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tacted by Agent relative to locating Barker. At the request of Sheriff Watters and this Agent, June Walker went to Commerce, Oklahoma for the purpose of visiting the Armour woman, however, he found that she was not at Commerce. June Walker talked with Mrs. Akins, who advised him that Johan had recently married a man from Maine, but did not furnish his name. After Mrs. Akins made this statement, she laughed. Walker believes that in the course of a few days he will be able to secure from Mrs. Akins information relative to the present location of Johan Armour. Walker is of the opinion that Johan Armour and Fred Barker are still on friendly terms. 270
b7d

This Agent has learned that one George Martin, a guard for the United States Marshal at Tulsa, Oklahoma, has been associating with Johan Armour. This information was obtained from [redacted]

[redacted] as requested that any information furnished by him be treated strictly confidential. [redacted] advised Agent that George Martin made several trips to Commerce, Oklahoma a few weeks ago and has also called Johan on the phone numerous times. [redacted] is in almost daily contact with Martin and is endeavoring to secure information from Martin regarding Johan Armour. This angle is being followed further and vigorous investigation is being made to locate Johan Armour.

Harold Wright, a brother of Glen Roy Wright, is employed by the Tulsa World Publishing Company at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Louis Wright, another brother of Glen Roy Wright, resides at 722 North Cheyenne, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Special Agent T. M. Birch interviewed Mr. L. W. McFetridge, circulation manager of the Tulsa World. Mr. McFetridge advised that Harold Wright, who is known as "Fat" Wright, has been employed by the Tulsa World for approximately five years, having started in as a newsboy and gradually worked his way up until at the present time he is a trusted truck driver in the circulation department. Mr. McFetridge stated that he had known for some time that Harold Wright was contacting his brother, Glen Roy Wright on the run from Tulsa to Siloam Springs, Arkansas and because of this fact, Mr. McFetridge transferred Harold Wright to the run from Tulsa to Bartlesville, Oklahoma; that he now has reason to believe that Harold Wright is still contacting Glen Roy Wright and bringing messages and clothing from Wright to his mother at 722 North Cheyenne. Mr. McFetridge has considered the advisability of discharging Harold but finally concluded that should he discharge him, it would only be a short time until Harold was in the Penitentiary. Mr. McFetridge is of the opinion that through Harold Wright, Glen Roy Wright can be apprehended. However, this could not be done by following Harold Wright on his drive between Tulsa and Bartlesville inasmuch as the territory covered by Harold Wright is very sparsely settled and his run begins at Tulsa about 2:00 A.M. Mr. McFetridge stated that should the Division so desire, he would furnish an Agent designated by the Division with one of the automobiles bearing the name of the Tulsa World and this Agent could work in the territory covered on the run of Harold Wright, ostensibly for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions to the Tulsa World. This phase of the investigation is being followed further by the Oklahoma City Division office.

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In the reference report mention is made of William Wood of the American Bankers Association. It was ascertained that William Wood is Mr. E. W. Wood, associated with the William J. Burns International Detective Agency at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mr. Wood has no recent information regarding any of the suspects in this case.

Mrs. Betty Mann, proprietress of the Phoenix Hotel, West Tulsa, Oklahoma, was interviewed on recommendation of Deputy Sheriff E. H. Haverfield of Nowata, Oklahoma. According to Deputy Sheriff Haverfield, Betty Mann

is frequented by underworld characters. Betty Mann [redacted] Mrs. Mann was interviewed by Agent [redacted], however, no information of value was secured. She stated that she knows Fred Barker, Arthur Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell and Glen Roy Wright chiefly by reputation. Betty Mann stated that she is on friendly terms with one Joe Williams, presently confined in the County Jail, Tulsa, Oklahoma, having recently been indicted on a charge of violating the Harrison Narcotic Act. Williams, according to Mrs. Mann, is acquainted with all of the suspects in this investigation. She is of the opinion that, if Williams were out of jail, he could be of valuable assistance in locating the Barkers, Alvin Karpis, Harry Campbell and Glen Roy Wright. Mrs. Mann arranged for an interview by Agent with Joe Williams, in that she sent word to him that this Agent would contact him and for him to furnish such information as he had. Mrs. Mann [redacted]

Joe Williams was interviewed at the County Jail, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and he stated that he was confined in the State Penitentiary at McAlester, Oklahoma during the time that Arthur Barker and Volney Davis were there. He is also acquainted with Fred Barker, Harry Campbell and Glen Roy Wright, but has no information regarding them at the present time and offered no suggestions as to the manner in which they could be located except through a contact with Wang Hall at Seminole, Oklahoma.

Detective Earl Gardner of the Tulsa Police Department suggested that Agent interview Mrs. Malissa Bevan, 1433 East 2nd Street, Tulsa, Oklahoma, who, according to Detective Gardner, is well acquainted with Harry Campbell. Mrs. Bevan was interviewed and she stated that she is well acquainted with all members of the family of Harry Campbell and is also acquainted with Glen Roy Wright and the Barkers. Mrs. Bevan and her mother are the sureties on the bonds of Harry Campbell and Glen Roy Wright in connection with the burglary case pending against these men in the State Court at Tulsa, Oklahoma. The bonds have been forfeited and Mrs. Bevan and her mother have been sued on the bonds and judgment secured. For this reason Mrs. Bevan is anxious to locate Campbell and Wright. However, it was necessary for Agent to assure Mrs. Bevan that any information furnished by her would be treated in the strictest confidence. She stated that she has already received threats against her life should she make any effort to cooperate with the officers in locating Campbell and Wright. However, she stated that she will cooperate to the fullest extent with the Division and it is believed that she will be an excellent source of information. She

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agreed to do anything asked by the Division. Mrs. Bevan is positive that Harry Campbell and Wright are making frequent trips to Tulsa and that Laura Campbell, the sister of Harry Campbell, contacts him from time to time. Laura Campbell and the rest of the Campbell family reside at 824 South Rockford, according to Mrs. Bevan. It was ascertained from Mrs. Bevan that the Campbell family is in extremely poor circumstances financially. During January, 1934 Laura Campbell made a trip to St. Louis, Missouri for the purpose of having an operation, but she returned on the advice of the physicians consulted in St. Louis without having the operation. On February 23, 1934 Mrs. Bevan advised that she had learned through a friend that Laura Campbell is now preparing to go to the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota for an operation. This information was furnished to the friend of Mrs. Bevan by Edith Campbell, a sister of Laura Campbell and Harry Campbell. It is the information of Mrs. Bevan that Laura Campbell has all of her clothes packed and plans to leave for Rochester sometime around March 1st. Laura Campbell herself, does not have sufficient money to pay the railroad fare to Rochester and unquestionably the expense of the trip and medical treatment will be taken care of by Harry Campbell. Laura Campbell is the favorite sister of Harry and Mrs. Bevan believes that in the event she enters a hospital, Harry Campbell will keep in close touch with her. This matter is being followed further at Tulsa.

Mrs. Bevan also stated that she had recently been advised by one of her informants that Volney Davis was reported to be in Kansas City, Missouri and employed by the Water Department in some capacity, possibly driving a truck. Mrs. Bevan also received the information that Davis was taking care of his mother, with whom he was living in Kansas City, and that he was trying to go straight. Information regarding the possible location of Volney Davis was furnished the Kansas City Division office by Special Agent in Charge Brantley.

All leads in connection with this case in the Oklahoma City district are receiving appropriate investigative attention at this time.

-PENDING-

254

spc-eg

March 5, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Mr. Brantley, S.A.C., Oklahoma City advised over the telephone that Mr. Clegg requested that he call him at the expiration of two weeks in regard to the Barker-Karpis gang. Mr. Brantley stated that his informant advised him that he has been up in the country and this is a pretty smart outfit. This informant states he has been right in their alleged hide-out and they are not coming in. It is probable that Campbell and Rice may come in but Barker and Karpis will not. Mr. Brantley believes this informant is telling the truth.

Respectfully,

S. B. Cowley.

*advised Brantley
Karpis
Karpis
Karpis*

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-20112-130

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Partly deindexed
this serial only
7-12-58 32

RECORDED

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MAR 12 1934

7-576-1117	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 9 1934	
NATHAN	FILE

255

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25 D C

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: UNIT #1 Room 418
3-10-1934

To:

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

Please file this as an anonymous
insert in legible communication
in Bremer case. J. H. CLEGG

7-576

256

PERSONAL

MILWAUKEE
MAR 3
5 PM
1934
WIS.

J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, DC
Attention: Director

LOOK-UNDER-TONE

19-H-CULVER
Wisconsin Telephone Company



257

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ROADSIDE MARKET**

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MEATS**

Home-made Sausage

Home Cured
Hams and Bacon

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
In Season

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EAST OF PEWAUKEE

We Deliver

Phone 82

Don't Look Far

13 MIN. 57 SEC. PLS. THE B. I. A. 17.5



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Wisconsin Telephone Company

J. K. W. ...

WPC:JW

March 8, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Division letter of March 1, 1934, with reference to the investigation being conducted of latent prints in connection with the case entitled Alvin Karpis, et al, Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

A fragmentary print developed on the membership card of E. G. Bremer in the St. Paul Chapter of the American Institute of Banking has been found to be identical with the fingerprints of the victim.

A fragmentary print on the envelope flap bearing the notation "Wickersham 2-5400(?)" has been identified with the left little fingerprint of the victim.

Fifteen latent prints on the letter beginning "My dear Pa: This week has been" have been found to be those of the victim. There remain on this letter two impressions of the palm.

No latent prints of value were developed on the following items:

- Flap torn from sealed envelope (no markings).
- Three cellophane envelopes marked "Layman's Ever Fire Flint".
- Membership card No. 457963, The American Legion, issued to E. G. Bremer.
- Complimentary season tickets, numbers 46, 47, and 50 of Twin City Classic Bowling League.
- Membership card of E. G. Bremer in Lafayette Club.
- Two blank checks of Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Two fragmentary prints were developed on the neck of the broken bottle reported thrown through the door of Dr. Nippert and which has not previously been reported upon.

One fragmentary print was developed on the business card of Carl L. W. Enselson.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 8 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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&
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7-576-1118
MAR 8 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. W. A. Rorer.

- 2 -

March 8, 1934.

The fingerprints of Reuben Grossman and Frank Grossman, Robert H. Roche, and Harry M. Hibner of Portage, Wisconsin, have been compared with all latent prints developed on the gasoline cans and funnel with negative results.

In addition to the list of reported associates of Alvin Karpis set forth in Division letter of March 1, the names of the following individuals have been added:

Myrtle Eaton, #177 St. Ref., Dwight, Illinois.
Doc Eaton, our file 25198.
Clarence Sparger, our file 163543.
George Neff, our file 23877.
Harry Sawyer, our file 421335.
Morris Roisner, our file 325059.
Robert Schmidt, our file 86633.
"Go About" Riley, our file 401868.
Maurice Weiner, our file 590185.
Ray Miller, No. 4 S.P., Lansing, Kansas.
Richard F. Salatas, our file 138950.
Ed Davis, our file 281040.
John Arthur Winters, #34026, P.D., St. Louis, Missouri.
Viola Dea Carroll, our file 531535.
Dorothy Fralle, our file 590104.
Jess Doyle, our file 99402.
Charles J. Fitzgerald, our file 95780.

Comparisons have been made between the fingerprints of all of the above named persons and all the latent prints developed in connection with this case and no identifications have been effected.

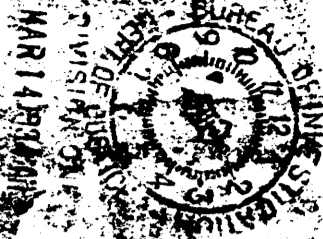
The fingerprint experts of the Division are completing the comparisons of fingerprints of other named suspects who have been referred to previous to the identification of the Karpis gang in this case and you will be advised of the results.

Very truly yours,

Director.

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1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 8, 1934



Mr. E. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 318,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter to this office,
dated March 5, 1934, in which you request investigation at
the store of J. Laing & Sons, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, which
store is reported to have sold the shirts involved in the
investigation of this case.

