hands. Some mark of identification Laszlo must have; otherwise he himself could not tell one necklace from the other. Finally she found it: a quarter-inch arrow-shaped cut in the cover—only to be discovered by drawing the fingers against the edges of the flap.

KOLOFF replaced the case with precision, and put the chair back by the bed. She then went to Mrs. Budlong's suite. It took her not thirty seconds to locate the wall safe, which was advertised rather than concealed by a thumb-marked panel in the brocaded wall. Sophy closed her eyes, spun the knob of the elementary combination lock, turned it slowly back, and satisfied herself that she could open it readily in the dark. Then she left the room and rejoined Alison Hawk on the terrace.

It was a very jolly luncheon when the others returned from Washington. The beautiful Budlong twins were there, since they frequently dropped in for luncheon at their own house. Susan was vaguely exhilarated by her necklace—wore it proudly to lunch, though it was scarcely a daytime piece. Every one admired it inordinately, even the sophisticated twins.

De Musat was charming—urbane and restrainedly pleased with himself. The Count was charming—not quite so urbane and more openly pleased with himself. He drank rather more than usual. Sophy let him pay court to her and saw to it that he continued to drink during the afternoon.

Only for an hour was he away from her side—an hour which he spent upstairs with Susan in her sitting room. And when he rejoined Sophy his face wore a flush of satisfaction that was not wholly attributable to alcohol. Sophy too felt a flush of satisfaction. For she knew that he had managed to exchange the necklaces.

IT was a merry party that evening, with much champagne.

Sophy's job lay ahead of her. When the party finally broke up for bed, even Susan—commonly the most abstemious of dowagers—was noticeably ready for sleep. Laszlo was quite drunk. Only the prince and Sophy—and Hopping in his misery—were wholly sober.

Sophy lay awake for two hours. That is a good average time for people, especially when they have been drinking, to sleep most heavily. Then she arose, pulled a silk wrapper over her pyjamas, and went noiselessly down the hall. She entered Mrs. Budlong's boudoir, proceeded to the wall panel, and opened the safe without difficulty. She took the paste necklace from its case, left the safe door and the panel ajar, and crept from the room with as perfect soundlessness as she had entered.

She slipped down the long hall and paused at Laszlo's door. He was snoring heavily.

She turned the knob, found the chair in the dark. Without the slightest haste she exchanged the necklaces. Then she left the room, carrying the real Jildac in the folds of her close-held wrapper.

She tiptoed back along the hallway, keeping close to the wall as before. As she gained the open space of the stair landing—dimly lighted from the main hallway below—she saw a figure coming slowly up the great stairs. It was Hopping.

Hopping saw her at the same moment. He pulled himself together and passed her without a word.

Sophy shivered. Then she crept back into Mrs. Budlong's room, put the Jildac in its case, closed the safe and the brocaded panel, and went softly and still resolutely to her own room.

And in the morning, at breakfast, the fat colored butler announced that Mr. Hopping had left by an early train.

*So Chub Hopping has gone, carrying with him probably the sad conviction that Sophy, once a thief, is still a thief. Despite her love for him, that is as Sophy wished. But what of the suave and crafty Count Laszlo? Watch him in next week's installment when he discovers the switch in the necklaces and joins in another sinister plot.*

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It is the latest and without doubt the most thrilling adventure serial yet written by W. J. Blackledge.

It deals with the experiences of three deserters from the Foreign Legion who escaped to Iraq and enlisted in the Iraq Desert Patrol—that hard-bitten, rough, tough, fighting organization that polices one of the most turbulent, unsettled international boundaries in the world. If Hell Hounds and Hell Hounds at Bay thrilled you, do not miss Hell Riders beginning next week in

## Liberty

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**JAPANESE OIL**

This advertisement was written by a registered physician.



# Finger

Here luck was with them. At the second laundry visited a similar mark was found. Checking the branch office at which the glove had been cleansed, the inspectors dug into the company's books and learned that the glove had been left over the counter by a man who had given his name as John Schmidt, on December 23, 1932.

The trail now led into the Pacific Heights section of San Francisco. Locating Schmidt's apartment, the inspectors were informed by the landlady that Schmidt and a woman companion had rented the dingy one-room abode the day before Christmas, only to vacate on February 20. Through diligent contacting of near-by neighbors it was soon learned that Schmidt was a paroled ex-convict from San Quentin. His brother was even then doing time in the Folsom penitentiary for incorrigibles, twenty-five miles east of Sacramento. At last the inspectors were getting somewhere.

Leaving not the smallest avenue of possibility untraversed, the postal detectives next obtained information that Mr. and "Mrs." Schmidt had registered in a San Francisco hotel on the same day that the glove had been left to be cleaned by the adjacent laundry. Here, then, was the first positive indication that the owner of the glove and the ex-convict from San Quentin, John (Killer) Schmidt, might be one and the same person.

Working day and night, they now set about comparing Schmidt's handwriting with that of the man who had rented the garage from the Italian woman. As a paroled ex-convict from San Quentin, Schmidt had to file regular parole reports and as a visitor to his brother's cell at Folsom he had to sign the prison register.

Meanwhile, following the publication of news of the discovery of the missing sedan, Schmidt failed to report and dropped out of sight completely.

Upon finding that the handwriting in all instances was the same and was unquestionably Schmidt's, the inspectors were doubly anxious at least to question him.

When it was revealed that "Mrs. Schmidt" had been seen in Salt Lake City, an inspector immediately went there on the assumption that the ex-convict would follow his moll. The net was closing fast. Then came the final touch. The inspectors learned that Schmidt was tied up with the notorious Touhy gang of Chicago, one of the most desperate mobs in the Mid-West.

With Salt Lake City entering into the case, the Inspection Divisions at San Francisco, Denver, and Chicago were now humming with action.

The Salt Lake City police reported that Schmidt was wanted for participation in a bank holdup in August, when he was known to have visited the Utah capital with another member of the Touhy gang, the notorious Gus



Clerks hauling laden pouches to a waiting truck were covered with up to 34136 sacks as the leader pawed through the United States mails.

Schafer of Chicago, generally regarded as Public Enemy No. 1 of the Post Office Department.

By an ironic twist, it was the gang's resort to the very mails on which they preyed that gave them away.

Late in the summer the Post Office inspectors intercepted a post card addressed to Schmidt, under the alias of Silas Johnson, at Salt Lake City. The card had been mailed by Gus Schafer from Minocqua, a small village in northern Wisconsin, and it gave a return address which was traced to Touhy gang headquarters at Des Plaines, Illinois.

The inspectors read the jumbled underworld jargon on the card. Schafer informed Schmidt that he was about to leave for Chicago in an attempt to sell the Sacramento loot, while the rest of the Touhy gang were "cooling off" in the North Woods.

NOW came one of those dramatic accidents which help prove that crime does not pay. The sun had barely set in the Wisconsin North Woods on the evening of July 19 when a heavy sedan containing four men crashed into a telegraph pole just north of Elkhorn in that state. An alert deputy sheriff took the occupants of the car to the constable's office for the purpose of securing damage payments—and discovered that in the machine were nearly enough pistols, machine guns, blackjacks, and rope to stage a war, let alone a bank robbery!

Taking the men into custody at gun point, he summoned the state police, and to the amazement of the state authorities the prisoners taken were identified as Roger Touhy, gang leader, Schafer, William Sharkey, another Touhy henchman, and William McFadden.

Word was flashed to the Inspector in Charge at Chi-

# LOVE, LARCENY, LAUGHTER

*An All-Star Perfect Tolstoy Romance, a Story of a Charming Kleptomaniac, a Hollywood Comedy, and a Tale of Jealous Wives Appear Among the New Pictures*

READING TIME • • MINUTES 40 SECONDS

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4 stars—Extraordinary.

3 stars—Good.

3 stars—Excellent.

1 star—Poor.

0 star—Very Poor.

## ★ ★ ★ ½ WE LIVE AGAIN

THE PLAYERS: Anna Sten, Fredric March, Jane Baxter, C. Aubrey Smith, Mary Forbes, Sam Jaffe. Directed by Rouben Mamoulian. From the novel, *Resurrection*, by Leo Tolstoy.

**WE LIVE AGAIN**, taken from Tolstoy's *Resurrection*, that favorite story of the films, is one of the important pictures of the year. There is little doubt that Hollywood loves this tale, for it has been filmed often—with varying degrees of success by Mrs. Lupe Velez-Tarzan and Dolores Del Rio among others—but never with the painstaking care and sheer photographic beauty of Sam Goldwyn's latest rendition.

Anna Sten, publicized to fame before the American public ever saw her, is practically faultless as the peasant who gets herself seduced by the young nobleman. She looks like a peasant. And she acts like one. Her sturdy Slavic beauty is so in keeping with the background that never for one moment does she give the feeling of a Hollywood cutie busily earning her crackers and caviar. She is at all times the betrayed housegirl, simple, sentimental, tragic, bitter. And with her solid and sound grasp of emotion she has, by this one performance, definitely sliced herself a deep niche in the cinema world.

Fredric March, as the intellectual prince, gives his best screen performance. In a rôle that might easily have been theatric and unbelievable, he is sure and telling in his effects. This character, created by Tolstoy as a protagonist for his theories, is the center of the plot, which, briefly, tells of the prince's sympathy for the downtrodden peasantry, his temporary loss of ideals, and his final gesture toward his fellow man when he renounces

his wealth and shares life with the housegirl whom he had seduced.

*We Live Again* is the most finished product yet to come out of the Hollywood sound stages. Each little detail is given impeccable treatment. The smallest bit part is carefully cast. Alfred Newman's musical score and Soudeikin's sets are things of beauty in themselves; but perhaps the finest thing in the whole production is Gregg Toland's photography, for there are many scenes so lovely one wishes they might never end.

Rouben Mamoulian has blended all this into a polished, dramatic film, a film whose parts are somewhat better than its whole but certainly one that you shouldn't miss.

**VITAL STATISTICS:** Anna Sten (Mrs. Dr. Arnold Frencke) was born in Kiev, Russia. Her father, a ballet schoolmaster, died when she was twelve, leaving his family in poverty. While acting with townies in a homemade production, she was discovered by the Soviet and sent to a state acting school. After vowing them in Moscow, she was sent by the state to Berlin to continue her screen career. Samuel Goldwyn saw her there and imported her immediately to America with much brassy flourish of the press agents' trumpets. Goldwyn spent seventeen months and a fortune teaching her English and grooming her for her first American picture, a free adaptation of Zola's *Nana*. Anna looks like a blasé Russian doll but she cheats herself hoarse at wrestling matches. Has heavy silky yellow hair, blue-gray eyes, and a gorgeous figure. She never talks till she has something to say. Took her a year getting ready for *We Live Again*, what with rehearsals and conferences. Built a house in Santa Monica Cañon during that time.

Her neighbors barely know her, even by sight, she is that retiring. She gets 1,500 American rubles a week. As a vacation treat, the picture debauched, she has gone to Boulder Dam with her German husband to watch construction there—just the sort of thing to interest a gal from the Soviets. She has little use for femininity displayed during a gal's working hours. . . . Fredric March refused a double for the difficult riding scenes in the picture. He was a cavalry officer during the war. Also learned some Russian to keep up with the all-vodka cast. . . . Director Rouben Mamoulian, recently prominently coupled with Garbo and rumored her husband, is a New York Theater Guild, and one of Hollywood's masters of hokum wedded to art. Is Russian-born (Tiflis) and is also an expert horseman, his early riding training in the Caucasus Cossack country enabling him to direct a great many of the picture's scenes on horseback. Given to talking much about rhythm in direction. Put Porcy on stage. Jane Baxter is a new Goldwyn find. She is the owner of a charming oval face, slate-gray eyes, refuses to pose as an eccentric—doesn't expect ever to appear in public in a man's dinner jacket, or insure her toenails, and really longs for kidnapping threats. Comes from Wimbledon, Eng., and a

by

**BEVERLY  
HILLS**



A scene from *We Live Again*, based on Tolstoy's *Resurrection*, showing Fredric March and Anna Sten.



Neil Hamilton and Binnie Barnes in *One Exciting Adventure*. This marks Miss Barnes's American debut.



is particularly  
director.

**VITAL STATISTICS:** Story taken from book of Hollywood sketches by Jimmy Starr, a tabloid gossip. Picture received valuable front-page publicity because of current exposé of crooked Hollywood film schools. . . . Alice Faye is a Bronx New Yorker and was snatched from the night-club dancing floors for Rudy Vallee's No. 1 radio-and-screen lady. Was signed to sing a song in Vallee's screening of George White's Scandals, and got a break when Lillian Harvey, scheduled as the femme lead, did a walkout. Never had been before cameras afore that and became an immediate overnight wowee. Before Rudy set out for Hollywood, a few weeks ago, she had been taking overnight planes to New York, supposedly to see him. . . . Frank Melton, the Pineapple, Alabama, boy, was married to Alma Gaye Myratt recently, the knot being tied by Judge H. E. Billings for \$2.50. Only two years previous the same good judge fined Melton \$2.50 for double parking on a Beverly Hills street. Ain't life the darnedest thing! . . . Grant Mitchell, who plays the movie-school swindler, recently had his own money taken to jail by a prominent swindling banker. . . . Director George Marshall crashed Hollywood as a \$5-a-day extra. Today he knocks off four figures weekly. Mitchell and Durant, the knockabout comiks, have been together 8 years. Durant does the slapping of his partner's face and estimates he has smacked Mitchell more than 150,000 times since they've been together. . . . Alice Faye pulls down about \$750 a week.

#### ★ READY FOR LOVE

**THE PLAYERS:** Ida Lupino, Richard Arlen, Marjorie Rambeau, Trent Durkin, Beulah Bondi, Henry Travers, Esther Howard. Directed by Marion Gering. From the novel by Roy Flanagan.

**READY FOR LOVE** retells the story of the young and beautiful girl who comes to the strange small town and gets herself gossiped about by the jealous local wives. The gossip, in this case, leads to the girl's expulsion and to an old-fashioned ducking, which takes place at a colonial picnic.

Ida Lupino is capable enough in the leading rôle, though it is never very interesting. Richard Arlen is wasted on the part of the small-town newspaperman who defends her. This picture is typical of the many inferior vehicles offered this likable actor, who, given decent material, could hold his wide popularity.

Ready for Love opens with the silhouette of a girl undressing. This bit of action is about the only thing in the film which has any connection with the title and about the only thing in it which we can commend. The dialogue is stiff, the story is aged, the characterizations are primitive, and unless the people upstairs are

playing the radio again, you'd stay home. You'd better stay home anyway.

**VITAL STATISTICS:** Story taken from a grimly realistic novel about Southern bigotry called *The Whipping* and written by Roy Flanagan, So the'n newspaperman. Richard Arlen has been air pilot, swimming instructor, sports writer, and messenger boy. Hails from Charlottesville, Va. Educated at St. Thomas's College. Married to Jobyna Ralston, by whom a Richard, Jr. Jobyna gave up career to further Richard's. Protects him from other women, salesmen, and himself. Arlen exults in being grown-up kid, liking golf and boats. Has \$3-foot schooner especially built for himself in which he hopes to enter Honolulu-from-mainland race. Has been in pictures 11 years. Figures he has been photographed over 5,000,000 times in his 11 years. . . . Lush-blond Ida Lupino comes from a famous English stage family which includes Lupino Lane and her father, comical Stanley Lupino. At the age of 10 she knew the complete rôles of all Shakespeare's leading women. At 15 played her first screen lead in England. Her family has been prominent on English stage ever since immigration from Italy in 1642. Was immersed 15 times in all while taking scene on ducking stool. Reads detective stories backward—first the solution, then the events leading up—because she never can wait till the finish for the answer. Is returning to London for vacation during which she will make 16 p. a. . . . Marjorie Rambeau made her first stage appearance in 1901. . . . Musical electrician Adolph Froelich, discovered on set of picture by Ida Lupino, will probably have songs published, thanks to her interest. . . . Director Marion Gering became an American citizen just before microphoning the story.

#### FOUR- AND THREE-STAR PICTURES OF THE LAST SIX MONTHS

★★★★—Three Silly Symphonies, The Barretts of Wimpole Street, One Night of Love, Twentieth Century, Tarzan and His Mate, Viva Villa! The Big Bad Wolf.

★★★—Screen Snapshots, The Pursuit of Happiness, Happiness Ahead, The Merry Widow, The Count of Monte Cristo, The Richest Girl in the World, The Belle of the Nineties, You Belong to Me, Madame Du Barry, Judge Priest, Hide-Out, Now and Forever, The World Moves On, Cleopatra, Treasure Island, Grand Canary, The Last Gentleman, The Affairs of Cellini, The Man with Two Faces, Murder on the Blackboard, Little Miss Marker, Midnight Alibi, Bulldog Drummond Strikes Back, Manhattan Melodrama, Double Door, All Men Are Enemies, Sisters Under the Skin, Glamour, Stand Up and Cheer, The Witching Hour, I'll Tell the World, Famous Scenes from Pagliacci, 20,000,000 Sweethearts, You're Telling Me, Men in White.

## GOOD BOOKS

By OLIVER SWIFT

★★★★ **RUSSIA'S IRON AGE** by William Henry Chamberlain. Little, Brown & Company.

The correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor having left Russia tells frankly but fairly the good and the cruel sides, the madness and the logic, and, surprisingly, the underground, unwritten humor of this new industrial scene.

★★★ **THE FOLKS** by Ruth Suckow. Farrar & Rinehart. A fuller and larger transcript of Middle-Western life—full of intimate remembrances of our common past.

★★ **DEATH IN THE THEATRE** by J. R. Wilmot. Claude Kendall. Many characters roam through this story—you suspect each one, from the leading man on the stage to the producer. Fairly exciting.

★★ **BRINKLEY MANOR** by P. G. Wodehouse. Little, Brown & Company. Jeeves again—and more laughs for every reader who enjoys him—that means nearly everybody.

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is that when this *Prince* becomes *Bachelor King* he will have in his strong hands a power greater than any English King has had for more than a hundred years.

It will be greater because it will come straight from the people.

He will not mix in politics or interfere with the orderly process of elective government; but behind the machinery will be this man whom England loves and trusts.

His influence on his ministers, on the elected men who make up the government, will be greater than any constitutional monarch has ever had, *because his influence on the masses of people will be greater.*

No minister, no premier, will dare to go against this force.

Even today his leadership is little short of inspired. It is hardly too much to say that he is saving England from violent revolution.

All this does mean a great deal to America. A sane England slowly working her way out of her desperate problems is an anchor to the windward for this country.

While most of the world talks of war, this Prince dreams and talks of peace. Time and again he has boldly spoken against another slaughter of youth. "The most important lesson we learned during the war was that there is no question nor chance of another," he said before the Post War Brotherhood Federation. It was a hope he was expressing. For he knows the danger of war as well as its folly.

He has helped build the world institution that is today known as Toc H. It started in December, 1915, as Talbot House—Toc H in army signals. He has always been its patron.

On its tenth anniversary he sat in the center of the stage in the regulation costume of gray flannel "slacks" and blue blazer. The hall was dark as night except for a



U. S. C. photo

"I shall be King of the poor. The rich won't need me," he has said. A visit to an impoverished mining district.

single spot of light that played on the Prince as he rose and spoke the beautiful ritual:

"They shall not grow old as we who are left grow old;  
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.  
At the going down of the sun and in the morning we shall remember them."

FROM seven thousand voices came the response:  
"We shall remember them!"

The flame in the lamp held by the Prince was rekindled. Boy Scouts lighted a taper from it and passed along the ranks of the lamp bearers and rush lights until the semicircle of lights twinkled like fireflies. The bearers of lamps, representing the new branches of Toc H, knelt as they passed before the Prince, and each light was kindled by his own hand. Then the whole vast audience stood in silent remembrance of the "Elder Brethren" who had passed on in the field of battle.

From such high spiritual experiences the Prince was constantly to draw strength and inspiration.

In every way he has now come of age. The Gay Prince is gone. The Serious Prince has come—and some day he will be the Serious King.

It has been a slow but inevitable change. I began to recognize it shortly after his dramatic race home from East Africa when the King was thought to be dying. I mentioned to him how busy he must be with all his increased duties that with the illness of his father he had fallen heir to.

"Busy?" he said, flashing his friendly smile. "I've never been so busy in my life. Why, I don't even have time to ride any more. You know, I've sold all my horses except one or two old pensioners. It costs a lot to keep horses when you're not using them."

He dropped his eyes. He sensed he wasn't fooling me very much: he knew that I understood how much he loved horses and what riding and hunting meant to him. It wasn't economy that was the compelling force. He had things far more important than riding to take up his time now. He was needed in the affairs of the Empire.

At once he had been appointed one of the six councilors of state to take over the various duties of the King. Shortly afterward it was announced officially that in 1929



© Fox Photos

"My appeal," he has broadcast, "is to those who are in work to play the neighbor to the man out of work." Here he talks with Glasgow unemployed on a garden allotment.

three spots are vegetable gardens. It all originated directly from the Prince's belief that hundreds of thousands of England's unemployed can be put to work on unused land and saved from the disintegration of body and soul.

In February, 1932, the Prince for three days traveled up and down the distressed area along the Tyne River, bordering Newcastle, England. At the end of the third day he slipped away from the party with a single guide.

"I want to see exactly how the poorest of these unemployed live," he said bluntly. "We'll go alone."

The woman social worker led the Prince up a narrow alley and in at the rear entrance and up the darkened stairs of a reeking two-story tenement. The door into a two-room flat was open. A slatternly woman was seated at a grimy wooden table. Two children clad in little more than rags were drinking tea from broken cups and munching coarse bread. In the darkened room the woman did not recognize the Prince.

"Your husband is an unemployed man?" he asked in a kindly voice.

"He's only worked four months in six years, sir."

"How much unemployment insurance do you draw?"

"Twenty-five shillings [\$6.30] a week, sir."

"How do you spend it?"

"Seven shillings goes for rent, and then there's two shillings for coal and one for death insurance and—"

"Doesn't leave much for food and clothing, does it?"

"We don't get new clothing at all, sir."

There were more questions, and then, with a friendly good-by, the Prince led the way down the rickety stairs and out into the open. He drew a deep breath of air.

"I didn't know that human beings lived like that," he said. "I wish I could do something to really help."

Two or three weeks before, a great gathering in Royal Albert Hall had been arranged by the National Council of Social Service. Shortly after the war the Council had been established by Captain L. F. Ellis to correlate the various groups of social service that were helping the unemployed and wounded and other veterans.

Following the 1931 financial crisis of England, Captain Ellis had decided that a general rally was necessary to stir up enthusiasm and had asked the Prince if he would speak. There was considerable opposition from high quarters on account of the excitable state of the country and the political implications involved, but the Prince took the bull by the horns by announcing that he would speak in his official capacity as patron.

That night of January 27 the great hall was packed. On the main floor were thousands of boy and girl Senior Scouts. At the rear of the platform were representatives of the whole youth movement of England, and in the galleries many of the great men and women in public life. Simultaneously four hundred other meetings were being held over the country.

IT was a tense moment. England was in a desperate way. There were some three million unemployed. Industries were closing. Everywhere was unrest and uncertainty.

Wild cheering broke out when the Prince stepped to the microphone. His voice throbbed with sincerity.

"I do not for one moment pretend to be able to offer any concrete solution of our difficulties," he solemnly pronounced to his millions of listeners. "I am thinking of each member of the unemployed population as a single, separate personality, beset by depression, laboring under a sense of frustration and futility—a blank wall in front of him which he can neither climb over nor scramble around. My appeal here is not to statesmen, nor even to philanthropists, but to all those who are in work, to play the part of neighbor and friend to the man out of work."

... I believe there are groups of unemployed here and there, dead sick of prolonged idleness, who are themselves feeling out toward ways of giving their unhired labor in cooperative effort. It is up to us to back such attempts. Get together wherever this burden lies heaviest, face up to the most urgent local need, and see if the community on the spot cannot make its own self-directed contribution toward this vast problem. So far as it is humanly possible, let us break it up into little pieces and

refuse to be ~~broken~~ <sup>broken</sup> into paralysis by its size."

It was a new testament of faith both for the Prince and for a despairing England. Instantaneous was the response. Everywhere jobless men took new heart.

"What can I do now?" he asked. "I'll do anything I can to help."

It was then suggested that he visit the depression districts along the Tyne River. During three days he tramped and rode from one industrial center to another. In some areas the industries had actually moved away and as many as eighty per cent of the population had been living on the meager dole for from four to seven years.

It was here that the eyes of the Prince were opened wide to the awful tragedy of this condition. Into the endeavor to "break it up into small bits" he now threw the whole great weight of his position and popularity.

In the Prince's own holding in the Kennington district of London he has given several buildings and stores to the Personal Service League. Here clothes and help are given out to the needy of the community.

ON one of his more recent visits to one of the centers, the Prince looked over a table of odds and ends, mostly things from a box sent from St. James's Palace.

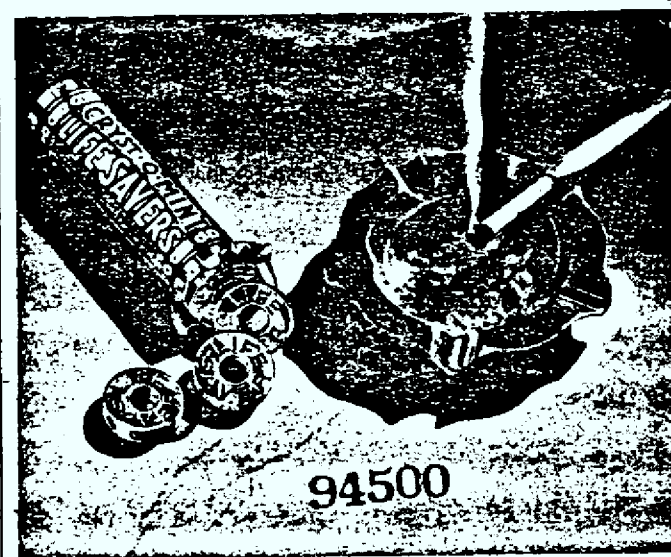
"That's funny," he said with a smile, picking up a scarf. "Here's one I knitted myself."

It was laid aside and later sold at auction.

Like many men in England, particularly those trained in the British Navy, the Prince learned as a boy to knit. Working up his own designs, he has made many beautiful things—all of which he has given away. Last year his mother greatly admired a petit-point chair cover at some charity bazaar. The Prince took note. Christmas morning among his gifts to her was a cover that he had made himself. In England, knitting by men as a pastime has the same significance as, say, amateur painting has here. The Prince's knitting is a small expression of his desire to do things, make things, and give things to people.

As a result of the tremendous personal assistance of

## SMOKER RECONCILED TO OLD FLAME



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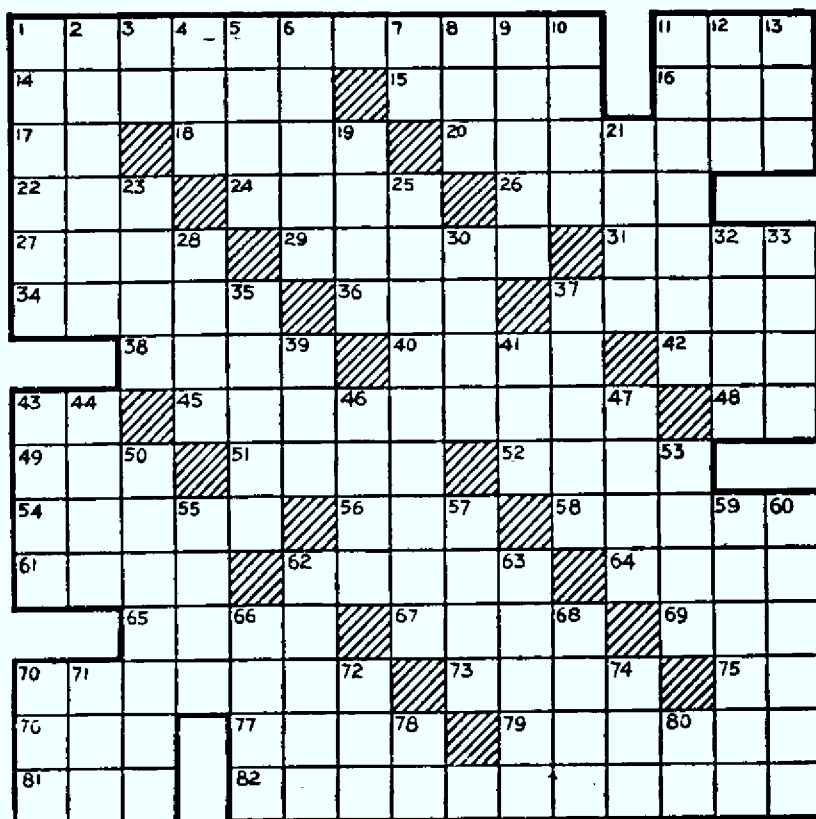
IF IT HASN'T A HOLE... IT ISN'T A LIFE SAVER



# Cockeyed Cross Words

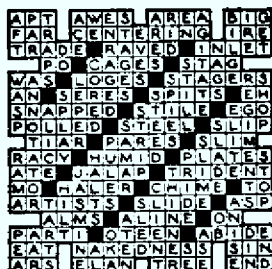
By Ted Shane

94501



## HORIZONTAL

- 1 The Scotchman's wife wanting a pair of slippers for her birthday; her husband obliged with these (two words)
- 11 The cry that gets your nanny
- 14 A man among women
- 15 Cross-word molding
- 16 These make tracks around the country (abbr.)
- 17 Royal Palookas (abbr.)
- 18 Ocean flyers
- 20 The breath of old Italy (plural)
- 22 This gets turned down nightly but is made up in the morning
- 24 This loves to lie around and eat in fine clothes
- 26 Irish black diamond
- 27 The lovechild who wounded Nick the Greek and Athens Popopolous
- 29 The ten best these come between 28 and 30 in a woman's life
- 31 A shot of ether or of sledgehammer will induce this
- 34 What wordy speakers constantly do to their notes
- 36 Wozy Mumbleheads Organization (abbr.)
- 37 Note slinger
- 38 The port the Scotchman landed at in America
- 40 Hamilton's thorn
- 42 He'll be a man before his mother
- 43 It might mean yes and it might mean no
- 45 A shirt stuffer
- 48 A word that Mussolini has yet to hear; this kind of man isn't wanted by Hitler
- 49 The kind of jokes frowned on by radio comedians
- 51 Sour-passed
- 52 A flapper
- 54 A member of the Kelly family
- 56 A woman never tells this even when it tells on her
- 58 Snorts
- 61 Old Ladies Elbow-bending Organization (abbr.)



Answer to last week's puzzle

- 62 Big tie-ups in the banks
- 64 A windy flapper
- 65 Female scrimmage
- 67 You love this in your country
- 69 Famous columnist (abbr.)
- 70 Shakes
- 72 Trim
- 74 Tin Nuts (abbr.)
- 76 To feel icky
- 78 Race starter
- 79 Here's a bird with a fewl mouth
- 81 A crusty thing that can be peachy too
- 82 Here's where the spectator will pay a big price for a knot hole (two words)

## VERTICAL

- 1 A cut-up
- 2 You can make light of this
- 3 Animated Zoomers Establishments (abbr.)
- 4 This is easy in Ireland
- 5 This is almost normal yet it is normal
- 6 Got in the hair of
- 7 Goddess minus an s
- 8 You'll never get a peep out of this until it's broken
- 9 He who hesitates is lost; but he who does this must look
- 10 All dried up

- 11 They'll never be slaves
- 12 This is never mixed up in a triangle; it goes around in the best circles
- 13 He gets a lead on but doesn't like to go place
- 19 A kitchen mess
- 21 It's curtains for this
- 23 To remove Kelly
- 25 You know this from the ground up, but you'll probably make a hash of it
- 26 He's usually Balkan about something
- 28 An old rake
- 32 This never affects the tied; only the untied
- 33 A river in Spaghettiland
- 35 All set
- 37 Where all carved furniture comes from
- 39 Entirely Nude Organizations (abbr.)
- 41 Shortened rights
- 43 What to do to end a tie-up
- 44 His mother was a good old soul and his father was a this—so he made a good dancer
- 46 A little bridge in Paris
- 47 Sounds from rooters
- 50 To get knotted up
- 53 He was college-bred, having enjoyed a four-year this at Harvard
- 55 Water vessel
- 57 Where all good Irishmen would like to go
- 59 The kind of shape Flaggpole Kelly keeps in
- 60 Angles
- 62 Lost in France
- 63 Parked the bones in the hay and knocked off the winks
- 64 Built like a toothpick
- 66 Club in the City of Our Lady of the Angels (abbr.)
- 70 The peril of the yellow journalists
- 71 Three eyes
- 72 Tear-jerking
- 74 A couple of these and a la and the flowers will bloom in the spring
- 76 A note from Mussolini
- 80 A small room



*The old fight!*

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*Chew*  
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PEPSIN GUM**



The answer to this puzzle will appear in next week's issue



# \$2,000

## CASH PRIZE GAME OF POSTAGE STAMPS

**L**IBERTY'S educational and remunerative game of Postage Stamps reaches the halfway mark with the reproduction of the fifth group at the bottom of this page. You still have time to enter if you are not now a competitor, and your chance to win a prize is still excellent even though your knowledge of stamps be extremely limited. The novice has equal opportunity with the expert collector in this contest. All you are required to do is to name the countries which issued the various stamps reproduced, and then jot down a brief note.

### YOU STILL CAN ENTER

If you need any one of the first four groups of stamps to bring your entry up to date, mail a request to the contest address in Rule 5. Reprints of this contest material will be supplied without charge. Name the stamps when they arrive and your entry will be even with the field.

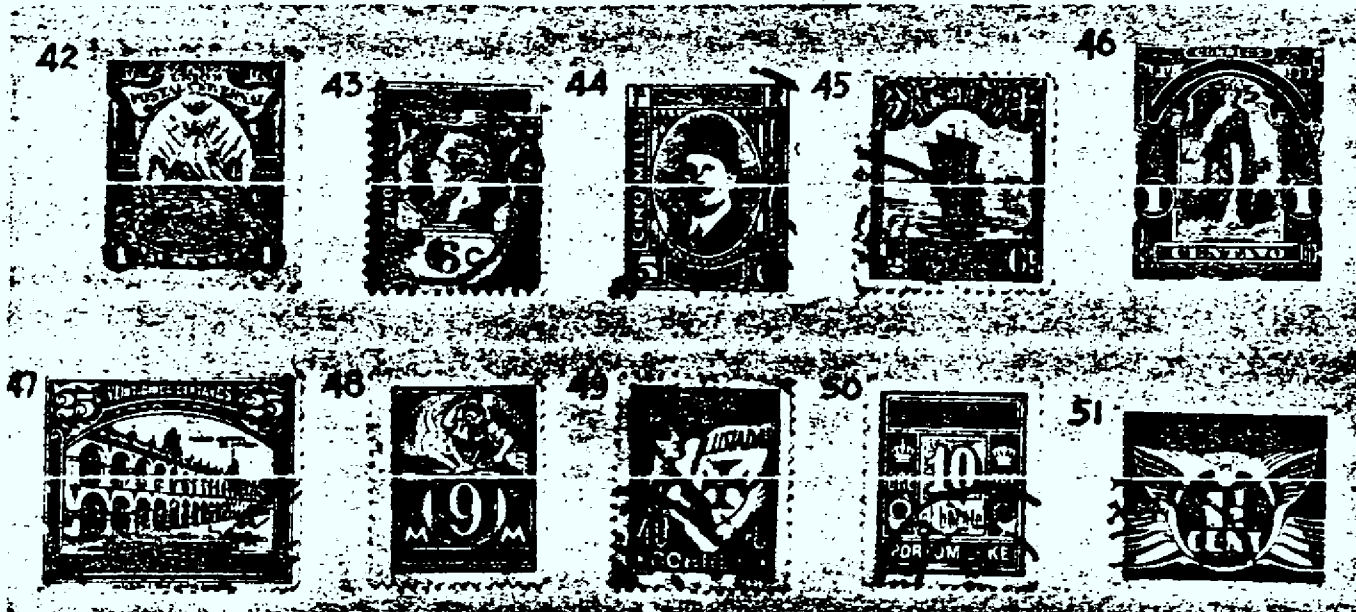
### THE RULES

1. Each week for ten weeks Liberty will publish photographs of a number of postage stamps issued by foreign countries. On each stamp the name of the country of issue will be blotted out, and the object of the game is to determine the countries by which the various stamps were issued.
2. Cash prizes as listed in the schedule on this page will be awarded to the 223 entries which most accurately identify the countries by which the stamps were issued, accompanied by a message of not more than fifty words telling "Which country of those represented in the contest I would rather visit, and why."
3. The most accurately identified set of stamps accompanied by the best message will be awarded the first prize, etc. Messages will be judged on the basis of interest, originality, plausibility, and neatness.
4. Any one, anywhere, may compete except employees of Macfadden Publications, Inc., and members of their families.
5. Write or type the name of the country of issue in the space beneath each stamp. Carefully executed tracings of the stamps are acceptable. Hold all of your identifications until you have the complete set of ten groups. Write or type your name and address plainly on the first sheet of your entry. Then mail them, together with your message, to Liberty Game of Postage Stamps, Liberty Weekly, P. O. Box 344, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y.
6. Do not submit ornately decorated entries. This is a needless expense and will have no influence upon your being awarded a prize.
7. All entries must be received not later than Wednesday, December 23, which is the closing date of this contest.
8. The Contest Board of Liberty will be the judges, and by entering you agree to accept their decisions as final. No correspondence can be entered into regarding entries.


### CASH PRIZE SCHEDULE

FIRST PRIZE.....	94502	\$500
SECOND PRIZE.....		200
THIRD PRIZE.....		100
TWENTY PRIZES, each \$10.....		200
200 PRIZES, each \$5.....		1,000

THIS IS GROUP NO. 5



SET NO. 6 OF THIS EDUCATIONAL CONTEST WILL APPEAR NEXT WEEK!



Something in his face like  
a wild heathenish goat  
man made him seem unreal.

94503

"You will please get  
away from that door,"  
he said dryly, "or  
you'll be mighty sorry."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY  
JAMES MONTGOMERY FLAGG

one just as unqualified for your charity as myself."

"And just what do you mean by that?"

"I can show you—I keep excellent books—that your checks to me have kept a number of families going. Families who are trying to do something in the world—something unnecessary perhaps and out of your line, but something worth while. You've done a lot for art and music, Jane. I'll find me a little house out of town, or a little apartment somewhere. I've been wanting to do it—just inertia, I guess, that kept me from it."

"You hate me, Toby. Don't you?"

"No. Not hate. Hating and loving are similar emotions, they say. You're an obsession with me, Jane."

"How—an obsession?"





out of Rudy in his moment of lowish discomfort, and thought of the mad gleam in his smooth lean face at the party. She thought of Abby sleeping in the room next to the baby, and of her son who paid so little attention to her. She thought of her business, of her office that was showing cracks in the ceiling and swellings in the paneling. She thought of Toby and wondered where he lived and why he wouldn't invite her even once to his place.

She rose and took some sleeping tablets.

At eight o'clock she woke her. There was no Rudy.

There was no message from Rudy. Never had he stayed out all night before. The breakfast party could hardly have lasted this long.

Exasperated, she stepped into her tub. Damn' fool!

He phoned her at the office around ten.

"Don't talk to me," she snapped and hung up.

This time it was no ordinary quarrel. Rudy moved to a club, and the gesture so infuriated Jane that she decided she would see him in hell before she would make one move to speak to him or see him. The message was duly delivered to him, and his answering silence seemed significant.

For nearly six weeks they lived so, and then Jane moved back to West Wind with Abby and the baby. Between Abby and herself there were meals of unendurable silences and more unbearable small talk. It was Marion who was active.

"He's running around with Nina Norris," Marion repeated endlessly.

"I've heard as much. Let him run."

"You damn' fool, Jane! The whole town is talking."

"I've heard that too. Richmond called me up and said Rudy's job was being neglected."

MARION, straddling a chaise longue, watched her sister pace restlessly up and down the room.

"I'm sick of it," Jane told herself more than Marion. "Sick to death of it. Hell, if he doesn't care enough in nearly two months to call me, or see the baby—What have I been struggling for? What have I got?"

"If you'll stop wearing out your carpet, I'll tell you something," Marion's voice was arresting. "This time he won't come back to you. Because he's ashamed! He thinks you know about it."

"You mean Rudy—and Nina?"

Marion nodded and gulped.

"Jane, somebody's going to tell you some time. Rudy thinks you know. He thinks you've cut him cold. That you'll never take him back. So he isn't coming back for fear you'll slam the door in his face."

Jane began to tremble, a palsied uncontrollable shaking even after she had made her way to Rudy's fireplace chair and sat down.

"I don't believe it," Jane managed. "I just don't believe it."

"O.K." Marion patted her shoulder. "You'd be better off not believing it."