You are advised that complete investigation at
said store was made at the time investigation was made at
the store of Friedman Brothers, but it was definitely ascer-
tained that a shirt sold approximately one month ago to an
unknown individual, was not identical with the shirt in
question. A report will come forward on this matter in the
very near future.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:TMH
CC:Division
7-82

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&
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MAR 24 1934

7-576-1119	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 10 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

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Lm

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 8, 1934.



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

MAR 10 1934

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to Division's letter dated March 5, 1934, enclosing copies of letters received by the Attorney General from Mrs. H. D. Steele, 114-1/2 North Third Street, Tomahawk, Wisconsin. This is to advise that the letter which Mrs. Steele wrote to Edward G. Bremer was turned over to the St. Paul Division office; and the investigation concerning the information set out by Mrs. Steele has been conducted and the report of same is now being typed and copies forwarded to the Division.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

NEM:HVS

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20 5 MAR 18 1965

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&
INDEXED

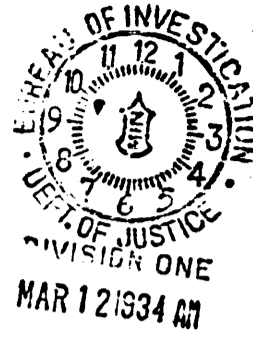
MAR 13 1934

7-576-1120
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>W. A. Rorer</i> FILE

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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 7, 1934



DB:MMB
7-36

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

~~Personal and Confidential~~

Dear Sir:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim,
Kidnaping.

Referring to my letter to the Dallas office of
even date, a copy of which is attached hereto, please be
advised that the name of the confidential informant mention-
ed therein is [REDACTED]

b7d

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

Incl.

*x m
Call
10/10*

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MAR 16 1934

7-576-1121
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
onh FILE

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 7, 1934

DB:MMB
7-56

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim,
Kidnaping.

Please refer to my letter to the St. Paul office of recent date, a copy of which was furnished you, which recited that inquiry had been made in the vicinity of Madill, Oklahoma in an effort to locate a hideout of certain suspects in this case, or other outlaws, which inquiry was predicated upon information furnished by a certain alleged informant in your district. It was indicated in this letter that possibly arrangements would be effected to have this informant come into the Oklahoma City district for the purpose of furnishing information which would lead to the location of this alleged hideout.

You will recall that you informed me on March 3d that the informant would be in Oklahoma City on Sunday, March 4th, and would contact me.

This informant did contact me on March 4th. He was at the Kingkade Hotel, where I interviewed him. When first I saw him I thought he was intoxicated, but it later developed that he was under the influence of drugs. He admitted that he is a drug addict. He knew none of the suspects in this case, according to his statement. The place mentioned by him as being the hideout is the home of Ernest Lynn, a notorious character, dealing principally in counterfeit money, but who probably would hide or harbor criminals. The home of Ernest Lynn is known to this office, Sheriff Fred Hunt at Tishomingo, and Sheriff F. E. Splawn of Madill, and they are confident there are no outlaws hanging around his place now. Both of these Sheriffs are reliable. They keep a pretty close watch on Lynn and his

7-576-1121

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b7c

activities. The informant said that he at one time lived in [redacted] and vicinity, but not in recent years; that sometime shortly before Christmas, 1933, he was at the home of Ernest Lynn and saw two men there, whom he did not know, and whom he "thought might be hot." He said he knew "Pretty Boy" Floyd, or at least had seen him once, about four years ago.

This informant wanted to remain here for several days and go down in the vicinity of Madill and other places in Oklahoma, wanted an advance of funds, and the use of a car. I, of course, refused to accede to any of his demands in this respect save that I furnished him enough money to get back to Texas. Before he left here he was in a decidedly nervous condition, told me he was sick and that he absolutely had to see a doctor. I asked him why he had to see a doctor and, of course, his reply was that he had to have morphine. I did not consider this informant reliable and he had no information which was not already in possession of this office and, for which reason, I declined to have anything further to do with him. You, of course, were apprised of this telephonically. The Division will be furnished under separate cover the name of this informant.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Division
St. Paul
Chicago
Kansas City

266

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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 7, 1934

DB:MMB
7-36

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim,
Kidnaping.

Reference is made to a letter dated March 5, 1934
from the Kansas City office to the Division setting forth the
names of

George Brock
Harold (Fat) Wright
Jim Clark

Tom Hill
Goldie Johnson
Homer Good.

The letter in question relates to the matter of
obtaining fingerprint and identification data concerning the
aforesaid individuals.

Please be advised that Goldie Johnson is the common-
law wife of Jim Clark, former subject of Division Identification
Order No. 1192. Goldie Johnson, as Buelah Clark, was arrested by
the Oklahoma City Police Department, January 5, 1934, Oklahoma
City P.D. #15582. She is described as follows:

Age	21
Height	5' 1"
Weight	106 lbs.
Color	White
Hair	Auburn
Eyes	Hazel
Complexion	Medium fair
F.P.C.	1 Aa 18

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MAR 29 1934

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20 5 MAR 18 1965

7-576-1122
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

An examination of the files of this office fails to disclose any reference to the fact that Tom Hill has been fingerprinted in this district, but it is indicated that he has served a term in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas for violation of the National Prohibition Act, having been sentenced from the Northern District of Oklahoma. The Kansas City office should, therefore, make appropriate inquiry of the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Further inquiries will be made at Tulsa in an effort to obtain information as to any criminal records of Homer Good and Harold (Fat) Wright.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley

Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-St. Paul
Kansas City
Chicago

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 7, 1934

RECEIVED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 18 1934 AM

DB:MBB
7-36

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

Dear Sir:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim,
Kidnaping.

Please refer to my letter to the St. Paul office of recent date, a copy of which was furnished you, which recited that inquiry had been made in the vicinity of Madill, Oklahoma in an effort to locate a hideout of certain suspects in this case, or other outlaws, which inquiry was predicated upon information furnished by a certain alleged informant in your district. It was indicated in this letter that possibly arrangements would be effected to have this informant come into the Oklahoma City district for the purpose of furnishing information which would lead to the location of this alleged hideout.

You will recall that you informed me on March 30 that the informant would be in Oklahoma City on Sunday, March 4th, and would contact me.

This informant did contact me on March 4th. He was at the Kingkade Hotel, where I interviewed him. When first I saw him I thought he was intoxicated, but it later developed that he was under the influence of drugs. He admitted that he is a drug addict. He knew none of the suspects in this case, according to his statement. The place mentioned by him as being the hideout is the home of Ernest Lynn, a notorious character, dealing principally in counterfeit money, but who probably would hide or harbor criminals. The home of Ernest Lynn is known to this office, Sheriff Fred Hunt at Tishomingo, and Sheriff T. L. Splawn of Madill, and they are confident there are no outlaws hanging around this place now. Both of these Sheriffs are reliable. They keep a pretty close watch on Lynn and his

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MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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MAR 20 1934

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b7c

activities. The informant said that he at one time lived in [redacted] and vicinity, but not in recent years; that sometime shortly before Christmas, 1935, he was at the home of Ernest Lynn and saw two men there, whom he did not know, and whom he "thought might be hot." He said he knew "Pretty Boy" Floyd, or at least had seen him once, about four years ago.

This informant wanted to remain here for several days and go down in the vicinity of Madill and other places in Oklahoma, wanted an advance of funds, and the use of a car. I, of course, refused to accede to any of his demands in this respect save that I furnished him enough money to get back to Texas. Before he left here he was in a decidedly nervous condition, told me he was sick and that he absolutely had to see a doctor. I asked him why he had to see a doctor and, of course, his reply was that he had to have morphine. I did not consider this informant reliable and he had no information which was not already in possession of this office and, for which reason, I declined to have anything further to do with him. You, of course, were apprised of this telephonically. The Division will be furnished under separate cover the name of this informant.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc-Division
St. Paul
Chicago
Kansas City

DEPT. OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION ONE
MAR 13 1934 AM

P. O. Box 815,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 7, 1934.

Mr. C. C. Dewey,
Special Agent,
Kirkwood Hotel,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim
Kidnaping
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Dear Sir:

Herewith are being transmitted the originals

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGE:RHE
Cc Division
Cc Kansas City
Encl.

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&
INDEXED

MAR 15 1934

7-576-1124
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

271

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



March 9, 1934 5:34 AM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1405,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to your letter dated March 1, 1934,
outlining certain investigation performed at the Sing Sing
Prison relative to one Dave Berman, and also to the telegram
from this office dated March 5, 1934, wherein additional
investigation was requested.

In accordance with the telegram of reference, it is
requested that an exhaustive investigation be made at the Sing
Sing Prison to determine whether Dave Berman received informa-
tion by letter or otherwise prior to the instant kidnaping to
the effect that a major crime was to be committed in St. Paul,
Minnesota. It is also requested that the source of
information to the effect that Berman's mail should
be watched for information in connection with this case be
ascertained.

The letter of reference dated March 1, 1934, sets
out a record of outgoing mail written by Dave Berman from
January 6, 1934, to February 5, 1934. It is requested that a
more complete record be obtained and that the record of out-
going mail for a period of six months prior to January 6, 1934,
be obtained, if possible.

Very truly yours,

7-576-1125
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
W. A. RORER,
Inspector. MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one [Signature] FILE

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&
INDEXED

DLN:HVS
Cc Division

MAR 16 1934

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DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

March 9, 1934

Philadelphia, Pa.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, et al.
EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim
Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

In connection with an official investigation being conducted by this office, it will be appreciated if you will place a cover for [redacted] days on the [redacted] by Mr. Alan [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., and forward tracing [redacted]

Thanking you for this and past favors, I am.

Very truly yours,

R.G. Harvey,
Special Agent in Charge.

HFC:AG.
7-45
cc. Division

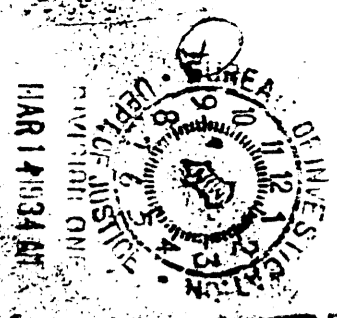
P.S. In replying please refer to our file #7-45.

RECORDED
INDEXED

MAR 10 1934

7-576-1126
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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Chicago, Illinois,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. RORER:

RE: BREMER KIDNAPING

On March 5rd, 1934, the Fair Company, Wausau, Wisconsin, was contacted in an effort to determine if they recalled any particular sale of the type of underwear worn by the victim upon his return. No particular sale could be recalled by any of the clerks selling underwear. Photographs were exhibited to all the clerks and some of them think they have seen Thomas Carroll but could not be sure. There are no sales records by item from which this particular underwear sale could be determined.

At Helling and Groff, Walter Groff and Clem Helling were interviewed with reference to shirt sales but neither of them could recall the sale of this particular shirt. Clarence Paulson, a clerk, sold such a shirt about six weeks ago, size 15 1/2, to a short man. He examined the photographs and said that Thomas Carroll appeared similar to this individual or that maybe the photograph of Alvin Karpis was similar. They have no sales records indicating the particular items sold from which any particular shirt sale could be determined.

Seim Brothers at Wausau, Wisconsin, were contacted with reference to shirts. All three sales people stated they could recall no sale of this particular shirt at this time and their sales slips do not describe the item which is sold with any particularity.

At Stevens Point, all sales people in the store of P. Pasternacki were interviewed with reference to the sale of this type of underwear. They say they sell a great deal. Photographs of suspects were shown without results.

Mr. Pasternacki stated that some time ago a large man wearing high type lace boots and a buckskin coat, was in but he does not recall what was sold to him. This store has caps of the type found in the payoff car but no sales of this particular cap could be recalled with any particularity.

7-576-1127
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&
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MAR 24 1934

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Ed Ranner, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was contacted with reference to sales of this type of shirt. He stated that he had had none of this type in stock for one year.