"It's Nina," Jane's voice was stronger. "She loves to scream a new romance from the housetops. It's just publicity. She's managed it."

"All right," Marion agreed, unbelieving. "But before she makes a rumor real, do something about it. Listen, kid. I know men. I mean what makes them tick. You may know how they make hay while the sun shines, but I know how they make monkeys of themselves in the dark. I have my troubles. You know what that little rat of an ex-husband did?"

"No."

"He went and got married again. God! And him late half the time with his checks as it is. Believe me, he won't be late again or I'll have the sheriff at his door."

"Oh, Marion—his business is rotten."

"Well, so is he! But let it go. I'll handle him. See if you can do as much with your man."

For hours after Marion left Jane gave in to the torture of thoughts. Then she went to the phone and called Rudy's club, thankful and resentful that he should be there to answer so promptly.

"You big cluck," she called hunkily into the phone.

"Come on home."

"Do you want me, Jane?"

# 11 NEW WORLD'S SPEED RECORDS FOR PENNZOIL!

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Pennzoil is refined from the finest Pennsylvania crude—3 times concentrated to give it an amazingly tough film. All non-lubricating elements are removed. This cuts down internal friction or "engine drag" as effectively as streamlining cuts

down external friction or wind resistance. Your motor runs smoother, easier... and faster!

### Safe in winter, too

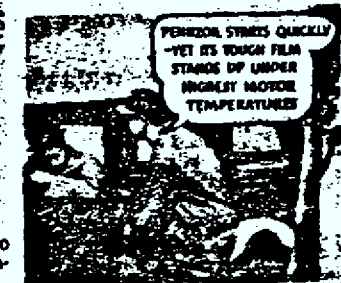
With Pennzoil you won't have to change to weak, thin, "winter" oils that break down under high engine heat. The same Pennzoil "Ab" Jenkins used in his 3,000-mile run lubricates as well in sub-zero weather as it does in mid-July.

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Just ask your dealer for the correct grade of Pennzoil for your car.

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**TOUGH FILM** **PENNZOIL** **SAVES CARS GO FASTER... SAVES ON GASOLINE**



# TO THE LADIES!

SM—You—but do not listen to that's an old Oriental saying. I heard it the other day from Rose Quong, Chinese actress now in this country. Trained on the stage in England and Australia, Miss Quong is thoroughly familiar with the method of our Western drama, to which she adds the poetic philosophy of the East.

I asked her what, in her opinion, has been chiefly responsible for giving the Orient its reputation as a place of mystery.

"To you Westerners," she said, "the East is mysterious because you do not understand it. You can't understand the Oriental mixture of hard-boiled selfishness and highly cultured idealism. Our old Eastern proverbs give you the key to Oriental nature. In one breath we say, 'If your neighbor's house is on fire, throw water on your own roof.' And in the next breath we say, 'If you have two loaves of bread, sell one and buy a lily.'"

Kissing, says Miss Quong, has come to China through our American movies. Oriental lovers never osculated until Hollywood taught them how. A regular bootleg trade has sprung up in Japan now, since movie theaters there have been forbidden by law to show kissing scenes. On side streets and up dark alleys the Japs go to secret little film houses where illegal kiss pictures are shown.

■ Twenty years old, red lips, eyes eager-bright—she was one of those girls with a natural growth of premature gray hair. For some reason they strike hot sparks of mischief among the boys of any town. It was so with this girl whom I remember.

In the same neighborhood, by uncommon circumstance, also lived a boy whose hair had turned gray prematurely. And he exerted a similar fascination over the other sex. Between the two of them they led many a playmate into adventures that were not suitable for the young.

As inevitably as smoke follows flame they fell in love with each other, got married, fought like demons, got divorced, could not keep apart, remarried, and are still united in stormy bliss.

What perplexes me is the reason why premature gray hair should bring with it such irresistible palpitations. I am told that the prematurely gray are so constituted more often than not. A law of compensation, perhaps.

■ Three new tricks are being done this autumn with initials. It is smart to wear a metal monogram on the



## by PRINCESS ALEXANDRA KROPOTKIN

LINGUIST, FRIEND OF THE FAMOUS IN EUROPE, AND DESCENDANT OF THE FIRST CZAR OF RUSSIA

READING TIME • 4 MINUTES 10 SECONDS

94506



ROSE QUONG

broad-strap on the shoe—your right foot. Or a silver monogram on the left lapel of your sports coat. Or your initials in maroon on the crown of your felt hat.

■ From the South Sea Islands comes this Mae West story told to me by Paul Cravath, millionaire lawyer who watches over the destinies of the Metropolitan Opera. On a boat going to the islands recently, Mr. Cravath helped judge the costumes at a fancy-dress ball. The judges gave the prize to a girl, saying, "You get it for your realistic impersonation of Mae West."

"I'm not supposed to be Mae West," the girl said.

"Who are you supposed to be?" they asked her.

"Queen Mary," she declared.

■ No one feels sorry enough, I think, for servants of divorce. I mean family servants.

Such a case has just come to my notice. It involves a couple—a chauffeur and cook—who worked for the same family through two generations. Their original employers are gone now. A few weeks ago the son who inherited the property—and the old servants with it—put everything up for sale when his wife departed for Reno.

How will the old cook and chauffeur end their days? I don't imagine they will be destitute of food or shelter, but they are losing all the bonds of home, in which they have invested years of duty and affection. Their plight seems genuinely tragic.

■ Margaret Goldsmith's new book, Franz Anton Mesmer, tells the strange history of mesmerism. (Published by Doubleday, Doran & Co.)

■ Now that rabbit is in season, try this French recipe.

Cut 2 rabbits into small joints, leaving in the bones. Use fireproof casserole. At bottom lay thin slices bacon, half a bay leaf, sprinkle of thyme, a few slices each of onion and carrot. Now a layer of rabbit, the pieces packed in closely. Salt and pepper. Repeat layers, omitting bacon, until dish is full. Have carrot and onion on top. Pour 3 good tablespoons brandy over all, cover with bacon slices, put lid on casserole, seal edges with paste of flour and water, bake slowly 3 hours. Cool, then cut. Serve cold with a green salad. The meat will be tender, the flavor delicious, and your company will beg for more.

op

ed remedy. In my case it is my daddy who does the spanking. He uses a hair-brush and doesn't even leave the silk undies for protection. But I never get it unless I deserve it, and I am thinking twice now before I do anything to invite it.—Helen.

### DRUNK WITH WORDS

HAMILTON, ONT.—After reading Mrs. A. F. S.'s Four-Star Letter, Pious Householders Rocking, in September 29 Vox Pop, I asked myself: "What is it all about?" It was the discerning poet Pope who wrote:

Words are like lappas: and where they meet abound.  
Much fruit of sense henceforth is surely found.

Has Vox Pop become a contest to show the extent of one's vocabulary? Perhaps Mrs. A. F. S. and the editor were both worried with the exuberance of their vocabulary.—Leslie H. Finden.

### SWASHBUCKLING MADNESS

OTTAWA, ONT.—In his review of The Count of Monte Cristo (October 13 Liberty) Beverly Hills, while admitting that Robert Donat gives a commendable performance as Edmond Dantès, qualified it by saying that he (Donat) never catches "the swashbuckling madness nor the tense determination of revenge that John Gilbert got in the silent version."

Any one familiar with Dumas's tale knows that Dantès was not addicted to "swashbuckling madness," nor was his "tense determination of revenge" so evident that it would stick out.

The critic exhibits further ignorance in Vital Statistics by saying that Donat, an English lad, cured a severe case of homesickness by driving miles to a small English restaurant outside Hollywood "very early one morning" and devouring three dishes of Yorkshire pudding. Yorkshire pudding is not eaten as a dish, but rather as a "buddy" to roast beef, and is scarcely a breakfast food, and three helpings of it at any time would probably mean the exchange of homesickness for "tummy-aches."—W. J. Turnbull.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Not knowing the gender of Beverly Hills, I shall merely refer to him as "It." I think It's movie reviews are superb, and the Vital Statistics is an added attraction which almost surpasses the feature.

Incidentally, how about giving us the low-down on It sometime? Is Beverly a he or a she?—A delina Hampton.

### MIGHTY NEAR MISSED

NESS CITY, KAN.—For sixty years I have read more than my share of stories. But about fifteen years ago I quit reading them and mighty near missed the best story ever published. That was Pure and Unsullied, by Jerome Beatty, in September 29 Liberty.

One hundred million people in the United States should read this story. It will do more toward preventing crime than all of our laws.—W. E. Ruff.

### WHEN THE GLANDS GET BUSY

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Are you a chip carrier? I confess I am. I pride myself on being broad-minded, yet my perfectly good-sized shoulder is just covered with tiny slivers, waiting—yes, even inviting—some one to knock one or more off. Then, when that is done, oh boy, don't the glands get busy? No cat facing his arch-enemy the dog reacts more rapidly than I.

Such petty things, too, aren't they—these pet peeves of ours? Yet out of this chip-carrying habit come our so-called crimes of passion. It is the basis for national hatreds that lead to war.—Gerald Franklin.

### TO SUBSCRIBERS

When you move, it is important that you send us your new address at once, because magazines will not be remailed by the Post Office without payment of extra postage by you. Please ask your Post Office for form post card No. 22-B as well as form card No. 22. Both cards should be filled out completely by you to insure perfect service.

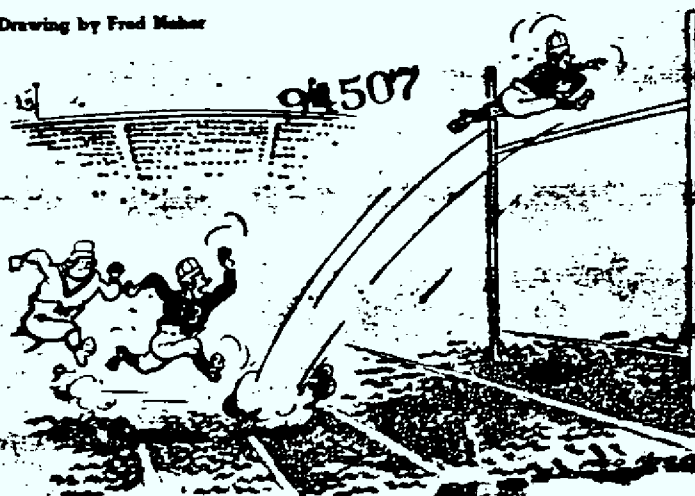
### WHY NOT RENEW MARRIAGE LICENSES?

NEW YORK, N. Y.—We renew our dog licenses, our fishing licenses, and our automobile and other licenses yearly. Why not make the renewal of marriage licenses compulsory each year?

Each state should revise its marriage laws, under this plan, to provide for the compulsory renewal of all marriage licenses at the original fee.

In these days of financial crises, budget stringencies, and retrenchments, many municipal, county, and state governments are hard put to meet pay rolls

Drawing by Fred Maher



"Dope, it's a football game, not a slide."

the nation's burden without a burden of added taxes upon the people. I believe my suggestion is worthy of consideration by people who are interested in the economic welfare of our country.—Miss E. Snigg.

### MILLIONS FOR THE "OLD MUG"

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—According to the recent California primaries, a majority of voters in this state were for Upton Sinclair's EPIC plan to end poverty.

However, what do Sinclair and his supporters think of the article in September 22 Liberty, This Business of Cup Defense, wherein it was stated that between \$50,000,000 and \$75,000,000 have been spent in challenge and defense of the America's \$600 "old mug"? Couldn't that money have been spent to better advantage?—E. P. J. A.

### COCKEYED DEFENDER

LAWRENCE, MICH.—When reading September 15 Vox Pop I was surprised at the criticisms of the Cockeyed Puzzles. Any one of average intelligence and education should be able to solve them.

I finished the last one in an hour and only referred to the dictionary twice, and I am no college professor either.—A Puzzler.

### PEACEFUL CITIZEN GOES TO WAR FOR GARBO

NAPEVILLE, ILL.—Ordinarily I'm a peaceful citizen; but when I read a letter like Ida May's in September 22 Vox Pop, human nature prompts me to act.

If Ida May doesn't like Garbo, why yap about it? Garbo may be fast-footed, but I think there's something wrong with Ida May's brain to quibble about such a thing. It's childish! None of the stars are perfect. And as for Garbo having no more grace than a plank—well, that's such a ridiculous statement I won't even answer it. Garbo is grace! And as for her costumes, what did Ida May expect Christina to wear? To me, it's the modern clothes that look more like comic valentines—not the kind worn in Christina's time.—Clifford Brier.

### DEATH INSTEAD OF LIBERTY

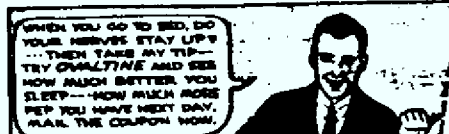
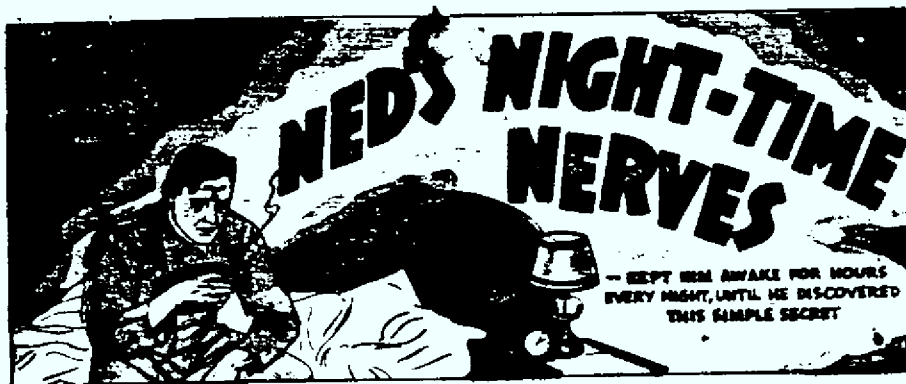
SHELBY, N. C.—This week Liberty didn't come until Tuesday, and I called the Owl Shop and Sugar Bowl so many times asking if it had arrived that I was afraid to go in, fearing perhaps I'd get death instead of Liberty.—Bryant W. Guthrie.

### MONEY INVENTORY

HANOVER, PA.—It is my belief that the cause of this nation's trouble is a money tie-up—a manipulation of our money sharks.

I, for one, would like to see an inventory of the money of the United States. A thing that has never been done, and a thing which should be done at regular intervals for the principle of good business.—Harry H. Stokes.





OVALTINE is a delicious, pure food concentrate you take with hot milk just before going to bed. A scientific food creation that usually brings sound sleep quickly—and adds to your store of energy for the next day's work.

More than 20,000 physicians approve the use of Ovaltine. It is advised for restoring vitality when fatigued—and as a strengthening food for under-developed children and for nursing mothers, convalescents, and the aged. ... Get a box of Ovaltine at any drug or grocery store today. a trial supply.

**MAIL FOR 3-DAY TEST**

THE WANDER COMPANY, Dept. 11-11  
180 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

I enclose 10c to cover cost of packing and mailing. Send me your test package of Ovaltine.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

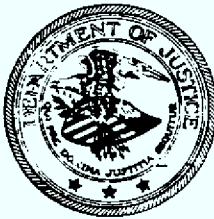
(One package to a person)

**OVALTINE**

LOOK FOR NEW LOW PRICES

AT DRUG, GROCERY, DEPARTMENT STORES





Office of the Attorney General  
Washington, D.C.

November 8, 1934.

Mr. Nathan.....  
Mr. Tolson.....  
Mr. Clegg.....  
Mr. Baughman.....  
Chief Clerk.....  
Mr. Coffey.....  
Mr. Cowley.....  
Mr. Edwards.....  
Mr. Egan.....  
Mr. Harbo.....  
Mr. Keith.....  
Mr. Lester.....  
Mr. Quinn.....  
Mr. Schilder.....  
Mr. Tamm.....  
Mr. Tracy.....

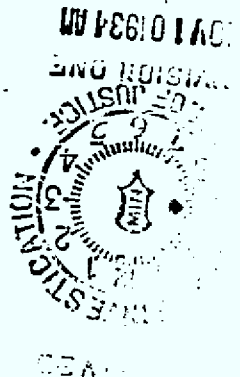
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. HOOVER.

The attached letter from Mr. Oursler  
is self explanatory. I hope it will be possible  
for us to supply him with such facts as will permit  
of a just distribution of the rewards offered by  
Liberty in the cases mentioned.

There is no reason why you should not  
acknowledge the letter directly and handle it  
directly.

H.S.C.

A.G.



RECORDED

NOV 26 1934

2-24915-3197  
NOV 19 1934  
TAMM  
ONE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
FROM: UNIT #1 & UNIT #3

1934.

TO: Director  
Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Edwards  
Unit Two

Unit Four

Files Section  
Personnel Files  
Equipment Section  
Chief Clerk's Office

Unit Five

Identification Unit  
Statistical Section  
Technical Laboratory

SUPERVISORS

Unit One

Mr. Listerman  
Mr. London  
Mr. McKee  
Mr. Newby  
Mr. Richmond  
Mr. Thompson

Unit Three

Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Schroeder  
Mr. Smith

Miss Gandy  
Mrs. Kelley  
Washington Field Office  
M  
Secretary  
Correct  
Re-write  
Re-date  
See me  
Send file

*Please answer at  
once submitting all  
facts.*

E. A. TAMM - Room 5107

COPY

LIBERTY  
Lincoln Square  
New York City

November 2, 1934

Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

Liberty Magazine some time ago published pictures and records of John Hamilton, Charles A. "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and Richard Tallman Galatas in an announcement offering a reward of \$1,000 to the person causing the arrest or capture of any of these individuals. Shortly after such publication a man in New Orleans, calling himself Ed. J. Thomas (admittedly an assumed name) made claim for the reward. Rens A. Viossa, United States Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, and W. A. Magee, Acting Special Agent of the Division of Investigation of the Department of Justice at New Orleans, confirm the statement of the person calling himself Thomas that the arrest was caused by him.

R. P. Allen of Chattanooga, Tennessee, has also made claim for this reward, his contention being that Sergeant Justin Dorsey of that city forwarded the information which he, Allen, had given concerning the identity of Galatas to the Department of Justice, which brought about the arrest and capture.

The capture of Floyd has resulted in a claim by one Alonzo Israel of Wellsville, Ohio, who contends that he led Chief Fultz to the hideout where Richitti and Floyd were. Robert Robinson of East Liverpool, Ohio has also made claim, contending that it was he who told Constable Clyde O. Birch that he had recognized Floyd and that both of them drove to West Point, where they advised the Department of Justice men of the facts.

Liberty Magazine's purpose in offering these rewards was to arouse the vigilance of the public in the hope that they might be more interested in attempting to recognize and spot these criminals. We desire to pay these rewards but, of course, only to the individuals actually meriting them.

I trust that you will not deem it too great a favor for me to ask that you have some one in your Department advise me what the records show as to the persons responsible for each of the

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 26 1934

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NOV 20 1934

TOLSON  
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ONE

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above apprehensions. I presume that the Department of Justice received in both cases many tips, but what we are interested in is information as to which or any of the persons named in this letter were the ones primarily deserving of the credit.

You might, incidentally, be interested to know that we have been advised by an attorney in Chicago, who represents Mr. Galatas, that his client is not a criminal and that any further reference to him in any publication will result in serious action.

With best wishes.

Faithfully yours,

FULTON OURSLER

FOIP

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RECEIVED

November 11, 1934

62-28915-3197

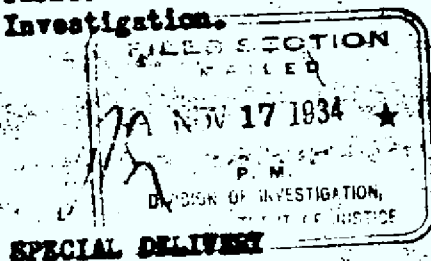
RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Fulton Oursler,  
Editor in Chief,  
The Liberty Magazine,  
Lincoln Square,  
New York City.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 2, 1934, by reference from the Attorney General, relative to the apprehension of Richard Tallman Galatas and Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd.

b7D  
In connection with the apprehension of Galatas, please be advised that the Nashville Office of this Division received a letter from W. R. Hyatt, Acting Chief of Detectives, Chattanooga, Tennessee Police Department, dated September 11, 1934, setting forth information obtained from a young man named [redacted] identified as the son of [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, to the effect that Galatas, whose photograph had appeared in a recent issue of your magazine, had been seen by him in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he was using the name "E. W. Lee" and could be located at 406 "Stearns" Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Hyatt also stated in his letter that [redacted] had indicated Galatas had stopped at the Carroll Apartments and "Ponchatrain" Hotel in New Orleans. A copy of Mr. Hyatt's letter was forwarded to the New Orleans Office of this Division, but before an investigation could be instituted, an individual using the alias of Ed. J. Thomas had observed that the photograph of Galatas appearing in the Liberty Magazine closely resembled an individual known to him as Edwin W. Lee, or William Lee, who occupied an office in Room 503 Stern Building, New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Thomas first reported his observation to the Honorable Kane A. Viosca, United States Attorney, New Orleans, Louisiana, on September 22, 1934, and Mr. Viosca thereupon furnished the information to the local office of the Division of Investigation.