At Madison, Wisconsin, the Fair Store, 1503 Williamson Street, was contacted with reference to the underwear listed as having been purchased by Ed Shover. They stated that Shover had been out of the store for about a year; that they sold lots of this underwear and particularly within the last month or two to many of their customers at a big sale; that they would have no way of recollecting any particular sale. This is a neighborhood department store.

Gay Brothers, 2314 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin, were contacted with reference to the underwear, also without results. This is a very small neighborhood novelty store.

The Hub, 22 W. Mifflin, Madison, Wisconsin, was contacted with reference to the shirt. It was found that they also have the life size underwear of the type in which we are interested. With reference to the sale of this type of underwear, however, no clerk had any particular recollection. With reference to the shirt, Joe Ripp made a sale thereof some time ago, as he remembered it, and that this sale also included a tie and some underwear. The sales tickets were gone through and it was found that on January 18, 1934, Ripp made the following sales to an individual, all reflected on one ticket.

1 Shirt	\$2.50
1 Shirt	1.25
1 Tie	.85
4 Shirts and Shorts	1.55
1 Gloves	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$7.50

The shirt listed hereon, according to Ripp, is quite likely the one he recalls as having sold, it being the \$2.50 shirt. He says that two men were in when this sale was made; that one was wearing a grey hat with a wide brim, had a skinny face, was 35 to 42 years old, and slightly tall. Ripp was shown photographs of suspects and said that this individual could have been Volney, Davis or Harry Campbell, but there was nothing even semi-positive in Ripp's identification of these individuals.

The other individual who was present at the time this sale

2015

was made, wore a brown hat, dark blue double oversuit, was short,
being 5'8 or 9" tall, weight about 170 pounds.

H. J. Kelsenberg, a clerk, also recalls this sale because
as he said the man with the wide brim, grey hat, was "goofy looking".
He agreed with Mr. Ripp that one of these individuals might have been
Volney, Davis, or Harry Campbell. Both clerks stated they might recog-
nize these men again if they saw them in person.

The George Brothers Store at Beloit Wisconsin, was contacted
on March 8, 1934, and they have no recollection of any particular sale
of the type of shirt in which we are interested. They have two stores
in Beloit, one of which also handles the underwear, but this store says
they sell a great deal of this underwear and could in no manner recall
any particular sale.

J. C. Nelson, who is listed as one of the sellers of the
underwear, was found to have operated a small suburban store which
went out of business on January 15, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. REINECKE,
Special Agent.

HER:OVT

CC: Division
CC: Chicago

276

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice
Room 1403
370 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

RBN:IW
7-120

March 10, 1934

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
Edward G. Bremer, Jr. - Victim.
○ Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to the distribution of lists of ransom notes in kidnaping cases, you are advised that 6,000 copies of the lists in the Bremer case have been furnished to the Law Department, Western Union Telegraph Company, New York, for distribution to the offices of that company throughout the country.

It is noted that the original estimate of 4,500 copies was subsequently increased by officials of that company.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay

F. X. FAY,
Special Agent in Charge.



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&
INDEXED

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20 5 MAR 18 1965

7-576-1128

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAR 15 1934 PM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WELLS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

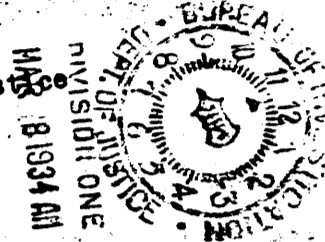
CHECK
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

St. Paul, Minn.
3-4-34

DECODE

F. X. Fay, Division of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice
Room 1403, 370 Lexington Ave.
New York City, New York



BREKID REFER YOUR LETTER MARCH FIRST REGARDING BERMAN MAKE IMMEDIATE EXHAUSTIVE INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF BERMAN WAS THE RECIPIENT OF INFORMATION BY LETTER OR OTHERWISE PRIOR TO KIDNAPING TO EFFECT MAJOR CRIME WAS TO BE COMMITTED IN SAINT PAUL STOP RUMORED SUCH INFORMATION WAS IN POSSESSION OF INMATE SING STOP ASCERTAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION THAT CAUSED SCRUTINY OF BERMAN MAIL WIRE ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION SECURED

7-576

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 7 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one [signature] FILE



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

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

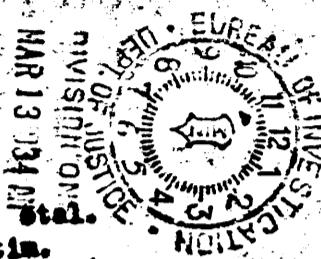
301 Title Guaranty Building,
St. Louis, Missouri.

March 7, 1934.

Mr. W. A. Rorer,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 315,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

In re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.



Reference is made to wire from the Chicago Division Office, dated March 5, 1934, and also to long distance telephone call from Special Agent Gross from the St. Paul Division office, requesting that it be ascertained, through the State Fire Marshal at Springfield, Ill., if any fires had occurred in towns in Illinois between January 15th and February 10th of this year, paying particular attention to the date of January 28th, 1934 and also particular attention to the District north of an imaginary line drawn between Rock Island and Kankakee, Illinois.

On March 6, 1934 Special Agent D. W. Maher of this office made a check of the records of the Fire Marshal, Sherman V. Coultes, Springfield, Ill., and ascertained the number of fire that occurred in Illinois, north of Springfield, exclusive of Cook County, the result of which investigation is indicated in memorandum attached hereto.

Please be advised that Agent Maher was informed at the Fire Marshal's office at Springfield that the records relating to fires that had occurred during the time mentioned in Cook County, Ill. are now in possession of the Fire Marshal at Chicago, Illinois.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent

DWM:M
CC-Division
CC-Chicago
7-43

7-576-1129

in Charge of INVESTIGATION

MAR 10 1934 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

LIST OF FIRES WHICH OCCURRED IN ILLINOIS,
 NORTH OF SPRINGFIELD, EXCLUSIVE OF COOK COUNTY,
 from January 15, 1934 to February 10, 1934,
 inclusive.

DATE	PLACE	COUNTY	KIND OF FIRE
1-29	Galesburg	Joe Davis	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	Theatre
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	Stockton	"	"
1-21	Davis Township	Stephenson	Barn
1-19	Freeport	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Garage
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-5	"	"	"
1-20	Village of German Valley	"	Dwelling
2-5	Village of Lena	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
1-28	Silver Creek Township	"	"
2-5	Pecatonica Township	Winneshago	Hog house
1-15	Rockford	"	Store
1-16	"	"	Dwelling
1-17	"	"	Automobile
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
1-19	"	"	Store
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	"	"	"
1-21	"	"	Store
1-23	"	"	Dwelling
1-24	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	Garage
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	Apartment
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	Store
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	Garage
2-9	"	"	"

7-576-1129

2-10	Rockford	Winnebago	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	"
2-3	Township of Rockford	"	Automobile
1-31	Rockton	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-8	Seward Township	"	"
2-4	Caledonia Township	Boons	Dwelling
1-20	Alden Township	McHenry	Dwelling
1-18	Chemung Township	"	"
2-6	Crystal Lake	"	"
1-21	Fox River Grove	"	Grass & poles
1-23	Harvard	"	Dwelling
1-27	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-2	Grafton Township	"	Hay stacks
2-1	McHenry	"	School
1-23	Richmond Township	"	Dwelling
1-19	Seneca Township	"	Barn
1-23	"	"	"
1-16	Antioch	Lake	Summer cottage
1-21	"	"	Chicken coop
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-31	"	"	"
2-9	Beerfield	"	"
1-31	Highland Park	"	Rooming House
2-8	"	"	Garage
1-15	Highwood	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
1-23	Liberty Bell	"	Barn
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-20	Lake Villa	"	Barn & shed
2-1	Long Grove	"	Dwelling
1-19	Waukegan	"	Store
1-23	"	"	Dwelling
1-23	"	"	Automobile
1-27	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Office
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-19	Zion	"	"
1-20	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	R.R. platform

1-28	Lanark	Carroll	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	"
1-29	Mt. Carroll	"	"
1-16	Savannah	"	"
1-16	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-10	Danent Township	Ogle	Dwelling
1-16	Oregon	"	Shop & Bdg.
1-23	Rochelle	"	Pool hall
2-2	White Rock Township	"	Dwelling
2-1	Afton Township	DeKalb	School
2-4	Cortland Township	"	Dwelling
1-27	DeKalb	"	"
2-6	"	"	Store
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	Genoa	"	Automobile
1-17	Kingston Township	"	Dwelling
2-2	Sandwich	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-2	South Grove Township	"	"
1-29	Sycamore	"	Store & Apt.
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-17	Aurora	Kane	Dwelling
1-19	"	"	"
1-19	"	"	"
1-20	"	"	Automobile
1-20	"	"	"
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	"	"	"
1-24	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-25	"	"	Hospital
1-26	"	"	Dwg. & Store
1-26	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-28	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"

250

	Aurora	Kane	Filling Station
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	Store
1-30	"	"	Automobile
1-31	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	Flat
2-4	"	"	Dwelling
2-7	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	Flat
2-8	"	"	Auto
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	Auto
2-10	"	"	Store & Flat
2-10	"	"	Auto
2-10	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	Batavia	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
1-30	Carpentersville	"	"
1-16	Elgin	"	"
1-16	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	Barn
1-27	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-31	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Feed store
2-3	"	"	Store house
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Apt.
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-6	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"

2-10	Elgin	Kane	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	Auto
1-18	Geneva	"	Dwelling
1-19	"	"	Factory
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	"
2-9	Hampshire	"	"
1-29	Outland Township	"	"
1-19	Addison Township	DuPage	Garage
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
1-18	Downer's Grove	"	Store
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	Hinsdale	"	Filling Station
1-30	"	"	Garage
2-1	"	"	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	"
1-31	Lisle	"	"
1-28	Naperville	"	Library
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
1-17	Winfield	"	"
1-29	Black Hawk Township	Rock Island	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	"
2-10	Drury Township	"	"
1-27	E. Moline	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Filling Station
1-15	Rock Island	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Store
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	Barn
1-31	"	"	"
2-1	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	"	"	College Dormitory
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	Truck
2-9	"	"	Restaurant

2-9	Rock Island	Rock Island	Garage
2-9	Zuma Township	"	Dwelling
1-24	Albany	Whiteside	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-26	Clyde Township	"	"
1-27	Geneseo	"	"
1-27	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	Garage
2-6	Hahnman Township	"	Dwelling
1-24	Prophetstown	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-14	Rock Falls	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
2-1	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
1-24	Sterling	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-2	Tampico Township	"	"
2-3	Ashton	Lee	Dwelling
2-5	Brooklyn Township	"	"
1018	Dixon	"	"
1-19	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-9	Dixon Township	"	Shed
1-23	Galva	Henry	Dwelling
1-21	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"

2-9	Galva	Henry	Auto
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	Geneseo	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Roadhouse
1-16	Kewanee	"	Dwelling
1-23	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-30	Lynn Township	"	"
1-30	Woodhall	"	Granary
2-6	Yorktown Township	"	"
1-25	Depue	Bureau	Dwelling
1-29	Dover	"	School
2-9	Greenville Township	"	Dwelling
1-19	Ladd	"	School
1-19	LaMoille Township	"	Dwelling
2-7	Princeton	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
1-15	Sheffield	"	Barn
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	"
1-15	Spring Valley	"	Auto
1-30	"	"	"
1-24	Wyanet	"	Dwelling
1-26	"	"	"
1-17	Bruce Township	LaSalle	Dwelling
1-16	LaSalle	"	Auto
1-28	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Store
2-10	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-18	Mendota	"	Lunch Stand
1-26	"	"	Dwelling
1-31	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"

1-31	Oglesby	LaSalle	Dwelling
1-29	Ottawa	"	Garage
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-31	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-15	Paru	"	"
1-18	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
2-10	Streator	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Auto
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	Lunch room
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-17	Utica Township	"	"
1-17	Bristol	Kendall	Dwelling
1-30	Plano	"	"

1-30	Coal City	Grundy	Dwelling
1-15	Joliet	Will	Store
1-15	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	"	"	"
1-24	"	"	Store & Dwg.
1-24	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-30	"	"	Pet shop
1-30	"	"	Restaurant and
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	Hotel
2-4	"	"	Rooming house
2-4	"	"	Dwelling