Mr. Fulton Oursler.

11/15/34

- 2 -

Special Agents of the Division proceeded to the address furnished by Thomas and there identified Galatas, taking him into custody together with his wife, Elizabeth Galatas.

With reference to the apprehension of Floyd, please be advised that, so far as the official reports of this Division reflect, no individual voluntarily approached a representative of this Division, furnishing information as to the whereabouts of Floyd. On the afternoon of October 22, 1934 a squad of Special Agents of the Division, accompanied by members of the East Liverpool, Ohio Police Department, were cruising about the country making inquiries, and in response to these inquiries it was learned that an individual resembling Floyd had been seen in the neighborhood of the Ball Schoolhouse, and upon proceeding to that point an individual fitting the description of Floyd was observed on the farm of Mrs. Ellen Conkle. As they approached the farm this individual started to run across the field and was challenged to halt. Upon his failure to do so he was fired upon and mortally wounded, dying shortly thereafter. Before dying he identified himself as "Pretty Boy" Floyd, which identification was later positively corroborated through examination and comparison of fingerprints.

I desire to take this opportunity of thanking you for the splendid cooperation which you have rendered the Federal Government looking to the apprehension of desperate criminals, and trust that the information set forth herein will be of assistance to you in distributing the rewards which have been offered by your magazine.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

2 copies

• F

E. J. T. Wright

SPECIAL DELIVERY



**Division of Investigation**  
**U. S. Department of Justice**  
 1616 FEDERAL RESERVE BANK BUILDING  
 KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI  
 NOVEMBER 5, 1934.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Cowley	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	✓
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director  
 Division of Investigation  
 U. S. Department of Justice  
 Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.  
 Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases  
 (DECEASED) et al  
 CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER

There is being transmitted herewith a front page editorial  
 taken from the Kansas City Journal Post for November 5, 1934 in  
 the above captioned case.

Very truly yours,

*R.B. Nathan*

R. B. NATHAN  
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MCS:os

Encl. *in*

cc - Chicago

RECORDED

&  
 INDEXED

*Kansas City Journal Post  
 + editor, Mr. Helm  
 of mail. list 11/16/34  
 used*

62-28915-3178	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 6 1934	
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	TAMM
Foss	ONE

*Kansas City Journal  
 Post + M. Helm  
 delivered from  
 D. S. Nathan*

**KANSAS CITY JOURNAL-POST.**

**MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1934.**

# In All Fairness

The mountain has labored and brought forth a mouse!

After weeks of ballyhoo and beating of the publicity tom-toms, the federal grand jury has returned indictments against three Kansas Cityans.

But the indictments throw no light on the Union station massacre, which the jury is supposed to be investigating and which the government announced with such a fanfare it had solved.

Nor do they even purport to connect those indicted with that outrageous crime.

On the contrary, the indictments are based on evidence so thin and flimsy that they will not serve to lull the public into forgetting the sensational disclosures promised by the government at the expense of the good name of Kansas City.

The time has come for the government to put up or shut up. Unless something substantial comes of the grand jury investigation before it ends, the public will recognize the indictments for what they appear to be.

And they appear to be a desperate effort to permit the United States district attorney on the eve of an election to vent his spleen against the local Democratic organization because it refused to support his brother for United States senator, and to save the face of the government agents who made claims they so far have been unable to substantiate.

The Journal-Post holds no brief for Eugene C. Reppert, former director of police; Chief of Detectives Higgins or the police department. In fact, this newspaper was the first to denounce the manner in which the police handled the station massacre case and to demand a cleanup of the department.

But this does not mean that the Journal-Post lacks a sense of fairness or that it is willing to stand by and see Kansas City's name dragged through the mire merely to let a few officials bask in unearned glory.

There may be some who think that those indicted could hardly be hit a lick amiss. But the law does not provide for the indictment of men on general principles, as the expression goes. Nor does it contemplate that it shall be used to befuddle the public in order to hide the shortcomings of its enforcement officers.

Take the charges against Reppert and Higgins. They were indicted merely because their testimony on immaterial points—points that had no real bearing on the solution of the crime under investigation—was in conflict with that of two policemen. One of the policemen was disgruntled because Reppert had issued the order that had replaced him as chief of detectives by Higgins. The other was ambitious to get the job that went to Higgins.

These policemen—one of them in the meantime has become an ex-policeman—swore that Reppert and Higgins instructed them "to lay off the massacre investigation because it was a government case."

Reppert and Higgins told the jury this was not true. So the jury indicted them for perjury.

The jury might, with equal justice, have indicted the two policemen because their testimony was in conflict with that of Reppert and Higgins.

It takes no profound knowledge of the law to know that it is doubtful that the indicted men will ever be brought to trial on such evidence, and it is virtually self-evident that, if they are brought to trial, they will be acquitted.

But meantime they have been branded with the stigma of a federal indictment—a stigma that will cling to them as long as they live.

In order to understand the motive of the government in urging and obtaining indictments on such evidence, it is necessary to recall a little political history and the history of the station massacre case.

United States District Attorney Milligan, a small town political lawyer, is an appointee of Sen. Bennett C. Clark, who was opposed for the nomination by the local Democratic organization two years ago. The Democratic organization also opposed Milligan's brother for the senatorial nomination this year and he was defeated.

So much for that. Now consider the agents of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

Stung by the fact that a federal prisoner was slain while in their custody and that one of their number and three other peace officers were killed at the same time, the agents announced shortly after the massacre that they knew positively who the killers were.

The agents named eight men as the actual slayers, but later, when indictments were returned, only four were accused. They were Harvey Bailey, Robert C. Brady, Wilbur Underhill and Verne Miller. The government was perfectly safe in this. All of the men were known criminals and fugitives from justice.

From time to time thereafter statements were issued telling how the government was hot on the trail of the station murderers. Sometimes it seemed, judging from the statements of the government men, they were so close upon the killers that they must have felt their tracks and found them still warm.

And then Harvey Bailey was arrested in the Urschel kidnaping case. The government forgot it had



ever wanted him in the station massacre and he was sent to prison for his part in the abduction of the Oklahoma oil man without any effort being made to bring him to trial in the Kansas City case in which five men were murdered.

For months after that the government was silent about the massacre. Then a private citizen in New Orleans furnished information that led to the arrest of Richard Galatas, one of those said to have participated in arranging the attempted delivery of Frank Nash, the slain government prisoner.

About the same time the government obtained a lengthy statement from Mike LaCapra, otherwise known as Jimmy Needles because he is a dope fiend. This user of narcotics spun a pipe dream for the government.

LaCapra knew all about the Union station massacre and many other things, so he said. The government believed him, or professed to believe him, because, if his story stood up, it solved a crime the government men had been unable to solve.

LaCapra's story was so circumstantial that he even described how "Pretty Boy" Floyd was wounded in the gun battle at the station plaza, and he told of personally seeing Floyd manipulate a machine gun to determine if his wound would interfere with the gun's use while he was in flight under escort of Kansas City gangsters, who had arranged the plot for the delivery of Nash.

The gullible government men were so impressed by the story of this dope fiend that no less a personage than the attorney general of the United States directed that a statement be issued in Washington that the massacre had been "solved" for the second time. This statement included the declaration that Floyd had been wounded.

This time, instead of naming four men as the killers, the government named only three—Floyd, Adam Richetti and Verne Miller. Miller was the only one named both times and in the meantime he had been killed by fellow gangsters.

The federal grand jury in Kansas City was summoned into session and there was a great to-do about the disclosures that would be made.

All might have gone well and the government might have got away with its "solution" of the massacre by indicting Floyd and Richetti, but about the time the jury convened local officers in Ohio jumped up Floyd and Richetti and Richetti was captured. Two days later Floyd was slain.

Government agents were in at the kill and so was Sheriff Bash of Jackson county, who had been working with the government since the massacre. But it did not occur to the agents or to Sheriff Bash to examine Floyd's body to see if it bore the scar of the wound LaCapra said had been inflicted in the massacre. Or if they did examine the body and found no such wound, they kept it to themselves.

But the Journal-Post—interested solely in seeing the massacre really solved and the murderers brought to justice—remembered about the scar and telegraphed the undertaker in charge of the body. He wired back that the body bore no wounds or wound scars other than those inflicted when Floyd was killed.

The publication of this fact threw the government into consternation. It exploded LaCapra's story. If he had lied about the wound, he probably had lied about everything else. At least, his testimony would be no good in court.

So there began a marking of time at the federal building, a fishing after something that would seem to justify all of the hullabaloo that had been raised.

Out of this frantic desire to do something has come the perjury indictments, indictments announced in such a flamboyant manner as to obscure the only real bit of evidence that might link Floyd and Richetti with local gangsters—the fact that a pistol taken from Richetti in Ohio was stolen from the national guard armory in Kansas City, Kas., at the same time as that which figured in the Gargotta case.

And it was a Journal-Post reporter, not a government man, who thought of this possibility and suggested the investigation that established the fact.

All in all, the only thing that has resulted so far from the government's "solution" of the massacre has been the indictment of a half dozen or so men and women as accessories before the fact. They have been released on insignificant bonds.

If there is any real evidence in the case the government ought to get about the business of presenting it to the jury.

If it has such evidence, the Journal-Post will be the first to applaud.

Meantime this newspaper resents the implications about conditions in Kansas City that have been going out over the country without proof to back them up.

Instead of justifying these implications, the indictments returned Saturday damn the government and will damn it for all time unless it has more evidence than it has so far disclosed.

DIVISION OF INVEST

Room 5101 11-15 1934.

To: \_\_\_\_\_ Director  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Nathan  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tamm  
✓ \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Edwards  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Egan  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Quinn  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Baughman  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Lester WHP  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Glavin  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Tracy  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Billings  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Richmond (L.H.)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Miss Gandy  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mrs. Kelley  
\_\_\_\_\_ Personnel Files  
\_\_\_\_\_ Files  
\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Renneberger  
\_\_\_\_\_ Miss Sheaffer  
\_\_\_\_\_ Inspector

*Kansas City  
Journal-Post &  
Ed. for Mr. Nelson  
Taken off mail  
list 11/16/34  
w/lt*

See Me

Send File

*Remove this pub.  
from mailing list  
for crime reports  
bulletin and  
special releases*

*[Signature]*  
Clyde Tolson.



DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5101 11-17 1934.

To:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Director	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tolson
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Nathan	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Baughman
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Edwards	<input type="checkbox"/> Chief Clerk
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Egan	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Coffey
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Quinn	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Baughman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Edwards
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lester	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Egan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Glavin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Harbo
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mr. Lester
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Billings	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Clegg
	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Sullivan
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mrs. Kelley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tamm
	<input type="checkbox"/> Personnel Files	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Tracy
	<input type="checkbox"/> Files	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Mr. Renneberger	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Miss Sheaffer	

See Me

Send File

I believe Mr. Nelson's  
name might remain  
on list  
He should be  
removed.

J. E. N. <  
 Clyde Tolson.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

RTH/lm

November 16, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Baughman	_____
Chief Clerk	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Cowley	_____
Mr. Edwards	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Keith	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Schilder	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____

Reference is made to your routing slip dated 11/15, attached to a letter from the Kansas City Field Office dated November 5, 1934, transmitting an editorial taken from the Kansas City Journal Post for November 5, 1934.

In accordance with your instructions, the editor of the Kansas City Journal Post has been removed from the mailing list of the Statistical Section. This is to advise you that our mailing list also includes Mr. William P. Helm, Kansas City Journal Post, 1410 H Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. It is requested that instructions be received as to the disposition of the latter name.

Respectfully,

R. T. Harbo

R. T. Harbo.

*1 encl  
11/19/34  
Helm was removed from  
this office's mailing list  
as well as the publication  
Editor*

RECORDED

INDEXED

NOV 22 1934

62-28915-3198  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 19 1934  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
TOLSON  
LEWIS  
TAMM  
ONE

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-27602

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

P. O. Box 1276  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
November 19, 1934

ms.  
E  
DB:LMB  
62-456

Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U.S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D. C.

AIR MAIL

Dear Sir:

Re: Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd  
with aliases (Deceased), et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal  
Prisoner.

On the morning of November 19, 1934 a long distance telephone call was received at this office for Agent Frank Smith, which he answered, and the party calling stated he was a reporter for the Kansas City Journal Post. Mr. Smith answered this call in my presence.

Mr. Smith told me that this alleged reporter stated that he had information to the effect that a shotgun in the possession of Chief of Police Ott Reed at the time of the massacre in Kansas City had been fired; that he was writing a story about it and that he desired certain information from Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith gave him no information whatever concerning this.

This is recorded for the information of the Division and the Kansas City office.

Very truly yours,

*Dwight Brantley*  
DWIGHT BRANTLEY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Kansas City  
Chicago

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 22 1934

62-28915-3199	
EX 101	EX 102
NOV 21 1934	
SAMPSON	



DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# 2369

Laboratory Report

November 19, 1934.

Case: Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd with  
aliases, (Deceased), et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

Number: 62-28915

Specimens: Seven exploded shotgun shells fired from a twelve gauge, serial  
number 102633, barrel number 932.

Examination requested by: Oklahoma City Division Office

Date received: November 16, 1934.

Examination requested: Ballistic

Result of examination:

Examination by: Wiard ✓

The seven empty fired twelve gauge shot shells stated to have been  
fired in a twelve gauge Browning automatic shot gun, serial number 102633,  
have been indexed and are being retained in the Division File for future  
reference if necessary. No identification was made against any other  
exhibits of this type contained in the Division File.

3-Director  
2-Oklahoma City  
1-Chicago  
1-Kansas City  
2-Laboratory

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11 AUG 20 1964

RECORDED

NOV 23 1934

62-28915-3200	
NOV 21 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
EDWARDS	FILE

SW:FS

RECORDED

62-28915-3200 November 20, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Re: Charles Arthur "Pretty Boy" Floyd  
with aliases, (Deceased), et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above entitled matter and received in the Division November 16, 1934.

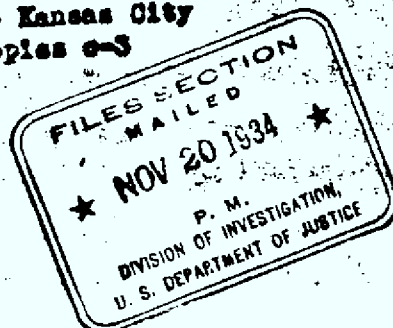
Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

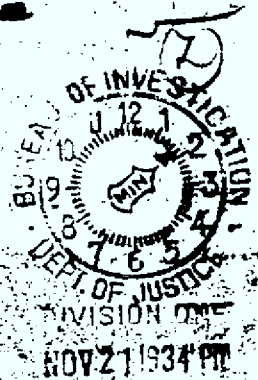
Director

Enclosure: #798645

CC - Chicago  
CC - Kansas City  
3 copies 2-3



Little Rock, Arkansas,  
November 19, 1934.



Mr. Richard Tallman Galatas,  
c/o White Front Cigar Store,  
Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Dear Sir:

There is being transmitted to you, herewith,  
original warehouse receipt and contract issued by the Redman Fire-  
Proof Warehouse Company, 2428 Santa Monica Blvd., Santa Monica, Cal-  
ifornia, issued to W. E. Cox, covering Lot No. 4385. It is noted  
that the schedule of this receipt contains a list of the following  
property:

- No. 1 Hand saw.
- No. 2 Sait saw.
- No. 3 Sait saw.

Our Division Office at Kansas City, Missouri,  
has requested that you be notified that certain clothing and effects  
left in the County Jail at Kansas City, Missouri, when you made bond,  
are being forwarded to you direct by the Sheriff at Kansas City,  
Missouri.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,  
Special Agent in Charge.

REC-5

62-2

cc Division ✓  
cc Kansas City  
cc Chicago

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 21 1934	
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE	FILE



500 Reister Building,  
Little Rock, Arkansas,  
November 17, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
Kansas City, Missouri.

Dear Sir:

Re: Charles Arthur Floyd, with aliases, deceased;  
et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner.

Reference is made to report of Special Agent L. E. Shipman, Little Rock, Arkansas, dated November 6, 1934, entitled W. S. Sneed, with aliases, I. O. 1801; et al; swindling on Government Reservation. It will be noted that the Kansas City office has been furnished with copies of all pertinent serials regarding this matter in view of the fact that W. S. Sneed was identified by Mr. Johnson as Richard Tallman Galatas.

Subsequent to the release of reference report, it has been ascertained by Mr. Carl Bailey, State Prosecuting Attorney, Little Rock, Arkansas, that Mr. W. A. Johnson died at Roanoke, Virginia, on May 30, 1934, from sarcocoma of the stomach. Mr. Bailey has advised the Little Rock office that Mr. Johnson is practically the only witness he has in the case against Galatas, and that he intends to nol-pros the three indictments now pending against Galatas at Little Rock because of the death of Mr. Johnson. This information is being conveyed in order that the Kansas City office may be informed as to the status of the State indictments pending against Galatas at Little Rock.

For the further information of the Kansas City office, it was ascertained from Mr. Bailey that Attorney Henry Balaban of Chicago, Illinois, who is defending Galatas in the Government prosecution at Kansas City, has been representing him at Little Rock in arranging for the dismissal of the State indictments here.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy,  
Special Agent in Charge

LMC:as  
62-2  
70-1

cc Division  
W. S. Atty., Kansas City

62-28915-  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 21 1934  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

UNITED STATES DETENTION FARM  
MILAN, MICHIGAN

November 16, 1934

Mr. William Larson  
Special Agent in Charge  
Division of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Sir:

You will find herewith enclosed, a letter received from Vivian Mathias' lawyer. If you still have the Conditional Release papers which he refers to as parole papers, in your possession, will you kindly forward them to him, in order that she may make proper reports and not be considered in violation of her Conditional Release?

Yours very truly,

John J. Ryan

Superintendent

C O P Y - vss - 11/20/34



Post Office Box 2118  
Detroit, Michigan  
November 20  
1934

Special Agent in Charge  
Chicago, Illinois

Re: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD,  
with aliases (Deceased); et al.  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith please find copy of letter from  
Mr. John J. Ryan, Superintendent of the United States Detention  
Farm, Milan, Michigan, dated November 16, 1934. Also copy of a  
letter from Attorney B. H. Feldman, Chicago, directed to Mr. Ryan,  
concerning the conditional release papers furnished to Vivian  
Mathias when she was released from the above named institution on  
September 18.

Special Agent E. E. Hall of this office informs me  
that all the papers in possession of Vivian Mathias were turned  
over to Special Agent Suran and in view thereof it is respectfully  
requested that the release papers referred to be forwarded by your  
office to Mr. Feldman as suggested by Superintendent Ryan.

Very truly yours,

Ed. Larson  
Special Agent in Charge

HL:ves  
cc Division  
Incls.

*C. C. Kamas*

*2 Enc.*

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 22 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE



LAW OFFICES

BENJAMIN H. FELDMAN

10 North Clark Street  
15th Floor  
Franklin 3313

November 7, 1934  
Chicago

Warden  
U. S. Women's Reformatory  
Milan, Michigan

Dear Sir:

Vivian Mathias, recent inmate of the Women's Reformatory at Milan, Michigan, has retained me to ascertain her parole status.

Miss Mathias informs me that she was released from Milan on September 18, 1934, and that certain papers instructing her as to her parole duties were taken from her at that time, when she was arrested and removed to Kansas City. She further informs me that it is her understanding that she has certain parole obligations to fulfill, and that she is now for the first time, being on bond from charges in Kansas City, able to report or communicate whatsoever; being devoid of all papers relating to her parole, she is without knowledge as to her duties in this regard.

The writer has communicated with the Probation Officer at St. Paul, Minnesota, and the Probation Officer at Chicago, from where Miss Mathias was originally sentenced; both departments report that they have no knowledge of her as a probationer.

Will you be so kind as to inform the writer as to the true and correct status of this matter, so that I may inform Miss Mathias properly in this regard.