2-9	Joliet	Will	Garage
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	Rooming house
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	Lockport	"	Auto
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Hall
2-1	Lockport Township	"	Dwelling
1-20	Mokena	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-18	Peotone	"	Storage
2-6	Troy Township	"	Dwg., Milk
			House & Shed
1-28	Wilmington	"	Dwelling
1-30	Wilton Township	"	"
1-25	Bradley	Kankakee	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	"
1-15	Kankakee	"	"
1-18	"	"	"
1-21	"	"	"
1-24	"	"	Hotel
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-26	"	"	"
1-26	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	Auto
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Store
2-10	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
1-23	Momence	"	"
1-29	"	"	"

2-10	Bourbonnais	Kankakee	Dwelling
1-19	Dwight	Livingston	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
2-10	Fairbury	"	Play House
1-30	Odell	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	Garage
1-19	Pontiac	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-4	Sauvemin	"	"
2-9	Standard	Putnam	Dwelling
1-20	Henry	Marshall	"
1-21	"	"	"
2-1	Richland Township	"	"
1-17	Toluca	"	"
1-16	Wenona	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-9	Toulen	Stark	Dwelling
2-9	West Jersey Township	"	"
1-16	Aledo	Mercer	Dwelling
1-22	"	"	Dwg. & Store
1-19	Mercer Township	"	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	"
2-3	New Boston Township	"	"
1-29	Abingdon	Knox	Dwelling
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-2	Chestnut Township	"	"
2-2	Galesburg	"	"
1-15	"	"	"
1-19	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	"

1-29	Galesburg	Knox	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Auto
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	Office Bldg.
1-31	Knox Township	"	Dwelling
1-26	Berwick Township	Warren	Dwelling
1-19	Monmouth	"	"
1-21	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Store & Apt.
1-16	Oquawka	Henderson	Dwelling
1-20	Stronghurst	"	Chicken House
2-8	Terre Haute Township	"	Dwelling
1-28	Appanoose Township	Hancock	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
1-30	Augusta	"	Corn crib
1-16	Dallas City	"	Dwelling
1-17	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	Hamilton	"	"
2-7	Harmony Township	"	Dwg. & Store
1-28	LaHarpe	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-26	Hauvoo	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-24	Warsaw	"	Pumping Station
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	"
1-27	Clayton	Adams	Shed
1-27	"	"	Dwelling
2-7	Censord Township	"	"
1-24	Gilmer Township	"	"
1-29	Melrose Township	"	"
1-25	North East Township	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
1-16	Quincy	"	"
1-17	"	"	"

	Quincy	Adams	Dwelling
1-18	"	"	"
1-23	"	"	Store
1-24	"	"	Dwelling
1-24	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	Shed
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-26	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	Store
1-28	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	Foginary
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	Office
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	Barn
2-1	"	"	Auto
2-1	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	Fence
2-2	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	Brewery
2-6	"	"	Dwelling
2-6	"	"	Shed
2-6	"	"	Dwelling
2-7	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	Rooming House
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Auto
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
2-6	Ursa Township	"	Dwelling
	Barry	Pike	"
1-12	Cincinnati Township	"	"
1-27	"	"	"
	Buckhorn Township	Brown	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	School
2-9	Versailles Township	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	"

1-17	Bainbridge Township	Schuyler	Auto
1-28	Littleton Township	"	Dwelling
1-29	Bushnell	McDonough	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	Factory
1-23	Chalmers Township	"	Dwelling
1-28	Eldorado Township	"	"
1-19	Macomb	"	Garage
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	Store & Offices
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-17	Sciota Township	"	"
1-18	Canton	Fulton	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-6	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Sanitarium
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	Farmer's Township	"	"
2-10	Kerton Township	"	"
2-10	Lewistown	"	Store
2-1	Lewistown Township	"	Dwelling
2-8	London Mills	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-1	Astoria	"	"
1-17	Bartonville	Peoria	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	"
1-30	Brimfield	"	Auto
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-1	Brimfield Township	"	"
1-15	Dunlap Township	"	Barn
2-1	Chillicothe	"	Beer Parlor
2-10	"	"	Shack
2-7	Elmwood	"	Dwelling
1-17	Jubilee Township	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-17	Peoria	"	"
1-17	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	Auto
1-17	"	"	"

1-18	Peoria	Peoria	Dwelling
1-21	"	"	Auto
1-21	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-28	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	Cafe
1-30	"	"	Restaurant & Apt.
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	Garage
2-3	"	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Factory
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-29	Peoria Heights	"	Brewery
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	Barn
1-17	Princeville	"	Dwelling
1-17	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-3	Richwoods Township	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
1-21	Washburn	Woodford	Dwelling
1-23	Metamora Township	"	"
1-30	El Paso	"	"
2-9	Eureka	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
1-16	Delavan	Tazewell	Dwelling
1-16	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"

2-6	Delavan	Tazewell	Dwelling
1-18	East Peoria	"	Garage
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	"	"	Store
1-20	"	"	Auto
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
2-6	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	Auto
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	Broveland Township	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-20	Mackinaw	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-28	Morton	"	"
2-2	South Pekin	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
1-30	Havana	Mason	Rooming House
2-2	"	"	Dwelling
1-17	Lynchburg Township	"	"
1-25	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
1-17	Mason City	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-1	Quiver Township	"	"
2-19	Salt Creek Township	"	"
1-28	San Jose	"	"
1-17	Beardstown	Cass	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-24	Virginia	"	"
1-25	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-31	Athens	Monard	Dwelling
1-31	Petersburg	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	"
1-28	Tallula	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-19	Chapin	Morgan	Dwelling
1-19	Jacksonville	"	"

1-24	Jacksonville	Morgan	Factory
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-0	"	"	"
2-0	"	"	"
1-31	Winchester	Scott	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-15	Auburn	Sangamon	Dwelling
2-4	"	"	"
2-5	Buffalo	"	Grain Elevator
1-17	Maxwell	"	Dwelling
1-16	Springfield	"	"
1-17	"	"	Office & Apts.
1-19	"	"	Dwelling
1-22	"	"	Auto
1-22	"	"	Dwelling
1-27	"	"	Garage
1-27	"	"	Shed
1-27	"	"	Auto
1-28	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	Auto
1-28	"	"	Store
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
1-29	"	"	Photo studio
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	Auto
1-31	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	Store
2-2	"	"	Auto
2-2	"	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	Auto
2-3	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
2-4	"	"	Auto
2-4	"	"	"

2-4	Springfield	Bangamon	Mushroom
2-5	"	"	Nursery
2-5	"	"	Garage
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-10	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Auto
			Dwelling
1-28	Chester Township	Logan	Dwelling
2-3	East Lincoln Township	"	Pool House
2-3	Elkhart Township	"	Dwelling
2-3	"	"	Smoke House
1-30	Lincoln	"	Dwelling
2-7	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
1-18	Mt. Pulaski	"	Sters
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-30	"	"	"
2-3	Prairie Creek Town- ship	"	Garage
1-28	Sheridan Township	"	Dwelling
1-17	West Lincoln Township	"	"
1-15	Bloomington	"	Dwelling
1-22	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-17	Blue Mound Township	"	Dwelling
2-9	LeRoy	"	"
1-26	Lexington	"	"
1-29	Normal	"	Auto
1-31	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-4	"	"	Slaughter House
2-5	Shirley	"	Dwelling
1-15	Clinton	DeWitt	Dwelling
1-16	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	"
1-20	"	"	Bulk oil plant
1-30	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	Blue Mound	Mason	Dwelling
1-15	Decatur	"	"
1-16	"	"	"

Date	Location	County	Property Type
1-19	Decatur	Macou	Dwelling
1-25	"	"	"
1-26	"	"	"
1-27	"	"	Auto
1-27	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	Auto
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
1-31	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	Garage
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
1-31	Assumption	Christian	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
1-25	Buckhart Township	"	Garage
1-26	Morrisonville	"	Dwelling
1-26	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	Auto
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
1-17	Pana	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-1	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
1-16	Taylorville	"	Store
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-26	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-2	"	"	"
1-26	Monticello	Platt	Dwelling
1-29	"	"	"
2-7	"	"	"
1-29	Elliott	Ford	Dwelling
1-29	Drummer Township	"	"
2-2	Gibson City	"	Store
2-4	Piper City	"	Cab Shop

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1-28	Beaverville	Iroquois	Dwelling
1-29	Loda	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
1-29	Lovejoy Township	"	Shed
1-29	"	"	Dwelling
1-31	Milford	"	"
1-29	Watseka	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
2-8	Sheldon Township	"	"

1-18	Catlin	Vermilion	Dwelling
1-16	Danville	"	"
1-16	"	"	"
1-17	"	"	"
1-18	"	"	"
1-19	"	"	Restaurant
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-21	"	"	Wining
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	Garage
1-29	"	"	Auto
1-29	"	"	Shed
2-1	"	"	Office Bldg.
2-1	"	"	Apt. Bldg.
2-2	"	"	Dwelling
2-2	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	"
2-3	"	"	Barber Shop
2-4	"	"	Dwelling
2-6	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
2-6	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	Rooming house
2-9	"	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	Apt.
1-31	Fairmount	"	Dwelling
2-9	"	"	"
1-29	Georgetown	"	Hotel
1-29	"	"	Store
2-8	"	"	Dwelling
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	Office

2-8	Jamaica	Vermilion	Dwelling
1-29	McKendree Township	"	School
2-1	Newell Township	"	"
1-28	Pilot Township	"	Dwelling
1-20	Sidell	"	"
2-9	"	"	School
1-16	Nestville	"	"
1-17	Champaign	Champaign	Dwelling
1-17	"	"	"
1-18	"	"	Garage
1-18	"	"	Dwelling
1-20	"	"	"
1-21	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-29	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
1-30	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-10	"	"	"
2-8	East Bend	"	Barn
1-29	Fisher	"	Dwelling
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	"	"	"
2-5	Newcomb Township	"	Auto
1-25	Somer Township	"	Dwelling
1-15	Urbana	"	Auto
1-20	"	"	Dwelling
1-21	"	"	"
1-22	"	"	"
1-25	"	"	Auto
1-25	"	"	Dwelling
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
1-28	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-8	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	"
2-9	"	"	Sorority House

		Douglas	Dwelling
2-2	Arcola	.	.
2-3	"	.	.
2-3	Arthur	.	.
2-9	"	.	.
2-10	"	.	Factory
1-16	Hindsboro	.	Dwelling
2-5	Newman	.	Garage
1-31	Tuscola	.	Dwelling
2-9	"	.	.
		Edgar	Dwelling
1-18	Hume	.	.
1-21	Hunter Township	.	.
1-19	Paris	.	.
1-20	"	.	.
1-28	"	.	.
1-30	"	.	.
1-30	"	.	.
1-31	"	.	.
2-4	"	.	State Armory
2-4	"	.	Dwelling
2-7	"	.	.
2-7	"	.	.
2-9	"	.	.
2-9	"	.	.
1-29	Metcalf	.	.
1-29	"	.	.
1-29	Stratton Township	.	.
2-8	Symes Township	.	.

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

March 8, 1934.

7 17
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 12 1934 AM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

cc
Mr. Arthur A. Boie,
Conservation Warden,
Marinette, Wisconsin.

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

Dear Sir:

I desire to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 28, 1934, in response to my communication under date of February 24th. You may rest assured that the courtesy and cooperation which you have shown in this matter is deeply appreciated.

In the event it is deemed advisable to conduct investigation at Marinette, Wisconsin, at a later date, Special Agents of the Division of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, may solicit your cooperation as you have so kindly offered in your letter.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

VNP:HVS
Cc Chicago ✓

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 13 1934

7-576-1130
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

301

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
318 Hewes Building
San Francisco, California.

LM

ll
ay

REV:IS
Refer file
#7-53.

March 5, 1934



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

Dear Sir: Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
 EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
 ○ Kidnaping.

In harmony with Division letter dated February 24, 1934, in the above captioned matter, please be advised that Page 18 has been corrected in our files, as per instructions.

Very truly yours,

R. E. Vetterli

R. E. VETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

RECORDED

MAR 13 1934

COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 18 1965

7-576-1131
1934
FILE 382

DIVISION: THIS CIRCULAR LETTER SENT TO FIRE CHIEFS IN WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS,
AND IOWA IN COUNTIES COVERED BY CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY,
AND ST. PAUL DIVISION OFFICES.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. Department of Justice
P.O. Box 515, St. Paul, Minn.

March 6, 1934.

Dear Chief:

It will be appreciated if you will advise this office whether there was a fire in your city on Sunday, January 28, 1934.

If there was a fire on that date, please advise whether a fire siren was sounded.

A self-addressed envelope, which requires no postage, is enclosed and your prompt reply will be gratefully received.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W.A. RORER, INSPECTOR.

WAR:TC

Enc.

RECORDED

MAR 10

7576-1132

MAR 10 1934

308

1900 Bankers Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois
March 8, 1934

MAR 14 1934 AM
RECEIVED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from the Salt Lake City
Office to this office, dated February 21, 1934, copy of which was
furnished the Saint Paul Office, regarding inquiries concerning a
1928 Nash automobile, bearing 1933 Illinois license No. 923-467.

It is observed that proper investigation has been made
by this office and a letter showing the results of the inquiries was
sent to the Butte Office under date of February 24, 1934 in the case
entitled "Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, deceased; Richard Tallman
Galatas, with aliases, fugitive, I.O.#1201; Charles Arthur Floyd,
with aliases, I.O.#1194 - et al - - Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor
to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank Nash).

A copy of the above referred to letter is being forwarded
herewith to the Saint Paul and Salt Lake City Offices and to the
Division, under the above entitled case, in view of the fact that
such copies were not furnished the Saint Paul and Salt Lake City
Offices at the time this letter was written.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:TMH
CC: Division
Salt Lake City

Encl. 7-82
7-82

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

7-576-1133
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

304

C O P Y

1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 8, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 1583,
Butte, Montana

Dear Sir:-

RE: VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases,
Deceased; RICHARD TAILMAN GALATAS,
with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O.#1201;
CHARLES ARTHUR FLOYD, with aliases,
I.O.#1194 --- et al.
Obstruction of Justice (Endeavor
to deliver Federal Prisoner Frank
Nash.)

Reference is hereby made to your telegram directed to
this office under date of February 21, 1934, concerning license
plates issued to Paul Sahlstrom, Camp Elmwood, Rockford, Illinois,
for a Durant automobile, motor number 111460.

On February 21, 1934, Special Agent Arthur McLawhon of
this office, proceeded to Rockford, Illinois, where he made a search
of the City Directory and ascertained that there was no one listed
therein by the name of Paul Sahlstrom. It was noted there were only
two Sahlstroms listed in the directory as living in Rockford; namely,
Simon Sahlstrom, at 2232 10th Avenue and Gustav R. Sahlstrom, at
1811 8th Avenue.

At the Post Office in Rockford, Agent McLawhon was in-
formed that they knew of no street or suburb of Rockford, which was
known as Camp Elmwood.

Agent McLawhon made inquiry at the Rockford Police De-
partment and was informed there they had no record of a Durant Sedan
having been stolen from their city. They did not know the location
of Camp Elmwood, nor were they familiar with anyone by the name of
Paul Sahlstrom in that city.

Agent McLawhon interviewed Gustav R. Sahlstrom at his
home on Eighth Avenue and was informed he did not know of anyone in
Rockford by the name of Paul Sahlstrom, nor did he know anything of
the location of Camp Elmwood.

7-576-1133

305

Mr. Simon Sahlstrom was interviewed at his home on tenth Avenue and he advised he knew no one by the name of Paul Sahlstrom; however, he was quite positive Camp Elmwood is a summer camp of a Swedish Lodge, called The Vega Lodge, with headquarters at 13th Avenue and 9th Street in Rockford, Illinois.

A clerk at the headquarters of the lodge mentioned advised Agent McLawhon that Camp Elmwood is a summer camp operated for the members of the Vega Lodge only and is located on a river about fourteen miles from Rockford, but that the place was closed up during the winter months and no one was living there at this time. The clerk advised he was a member of long standing in the lodge and knew all of the members thereof, but he was positive there was no such member as Paul Sahlstrom, nor had there been such a member in recent years. He was equally as sure there had been no one by the name of Paul Sahlstrom at Camp Elmwood for the past several years.

Agent McLawhon returned to the Post Office and questioned the Assistant Postmaster as to whether their rural delivery reached the place known as Camp Elmwood. The Assistant Postmaster recalled that this place was on their rural delivery route No. 1. Agent requested that inquiry be made of the clerk in charge of said route to ascertain if anyone by the name of Paul Sahlstrom had been receiving mail at Camp Elmwood and it was ascertained this name was unknown to the clerk and carrier.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

AM:TMH
CC; Division
62-1649



511 Harley-Wright Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

March 5, 1934.

Am

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM,
KIDNAPING

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a letter directed by the Charlotte office to this office under date of February 24, 1934, in the above entitled case, a copy of which was forwarded to your office, with the suggestion that further investigation be made at 5404 Wayne Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. A review of this reference letter and the information upon which the request was predicated, suggests that further investigation is necessary.

Very truly yours,

EARLE H. BLACK, Assistant
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: FLB
7-63

CC: Division
St. Paul, Minnesota.

7-576-10
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 6 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

35

KRM:TMH



DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
1900 Bankers Building,

CHARGE

Chicago, Illinois, March 9, 1934

MAR 10 1934 PM

E. E. CONROY,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Suite 21, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri

BREKID ATTENTION AGENT ANDERSON FOLLOWING WIRE RECEIVED FROM SALT LAKE CITY
QUOTE BREKID ARTHUR JOHNSON ALIAS RED PRICE INMATE COLORADO STATE
PENITENTIARY STATES UNABLE IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH UNKNOWN WOMAN RECEIVED
HERE WITH YOUR LETTER MARCH THIRD STOP JOHNSON STATES PHOTOGRAPH IS NOT
PHOTOGRAPH OF GINGER STOP JOHNSON STATES GUS STEVENS AND GUS STONE ARE
IDENTICAL BUT STATES STEVENS NEVER ARRESTED TO HIS KNOWLEDGE UNQUOTE

FURVIS

KRM:TMH

CC:DIVISION

7-82

7-576	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 10 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

305



1900 Bankers Building,
Chicago, Illinois.

March 8, 1934.

Mr. V. MARSHALL
Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box #315,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated February 23, 1934, in connection with the Bremer Kidnaping Case, the penultimate paragraph of which calls attention to Page 8 of the report of Special Agent W. C. Jamison, dated February 22, 1934, showing a list of the names of the stores purchasing the shirts in the State of Illinois, out of Chicago and also not in Cook County.

Your attention is invited to Page 8, wherein the following firms are listed in Illinois, which are not in Chicago and which are also not in Cook County:

Durkin & Durkin, Saukage, Illinois.
Howard Henry, Harvard, Illinois.
Roberts Brothers, 523 East Washington,
Springfield, Illinois.

For your information these are all of the firms which the firm of Cluett & Peabody have dealt with in this connection, and the information is set forth on Page 8. In the event you have something else in mind, I should be pleased to be advised.

Very truly yours,

W. H. PURVIS
Special Agent in Charge.

MEP/RMS
7-32
CC Division.

7-576
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

309

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: UNIT #1 Room 418

3-12-34 1934

To:

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

*Return to me
RR*

*Question: Can you locate records on
Clark ed Mr Kay - mentioned on
page 34? RR*

H. H. CLEGG

310

IDENTIFICATION UNIT

Date 3/2 1934

From: _____

To: _____

Mr. Edwards _____

Mr. Schilder _____

Asst. Chief _____

Assembly _____

Card Index _____

Posting _____

Recording _____

S.F.P.S. _____

Stenographers:
Name _____

Technical _____

Typing _____

Messengers:
Name _____

See me _____

Bring file to me _____

*any thing
on Clark
of Mr. Hay
pg 34
careful search
cannot ident.
3/13 D*

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

From: IDENTIFICATION UNIT

1933.

To: _____ Director

_____ Mr. Nathan

_____ Mr. Tolson

_____ Mr. Clegg

_____ Miss Gandy

_____ Chief, Unit

_____ Chief Clerk

_____ Printing Section

_____ Files

X _____ Mr. *Newby*

no records

[Signature]

L. C. Schilder.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

St. Paul FILE NO. **7-30**

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-7-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/1 to 7/34	REPORT MADE BY: O. G. Hall
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING 104053

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Arrangements made to have St. Paul office notified when HARRY CAMPBELL'S sister registers at Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. PAULA HARMON positively identified as woman residing with BARKERS and KARPIS at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, June, 1933. Diamond deal of MAGEE and victim apparently has no connection with kidnaping. Possible previous residence of subjects in St. Paul investigated. License plate found in pay-off car abandoned by ED BELL on street in Minneapolis. Various possible methods of locating hideout being vigorously followed.

P.

REFERENCE:

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

DETAILS:

DE-INDEXED
DATE 10-21-65
27

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1134	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - Chicago 1 - Kansas City 1 - St. Louis - Oklahoma - St. Paul		UNITED STATES MAR 10 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUNTED TO:
COPIES DESTROYED 20 MAR 18 1965 OGH:TC HVS		CHECKED OFF: MAR 13 1934 CHECKED:

312

DETAILS:

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

On March 3, 1934, Special Agent W.D. Ryan performed the following investigation at Rochester, Minnesota:

Reference is made to the letter from the Oklahoma City Office dated February 28, 1934, in which it is stated that Melissa Bevan, Tulsa, Oklahoma, informs that Laura Campbell, 825 S. Rockford, Tulsa, Oklahoma, sister of Harry Campbell and of whom he is very fond, contemplates coming to the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, about March 1, 1934, for a surgical operation.

With reference thereto, Agent contacted Mr. E.H. SCHLITGUS, assistant personnel director in charge of registrations, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota. MR. SCHLITGUS personally checked the records of appointments and registrations of the clinic and advised that no one by the name of LAURA CAMPBELL has registered at, or made an appointment for treatment in the clinic. He also searched the geographical file and advised that no one has registered from Tulsa since 1933 nor has anyone from that place asked for an appointment. The only LAURA CAMPBELL on file there is one who registered from Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1926.

MR. SCHLITGUS advised that patients who come to the clinic for treatment ordinarily stay at rooming houses or hotels in Rochester; that most of them receive their mail through the registration desk at the clinic or through general delivery at the Post Office. Patients confined to rooms in the clinic receive their mail at the registration desk.

At the request of Agent, Mr. SCHLITGUS placed a notice in the registration file to notify this office immediately in the event MISS CAMPBELL registers or asks for an appointment there. But he advised that it is a rule of the clinic to carry these notices for only ten days. He stated that in the event it is desired to extend this notice for an additional ten days, it will be done upon receipt of a letter to that effect at the expiration of the present notice. In case it is desired that this notice be extended, a letter should be addressed to:

MR. E.H. SCHLITGUS, Assistant Personnel Director,
Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota,

to that effect.

17 3 4

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MR. SCHLITZUS was also asked concerning the information obtained from patients and the manner of payment. He advised that very few questions are asked; that they principally obtain the home address of the patient and the local address while under treatment. He said that no payments are asked in advance and none is ordinarily accepted unless the patient has some special reason for doing so. He was requested by Agent, in the event MISS CAMPBELL comes for treatment and offers to pay any amount of money, to hold this money until an Agent of this office has had an opportunity to inspect it. He advised that he would be glad to do this.

In the event LAURA CAMPBELL might already have come to Rochester, and might be receiving mail there, Agent contacted Postmaster D. L. WILLIAMS, who advised that there is no record of this party now receiving mail by general delivery or otherwise.

The letter referred to in the above memorandum will be directed to the Mayo Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, requesting that the STOP ORDER be renewed.