Very truly yours,

B. H. Feldman

C O P Y - vss - 11/20/34

Post Office Box 5118  
Detroit, Michigan  
November 20  
1934

John J. Ryan, Superintendent  
United States Detention Farm  
Milan, Michigan

Re: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY" FLOYD,  
with aliases (Deceased); et al,  
Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication dated November 16 with which was transmitted a copy of a letter received by you from Mr. E. H. Feldman, attorney for Vivian Mathias, inquiring about the conditional release papers received by Vivian Mathias for the purpose of making proper periodic reports.

Please be advised that I have communicated with our Chicago office requesting that in the event the papers referred to are in possession of that office they be forwarded to Attorney Feldman.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Larson  
Special Agent in Charge

WL:ves  
cc Division

62-28915	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 22 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE



CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	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. B. WHITE  
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER  
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

Nov. 20, 1934 3:40 PM

D. BRANTLEY  
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
224 FEDERAL BLDG  
OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMA

NO PROSECUTION THIS DISTRICT JUANITA AND ROSE BAIRD USA INDICATING  
SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION IMPOSSIBLE DUE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OR EVIDENCE  
SHOWN KNOWLEDGE OF EXISTING WARRANTS IN POSSESSION SAID GIRLS.

CC Division  
Kansas City

MAC FARLAND

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

NOV 23 1934

- 3201

62-28915-321

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

NOV 21 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

WESTERN UNION MESSENGERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE DELIVERY OF NOTES AND PACKAGES

*Hand. City message*



# UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **68-10 CJG**

REPORT MADE AT: <b>Buffalo, New York</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>11/19/34</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>11/16, 17 &amp; 19/34</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>J. P. MacFarland</b>
TITLE: <b>CHANGED: 0 VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased); RICHARD TAILMAN GALATAS, with aliases, I.O.#1201; ADAM RICHETTI, aliases: ADAM RICHETTE, ADAM RECHARD, ADAM RACCHETTI, ADAM RICHARDI, EDWARD BRENNAN, ED. BRENNAN.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**



Rose Baird under alias Byrl West, accompanied by Juanita Baird alias Edith Brennan, purchased Ford Tudor Coach from Niagara Chevrolet Company, Buffalo, Oct. 18, 1934, giving residence address 446 Rhode Island St. A check of this residence disclosed said women not known there. Richetti under alias of Edward Brennan and "Pretty Boy" Floyd, using alias of George Sanders resided at apartment 821, 8 Eighteenth St., Buffalo, N.Y. from Sept. 21, 1933 until Oct. 18, 1934. Photographs of Richetti and Floyd identified as being residents at said address. No visitors except children met with Floyd and Richetti and women in apartment.



**REFERENCE:**

DETAILS:

Wires of Special Agent in Charge D. Brantley, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, dated 11/16, 17, & 18/34.

**DETAILS:**

The title of this report has been changed to include therein additional aliases of subject Adam Richetti, namely, Edward Brennan and Ed Brennan.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. P. MacFarland</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	67-28915-3202	RECORDED AND INDEXED: NOV 22 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: (5) - Division 2 - Chicago 2 - Buffalo 2 - Kansas City 2 - Oklahoma City		NOV 21 1934 P.M.	NOV 26 1934
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		ROUTED TO:	FILE
ONE			

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11 AUG 20 1964

## AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Immediately upon receipt of reference wire dated November 16th, 1934, the writer ascertained through the Buffalo Police Department that 1934 New York license tags No. 9E631B were issued to Byrl West, 446 Rhode Island Street, Buffalo, for Ford Tudor Coach bearing motor No. 140017. This information was immediately wired to the Oklahoma City Office.

Contact was had by the writer with I. Vincent, bookkeeper, Niagara Chevrolet Company, 1350 Main Street, and she advised that on October 18th, 1934, a woman, known to her by the name of Byrl West, purchased from the said company a Ford Tudor Coach, motor No. 140017 for which she, the said Byrl West, paid to the said Niagara Chevrolet Company, the sum of \$325. in cash. Miss Vincent related that Byrl West was accompanied by another young woman and mentioned in response to a query from the writer that she was unable to furnish a description of either woman. Miss Vincent could not inform the writer whether Byrl West and the other unidentified woman were associating with any men in the city of Buffalo, she relating that at the time of the purchase of the said car, Byrl West and the other woman were the only ones to enter into negotiation with the said Niagara Chevrolet Company. No further material information was secured from Miss Vincent. This information was telegraphed immediately to the Oklahoma City office.

Inquiry was made by the writer at 446 Rhode Island Street in an effort to ascertain whether Byrl West alias Rose Baird was known at that address. Mr. and Mrs. George, occupants of said house, informed the writer that they had resided at that address since February, 1934 and that said person was unknown to them. Mrs. Anna Back and her young son were interviewed and they advised that they had resided at that address for approximately two years, but Rose Baird alias Byrl West was unknown to them; that a family by the name of Walker, consisting of a mother and two sons of school age have lived at that address for three months. Observations of the vicinity of 446 Rhode Island Street, disclosed same as a working-class neighborhood.

A thorough investigation was made in the immediate vicinity of 446 Rhode Island Street without procuring any information and inquiry was made at apartment house on the corner of Eighteenth Street and Rhode Island, but no information was procured as to the West woman or any associate which she may have had. This information was immediately telegraphed to the Oklahoma City Office.

Inquiry at the Automobile Theft Bureau of the Buffalo Police Department disclosed that the aforementioned car had not been reported stolen.

Mr. H. R. Stone, Office Manager, Niagara Chevrolet Company, 208 Rhode Island Street, was interviewed by the writer, accompanied by Special Agent G. V. Doherty and Mr. Stone advised that on October 18th, 1934, instant car was sold to Miss Byrl West. Said sale was made at 1350 Main Street by his salesman, A. Derbyshire. Mr. Stone produced the original bill of sale which showed that Byrl West paid \$50. on October 18th, same being in cash and shortly thereafter, paid \$275. in cash, that while there was nothing in the record which indicates when the final payment was made, it is his belief that same was made on the same day; however, further verification could be procured from the salesman. Mr. Stone stated that he personally had no recollection as to the denominations of the bills received in payment; that all money taken in at that office is deposited in their account at the M. & T. Trust Company branch office known as the Cold Spring Branch, Main and Utica Streets.

Although Mr. Stone was interrogated at length, he was unable to supply any additional information relative to Miss West. A tracing was made of her handwriting appearing on the original bill of sale and same is being attached to Oklahoma City copies of this report.

Mr. A. Derbyshire, 1350 Main Street, salesman for the Niagara Chevrolet Company at that address upon being interviewed by the writer and Special Agent G. V. Doherty, advised that he is the party that sold instant car to Byrl West; that on October 18th, he was on duty at the used car lot, adjacent to 1350 Main Street, when Miss West accompanied by another girl called at the station and indicated their desire to purchase a car; that they subsequently decided on instant car and paid a deposit of \$50. at which time the purchase agreement was drawn up and same was signed by himself and Miss West; that there was a small burned hole in the rear seat of the car and they wanted this repaired before they would accept delivery of the car; that he took the car to an upholsterer who inserted a complete piece into the rear cushion; that later on the same day, Miss West returned and paid the balance due, namely \$275.; that this payment was made with two one hundred dollar bills and he believes the remainder in bills of small denominations.

Mr. Derbyshire stated that his recollection of the girls was vague; that his conversation with them was only relative to the purchase of instant car and that he had never seen them before and that



they had not been referred to them by anyone in Buffalo; that the only time he saw them in Buffalo subsequent to the sale of the car, was on the following day, when the battery went dead, at which time said battery was replaced. Miss West and her girl friend indicated that it was their intention to go to Chicago for the World's Fair; that they signed the application for a registration and he procured the plates for the car.

Mr. Derbyshire described Byrl West as being approximately 25 to 30 years of age, 5' 8" in height, dark hair, 115 pounds, well dressed, wearing a dark coat with a fur collar. He described her companion as being a girl approximately 25 to 30 years of age, 5' 8" in height, blonde hair, 135 pounds, neatly dressed.

Mr. Derbyshire was interrogated at great length in an effort to ascertain whether he had seen any men companions with Miss West or her girl friend, however, he was unable to furnish any information in this regard.

Mr. D. M. Gahan, Manager of the Niagara Chevrolet Company, 1350 Main Street, in charge of the office wherein Mr. Derbyshire is employed, was also interviewed and he furnished information identical with that given by Mr. Derbyshire. He, also, was unable to supply any information regarding the companions of the girls and stated that at no time were there any men friends present, nor was there any mention of anyone else being interested in the purchase of said car. He likewise informed that he had never seen said girls before or since.

Chief of Detectives, J. J. Whalen, Buffalo Police Department was contacted in an effort to ascertain what, if any, information he might have regarding the Amiantus Apartments located at 8 Eighteenth Street. Chief of Detectives J. J. Whalen in answer to discreet inquiry advised he knew nothing of the tenants of said apartment house and was unable to furnish names of any one who might discreetly furnish any information in this regard.

Captain J. C. Mesner, Precinct No. 3, East Delavan Avenue was interviewed for what information he might be able to supply relative to superintendent or owner or occupants of No. 8 Eighteenth Street. Captain Mesner contacted some of the members of his department who were present in the station house, however, they were unable to supply any information relative to the tenants residing at said address. Captain Mesner stated that he has never received any complaints concerning said apartment house.

Mr. F. C. Cullinan, Postal Carrier, badge No. 466, was interviewed, at which time he advised that he is the carrier who delivers the mail at 8 Eighteenth Street. Mr. Cullinan stated that he very seldom sees the occupants of the apartment house located at this address as all mail is deposited in boxes and that it appears that the tenants are transients who reside for very short periods of time and very seldom leave forwarding addresses; that he is positive that he has never received any forwarding address for either the West family or the Baird family. In view of the fact that Mr. Cullinan stated that he very seldom came in contact with the occupants of said apartment house, the pictures of persons in question were not displayed to him.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCormick, Superintendent of the Amiantus Apartments, who resides at apartment 611 at 8 Eighteenth Street, upon being interviewed, advised that the family who had resided in apartment 821 were known to them and various other tenants as the "mysterious persons" in that the men folk had very seldom been seen; that they never put an appearance or left the apartment during the day; that the women did all the shopping and never visited with any of the other persons who resided in the same apartment house; that both the women and the men were friendly with the children; that to their knowledge, said persons never worked. Mr. and Mrs. McCormick stated that they have only been employed at said apartment house since the first of August and that as a result, they have not had as much of an opportunity as Mr. Francis, owner of the building, may have had of viewing the tenants.

The pictures of Richetti and "Pretty Boy" Floyd, together with several other pictures were displayed to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, however, they failed to make an identification of Floyd, but did withdraw the picture of Adam Richetti. They were unable to state Richetti resided at the apartment with the Sanders family but indicated that they had seen said person somewhere in the neighborhood. It was mentioned by Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, that it was their understanding that the men who occupied apartment 821 at 8 Eighteenth Street were "bookies" but they were unable to indicate the source from whence they gained the said impression and related that the occupants of said apartment, who were known to them as Sanders, left the said apartment surreptitiously in the night without advising of their departure.

At no time, had Mr. and Mrs. McCormick indulged with occupants of said apartment in conversation concerning the antecedents of the said occupants, nor had the occupants of said apartment at any time mentioned to them any facts concerning their past.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick indicated that the people that occupied said apartment kept very much to themselves and did not associate with anyone in the neighborhood, mentioning that it was their observation that only children of the neighborhood had gained entry to the said apartment except a woman who lived on the opposite side of the street in house No. 5 whose name they did not know. Mr. McCormick advised the writer that when he first discovered the departure of the occupants of said apartment, he entered for the purpose of cleaning same and while cleaning it, he found therein, a clip which he described as being "something to put bullets into." Mr. McCormick indicated that he had thrown the said clip away in the garbage and that during the process of cleaning the said apartment, he did not find therein, any other evidence that occupants there were in the possession of arms or any considerable amount of ammunition.

Mr. McCormick stated that they had on frequent occasions entered No. 8 Eighteenth Street for the purpose of sweeping the hall-way which was part of their duties and had observed while on the stairway, through the glass door of the said apartment a man who walked back and forth from the front room to the rear room continuously and that this male individual never left the apartment in the day time or at any time that they knew of.

However, both Mr. and Mrs. McCormick stated that they were positive that there were only two men and two women residing in the said apartment and they did no entertaining.

For the sake of the record, it was indicated that there was displayed to Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, the pictures of subjects in this case together with a number of photographs of subjects involved in the Bremer kidnaping case. The only picture which appeared to be familiar to the McCormicks was that of subject Richetti.

According to the McCormicks, a large number of magazines were left behind by the occupants of apartment 821 and that they (the McCormicks) at the time of this interview, had in their possession several of these magazines which were thoroughly examined; however, nothing of particular value was gleaned therefrom. Some of the magazines are being forwarded to the Division for examination.

Mr. and Mrs. McCormick were interrogated in an effort to ascertain the exact time when said apartment was rented by the Sanders family, but they indicated that all records are kept by Mr. Francis; that they believe the Sanders family resided there for approximately one year's time and left some time during the latter



62-10.

part of October (exact date to them unknown). With the permission of Mr. and Mrs. McCormick, the writer and Special Agent G. V. Doherty made a thorough examination of the apartment. However, nothing of value was obtained. There were several magazines found in the apartment which were thoroughly examined for possible addresses and other pertinent data.

The McCormick family also indicated that an Italian family, whose name was unknown to them, and who resided in a house in the rear of the Amiantus Apartments, had been friendly with the Sanders family and had visited with them. They also indicated that to their knowledge no member of the Sanders family owned an automobile until a few days prior to their departure. No further information could be secured from Mr. and Mrs. McCormick.

Frank Hausaner, an employee of George F. Francis, owner of the said apartment, was interviewed and he stated that during the occupancy of the referred to apartment by the Sanders family, he had entered the same on one or two occasions and indicated that when he had so entered, for the purpose of making repairs, the men occupants of the apartment would conceal themselves in one of the bedrooms. However, Mr. Hausaner stated that on one occasion he had observed one of the men occupants of the said apartment, and indicated that if he was shown the photograph of this individual he might be in a position to identify the same. Accordingly, Mr. Hausaner was handed a group of photographs of the subjects involved in this case as well as the subjects involved in the Bremer kidnaping case. After studying these photographs, Mr. Hausaner picked from the group the photograph of Adam Richetti--which picture he stated resembled one of the men occupants of the said apartment. In his identification of Richetti, Mr. Hausaner would not be positive, mentioning that it was only possible for him to secure a momentary glance of the man whose photograph he identified as being that of Richetti.

Mr. Hausaner mentioned that on several occasions when he entered the apartment building, he had occasion to notice through the glazed glass door of the apartment a man who walked from the front to the rear of the apartment continuously--and this action upon the part of the individual caused him (Mr. Hausaner) to wonder and to form the impression that there must have been something the matter with this man. He also mentioned that it was his impression--based upon the actions of this man, walking back and forth, and because of his knowledge that the men occupants of this apartment seldom left the apartment in the day time--that there was something "wrong" with the occupants. To the best of Mr. Hausaner's knowledge and belief, the occupants of the said apartment were visited by no one except by children in the neighborhood

62-10.

and by an Italian family who lived in the rear of the apartment building. He also mentioned that the occupants of said apartment (#821) seemed to take keen delight in children and often threw money to them from the window. Mr. Hausaner stated that when the said apartment was cleaned after the surreptitious departure of the occupants, an ammunition clip was found therein, which clip was thrown away by the janitor, Mr. McCormick.

Although Mr. Hausaner was interrogated at length, in an effort to ascertain whether or not there were any other persons visiting with the occupants of the apartment in question--he advised that he had not observed any persons calling there; that, due to the fact that said family was known to be more or less mysterious, considerable talk was had with the other tenants and they likewise stated that the Sanders family did not do any entertaining. He personally did not observe any cars which visited there, and the only car which he ever saw in the possession of any members of the Sanders family was a Ford which they had a few days prior to their departure from the apartment.

Mrs. Alice Lade, 5 - 18th St., upon interview, advised that she recalled the Sanders family who occupied apartment 821 at #8 - 18th St.; that she moved to #5 - 18th St. in March 1934 and that the Sanders family was at that time occupying the apartment in question; that she did not know how long they had been there; that to her knowledge there were just two couples who were occupants of said apartment. She stated that she on several occasions saw the young women, but she very seldom saw the men. Mrs. Lade was shown a large number of photographs of subjects in instant case and in the Bremer case, and, after a careful examination of them she withdrew the picture of "Pretty Boy" Floyd, whom she stated was the individual who on several occasions had been seen by her as he sat in the front window of the apartment in question. She referred to him as "the fat man."

Mrs. Lade stated that she did not know what the occupation was of the men who were living in that apartment, but it was the talk of the entire neighborhood that these people never left the apartment, during the day and that "the fat man", to her knowledge, had never left the apartment. Mrs. Lade stated that she visited the

62-10.

apartment on one occasion during the summer of 1934, and at this time, while the men occupants of the apartment were at home, nevertheless, they kept themselves concealed. Mrs. Lade stated that she knew the girls only by their first names and referred to the dark-haired girl as Rose and the blonde girl as Edith. She also stated that, to her knowledge, the occupants of the apartment did no entertaining and she never observed any strange cars visiting them. She advised that the Sanders family did not own a car up until a few days prior to their leaving Buffalo.

It was mentioned by Mrs. Lade that she had been told by people in the neighborhood that she was the only grown person who resided in that locality who had been permitted to enter the apartment of the Sanders family. She did state, however, that an Italian family who resided on the street in the rear of the Amiantus Apartments had occasionally been seen with the girls who occupied apartment 821. At no time did Mrs. Lade, so she stated, observe any firearms in the apartment.

Mr. George F. Francis, 245 Lafayette Ave., Buffalo, N.Y., owner of the Amiantus Apartments which are located at #4, 6 and 8 - 18th St., upon being interviewed, advised that he was not certain of the exact date when the Sanders family hired the apartment in question but believed it was about the Fall of 1933, mentioning that it would be possible for him at a later hour to advise of the exact date when the Sanders family rented the apartment. Subsequently he advised that it was rented to that family on Sept. 21, 1933 and that, according to his records, they left a few days prior to Oct. 21, 1934; that while they were tenants there they paid a monthly rental of \$45.00. Mr. Francis stated that he at no time engaged in any conversation with the occupants of this apartment and received no information from them concerning their antecedents or the nature of the business in which the men were engaged. He stated that at no time did the occupants of this apartment cause any disturbance therein and that they were always prompt in paying their rent. On one occasion, he advised, he had an opportunity to observe <sup>one of</sup> the men occupants of the apartment.

The photographs of subjects in this and in the Bremer case were handed to Mr. Francis and he was requested to choose from the group the picture of the individual whom he had seen in that apartment. After going through approximately 25 photographs, Mr. Francis picked out the photograph of Adam Richetti. He would not commit himself to a positive identification of Richetti as being the occupant of the said apartment, and when questioned as to his reason for picking out this picture of Richetti, stated that Richetti bore



52-10.

some resemblance to the occupant of the apartment—but that the photograph seemed to be that of a person of fast living, whereas the individual he had seen had a very amiable countenance. The photograph of "Pretty Boy" Floyd was selected from the group of pictures and handed over to Mr. Francis and he was asked whether he had at any time seen this individual, to which he replied that he had not. It was mentioned by Mr. Francis that the Sanders family, as they were known to him, kept very much to themselves and did no entertaining; that besides the Sanders family there also resided another couple in the said apartment; that he had not known the name of the other couple, and that he could not swear that Richetti resided at the apartment—although he indicated that he may have seen an individual of the same facial characteristics as Richetti's.

In interviewing Mr. Francis, the writer and Special Agent G. V. Doherty gained the impression that Mr. Francis would be disinclined to believe that any of the residents of his apartments had at any time been engaged in criminal activities.

Inquiry on Brayton St., disclosed that Mr. Victor Lettieri at 83 Brayton St., was the person referred to by those persons who had been shown the photographs, as the Italian who had been friendly to the Sanders family. Mr. Victor Anthony Lettieri and his wife Lucy Lettieri were interviewed by the writer and Special Agent G. V. Doherty, at which time Mr. Lettieri stated that they were very much surprised when they read in the newspapers that "Pretty Boy" Floyd, as Mr. Sanders, and that Adam Richetti, as Mr. Brennan, had been the occupants of apartment 821 at #8 - 18th St. Mrs. Lucy Lettieri advised that she was the person who first met the women occupants of the apartment in question; that in 1933 and 1934 she was engaged in hair dressing in several of the downtown stores, but that because of an illness it was necessary for her to leave her regular work and, as a result, she placed a sign on her house indicating she did hair dressing. She stated that/the summer of 1934 two girls called at her home and she gave them various beauty treatments; that she subsequently ascertained that one girl's name was Juanita and the other's Rose, and that they resided at apartment 821 at #8 - 18th St.

Continuing, Mrs. Lettieri stated that on several occasions the girls called at her home for hair waves and she became very friendly with them; that she introduced her husband to them and, because she had an infant child, both Rose and Juanita became very much interested in her family and suggested that she call at their apartment, as their

62-10.

husbands would be interested to see the baby; that on one or two occasions she had called at the apartment and saw both Mr. <sup>George</sup> Sanders and Mr. Ed Brennan. She stated that these persons always acted as gentlemen and conducted themselves in a very ordinary manner when she was visiting at the home; that there was no indication that they were engaged in any criminal activities, although it was inferred by both Rose and Juanita that their husbands were "bookies."

Mr. and Mrs. Lettieri stated that, to their knowledge, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and Mr. and Mrs. Brennan did no entertaining and did very little visiting; that occasionally they went out on a party with a Mr. San Fratello, who operates a butcher shop at the corner of Massachusetts Ave. and Winter St. Mr. and Mrs. Lettieri were unable to furnish any other information as to the activities of Richetti and Floyd, and stated that they left Buffalo without advising anyone of their departure. Both were shown the photographs and without hesitation withdrew from the group the picture of "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Adam Richetti as being the persons who occupied apartment 821 at #8 - 18th St. Mrs. Lettieri identified "Pretty Boy" Floyd as the man known to her as George Sanders and Adam Richetti as the man known as Ed Brennan. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lettieri were considerably upset over the fact that they had been associating with gangsters of the calibre of Floyd and Richetti and indicated their desire to furnish all information in their possession as to said persons' activities while in Buffalo. Although they were questioned at length, they were unable to supply any additional information.

In view of the lateness of the hour, Mr. San Fratello was not contacted at this time but further inquiry in this connection is to be made in the immediate future.

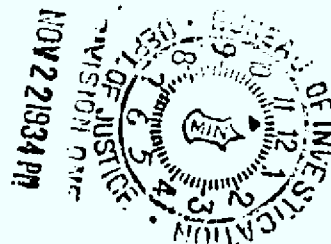
P E N D I N G

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington Field Office, Room 5745  
Washington, D. C.

November 20, 1934



Director,  
Division of Investigation,  
U. S. Department of Justice,  
Pennsylvania Avenue at 9th Street, N. W.,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Confirming oral information furnished Mr. Newby of the Division, please be advised that under date of November 17, 1934 United States Secret Service Agent Hare telephoned Assistant Special Agent in Charge L. R. Pennington and informed him as follows:-

Hare stated that he has been on a "plant" at the Post Office and while there was informed by one of the guards that Peter J. Martin, Wolfe Point, Montana, Box 25, a Sioux Indian temporarily in Washington during the past few weeks, had seen a photograph of Bernard Phillips with aliases, Fugitive, a subject of an identification order which has been cancelled; that the Sioux Indian Martin advised the guard that he recognized the photograph of Phillips as that of a man working under the name of Blackie McDonald on a ranch eighteen miles south of Miles City, Montana.

In view of the fact that the identification order on Phillips has been cancelled, this information is transmitted to the Division for appropriate disposition.

Very truly yours,

J. M. KEITH,  
Special Agent in Charge.

JMK:DT  
#62-2630

RECORDED & INDEXED

NOV 27 1934

62-29915-3203	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
NOV 21 1934 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

*Let to Butler call  
cc. Hare. G. H.  
St. Paul - N.  
Chicago - N.  
11-21*



REN:MC  
62-28915-3203.

RECORDED

November 26, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,  
Butte, Montana.

RE: CHARLES ARTHUR "PRETTY BOY"  
FLOYD, with aliases (Deceased)  
et al - Conspiracy to Deliver  
Federal Prisoner.

Dear Sir:

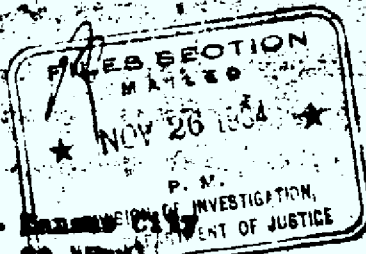
Under date of November 20, 1934 the Washington Field Office advised the Division of information received on November 17, 1934 from United States Secret Service Operative Hare to the effect that one Peter J. Martin, a Sioux Indian, temporarily residing in Washington but originally from Wolfe Point, Montana, Box 25, had observed a photograph of Bernard Phillips with aliases, subject of Identification Order #1195, recently cancelled.

Martin is said to have stated that the photograph of Phillips resembled an individual who is working under the name of Blackie McDonald on a ranch eighteen miles south of Miles City, Montana. In view of the fact that Phillips is a known past associate of the Barker-Karpis gang, you are instructed to have an Agent conduct appropriate investigation in the vicinity of Miles City, Montana with reference to Blackie McDonald with a view to ascertaining whether this individual is identical with Phillips.

This investigation should, of course, be held in abeyance to be handled by the Agent next in the vicinity of Miles City, Montana.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.



cc - Kansas City  
St. Paul  
Chicago  
Washington

November 28, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

94474

There is attached hereto a copy of the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri November 20, 1934, in the case entitled **VERNON G. MILLER** with aliases (Deceased), et al - Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner. This report sets forth in a comprehensive manner all the details relative to the prosecution of the defendants in this case and also lists the names of those witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri and whose testimony resulted in the returning of indictments charging Eugene G. Koppert, former Director of Police, Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas J. Higgins, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department and Lieutenant George B. Rayen, in charge of the Automobile Squad, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department, with perjury.

There is also attached hereto a copy of the indictment returned in the case against Richard William Galatas, et al, charging, in three counts each count citing two overt acts, that the defendants arranged for the release, escape and concealment of a Federal prisoner Frank Nash, in violation of Section 753-I of Title 18 of the United States Criminal Code; that they endeavored to prevent the service and execution of legal process for the arrest of Frank Nash in violation of Section 246, Title 18, United States Criminal Code; and further, that they conspired together to violate each of the aforementioned Statutes (Section 88, Title 18, United States Criminal Code).

There is also attached hereto a copy of the indictment returned against Adam Richetti, individually, charging violations of the same Statutes enumerated above.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

Enclosure 803643

Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Baughman	_____
Chief Clerk	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Edwards	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Keith	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Schilder	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____

COPIES DESTROYED

11 AUG 20 1964  
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Cancelled  
12/1/34  
JR

# UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY**

FILE NO. **62-760**

REPORT MADE AT: <b>Kansas City, Mo.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE: <b>11-20-34</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <b>10-10 to 11-5-34</b>	REPORT MADE BY: <b>W. F. TRAINOR</b>
TITLE: <b>VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases (Deceased) ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE: <b>CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Richard Tallman Galatas arrested on capias by United States Marshal, Kansas City, Missouri, October 10, 1934. Complaint filed October 10, 1934, at Kansas City, Missouri, against Mrs. Elizabeth Galatas, who was apprehended on the same date. Complaint filed October 12, 1934, at Kansas City, Missouri, against Vivian Mathias, who was arrested on same date. Indictment returned October 24, 1934 at Kansas City, against Richard Tallman Galatas, Herbert Allen Farmer, Esther Farmer, Frances Nash, Frank B. Mulloy, Louis Stacci, Elizabeth Galatas and Vivian Mathias, charging that they aided in the attempt to cause the escape of Federal prisoner Frank Nash from custody of the Attorney General of the United States; that they aided in an effort to prevent service and execution of Federal process on Frank Nash, wanted by the United States Government; and that they conspired together to violate the above Federal statutes. All Subjects arrested on capiases issued pursuant to this indictment on October 26, 1934. All Subjects entered pleas of Not Guilty in Federal Court, Kansas City, Missouri, October 26, 1934. Bonds furnished by each of these Subjects. Date of trial as to these Subjects set for December 27, 1934 at Kansas City, Missouri. Indictment returned November 5, 1934 at Kansas City, Missouri against Adam Richetti individually, charging violations of the same statutes as mentioned above. Richetti now in custody State authorities, Columbia, Missouri, awaiting trial on

**DETAILS:**

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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: <b>NOV 22 1934</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>3 - Division</p> <p>1 - U. S. Attorney, Kansas City</p> <p>1 - Chicago</p> <p>1 - St. Paul</p> <p>1 - Detroit</p> <p>3 - Kansas City</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>NOV 22 1934 A.M.</b></p> <p>BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>ROUTED TO: <i>[initials]</i> FILE</p> </div> </div>	
CHECKED OFF: <b>JAN 7 - 1935</b>	



murder charge. Old indictment returned September 1, 1933 against various Subjects mentioned herein and others dismissed as to all except Louise Conner.

P.

REFERENCE:

Reports of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 10-19-34 and 10-11-33;  
Report of Special Agent R. C. Suran, Chicago, Illinois, dated 10-6-34.

DETAILS:

On October 10, 1934, at Kansas City, Missouri, Subject Richard Tallman Galatas was arrested by the United States Marshal on capias which was issued the same day, said capias having been based on an indictment in this case which was returned on September 1, 1933. Galatas was held in the County Jail in Kansas City in default of bond awaiting a preliminary hearing, which was set for October 19, 1934, and which was later continued, and due to the rendition of a new indictment, never held.

On October 10, 1934, complaint was filed before United States Commissioner Charles E. Thompson, at Kansas City, Missouri, by Special Agent in Charge R. E. Nathan against Mrs. Elizabeth Galatas, charging that Subject with conspiracy in an endeavor to release Federal prisoner Frank Nash under Section 37 of the Criminal Code of the United States. Mrs. Galatas was arrested on Federal warrant by the United States Marshal at Kansas City, Missouri on October 10, 1934, and in default of bond she was held in the County Jail at Kansas City, Missouri, awaiting preliminary hearing, which was originally set for October 19, 1934, but which was continued and, due to the rendition of an indictment against her, same was not had.

Complaint was filed on October 12, 1934 at Kansas City, Missouri, by Special Agent S. K. McKee before United States Commissioner George D. Beardsley against Vivian Mathias, charging her with conspiracy in an endeavor to release Federal prisoner Frank Nash under Section 37 of the Criminal Code of the United States. She was arrested on Federal warrant on October 12, 1934 by the United States Marshal at Kansas City, Missouri. She waived hearing before the United States Commissioner, and in default of bond she was held in the County Jail awaiting action of the United States Grand Jury.

Indictment was returned on October 24, 1934 at Kansas City, Missouri by the United States Grand Jury against Richard Tallman Galatas, Herbert Allen Farmer, Esther Farmer, Frances Nash, Frank B. Mulloy, Louis Stacci, Elizabeth Galatas and Vivian Mathias. The indictment is in three counts, charging violations of Title 18, Section 753-I; Title 18, Section 246 and Title 18, Section 88, all of the United States Code. The substance of the charges contained in the indictment are that the individuals in question (under Title 18, Section 753-I) arranged for the release, escape and concealment of a Federal prisoner - Frank Nash; further, that they endeavored to pre-

went the service and execution of legal process of arrest of Frank Nash (under Title 18, Section 248); and further, that they conspired together to violate each of the aforementioned statutes (under Title 18, Section 88). A copy of the indictment above mentioned is being transmitted herewith to the Division.

Capiases were issued at Kansas City, Missouri based upon the above indictment on October 25, 1934, and same were executed by the United States Marshal here on all of the defendants named in the indictment on October 26, 1934.

On October 26, 1934, all of the Subjects named in the above indictment were arraigned in Federal Court at Kansas City, Missouri and each entered a plea of Not Guilty.

Bonds were set by the Court in the amounts of \$5000.00 for each, except that the bond of Richard Tallman Galatas was fixed at \$15,000.00.

Elizabeth Galatas, Esther Farmer, Louis Stacci and Frank B. Mulloy furnished bonds on October 26, 1934 at Kansas City, Missouri. By consent of the United States Attorney, with the approval of the Court, Mrs. Nash was allowed to sign her own recognizance on her bond in the amount of \$5000.00, and same was done on October 26, 1934 before the United States Commissioner. Mrs. Nash returned to Aurora, Minnesota, to the home of her father, Vincent Mikulich, where she may be reached in the future.

Richard Tallman Galatas and Vivian Mathias furnished bonds on October 27, 1934.

Herbert Allen Farmer furnished bond on October 30, 1934.

The indictment mentioned in the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, October 11, 1933, which was returned on September 1, 1933, against Vernon C. Miller, Harvey J. Bailey, Richard Tallman Galatas, Herbert Allen Farmer, Esther Farmer, Frank B. Mulloy, Wilber Underhill, Robert C. Brady, Mrs. Frances Nash, Louis Stacci and Mrs. Louise Conner was dismissed by nolle prosequi entered by the United States Attorney in Federal Court at Kansas City, Missouri, October 26, 1934, as to all parties indicted therein except Louise Conner, who still stands indicted under that charge. Mrs. Conner having previously furnished bond she is still at liberty under the same. She was in court on October 26, 1934 but was not formally arraigned on that charge. Trial date in regard to that matter has not been set.

Adam Richetti was brought to Kansas City, Missouri on a writ of habeas corpus, Ad Testificandum having arrived here on November 4, 1934, in custody of Deputies United States Marshal of Cleveland, Ohio who received him for that official purpose from the State authorities of Columbiana County, Ohio. By the terms of the writ it was necessary that Richetti be returned to the State authorities in Ohio.

Adam Richetti was carefully interviewed for a number of hours on November 4, 1934, at Kansas City, Missouri by Special Agent Harold E. Andersen and the writer. He stubbornly remained mute for many hours and finally made a denial of his guilt in the instant matter but furnished no explanation as to his whereabouts on June 17, 1933, except that he admitted that he arrived at Kansas City, Missouri, or some place close to Kansas City, which he claimed he thought possibly was Lee's Summit, Missouri, on the night of June 16, 1933. He admitted that he and Charles Arthur Floyd abducted the Sheriff of Bolivar, Missouri, on the morning of June 16, 1933, and that in a car stolen at Bolivar they drove with the Sheriff toward Kansas City, Missouri, and enroute abducted another man, whose car they took, abandoning the other car which they had driven. He admitted that they drove in that car with the two captives to the point in or near Kansas City. At this point Richetti claimed to have a failure of memory. He finally stated that he remembered that Floyd made contact, through some means unknown to him, with a man who drove up in another car, make not stated, and that he and Floyd then immediately departed in this other car. He claimed not to know what became of the other man who had brought the car to Floyd and himself, or to know his identity. He claimed that he and Floyd departed forthwith from Kansas City at that time, and that the next he remembered was that Floyd let him out of the car at Texarkana, Texas. He would furnish no details whatever as to where he stayed at Texarkana, or who he made contact with at that place, and it was clearly apparent that there is no basis for his claims. Richetti did advise that he has been addicted to the use of marijuana, a habit forming drug and that he and Floyd were both smoking marijuana on June 16, 1933. While it is apparent that Richetti does remember what occurred on June 16, 1933, and that his claim of failing memory as to all happenings on June 17th are evidently fictitious, it is the opinion of the Agents who interviewed him that Richetti's mind is to some extent deranged, possibly from the continued use of drugs. He apparently has a complex for untruthfulness and a fixed idea to be untruthful regardless of the materiality of any question which he answers.

Richetti was questioned regarding the pistol which was found in his possession at Wellsville, Ohio, and which was produced by State authorities at Kansas City under subpoena. It may be noted that the pistol in question is a .45 caliber Colt automatic, being property of the United States, bearing serial number 483206. This pistol is listed by serial number as one of a group of 75 such guns stolen in the burglary of the Kansas National Guard Armory,



Kansas City, Kansas, October 23, 1932. It may be noted that on August 12, 1933 Charles Gargotta committed a murder at Kansas City, Missouri, using other pistols stolen in the same group from the Kansas National Guard. Charles Gargotta was convicted in Federal Court at Kansas City, Missouri, during June 1934 for possession of the stolen pistols. Investigation conducted in the case wherein Charles Gargotta was convicted established that Sam Scola, brother-in-law of informant Michael James LaCapra, was the distributor of many of these same stolen pistols. It will be noted that Sam Scola, according to LaCapra, was the source of information that came to LaCapra to the effect that Charles Arthur Floyd and Adam Richetti were the participants, with Vernon C. Miller, in this massacre. The discovery of the identity of the pistol found upon the capture of Richetti seems significant and links him with the Kansas City Italian underworld group thought to have been responsible for the harboring of Floyd and Richetti after the massacre, and responsible for the contact between Floyd and Richetti and Vernon C. Miller whereby the arrangements before the massacre were perfected. Further discussion of the examination of this gun will be had hereafter in this report.

Richetti denied that he received the pistol in question from anyone at Kansas City, Missouri, and he stated that he purchased it about six months ago from some party, whose name he claimed not to be able to recall, in El Paso, Texas. As to the circumstances of his acquisition of the pistol, he refused to comment.

The writer examined the pistol which had been recovered from Richetti and which was produced on subpoena duces tecum by Chief of Police John Fultz, of Wellsville, Ohio, before the United States Grand Jury of Kansas City, Missouri. Agent can testify regarding the serial number noted above. Upon examination of the various parts of the pistol it was found that apparently the barrel in this pistol is newer than the rest of the mechanism, which conclusion is based upon the state of the bluing appearing on the outside of the barrel and the condition of the interior of the barrel. However, the pistol in question has now been forwarded to the Division laboratory for technical analysis, and an opinion by a ballisticians will be later forthcoming.

The machine gun which was recovered by Chief of Police Fultz, of Wellsville, Ohio, at the time Richetti was captured, and at which time Charles Arthur Floyd made his escape, was produced on subpoena duces tecum before the United States Grand Jury, Kansas City, Missouri. This weapon was also examined by the writer and found to be a Thompson sub-machine gun with navy foregrip. The serial number of this machine gun had been removed by means of an emery wheel or file. There may be a secret serial number on this gun. Same has now been transmitted to the Division for technical analysis. Both of the above weapons were shipped by express from the Kansas City Office to the Division on November 8, 1934.

The guns in question bear tags of identification signed by Ann Feltenstein, the stenographer who recorded the testimony before the United States Grand Jury when the guns were produced, and by Randall Wilson, Assistant United States Attorney, who conducted the Grand Jury at that time. These tags are to remain attached to the weapons, which will probably be needed later for evidence at Kansas City, Missouri.

Adam Richetti was brought before the United States Grand Jury at Kansas City, Missouri on November 5, 1934, to be questioned by that body in connection with the instant case. It is the information of this office, furnished by the United States Attorney at Kansas City, that while before the Grand Jury Richetti made no admissions of any material nature whatever.

An indictment was returned on November 5, 1934 against Adam Richetti only, naming others not indicted as co-conspirators with him, which others are the additional Subjects indicted on October 24, 1934. The indictment against Richetti charges identical violations of the Statutes mentioned in the indictment against the Subjects enumerated heretofore in this report. A copy of the indictment against Richetti is herewith transmitted to the Division.

Adam Richetti was returned to Cleveland, Ohio on the night of November 5, 1934 by the officers who brought him to Kansas City in their custody, and was subsequently released by those officers to the custody of the State officials of Columbiana County, Ohio.

Extradition on charges of murder was originally sought by Sheriff Thomas E. Bash, of Kansas City, Missouri, when Richetti was apprehended at Wellsville, Ohio, after the officials of Wellsville and Columbiana County, Ohio had refused to release Richetti to this Department to be removed to Kansas City on Federal process. However, Mr. Bash, who sought the extradition of Richetti on charges of murder in instant matter, was also refused custody of Richetti by the same Ohio authorities. After that the Missouri State Highway Patrol began proceedings to extradite Richetti on charges of his having participated on June 14, 1933 in the murder of Ben Booth, Missouri Highway Patrol Officer, and Roger Wilson, Sheriff at Columbia, Boone County, Missouri. Extradition was granted to the Boone County authorities, through the Highway Patrol, on the latter charge and Richetti was returned to Columbia, Missouri on November 9, 1934. It is the information of this office, received from Col. Marvin Casteel, of the Missouri Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Missouri that Richetti is being held in the State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri for safekeeping. The date upon which Richetti will be tried at Columbia, Missouri on the murder charge there has not been determined, but this office will maintain contact with the Highway Patrol to determine later developments and the Division will be advised.