Special Agent W. F. Wood conducted the following investigation:

Reference is made to the report of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, 2-20-34, which reports that Victim BREMER advised that on 1-18-34 he signed a note for one of the kidnapers who treated him rather roughly and that on a subsequent date, not later than 1-28-34, he complained that he would not sign any more notes for this person of rough tactics; that he was then advised that he would not be called upon to do so any more as "that person and another man had gone to St. Paul, where they had been picked up by the police in a barber shop". In a previous interview, Victim BREMER reported being told that this party, above referred to, had gone to the wrong barber shop. It is quite certain that they probably referred to the pick-up of VERNE SANKEY in Chicago.

A. J. GOODROW, complaint man in the Bureau of Records, St. Paul Police Department, produced all of their arrest cards between 1-18-34 and 1-28-34 but examination of them failed to show arrest of anyone or two persons in a barber shop.

Inspector C. J. Tierney, advised that it would be difficult to check for such a record and turned agent over to John Tierney, superintendent of the identification division of the St. Paul Police Department, who referred agent to O. PETERSON, who advised that he would make a note of the information desired in the Day Book and have the same read off to all squads

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of the St. Paul Police at roll call in the next twenty-four hours, which day book will request information as to any arrest made in any barber shop in St. Paul during the above mentioned period.

The following day, Officer Peterson of the St. Paul Police Department advised that all police had been requested to furnish any information concerning a barber shop arrest; that one officer reported that he had been called to a colored barber shop to quite a fight between one of the colored barber employees and his employer.

Special Agent W.F. Wood conducted the following investigation:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent O.G. Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated 7-27-33, entitled VERNON G. MILLER, deceased, with aliases, et al; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE - ATTEMPT TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER FRANK NASH, and particularly to that portion where mention is made of the investigation at the residence of the McLARENS at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, which premises were rented to parties giving the name of MR. and MRS. J. STANLEY SMITH.

Various snapshots of PAULA HARMON, associates of KARPIS and the BARKER boys, were exhibited to MRS. F.M. FULLERTON, who readily identified the photograph of PAULA HARMON, taken in January, 1932, after an accident which somewhat deformed her face, as being the woman living at 204 Vernon Avenue, under the name of MRS. J. STANLEY SMITH. MRS. FULLERTON pointed out that she has seen PAULA, whom she knew as MRS. SMITH, affect the identical pose to be found in the above mentioned photograph and added that it appeared to be a peculiarity of MRS. SMITH, as she has talked to her for half an hour at a time and during this entire time has seen MRS. SMITH hold her hair, as shown in the photograph. It is to be noted that a second snapshot taken before the accident shows PAULA HARMON holding her hair in an exactly similar manner.

These same snapshots, above mentioned, were exhibited to MRS. JAMES P. McLAREN, who readily picked out the same snapshot of PAULA HARMON as picked by MRS. FULLERTON advising that it was a picture of the woman to whom she rented the house. It is noted that this photograph was taken after the accident which somewhat altered her features. MRS. McLAREN also stated that on the little finger, left hand, of PAULA HARMON, with which she is holding her hair, appears a ring with the same general appearance as the one she wore when she rented PAULA her house. It is noted that the ring is described as being one with a large diamond in the center, surrounded by eight or ten small ones.

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Mr. Nathan of the Division, on February 23, 1934, submitted the following memorandum:

Mr. Kahn, editor of the St. Paul Daily News, called me on the telephone at the St. Paul Hotel on the afternoon of February 22, 1934. He asked to see me and I saw him in the editorial rooms of the paper.

He desired to convey further information in the matter of the Euclid Hotel, and the "Big Shot" from Pittsburgh, and the uncut diamond matters, which were the subject of my memorandum of February 7, 1934, and Agent Notestein's memorandum of February 11, 1934.

He reiterated that the manager of the Euclid Hotel, or the owner, was one, GEORGE BOWLIN. This spelling is a trifle different from that previously shown. He states that the "Big Shot from Pittsburgh" borrowed \$100.00 of BOWLIN. He had previously stated that he had "run up a bill" of \$100.00. KAHN added that the Pittsburgh man was recommended to BOWLIN by WALTER MAGEE; further, that MAGEE had taken \$70,000.00 worth of diamonds to New York and purchased construction equipment with them.

He stated that DAVE SHEPARD, president of the Empire National Bank of St. Paul is the source, or one of the sources, of this source of this story and that SHEPARD told it to HARRY MUNDY, a local contractor who is prominent and wealthy. He said that SHEPARD could be interviewed concerning it, although the source of the information should not be given him.

EDWARD G. BREMER and MUNDY are said to be pals.

Regarding previous reports that the Victim in this case and WALTER MAGEE may have been involved in a diamond deal involving approximately \$70,000.00, Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry conducted the following investigation:

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 1, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. RORER:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file No. 7-50.

Reference is made to the memoranda of Assistant Director Nathan dated February 7 and February 23, 1934, and to the memorandum of Special Agent E. N. Notesteen dated February 11th.

MR. DAVE SHEPHERD, President of the Empire National Bank of St. Paul was interviewed relative to the passing of diamonds in St. Paul which were stolen in Pittsburgh. MR. SHEPHERD informed agent that he had heard that a person came into St. Paul and registered at the Windsor Hotel and possessed diamonds valued at approximately \$70,000 and that he attempted to sell part of these diamonds to GEORGE BOLIN, at one time owner of the Windsor Hotel, but that BOLIN refused to take them and in turn the man from Pittsburgh, known as "The Big Shot from Pittsburgh" took the diamonds to the Commercial State Bank, St. Paul, and his information was that he did not receive the diamonds back from the Commercial State Bank and that he did not receive any money on them. Anyway, MR. BOLIN told someone that the person referred to as "The Big Shot from Pittsburgh" left owing him \$100, and that after leaving St. Paul, "The Big Shot" wrote him a letter from Ogden, Utah, stating that ED BREMER messed him up on the diamond deal but that he would get even with him. SHEPHERD was unable to give the date on which the diamonds came into St. Paul and was not positive that the above mentioned transaction took place.

SHEPHERD then called MR. MAT SMYTHE, who works for the city and has offices in Room 1245 at the Court House; and MR. SMYTHE came to the bank and said that he had heard of the diamond deal and was sure that someone brought some diamonds into St. Paul from Pittsburgh and stopped at the Windsor Hotel; and that Policeman ED MURNANE had told GEORGE BOLIN that the insurance agents were after "The Big Shot from Pittsburgh" relative to the diamond deal and that he had better get out of town. The other information given out by SMYTHE is practically the same as given by SHEPHERD.

SMYTHE then in company with agent went to see KAHN, editor of the St. Paul Daily News, and KAHN informed agent of practically the same details as are given in the memorandum of MR. NATHAN, February 23, 1934. However, he called JOHN LANE to his office, who operates a dance hall in St. Paul, and LANE stated that he was a very good friend of GEORGE BOLIN and that he would find out from him whether the diamond transaction was handled through him.

Later in the day, agent contacted LANE after he had talked to BOLIN. He stated that BOLIN said there were some diamonds that came into St. Paul from Pittsburgh and that the GORILLA KID was the man who brought them. However, BOLIN would not give any further information as to the disposition of the diamonds, neither would he verify the report that he was "tipped off" by police officials in St. Paul.

It was the general information given by SHEPHERD, KAHN, and SMYTHE that WALTER MAGEE took the said diamonds from the Commercial State Bank and traded them for road equipment.

Agent contacted WALTER MAGEE and asked him about the diamonds and he stated that he did at one time trade some diamonds for road equipment and he had his secretary get his contract which showed that he traded approximately \$5,000 worth of diamonds in 1928 for road equipment. He stated that the diamonds were received from ADOLPH BREMER for the purpose of securing the equipment. MAGEE stated that at that time he was unable to raise the money to purchase the equipment. He further stated that he was positive that the Commercial State Bank had never received any diamonds of that large amount, otherwise he would have some knowledge of it since he is a Director in the bank and that ED BREMER usually discussed transactions of that size with him.

Further investigation revealed the fact that the said GEORGE BOLIN has not operated the Windsor Hotel for the last eight or nine months and that he is at present Inspector of Hotels for the State. This transaction, as stated by MR. KAHN, has taken place within the last three or four months. Consequently, it appears that there is no foundation for the rumor since BOLIN has not been in charge of the hotel for the last eight or nine months.

MAGEE very willingly permitted agents to search his file on the equipment which he had purchased for the last four or five years and there is no indication of his ever having used any diamonds with the exception of those mentioned above. MAGEE stated that he felt sure that he could find out positively whether any diamonds had been handled by GEORGE BOLIN through the Governor and other State officials and in the event he found out that BOLIN did have any diamonds, he would immediately inform agent.

EDWARD G. BREMER, President, Commercial State Bank, said that it is not the custom of his bank to loan money on diamonds and that he had never loaned money on diamonds without first having them appraised by a jeweler and his agreeing to pay them the amount of the loan in case the payment of the loan was not made by the person borrowing the money.

- 8 -

When questioned relative to the diamond deal of the "Big Shot from Pittsburgh", he stated that the largest amount ever loaned by his bank on a diamond was \$2,000 loaned to a person by the name of MARTIN, who lives in St. Paul; and so far as he remembers, no other loan of any amount was ever made on diamonds by his bank; and if the Department wished further information as to loans made by his bank on diamonds, he would be glad to supply them direct. He further stated that he had never heard of the diamond deal above mentioned and also verified the report that WALTER MAGEE at one time bought some road equipment with diamonds, which verified the report of MAGEE.

Very truly yours,

S. L. FORTENBERRY,
Special Agent.

SLF:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

Special Agent J.E. Brennan submitted the following memorandum in connection with the investigation to locate the typewriter used in preparing the ransom notes used in this case:

Re: Typewriters.

In connection with the investigation of the above matter, the following concerns were visited:

Minneapolis

L.C. Smith & Corona Typewriter Co., 223 S. 4th Street;
Typewriter Clearing Association, 112 S. 4th Street;
Typewriter Exchange, 204 S. 4th Street;
Typewriter Supply & Service Co., 322 Hennepin Ave.;
Underwood-Elliott Fisher Co., 523-2nd Ave. S.;
Woodstock Typewriter Co., 216 S. 4th Street;
American Typewriter Rental & Sales Corp., 236 S. 4th Street;
Remington-Rand Inc., 516 N.W. Bank Building;
Royal Typewriter Co., 216 So. 5th Street;
Minneapolis Typewriter Exchange, 210 S. 4th Street;
Minnesota Typewriter Exchange, 217 S. 5th Street;
Typewriter Clearing Association, 324-14th Ave. S.E.;
Typewriter Clearing & Rebuilding Co., 304 Hennepin Ave.;
Typewriter Maintenance Co., 220 S. 4th Street.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

Miller-Bryant Pierce Co., 156 E. 6th Street;
Mittag & Volger Inc. (Downey Typ. Co.), 95 E. 5th Street;
Panama Carbon, 1st Natl. Bank Building;
Paramount Ink Co., 510 Prior Avenue;
Underwood-Elliott, 354 Cedar Street;
Office Equipment, 139 East 5th Street;
Pioneer Co., 387 Minnesota Street;
Acme Ribbon & Ink, 510 Prior Avenue;
Ault & Wiborg, 127 East 9th Street;
Columbia Carbon Co., 2295 University Ave.;
L. C. Smith & Corona, 350 Cedar Street;
P. W. Jackson, 336 Robert Street;
Kee Lox Manufacturing Co., 82 East 4th Street;
McClain & Hedman, 135 East 5th Street;
Remington Rand, 210-1st Natl. Bank Arcade;
Royal Typewriter Co., 325 Cedar Street;
Rental Agency, 134 West 6th Street.

The above is a list of various concerns who would buy, sell, or repair Corona portable typewriters. Many of these concerns maintain no permanent repair records on machines other than sold by them, while those that do, with the exception noted below, have no record of the type of machine as described in the laboratory report. At none of the repair shops was there found such a machine now in for repair.