On Page 11, Paragraph 2, of the report of Special Agent R. C. Suran, dated at Chicago, Illinois, October 6, 1934, mention is made of one Martin Schwartzberg, a Kansas City jewelry dealer, who is suspected of having transported Vivian Mathias from Kansas City to Des Moines, Iowa on June 16, 1933, after the massacre. An effort was made to locate Martin Schwartzberg for several days after receipt of the report of Agent Suran. He resides at 4234 Prospect, Telephone Tabash 5392, which is the abode of his brother, Bennie Schwartzberg. However, he is seldom to be found there. He engages in the mail order secondhand jewelry business and has an office, without a telephone, at 420 Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Missouri. He is a brother of Harry Schwartzberg, Fugitive, Division Identification Order Number 1119, who is wanted for a violation of the National Bankruptcy Act. Martin Schwartzberg is a close friend of John Hagan, an underworld character who is well known to the Chicago and Kansas City offices, and who is reputed to have turned in the Leo Brothers for the murder of Jake Lingle, in Chicago, several years ago. This information is given as a basis of understanding of the background of Martin Schwartzberg. It is apparent that he is the caliber and has the connections which would justify the suspicion of his implication in this matter, as outlined in the report of Agent Suran.

Schwartzberg was finally located at the Keith & Perry Building, Kansas City, Missouri, by Special Agent H. E. Andersen and the writer. He was brought to the office of the United States Attorney at Kansas City where he was thoroughly questioned in a general manner as to his acquaintance with Vernon C. Miller. He stated that he was acquainted with Miller, having met him several years ago through John Hagan, but that he at no time had any dealings of any kind with him except that he sold Miller a watch or a diamond at some time or other. He was asked whether he is acquainted with the wife of Vernon C. Miller, Vivian, and he stated he had never seen her. He was also asked regarding any conversation or meetings which he had with Miller or with Miller's close associates during June 1933, and he denied he had seen Miller or any of his close friends at that time. He was also questioned, without result, as to the location of his brother Harry. His answers to those questions were that he has not heard directly or indirectly from his brother in the past four years.

Schwartzberg was brought before the United States Grand Jury on subpoena and the United States Attorney, being familiar with the report of Agent Suran, which was confidentially submitted to him, questioned Schwartzberg thoroughly under oath. This office has received information from Maurice M. Milligan, United States Attorney, that Schwartzberg did not divulge any facts of a material nature in connection with this matter.

The Grand Jury, which was called by the United States Attorney to consider the facts submitted to it in this case, was in session from October 22, 1934 until November 5, 1934, and after covering the evidence which



had been previously adduced by investigation there was conducted a sweeping probe by that body in an endeavor to secure evidence additional to that which the investigation had disclosed relating to the harboring of Floyd and Richetti by Kansas City parties after the massacre and relating to the plans which were developed through the Italian underworld group in Kansas City whereby Floyd and Richetti were brought in contact with Vernon C. Miller before the massacre. Also the Grand Jury considered the question of the lack of activity by the Kansas City, Missouri Police Department in attempting to solve this matter as an indirect means of determining the above mentioned facts since it appears that the Italian underworld, through the deceased John Lazia and his lieutenant, Charles Carolla, had a close connection and a guiding hand in police activities, according to certain and numerous allegations which have been made by individuals here. There were issued from day to day, as witnesses were interrogated, a number of additional forthwith subpoenas. The testimony of each of the individuals called before the Grand Jury in connection with the probe was reported by a court stenographer under contract, whose name is Ann Feltenstein. Part of this testimony has been transcribed and is in possession of the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri. Other parts of the testimony have not as yet been transcribed and the notes all remain in possession of Miss Feltenstein.

A list of the witnesses who appeared before the Grand Jury whose testimony has been previously covered in this file and who testified to facts already developed in the investigation regarding the conspiracy is not being recorded here since same has already been set out in the Summary Report. For the purpose of any further reference there are recorded herewith the names of witnesses who were subpoenaed in connection with the probe by the Grand Jury. They are as follows:

Letitia Montgomery, 3610 Benton, Blvd., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. Peter DeMaria, 100 No. Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo.  
 B. H. Thurman, 322 South Wheeling Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. D. M. Nigro, 207 E. 51st St. Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.  
 William Moorehead, Kansas City Star, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Dr. Louis G. Tremonti, 66th & Blue Ridge Road, Kansas City, Mo.  
 E. C. Reppert, 614 West 60th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Charles Baity, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Fred Watkins, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Harvey Jury, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Sam Reed, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Clarence Darling, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer Jack Clifford, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Officer G. D. Reubart, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Jim Barber, c/o Trafficway Garage, 529 Locust, Kansas City, Mo.  
 Guy Neal, Anthony, Kansas.  
 Charles Benaggio, Sexton Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.  
 John E. Fultz, Chief of Police, Wellsville, Ohio, who brought guns with him.  
 Mr. M. Daugherty, Mayor, Wellsville, Ohio.

Dr. Harvey Jennette, Supt. General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.,  
to produce records pertaining to Gregory.  
Louis Mazuch, J.P., Kansas City, Mo., who produced papers  
relating to bond of Gregory.  
Mike Nigro, Manager, Armour Mills Pharmacy, 400 E. 71st Street,  
Kansas City, Mo., who produced prescription #2-1272  
dated April 13, 1933, issued by Dr. Nigro.  
Dr. Rex L. Diveley, Professional Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Chief of Detectives T. J. Higgins, Kansas City, Mo.  
Jeff Rayen, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
Paul Springer, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
Roy Elsea, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
Paul Tarrentelli, 1101 E. 8th Street, Kansas City, Mo.  
Frank DeLuca, 2017 Linwood, Kansas City, Mo.  
Carlis Hendrick, Orderly, General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.  
L. E. Wittong, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
Pex Peterson, Clerk, Park Central Hotel, Kansas City, Mo.  
Blanche Keefe, Employee, General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.  
Gertrude Stumps, General Hospital, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. L. E. Wittong, 7342 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Jerry Cohen, 1832 E. 29th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Butch Pabinowitz, Kansas City, Mo.  
Fred Dobbs, Police Department, Kansas City, Mo.  
William W. Bullard, 2510 East Park Ave., Kansas City, Mo.  
Robert K. Hall, 912 Fairfax Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.  
Ed Waddles, Police Officer, Kansas City, Mo.  
Police Officer Lester Haupt, Kansas City, Missouri.  
Martin Schwartzberg, c/o Federal Jewelry Co., Keith-Perry  
Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. (Served Oct. 29, 1934).  
Dave E. Long, Jr., Parole Office, City Hall, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mrs. Brock, Parole Office, City Hall, Kansas City, Mo.  
Robert Phelan, 3205 Washington, Kansas City, Mo.  
C. Floyd Huff, Jr., U. S. Commissioner, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Wm. E. Sullivan, 6038 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Ed Portley, Chief of Detectives, Joplin, Mo.  
Marvin Casteel, Supt. State Highway Patrol, Jefferson City, Mo.  
Ed Noll, Town Marshal, North Kansas City, Mo.  
Roy Hendricks, 1819 Newton, Kansas City, Mo.  
Dr. M. V. Robbins, Peculiar, Mo.  
Chief of Police Herbert Akers, Hot Springs, Ark.  
Jack Killingsworth, Sheriff, Bolivar, Mo.  
Margaret Pritchard, 1426 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.  
Louis Hefner, Reporter, Journal Post, Kansas City, Mo.  
Mike Fanning, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department.

According to the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri,  
there was no evidence adduced which would serve as a basis for additional in-

dictaments in connection with the issues involved in this case through the testimony of the above named individuals. There were returned, however, three indictments on charges of perjury against George D. Rayen, alias Jeff Rayen, Police Lieutenant, Kansas City, Missouri; Thomas J. Higgins, Chief of Detectives, Kansas City, Missouri Police Department and Eugene C. Reppert, former Director of Police, Kansas City, Missouri. Facts relating to the perjury indictments are being reported and investigated through another file which is being opened in the Kansas City Office.

Michael James LaCapra, who appeared as a very helpful witness and source of information in the solution of this case, was released by the United States Attorney at Kansas City, Missouri on November 10, 1934, and under authority from the Division Special Agent Anderson and the writer returned LaCapra to the custody of the Sheriff at Wellington, Kansas on that date. He was surrendered to the Sheriff at Wellington and committed to jail there in default of a bond in the amount of \$1000.00, fixed by the state for his appearance as a material witness in a State case. According to the best available information LaCapra has not, at the date of the dictation of this report, furnished bond at Wellington.

County Prosecutor W. W. Graves, at Kansas City, Missouri, informed Special Agent Harold E. Andersen, on November 10, 1934, that he had no desire to place any charges of any kind against LaCapra at Kansas City, Missouri. Through the courtesy of this office W. W. Graves and Chief of Detectives Thomas J. Higgins, of Kansas City, Missouri, were permitted to interview LaCapra on November 9 and November 10, 1934, before he was removed from Kansas City.

This office has been notified by United States Attorney Maurice M. Milligan that trial in the instant case against those indicted for conspiracy on October 24, 1934 is scheduled to be had at Kansas City beginning on December 27, 1934. In the present status of incarceration of Richetti it has not as yet been determined whether he will ever be tried in the Federal Court at Kansas City, and facts relating to the final outcome of his case at Columbia, Missouri will be secured and reported later.

PENDING.



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FOR  
THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.  
WESTERN DIVISION.

United States of America,  
Plaintiff,

vs.

Adam Richetti,  
Defendant.

No.

INDICTMENT

The grand jurors of the United States of America, duly and legally chosen, selected, summoned and drawn from the body of the Western District of Missouri, and duly and legally empaneled, sworn and charged to inquire of and concerning crimes and offenses against the United States of America in the Western District of Missouri, upon their oaths present and charge that one ADAM RICHETTI, whose true name other than set forth is to this grand jury unknown, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd, and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, and divers other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did enter into an unlawful conspiracy to violate the laws of the United States of America in the manner and form and by the means as follows:

That one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction, the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a term of twenty-five years, and was, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly committed to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction and sentence,

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and was, on said 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank Nash had been so received at said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden thereof, to serve said sentence and before he, the said Frank Nash, was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash, was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash, did, on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on the 16th day of June, 1933, at the City of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, the said Frank Nash was apprehended as such escaped prisoner and convict, and was, at said time and place, lawfully taken into the custody of the Attorney General of the United States by duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General of the United States, to wit, one F. S. Smith and one F. J. Lackey, agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation) of the Department of Justice, for the purpose of re-incarcerating the said Frank Nash in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting the said Frank Nash, as such escaped prisoner and convict, on the 16th day of June, 1933, from Hot Springs, Arkansas to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting said escaped prisoner and convict on said date from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on or about the said 16th day of June, 1933, and continuously thereafter until the completion of the overt act hereinafter charged, at a point in and near Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, the defendant Adam Richetti, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and numerous and divers other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did, at said times and places, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and among themselves to violate the laws of the United States of America, and particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who procure the escape of any prisoner properly committed to the custody of the Attorney General or to any penal institution, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General, that is to say, to violate Section 753 i, Title 18, United States Code Annotated, in this, that they would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously procure the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General, which said Frank Nash was then properly committed to the custody of the Attorney General, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General, and would unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously advise, connive at, aid and assist in the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and the duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General.

That the defendant Adam Richetti, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and said others not named or hereby indicted in this indictment, and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforestated, thereafter, and on the 17th day of June, 1933, in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said conspiracy and to consummate the same, did, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on said 17th day of June, 1933, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously commit certain overt acts for the purpose of carrying out the terms and conditions of said unlawful conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said unlawful conspiracy, and to consummate the same, one of which said overt acts is as follows:



1.

That after the formation of said conspiracy as aforesaid, and in pursuance thereof, the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and said others not named herein and not herein indicted and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforesaid, did, on the 17th day of June, 1933, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault the said F. S. Smith, the said F. J. Lackey, one Raymond J. Caffrey and one R. E. Vetterli, agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation) of the Department of Justice, and then and there unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault one Frank Hermanson and one William Grooms, police officers of the City of Kansas City, Missouri, and Otto Reed, police officer of the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by shooting at the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed with certain deadly weapons, firearms and machine guns, and by inflicting mortal wounds in and upon the bodies of the said Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed by means of and by use of said deadly weapons, firearms and machine guns; that said assault was made upon the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed at said time and place and at a time and while the said Frank Nash was in the custody of said agents of the Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation), as representatives of the Attorney General of the United States of America, who were then and there transporting the said Frank Nash, with the aid and assistance of said police officers, as such escaped prisoner and convict as aforesaid, from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That the said overt act as set forth and charged of assaulting the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed, and shooting the said F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed was an overt act done and committed by the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore in pursuance of said unlawful conspiracy and to effect the object and purpose thereof and to consummate the same: Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

COUNT II.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a term of twenty-five years, and was, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly committed to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction and sentence, and was, on said 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank Nash had been so received at said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden, thereof, to serve said sentence, and before he, the said Frank Nash, was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash, was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash did, on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on and before the 16th day of June, 1933, at a point in and near Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and others not named herein or herein indicted in this indictment whose names are unknown to the grand jury as aforesaid, did, at said time and places unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and among themselves to violate the laws of the United States of America, and more particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who conceal any prisoner after the escape of such prisoner from the custody of the Attorney General at a time when such person was properly committed to and in the custody of the Attorney General, and particularly the laws of the United States of America prohibiting any person from procuring the escape of any inmate or prisoner properly committed to any penal institution of the United States, or from concealing any such inmate or prisoner after escaping from such penal institution of the United States, to wit, Section 753 1, Title 18, United States Code Annotated, in this, that the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, and others not named herein whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforesaid, well knowing the said Frank Nash was an escaped prisoner and convict from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas as heretofore set forth and charged, and well knowing that he had escaped from the custody of the Attorney General as aforesaid, and well knowing that he had escaped from said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas as aforesaid, in this, that the said defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, well knowing these facts, would unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously, at divers places in the State of Missouri, including divers places in the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, thereafter conceal the whereabouts of the said Frank Nash after the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General as aforesaid, and from the United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, and would, as aforesaid, aid and assist the said Frank Nash in concealing his identity and his whereabouts, as such escaped prisoner and convict, and would assist and aid the said Frank Nash by



preventing any officers or agents of the United States of America, or officials thereof, from learning of the whereabouts of the said Frank Nash, or from apprehending and arresting the said Frank Nash, or from taking the said Frank Nash into custody or into the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his duly authorized representatives or from taking the said Frank Nash to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for the purpose of re-incarcerating him in said Penitentiary, there to complete serving said sentence and term of imprisonment.

That the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and said others not named or hereby indicted in this indictment, and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforesaid, thereafter, and on the 17th day of June, 1933, in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said conspiracy and to consummate the same, did, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on said 17th day of June, 1933, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously commit certain overt acts for the purpose of carrying out the terms and conditions of said unlawful conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said unlawful conspiracy, and to consummate the same, one of which said overt acts is as follows:

1.

That the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, and said others not named herein and not herein indicted, and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforesaid, did, on the 17th day of June, 1933, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault the said F. S. Smith, the said F. J. Lackey, one Raymond J. Caffrey and one R. E. Vetterli, agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation) of the Department of Justice, and then and there unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault one Frank Hermanson and one William Grooms, police officers of the City of Kansas City, Missouri, and Otto Reed, Police officer of the City of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, by shooting at the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed with certain deadly

weapons, firearms and machine guns, and by inflicting mortal wounds in and upon the bodies of the said Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed by means of and by use of said deadly weapons, firearms and machine guns in an attempt and endeavor to prevent the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed from apprehending, arresting and confining the said Frank Nash in the United States Penitentiary, there to serve the remainder of said sentence of imprisonment in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That said overt act as set forth and charged of assaulting the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed and shooting the said F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed was an overt act done and committed by the defendant ADAM RICETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore in pursuance of said unlawful conspiracy and to effect the object and purpose of the same: Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

COUNT III.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth in this indictment is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a term of twenty-five years, and was, by virtue of process issued under the provisions of the laws of the United States of America pursuant to said sentence by said Court, namely, a lawful commitment, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully committed to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States of America at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction, sentence and commitment and for incarceration in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for the term and duration of said sentence, and was, accordingly, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned, committed and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank Nash had been so received and committed at and to said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden thereof, to serve said sentence, and before he, the said Frank Nash, was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash, was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, and pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash, did, on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.



That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on the 16th day of June, 1933, at the City of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, the said Frank Nash was, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, by duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General of the United States, namely F. B. Smith and one F. J. Lackey, acting under and by virtue of said commitment issued by said Court as aforesaid, arrested and apprehended as such escaped prisoner and convict and was at said time and place lawfully taken into custody of the Attorney General of the United States by his representatives aforesaid for the purpose of re-incarcerating the said Frank Nash in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting the said Frank Nash, as such escaped prisoner and convict, on the 16th day of June, 1933, from Hot Springs, Arkansas to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting the said escaped prisoner and convict on said day from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri and from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on or about the 16th day of June, 1933, and continuously thereafter until the completion of the overt act hereinafter charged, at a point in and near Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and numerous and divers other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did, at said times and places unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and among themselves to violate the laws of the United States of America, and particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who shall rescue or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any officer or person lawfully assisting such officer, any person arrested upon a warrant or other process issued under the provisions of any law of the United States, or who shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested to escape from the custody of such officer

or other person, that is to say, to violate Section 246, Title 18, Code of Laws of the United States of America (Criminal Code, Section 141), in this, that they would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously rescue and attempt to rescue the said Frank Nash from the custody of the said F. S. Smith and F. J. Lackey and other persons lawfully assisting them, and would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously aid, abet and assist the said Frank Nash to escape from the custody of the said F. S. Smith and F. J. Lackey and all other persons lawfully assisting them, notwithstanding that the said Frank Nash was then properly committed by virtue of said commitment issued under the provisions of the laws of the United States of America, to the custody of the Attorney General and his agents aforesaid.

That the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and said others not named or hereby indicted in this indictment, and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforestated, thereafter, and on the 17th day of June, 1933, in pursuance of said conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said conspiracy and to consummate the same, did, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, on said 17th day of June, 1933, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously commit certain overt acts for the purpose of carrying out the terms and conditions of said unlawful conspiracy, and to effect the object and purpose of said unlawful conspiracy, and to consummate the same, one of which said overt acts is as follows:

1.

That after the formation of said conspiracy as aforesaid, and in pursuance thereof, the defendant ADAM RICHETTI, and Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore and said others not named herein and not herein indicted, and whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforestated, did, on the 17th day of June, 1933, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault the said F. S. Smith, the said F. J. Lackey, and one Raymond J. Caffrey and one R. E. Vetterli, agents of the United States Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation) of the Department of Justice, who were then and there lawfully assisting said authorized agents and representatives of the Attorney General of the United States of America, and then and there unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously assault one Frank Hermanson,

and one William Grooms, police officers of Kansas City, Missouri, and Otto Reed, police officer of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, who were then and there lawfully assisting the said authorized agents and representatives of the Attorney General of the United States of America, by shooting at the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed with certain deadly weapons, firearms and machine guns, and by inflicting mortal wounds in and upon the bodies of the said Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed by means of and by use of certain deadly weapons, firearms and machine guns; that said assault was made upon the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed at said time and place, and at a time while the said Frank Nash was in the custody of said duly authorized agents of the Attorney General of the United States of America by virtue of the process aforesaid duly issued under the provisions of the laws of the United States of America and while all of said agents, representatives and officers were engaged in transporting the said Frank Nash, as such escaped prisoner and convict as aforesaid, from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That the said overt act as set forth and charged of assaulting the said F. S. Smith, F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, R. E. Vetterli, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed, and shooting the said F. J. Lackey, Raymond J. Caffrey, Frank Hermanson, William Grooms and Otto Reed was an overt act done and committed by the defendant ADAM RICETTI, Charles Arthur Floyd, alias "Pretty Boy" Floyd and Vernon C. Miller alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore in pursuance of said unlawful conspiracy and to effect the object and purpose thereof and to consummate the same: Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

A TRUE BILL

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Foreman of the Grand Jury.

SCB:A



IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

United States of America,  
Plaintiff,  
vs.

No.

Richard Tallman Galatas,  
alias Dick Galadis,  
alias Pritchard Sheridan;  
Herbert Allen Farmer,  
alias Herbert Black,  
alias H. A. Patton,  
alias W. H. Williams;  
Esther Farmer;  
Frances Nash, alias Frances  
Miller, alias Frances  
Harrison;  
Frank B. Mulloy, alias  
Fritz Mulloy;  
Louis Stacci, alias  
Doc Stacey;  
Elizabeth Galatas, alias  
Betty McFadden, alias  
Mrs. Glenn Morris, and  
Vivian Mathis, alias  
Vivian Pave, alias  
Clara Hays.

Defendants.