At the L. C. Smith & Corona Co., with offices at Minneapolis and St. Paul, it was ascertained that billing for both stores is out of the Minneapolis office. Filing is in alphabetical order according to name of customer, without regard to type of machine. Repair slips for the past eight months, consisting of about 500 in number, were examined but only two were found on the type of machine described. Corona portable #341674-3 was taken in for repair on 1-19-34 from R. B. Whitacre & Co., Inc., 205 Robert Street, St. Paul, bill \$1.50; upon delivery, was signed for by A. GRIPP. This company deals in boilers, pumps, and machinery supplies and they are engineers in the installation of such equipment. A. GRIPP, who signed for the machine, is ARLINE GRIPP, a stenographer in the employ of the company.

The other machine #656647-3, has been described in memorandum of Special Agent O. G. Hall, heretofore.

The machine in question has a three bank rather than a standard keyboard; according to the various dealers interviewed, has little or no trade-in value and there is very little call for repair work on machines of this type.

Photographs of suspects were displayed but no identifications were obtained.

Mr. Burke of the Alcoholic Beverage Unit, Post Office Building, St. Paul, Minnesota, furnished this office with information that certain persons, who had case, resided at 1290 Grand Avenue, had left that address very mysteriously and he reported this to this office as of possible interest.

The following investigation was made by Special Agents R.L. Nalls, R.C. Coulter, and O.G. Hall:

Reference is made to memorandum of Special Agent R.L. Nalls, dated February 15, 1934, in the above entitled case.

MR. F. J. PARNELL, 1299 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, was interviewed and advised that the apartment building located at 1290 Grand Avenue is owned by MR. W. WESTFALL, an attorney, located in the Guardian Building, and that the adjoining apartment building, 1280 Grand Avenue, is owned by the Hamline University; that MR. WESTFALL was formerly Secretary of the Hamline University and supervised both of these properties; that MR. COY O. HARDWICK is employed by MR. WESTFALL as an outside man to check on his properties and to recommend necessary repairs but has nothing to do with rentals though, while MR. WESTFALL was Secretary of Hamline University; it was customary for MR. WESTFALL to obtain from MR. and MRS. PARNELL any money collected by them for rents from both 1290 and 1280 Grand Avenue. MR. PARNELL explained that he is custodian of the apartment buildings located at 1280 and 1290 Grand Avenue and other buildings in the immediate vicinity and his wife serves in the capacity of resident manager; that it has always been customary for him and his wife to handle all rentals and collections; that they have always exercised great care in selecting tenants for the buildings, renting only to those persons showing satisfactory references. MR. PARNELL further stated that HARDWICK had never attempted to rent any of the apartments prior to the renting of apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue and apartments 108 and 308, 1280 Grand Avenue and to the best of his knowledge has not rented any since; that around the middle of February, 1933, HARDWICK came to him and informed him that he, HARDWICK, had a brother-in-law, RAY STEGER, who was in with a bunch of rounders from down south and that two or three of the vacant apartments could be rented to this bunch; that he, PARNELL, was not very anxious to allow HARDWICK to do any of the renting but HARDWICK finally prevailed upon him to permit him to do so and assured him that everything would be satisfactory; that on February 18, 1933, or thereabouts, HARDWICK came to him, gave him \$60.00 for one

months' rent in advance, and told him that he had rented apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue and requested him to put it in shape immediately since it would be occupied at once by MR. C. E. MOORE, who would be joined in a few days by his elderly mother, who was enroute from California; that he and his wife prepared the apartment for occupancy the same day but no one showed up until just a few days prior to March 1, 1933, at which time several fellows moved in but no old lady came; that the day after the men moved into apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue, he questioned CHARLIE MILLER, janitor, with reference to the occupants and MILLER informed him that two men moved in, one of whom gave the name C. E. MOORE but that no woman came in; that a day or two passed and still no woman came and this fact, together with the fact that he saw strange cars, with foreign license tags, coming to the apartment aroused his suspicion so he decided to check on the cars and visitors coming to the apartment and solicited the aid of Miller, the janitor; that CHARLIE MILLER informed him that COY O. HARDWICK and RAY STEGER, who is known to MILLER, came to the apartment together and he, MILLER, took HARDWICK and STEGER to apartment 106 and they looked it over just before it was rented to C. E. MOORE. Agent verified this through interview with CHARLIE MILLER.

MR. PARNELL further related that just a few days after the men moved into apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue, MR. HARDWICK came to him and his wife and told them to get two more apartments ready for five o'clock the same day, specifying apartments 102 and 305, 1280 Grand Avenue; that HARDWICK seemed to be quite excited and MRS. PARNELL informed him that he had rented apartment 305 which was already occupied so he immediately substituted apartment 302; that he inquired of HARDWICK whether the prospective tenants had examined the apartments and he told them that he had driven the prospective tenants by the building and they said the apartments would be all right and that they knew what the apartments were like on the inside because they had previously visited a friend who lived in the building at one time; that he requested HARDWICK to give him the names of the prospective tenants and he told him he did not know their names at that time but that the apartments were being rented in the name of J. J. BURNS, who would occupy apartment 302, 1280 Grand Avenue, and explained that this man was in the land business and would have quite a few men coming in and out due to the fact that he had some land matters to take up with members of the State Legislature; that this struck him as rather strange since the session of the Legislature had only a few days to run.

MR. PARNELL also stated that when these people moved into the two apartment buildings there was nothing said by MR. HARDWICK to indicate that all were acquainted with one another; that the night when the people moved into apartment 302 there was some misunderstanding as to just what was supposed to be furnished with the apartment; (the apartment furnishes no bedding, dishes, or silverware); that the people, apparently, brought

no bedding so they immediately went to apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue and were observed by CHARLIE MILLER, the janitor, carrying sheets, comforters, pillows, etc., from 106, 1290 to 308, 1290; that the occupants of the three apartments mentioned visited back and forth considerably from the very start and he became more suspicious of them than ever; that he, accordingly, went to HARDWICK and told him that he wished that he would furnish him with satisfactory references for these people and HARDWICK asked him what more he wanted; that they had mentioned SENATOR NORDIN, or MORAIN, of Duluth, Minnesota, as a reference.

MR. PARNELL further advised that on the night of March 3 or 4, 1933, at about 10:00 P.M., he and his wife were returning home from a basketball game and passed the alley which runs in the rear of 1290 and 1290 Grand Avenue and observed several automobiles in the alley and considerable moving in and out and back and forth between the buildings; that, upon closer observation, he noticed that a number of black suit-cases were being brought from the buildings and were being placed in the cars; also, that he observed other men and cars around the neighborhood who appeared to be placed as look-outs; that he recognized some of the cars and men as being those visiting the above three mentioned apartments and immediately surmised that something was up and that the gang was preparing to make their get-away so he immediately went to his quarters, across the street at 1299 Grand Avenue, and telephoned Lieutenant Talbott, with whom he had already spoken about his suspicion of the gang, at his home, and Lieutenant Talbott arranged to have a squad car sent out; that, while waiting the arrival of the police, he went over to 1290 Grand Avenue and secreted himself in the laundry room and watched the operations of the gang and observed that men were carrying black suit-cases from apartment 106, which were being placed in the cars parked in the alley; that during these operations he accidentally pushed against a door which squeaked and one of the men in the group, who was just a short ways down the hall from him, wheeled around hurriedly and displayed a large shiny revolver but he, PARNELL, kept motionless for a time and the man turned around and continued on down the hall; that when the first opportunity presented itself he, PARNELL, slipped out of the apartment and crossed over the street into his own apartment. MR. PARNELL, when shown a photograph of ARTHUR R. BARKER, stated that the same bears a very striking resemblance to the person he saw with the gun.

According to MR. PARNELL, six detectives, whose names he could not furnish, came to his apartment in answer to the call and the gang was still in the process of moving out when they arrived but the officers made no move to stop them but merely seated themselves comfortably in his apartment. One of the officers exhibited a photograph of MR. and MRS. PARNELL which they partially identified as being that of one of the persons seen by them entering the apartments in question. The officer explained to MR. PARNELL that he

need not worry about this fellow; that this fellow had a nice wife and daughter and ran a place on Wabasha Street where the officers went to drink and were treated fine. Photograph of HARRY B. OLSON, alias HARRY COOPER alias WILBERT L. SCHEPERS, St. Paul Police Department #22611, was obtained from the St. Paul Police and shown to both MR. and MRS. PARNELL who stated that they believed it was a photograph similar to the one shown to them though the one seen by them was on what appeared to be a postcard. MRS. PARNELL stated that the police officers spent considerable time in her apartment this particular evening while these people were moving out and when she prevailed upon them to get busy and do something the officers merely looked at one another and winked; that they finally left her apartment after the gang had left and went over to the apartments across the street; that either the same night, or the following morning the police patrol drove up and took quite a bit of clothing and some bedding from the apartment but left behind the gang's silverware and dishes which goods was called for by a drayman on April 26, 1933, and turned over to the drayman by her; that the drayman presented a pencil note addressed to MR. HARDWICK and signed by J. J. BURNS, C. E. MOORE and S. E. LOCKWOOD. MR. PARNELL noted the license number (X52-452) on the old 1½ ton Ford truck which called for the goods.

The writer, in referring to the report of Special Agent R. C. COULTER, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated February 24, 1934, noted that CHARLES J. SCOTT, 1011 North Chatsworth Street, telephone Humboldt 1013, who has an office at 119 West 6th Street, stated he was sure he had moved the BERGSTROMS on several occasions. It was thought that perhaps it was this man who called for the goods which was left behind by the persons who occupied the apartments at 1280 and 1290 Grand Avenue and the photographs of the men and women which will be set forth subsequently in this memorandum were exhibited to MR. SCOTT but he was unable to identify any of the photographs as being those of MR. or MRS. BERGSTROM or any other persons known to him.

Through the State Motor Vehicle License Bureau, it was ascertained that 1933 license plates X52-452 were issued to F. J. ANSTETT, Route #1, Robbinsdale, Minnesota, for a 1929, one and one-half ton Ford truck. MR. F. J. ANSTETT was interviewed and advised that he purchased the Ford Truck, bearing license number in question, from the Anderson Motor Company, 1201 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, July 28, 1933. The records of the ANDERSON MOTOR COMPANY were examined and disclose that the truck described was taken in on June 30, 1933, from A. G. DANIELSON, 3724-25th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minnesota, who traded the truck in as part payment on a 1927 Chrysler Brougham. The writer has called in person at 3724 on four different occasions and has made at least five telephone calls but has not, as yet, been able to reach A. G. DANIELSON, for interview. A continued effort will be made to reach MR. DANIELSON at which time he will be questioned with reference

to the place where he moved the goods from the Grand Avenue address - as above mentioned, and photographs will be exhibited to him for possible identification of suspects in this case. MR. DANIELSON'S telephone number is Dupont 2550.

It is the belief of MR. PARNELL that the black suitcases removed from the apartments on the night of the get-away were delivered to the Hollywood, or Hollyhocks, located under the Mendota Bridge, though he could not furnish any definite proof as to this. He also stated that he had heard from some source, unable to recall, that this same gang moved to 1035 or 1055 Robert Street in West St. Paul; also, that the owner of this property, or the man who looked after the property became aware of the identity of the members of the gang and was given a good position at the State Capitol in St. Paul to remain silent; further, that a man, supposed to be ANDERSON, who drove a dark red or maroon colored Chevrolet, or Pontiac, and visited the apartments on Grand Avenue, was found murdered near Webster, Wisconsin.

Neither Mr. and MRS. PARNELL, nor CHARLIE MILLER, could definitely identify occupants of any of the apartments but stated they observed the group moving freely from one apartment to another and it was not possible to determine just which of the apartments the various members did, in fact, occupy. MRS. PARNELL commented that the toilet articles and shaving sets left behind in each of the apartments were identical. The best set-up obtainable is that apartment 106 - 1290 Grand Avenue was rented to C.E. MOORE, which apartment was occupied by two men, though a woman about 35 or 40 years of age and a girl about 14 were seen coming out of this apartment; that apartment 302 - 1280 Grand Avenue was occupied by J.J. BURNS and son and apartment 102 - 1280 Grand Avenue was occupied by Lockwood.