INDICTMENT

The grand jurors of the United States of America,  
duly and legally chosen, selected, summoned and drawn from  
the body of the Western District of Missouri, and duly and  
legally empanelled, sworn and charged to inquire of and con-  
cerning crimes and offenses against the United States in the  
Western District of Missouri, upon their oaths present and  
charge that one Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis,  
alias Pritchard Sheridan, one Herbert Allen Farmer, alias  
Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams, one  
Esther Farmer, one Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias  
Frances Harrison, one Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy,  
one Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey, one Elizabeth Galatas.

alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, and one Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays, who are hereby indicted and hereinafter referred to as the defendants, and whose true names other than as herein set forth are to the grand jurors unknown, and divers and numerous other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, on or about the 16th day of June, 1933, and continuously thereafter did unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree among themselves and with each other in the manner and form as follows:

That one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a term of twenty-five years, and was, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly committed to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction and sentence, and was, on said 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank

Nash had been so received at said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden thereof, to serve said sentence and before he, the said Frank Nash, was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash, was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash did, on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on the 16th day of June, 1933, at the City of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, the said Frank Nash was apprehended as such escaped prisoner and convict, and was at said time and place, lawfully taken into the custody of the Attorney General of the United States by duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General of the United States, to wit, one F. S. Smith and one F. J. Lackey, agents of the United

States Bureau of Investigation (now Division of Investigation)  
Department of Justice



the said Frank Nash in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting the said Frank Nash, as such escaped prisoner and convict, on the 16th day of June, 1933, from Hot Springs, Arkansas to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas by transporting said escaped prisoner and convict on said date from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on or about the said 16th day of June, 1933, and continuously thereafter until the completion of the overt acts hereinafter charged, at a point in and near Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, the defendants Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatis, alias Pritchard Sheridan; Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams; Esther Farmer; Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison; Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy; Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey; Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris; and Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays, and numerous and diverse other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did, at said times and places, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and among themselves to violate the laws of the United States of America, and particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who procure the escape of any prisoner properly committed to the custody of the Attorney General or to any penal institution pursuant to the

X direction of the Attorney General, that is to say, to violate Section 753 i, Title 18, United States Code Annotated, in this, that they would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously procure the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General, which said Frank Nash was then properly committed to the custody of the Attorney General, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General, and would unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously advise, connive at, aid and assist in the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and the duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the said defendants and each of them, and other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown, and for that reason cannot be herein specifically mentioned, pursuant to said unlawful conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement, and to effect the object and purpose of the same, did thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously commit certain overt acts, which said overt acts are and were specifically as follows:

1.

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:24 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatis, alias Pritchard Sheridan placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 3842 to the Police Department of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone No. 42162, and by means thereof furnished false and misleading information to the said Police Department by asserting a person had been kidnapped at Hot Springs, Arkansas, referring to the circumstances of the arrest of the said Frank Nash, and requesting that said Police Department be watchful for the appearance there of the officers who had taken said convict and prisoner into custody and intercept them upon their arrival at Little Rock, Arkansas.

2.

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:50 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 2970 to the telephone of <sup>the said</sup> Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey at Chicago, Illinois, telephone No. Melrose Park 645, advising a person to the grand jurors unknown that the said Frank Nash had been apprehended, and requesting that Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey further communicate with the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison at the home of Herbert Allen Varner, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias H. H. Williams, at Joplin, Missouri.

3.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:00 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias



Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison boarded a specially chartered airplane and proceeded by means thereof from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri.

4.

On June 16th, 1933, at 4:42 P.M. the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 2970 and spoke to the said Esther Farmer at Joplin, Missouri, telephone No. 1541-W2, advising the said Esther Farmer that the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan were proceeding by airplane from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri, and requesting that upon their arrival at the latter place the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan be met at the air port of said city and taken to the residence of the said Esther Farmer.

5.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:42 P.M. at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer wilfully received and talked on a long distance telephone call from the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, then calling from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and discussed with the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, by means of a long distance telephone the fact that the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison were to arrive by airplane at Joplin, Missouri on that day from Hot Springs, Arkansas.

6.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:46 P.M., at Chicago, Illinois, the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. Melrose Park 645 to the said Frank B. Hulley, alias Fritz Hulley, Kansas City, Missouri, telephone No. Jackson 9702, and at 5:53 P.M. on said day requested an unknown person who answered the long distance telephone at Kansas City, Missouri aforesaid to assist him to communicate with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri.

7.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:30 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams drove his Cadillac sedan automobile from his home in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri to the new air port at Joplin, Missouri and inquired for the arrival of the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and proceeded therefrom to the Midway Drug Store at Joplin, Missouri during the same hour and met the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and thereafter transported them to his home near Joplin, Missouri.

8.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays wilfully received a local telephone call and engaged in a discussion with a person to the grand jurors unknown to the effect that the said Louis Stacci,

alias Doc Stacey, in Chicago, Illinois, wished to make telephonic contact with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri.

9.

On June 1 6th, 1933, at 9:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, in a personal conversation with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, advised the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey, in Chicago, Illinois, had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone from Chicago, Illinois, and that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey desired Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore to communicate with him, and the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy at that time wilfully received information from Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore had already completed said call and received said information.

10.

On June 16th, 1933, at 10:17 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 1541-W2, to the telephone of Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri, No. Jackson 7073, and by means thereof wilfully spoke to a person to the grand jurors unknown at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and discussed the fact that said Frank Nash was on that night to be transported by train from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Kansas City, Missouri, and to arrive in Kansas City, Missouri on the following morning in custody of officers of the United States of America, and furnished this information for



conveyance to Vernon G. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that all of the overt acts herein alleged to have been committed were committed in furtherance of said unlawful conspiracy, confederation and agreement entered into by the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatis, alias Pritchard Sheridan; Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams; Esther Farmer; Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison; Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy; Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey; Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris; and Vivian Hathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Rays, and to effect the object and purpose of the same. Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

## COURT XI

-And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for a term of twenty-five years, and was, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly committed to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction and sentence, and was, on said 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank Nash had been so received at said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden thereof, to serve said sentence, and before he, the said Frank Nash, was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash, was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the



United States as aforesaid, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash did, on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on the 16th day of June, 1933, at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Eastern District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court the defendants Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan, Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams, Esther Farmer, Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey, Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, and Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Bays, whose true names other than as herein set forth are to this grand jury unknown, all of whom are herein after referred to as the defendants, and divers and numerous other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did, at said time and place unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each a



and among themselves to commit offenses against the laws of the United States of America and more particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who conceal any prisoner after the escape of such prisoner from the custody of the Attorney General at a time when such person was properly committed to and in the custody of the Attorney General and particularly the laws of the United States of America prohibiting any person from procuring the escape of any inmate or prisoner properly committed to any penal institution of the United States of America or from concealing any such inmate or prisoner after escaping from such penal institution of the United States of America, to wit, Section 753 i of the United States Code Annotated, in this, that the defendants and others whose names are unknown to this grand jury as aforesaid, well knowing the said Frank Nash was an escaped prisoner and convict from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas as heretofore set forth and charged, and well knowing that he had escaped from the custody of the Attorney General as aforesaid, and well knowing that he had escaped from said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas as aforesaid, in this, that the said defendants, well knowing these facts, would unlawfully, knowingly, wilfully and feloniously, at divers places in the State of Missouri, including divers places in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri and within the jurisdiction of this court and at divers other places unknown to this grand jury, thereafter conceal the whereabouts of the said Frank Nash after the escape of the said Frank Nash from the custody of the Attorney General as aforesaid, and from the United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, and would, as aforesaid, aid and assist the said Frank Nash in concealing his identity and his whereabouts, as such escaped prisoner

and convict and would aid and assist the said Frank Nash by preventing any officers or agents of the United States of America or officials thereof, from learning of the whereabouts of the said Frank Nash, or from apprehending and arresting the said Frank Nash or from taking the said Frank Nash into custody or into the custody of the Attorney General of the United States or his duly authorized representatives or from taking the said Frank Nash to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for the purpose of re-incarcerating him in said Penitentiary there to complete serving said sentence and term of imprisonment.

And the grand jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present and charge that the said defendants and each of them and other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown and for that reason cannot be herein specifically mentioned, pursuant to said unlawful conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement and to effect the object and purpose of the same, thereafter, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously for the purpose of carrying out the terms and conditions of said unlawful conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement and to effect the object and purpose of the same, did commit certain overt acts which said overt acts are specifically as follows:

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:24 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 5842 to the Police Department of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone No. 42162, and by means thereof furnished false and misleading information to the said Police Department by asserting a person had been kidnapped at Hot Springs, Arkansas, referring to the circumstances of the arrest of the said Frank Nash, and requesting that said Police Department be watchful for the appearance there of the officers who had taken said convict and prisoner into custody and intercept them upon their arrival at Little Rock, Arkansas.

## 2.

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:50 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 2970 to the telephone of the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey at Chicago, Illinois, telephone No. Melrose Park 645, advising a person to the grand jurors unknown that the said Frank Nash had been apprehended, and requesting that Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey further communicate with the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison at the home of Herbert Allen Varner, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias H. H. Williams, at Joplin, Missouri.

## 3.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:00 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias



chartered airplane and proceeded by means thereof from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri.

4.

On June 16th, 1933 at 4:42 P.M. the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 2970 and spoke to the said Esther Farmer at Joplin, Missouri, telephone No. 1541-W2, advising the said Esther Farmer that the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan were proceeding by airplane from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri, and requesting that upon their arrival at the latter place the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan be met at the air port of said city and taken to the residence of the said Esther Farmer.

5.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:42 P.M. at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer wilfully received and talked on a long distance telephone call from the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Bett McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, then calling from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and discussed with the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, by means of a long distance telephone the fact that the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison were to arrive by airplane at Joplin, Missouri on that day from Hot Springs, Arkansas.

6.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:45 P.M., at Chicago, Illinois, the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. Melrose Park 645 to the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, Kansas City, Missouri, telephone No. Jackson 9702, and at 5:53 P.M. on said day requested an unknown person who answered the long distance telephone at Kansas City, Missouri aforesaid to assist him to communicate with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri.

7.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:30 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. R. Williams drove his Cadillac sedan automobile from his home in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri to the new air port at Joplin, Missouri and inquired for the arrival of the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and proceeded therefrom to the Midway Drug Store at Joplin, Missouri during the same hour and met the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and thereafter transported them to his home near Joplin, Missouri.

8.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays wilfully received a local telephone call and engaged in a discussion with a person to the grand jurors unknown to the effect that the said Louis Stacci,



Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri,

9.

On June 16th, 1935, at 9:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, in a personal conversation with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, advised the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey, in Chicago, Illinois, had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone from Chicago, Illinois, and that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey desired Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore to communicate with him, and the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy at that time wilfully received information from Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore had already completed said call and received said information.

10.

On June 16th, 1935, at 10:17 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 1541-E2, to the telephone of Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri, No. Jackson 7073, and by means thereof wilfully spoke to a person to the grand jurors unknown at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and discussed the fact that said Frank Bash was on that night to be transported by train from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Kansas City, Missouri, and to arrive in Kansas City, Missouri on the following morning in custody of officers of the United States of America, and furnished this information for



conveyance to Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore.

And the grand jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do further present and charge that all of the overt acts herein alleged to have been committed, were committed in furtherance of said unlawful conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement entered into by Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan, Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams, Esther Farmer, Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, Louis Stassi, alias Doc Stacey, Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, and Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays, and to effect the object and purpose of the same;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

aforsaid, do further present and charge that one Frank Nash, whose true and full name other than as herein set forth in this indictment is to this grand jury unknown, was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully convicted in the United States District Court for the Western District of the State of Oklahoma, at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, of the crime and felony of assaulting a certain United States mails custodian, in violation of the laws of the Criminal Code of the United States of America, and in accordance with said conviction the said Frank Nash was, on the 1st day of March, 1924, duly sentenced by said Court to imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for a term of twenty-five years, and was, by virtue of process issued under the provisions of the laws of the United States of America pursuant to said sentence by said Court, namely, a lawful commitment, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly and lawfully committed to the custody of the Attorney General of the United States of America at the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, pursuant to and in accordance with said conviction, sentence and commitment and for incarceration in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for the term and duration of said sentence, and was, accordingly, on the 3rd day of March, 1924, duly received, imprisoned, committed and confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States and pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States; that thereafter, and after the said Frank



Nash had been so received and committed at and to said United States Penitentiary as aforesaid, by the Warden thereof, to serve said sentence, and before he, the said Frank Nash was lawfully entitled to be discharged from said United States Penitentiary, and before said Frank Nash had duly complied with said sentence, he, the said Frank Nash, while so confined in said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, and while he, the said Frank Nash was so confined under the custody of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, and pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States as aforesaid, he, the said Frank Nash did on the 19th day of October, 1930, at said United States Penitentiary located at Leavenworth, Kansas, unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously escape therefrom, in violation of the statutes made and provided in such cases, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

That from the time of said escape, to wit, the said 19th day of October, 1930, until the 16th day of June, 1933, the said Frank Nash remained at large and a fugitive as an escaped prisoner and convict from the said United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on the 16th day of June, 1933, at the City of Hot Springs, in the State of Arkansas, the said Frank Nash was, pursuant to the direction of the Attorney General of the United States, by duly authorized representatives of the Attorney General of the United States, namely, F. S. Smith and one F.J. Lackey, acting under and by virtue of said commitment issued by said Court as aforesaid, arrested and apprehended as such escaped prisoner and convict and was at said time and place lawfully taken into custody of the Attorney General of the



United States by his representatives aforesaid for the purpose of re-incarcerating the said Frank Nash in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, by transporting the said Frank Nash, as such escaped prisoner and convict, on the 16th day of June, 1933, from Hot Springs, Arkansas to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, by transporting the said escaped prisoner and convict on said day from Hot Springs, Arkansas, to Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and from Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, to the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

That on or about the 16th day of June, 1933, and continuously thereafter until the completion of the overt acts hereinafter charged, at a point in and near Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, in the Western Division of the Western District of Missouri, and within the jurisdiction of this court, and at other places unknown to this grand jury, the defendants Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatis, alias Pritchard Sheridan; Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H.A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams; Esther Farmer; Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison; Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy; Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacci; Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, and Vivian Hathi, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays, hereinafter referred to as the defendants, and numerous and diverse other persons whose names are to this grand jury unknown and cannot therefore be set forth specifically, did, at said times and places unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously conspire, confederate and agree together and with each other and among themselves to violate the laws of the United States of America, and particularly the laws of the United States of America pertaining to persons who shall rescue or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any officer or person lawfully assisting such

officer, any person arrested upon a warrant or other process issued under the provisions of any law of the United States, or who shall aid, abet or assist any person so arrested to escape from the custody of such officer or other person, that is to say, to violate Section 245, Title 18, Code of Laws of the United States of America (Criminal Code, Section 141), in this, that they would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously rescue and attempt to rescue the said Frank Nash from the custody of the said F. S. Smith and F. J. Lackey and other persons lawfully assisting them, and would thereafter unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously aid, abet and assist the said Frank Nash to escape from the custody of the said F. S. Smith and F. J. Lackey and all other persons lawfully assisting them, notwithstanding that the said Frank Nash was then properly committed by virtue of said commitment issued under the provisions of the laws of the United States of America, to the custody of the Attorney General and his agents aforesaid.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that the said defendants and each of them, and other persons whose names are to the grand jury unknown, and for that reason cannot be herein specifically mentioned, pursuant to said unlawful conspiracy, combination, confederation and agreement and to effect the object and purpose of the same, did thereafter ~~certain~~ <sup>certain</sup> overt acts, which said overt acts specifically as follows:



1.

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:24 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 3642 to the Police Department of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas, telephone No. 68162, and by means thereof furnished false and misleading information to the said Police Department by asserting a person had been kidnapped at Hot Springs, Arkansas, referring to the circumstances of the arrest of the said Frank Nash, and requesting that said Police Department be watchful for the appearance there of the officers who had taken said convict and prisoner into custody and intercept them upon their arrival at Little Rock, Arkansas.

2.

On June 16th, 1933, at 2:50 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison placed a long distance telephone call at telephone No. 2970 to the telephone of the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey at Chicago, Illinois, telephone No. Melrose Park 646, advising a person to the grand jurors unknown that the said Frank Nash had been apprehended, and requesting that Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey further communicate with the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison at the home of Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams, at Joplin, Missouri.

3.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:00 P.M. at Hot Springs, Arkansas, the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias



Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison boarded a specially chartered airplane and proceeded by means thereof from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri.

4.  
On June 18th, 1935, at 4:42 P.M. the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 2970 and spoke to the said Esther Farmer at Joplin, Missouri, telephone No. 1541-52, advising the said Esther Farmer that the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan were proceeding by airplane from Hot Springs, Arkansas to Joplin, Missouri, and requesting that upon their arrival at the latter place the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison and the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan be met at the air port of said city and taken to the residence of the said Esther Farmer.

5.  
On June 18th, 1935, at about 4:42 P.M. at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer wilfully received and talked on a long distance telephone call from the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, then calling from Hot Springs, Arkansas, and discussed with the said Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, by means of a long distance telephone the fact that the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison were to arrive by airplane at Joplin, Missouri on that day from Hot Springs, Arkansas.

4.  
On June 16th, 1933, at about 4:48 P.M., at Chicago, Illinois, the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. Melrose Park 645 to the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, Kansas City, Missouri, telephone No. Jackson 9702, and at 5:53 P.M. on said day requested an unknown person who answered the long distance telephone at Kansas City, Missouri aforesaid to assist him to communicate with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri.

V.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:30 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias H. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams drove his Cadillac sedan automobile from his home in the vicinity of Joplin, Missouri to the new air port at Joplin, Missouri and inquired for the arrival of the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and proceeded therefrom to the Midway Drug Store at Joplin, Missouri during the same hour and met the said Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galadis, alias Pritchard Sheridan and the said Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison, and thereafter transported them to his home near Joplin, Missouri.

8.

On June 16th, 1933, at about 6:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays wilfully received a local telephone call and engaged in a discussion with a person to the grand jurors unknown to the effect that the said Louis Stacci,



alias Doc Stacey, in Chicago, Illinois, wished to make telephonic contact with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri,

9.

On June 16th, 1933, at 9:00 P.M., at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy, in a personal conversation with Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore, advised the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey, in Chicago, Illinois, had attempted to reach him by long distance telephone from Chicago, Illinois, and that the said Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey desired Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore to communicate with him, and the said Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy at that time wilfully received information from Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore that the said Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore had already completed said call and received said information.

10.

On June 16th, 1933, at 10:15 P.M., at Joplin, Missouri, the said Esther Farmer placed a long distance telephone call from telephone No. 1541-WS, to the telephone of Vernon C. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore at Kansas City, Missouri, No. Jackson 7073, and by means thereof wilfully spoke to a person to the grand jurors unknown at Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri, and discussed the fact that said Frank Nash was on that night to be transported by train from Fort Smith, Arkansas to Kansas City, Missouri, and to arrive in Kansas City, Missouri on the following morning in custody of officers of the United States of America, and furnished this information for



conveyance to Vernon G. Miller, alias Verne Mason, alias Verne Moore.

And the grand jurors aforesaid, upon their oaths aforesaid, do further present and charge that all of the overt acts herein alleged to have been committed were committed in furtherance of said conspiracy entered into by Richard Tallman Galatas, alias Dick Galatia; alias Fritchard Sheridan; Herbert Allen Farmer, alias Herbert Black, alias W. A. Patton, alias W. H. Williams; Esther Farmer; Frances Nash, alias Frances Miller, alias Frances Harrison; Frank B. Mulloy, alias Fritz Mulloy; Louis Stacci, alias Doc Stacey; Elizabeth Galatas, alias Betty McFadden, alias Mrs. Glenn Morris, and Vivian Mathis, alias Vivian Page, alias Clara Hays, and to effect the object and purpose of the same;

Contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

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Assistant United States Attorney.

A TRUE BILL;

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Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Investigation

FIM:aws

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

November 19, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM.

In confirmation of telephonic advice furnished Mr. Tamm on November 17, 1934, concerning the case of William Weisman, Fugitive Index #2509, Division file #62-23826, please be advised that on November 16, 1934 a fingerprint card was received in the Identification Unit from the United States Marshal's Department, Newark, New Jersey, reflecting that this individual as William Weisman, #174, was arrested by that Department on November 7, 1934, charge not given.

Respectfully,

*L. C. Schilder*

L. C. Schilder.

*My check shows this = see 62-28915-2186*

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RECORDED & INDEXED

REINDEXED  
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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