MRS. PARNELL advised that a postcard reading, "Dear Sister - How are you getting along?", showing return address of Mrs. C.E. Long, 3707 Penn Ave., N., Minneapolis, Minnesota, was found in Lockwood's apartment 102 - 1280 Grand Ave., after they moved. The card was addressed to MRS. J.H. LOCKWOOD. MRS. PARNELL advised the police of this and does not know what became of the card. The Minneapolis City Directory lists MRS. C.M. LONG at 3707 Penn Avenue North. The writer interviewed MRS. C.M. LONG, who stated that she has no sister having the name LOCKWOOD; that she has one sister, VIOLA VURPILLAT, only, who lives with her mother; that she has never at any time corresponded with anyone who resided on Grand Avenue, St. Paul, and is not acquainted with any people having this name. MRS. LONG further stated that some inquiry was made of her concerning the same incident about a year ago. It is quite possible that either the police or postal authorities made a check.

Descriptions of occupants of apartments 106 - 1290 Grand Avenue, and apartments 102 and 302, 1290 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, as obtained from Mr. and Mrs. PARNELL and CHARLIE MILLER, are as follows;

Name: J.J.BURNS
Age: 55-60
Height: Quite tall
Hair: Grey, heavy in back
Eyes: Unknown
Complexion: Light
Build: Slender

UNKNOWN PERSON (Either son of J.J.BURNS, or LOCKWOOD)
Age: 25-29
Height: 5'5"
Weight: 135-140
Build: Small
Hair: Dark
Complexion: Dark
Peculiarities: Limp slightly - has spring or brace in heel left shoe.
Eyes: Unknown

Name: C.E.MOORE
Age: 35-37
Height: 5'3" or 4"
Weight: 120-125
Build: Short, slight
Hair: Dark
Complexion: Medium
Eyes: Unknown
Apparel: Wore light grey or tan hat pulled well down over one eye.
Drove Graham-Paige Sedan at times.

UNKNOWN PERSON (Might have been Lockwood)

Age: 35-40
 Weight: 130 - 135
 Height: Around 5'10"
 Build: Very slender
 Peculiarities: Nervous actions
 Complexion: Very peculiar color - had appearance of dope fiend.
 Hair: Dark
 Complexion: Fair
 Eyes: Sunken
 Apparel: Wore black overcoat and dark gray suit; slouch hat - dark.

UNKNOWN WOMAN

Age: 35-40
 Height: 5'6" or 7"
 Weight: 140-145
 Hair: Hennaed and bobbed
 Eyes: Hazel
 Complexion: Fair
 Apparel: Good dresser - wore small brown hat with veil, brown dress, brown shoes, and brown beaver coat.
 Was accompanied by young girl who appeared to be about 14 years of age. Moved quickly and had snappy walk.

No description of LOCKWOOD was obtainable.

The following listed photographs were exhibited to MR. and MRS. PARNELL, CHARLIE MILLER and CHARLES J. SCOTT:

VERNE MILLER	St. Paul File No. 62-888
VOLNEY DAVIS	St. Paul File No. 7-30
FRED BARKER	" " " "
ALVIN KARPIS	" " " "
ARTHUR R. BARKER	" " " "
HARRY CAMPBELL	" " " "
THOMAS CARROLL	" " " "
JAMES LAWSON	" " " "

(LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS CONTINUED):

HARRY B. OLSON	St. Paul PD #22611
ABE LEWIS	St. Paul PD #23721
MRS. KATE BARKER	St. Paul File 7-30
MARY CRAWFORD	St. Paul File 62-888
MRS. C. P. HARMON	St. Paul File 7-30
VIVIAN MATHEWS	St. Paul File 62-888

After carefully examining the pictures, both Mr. and Mrs. PARNELL stated that a man resembling the photograph of HARRY B. OLSON visited the apartments of this gang. MR. PARNELL and CHARLIE WHITE both stated they observed a man bearing a striking resemblance to the photograph of VERNE MILLER going in and out of apartment 106 - 1290 Grand Avenue as well as another man who bore a striking resemblance to photographs of ARTHUR R. BARKER. CHARLIE WHITE further stated that the man he saw going into apartment 302 - 1280 Grand Avenue bore a striking resemblance to the photograph of ALVIN KARPIS, particularly about the eyes; also, that man who was on lookout the night when the gang moved out closely resembles the photograph of VOLNEY DAVIS.

MR. PARNELL and CHARLIE MILLER observed the following cars coming to the apartments during period same were occupied by this gang and persons seen in the cars visited one or the other of the apartments mentioned.

1933 Florida license #10-7860 - Light tan four passenger Auburn Coupe. (Mr. Parnell picks photographs of Verne Miller and Arthur R. Barker, stating that the same bear a striking resemblance to the men he saw come out of apartment 106 - 1290 Grand Avenue and enter this car.)

1933 Nevada license #1-283 - Dark blue or black Pontiac Sedan.

1933 California license #2-H-6661 - Graham-Paige Sedan. (Mr. Parnell states he saw the man who occupied 106 - 1290 Grand Ave., driving this car. Picks photograph of Arthur R. Barker as bearing strong resemblance to this man.)

1933 Minnesota license #B12-543 - Large 1932 Chrysler Sedan.

This license was issued to J. H. LOCKWOOD, 1598 Dayton Avenue, St. Paul, for Chrysler Coupe, five passenger, 1932 Model, Motor #CH 2237, Serial #7901185. The 1932 registration was B133358 in the name of R. GORDON, 2062 Marshall Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, who purchased same from HOLT MOTOR COMPANY, December 6, 1932, and the car was transferred from GORDON to J. H. or J. N. LOCKWOOD, January 19, 1933, at 1598 Dayton Avenue, 308

St. Paul, Minnesota. The car has not been registered as yet for 1934. Tracing of R. GORDON'S signature obtained and attached. J. W. McGANN, janitor, 1598 Dayton Avenue, advised no one by the name of LOCKWOOD, or any other name, had lived at that address within the past two years, who owned a Chrysler. It is possible that the Holt Motor Company may be able to identify R. GORDON.

1932 Nevada license #1-488-32 - 1932 Buick Sedan

This license was issued to R. E. DAVIS, Anderson Hotel for a late 1932 Buick, motor #2797868.

1932 Minnesota license #462-222 - dark blue or black Chevrolet Sedan.

This license was issued for a 1932 Chevrolet Coupe, motor #33310333, serial #1BA 0939741. Car was purchased from Midway Chevrolet Company, September 30, 1932, by Kinar Aarnodt, 1549 N. Albert Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, and was sold back to the Midway Chevrolet Company, October 10, 1932, and on the same date was sold to R. A. WINTERS, 475 Wabasha Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

1932 Minnesota license #362-222 - dark blue or black Chevrolet Sedan.

This license was issued for a Chrysler 26 Sedan, motor #58474, serial #35243, listed to Mrs. Violet Tindell, 15 Wilkins Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.

1933 Minnesota license #12-877 - dark blue or black Chevrolet Sedan.

This license was issued for a 1932 Chevrolet Sedan, motor #3351052, serial #1BA 0938919. Car was sold to C. W. DAVIS, St. Francis Hotel and was sold by DAVIS to the Midway Chevrolet Company, March 27, 1933, and on the same date by the Midway Chevrolet Company to Adolph Johnson, 54-15th Avenue, N. E., North St. Paul, Minnesota. Car has not been registered in 1934. 1932 registration B225924 under name of C. W. DAVIS and tracing of this signature is attached to this memorandum.

1933 Florida license #10-783 - four passenger coupe, dark green, looked somewhat similar to an Auburn.

Further check will be made on these automobiles in

order to determine whether any of them were ever in possession of any of the suspects in this case.

MR. PARNELL stated he had heard in an indirect way that the gang, while staying in the Grand Avenue apartments, kept their cars in a garage located in the rear of a pool hall located at Snelling and Selby Avenues some distance from the apartments. Investigation in the vicinity of Snelling and Selby Avenues failed to reveal any garage located in the rear of a pool hall so the writer made inquiry of all garages in the immediate vicinity. Inquiry was made at the garage of PETERSON and Son, 184 North Snelling Avenue, O.R. MUNGER GARAGE, 289 North Snelling Avenue and the H.E. DRAKE AUTO SERVICE, 1555 North Snelling Avenue, with negative results. MR. O.R. MUNGER advised that he had been in his present location only since September, 1933, and that prior to his occupancy the garage was operated by one, LOUIS GOLDBERG, a young Jewish lad. MR. MUNGER stated that the garage did not bear a very good reputation when he took it over and that it is quite possible GOLDBERG stored the cars. While conducting investigation at these garages, agent also made inquiries with reference to the filmolens and cans but results were likewise negative.

LIEUTENANT TALBOTT, St. Paul Police Department, was interviewed and stated that he has known MR. FRANK PARNELL for the past six years and considers him to be truthful; that he became acquainted with PARNELL when he, TALBOTT, was working on the apartment house detail and PARNELL gave him a tip-off which resulted in the capture of a very troublesome apartment house thief; that since this occasion, from time to time, he has frequently visited PARNELL. Lieutenant Talbott definitely recalls the telephone call which he received from the PARNELLS with reference to the occupants of the apartments on Grand Avenue and stated that previous to the telephone call, PARNELL had told him of his suspicions about the people; that he was off duty when the call came, which was during the first part of March, 1933, and he immediately telephoned Lieutenant Mondike who was on the night desk and requested him to send a squad out to PARNELL'S place and instructed MONDIKE just how the officers could get to PARNELL'S place through an alley just off of Grand Avenue on Syndicate without being seen by the occupants of the apartments across the street; that PARNELL told him that the people were apparently making their getaway and had previously furnished him with the numbers of the strange cars which had been coming to the apartments; that he prepared a statement of facts at the time for filing in the office. Lieutenant Talbott endeavored to locate his written report covering this matter in the Record Room but was not successful. Lieutenant Talbott could not recall the names of the officers who responded to the call, nor could he state what photograph was exhibited to Mr. and Mrs. PARNELL, but expressed the belief that Detective LOUIE SCHULTZ was with the officers. At

agent's request, Lieutenant Talbott telephoned Detective Louie Schultz, who stated that he did respond to the call and informed Lieutenant Talbott that the picture of HARRY COOPER was the one shown to Mr. and Mrs. PARNELL; that the officers did not want to pick him up that night because they had something else on him and did not want to flush it. In this connection, Lieutenant Talbott stated that this man's correct name is WILBERT L. SCHEPERS, alias HARRY B. OLSON, alias HARRY COOPER; that this man was arrested July 7, 1933, as a suspect in the holdup of the Wildwood Amusement Park near St. Paul, Minnesota, which occurred July 3, 1933; that he was identified by five persons and on July 14, 1933, was released on bond of \$20,000.00 which bond he skipped and was later picked up in Minneapolis on a burglary charge and is now serving time in the Stillwater Penitentiary on this charge. Description of this man is as follows:

Name:	WALTER L. SCHEPERS alias HARRY COOPER alias HARRY B. OLSON, St. Paul PD#22611.
Age:	29 years (March, 1931)
Height:	5'8-1/8"
Weight:	175
Eyes:	Gray-blue
Hair:	Black
Complexion:	Medium
Build:	Muscular
F.P.C.:	1 A 14 18 U 17

Photograph of this man was obtained from Lieutenant Talbott and exhibited to Mr. and Mrs. PARNELL as herein related previously.

Inspector of Detectives Charles Tierney was contacted and stated that there is every indication that there was a tip-off in this case. He explained that the matter occurred just shortly after he took over his present office and that no doubt there was some officer in the group who was not in favor of the present administration and was responsible for what had happened. Inspector Tierney stated he was unable to determine just what officers answered the call and had no idea as to the identity of the people who were occupying the apartments. After an extensive search, Inspector Tierney advised that he was unable to locate the written report of Lieutenant Talbott nor could he locate any report made by the officers who responded to the call. The only thing which Inspector Tierney could locate, touching on the matter, was the report of Officers T. McMahon and McGinnis, dated March 4, 1933, which report discloses that these two officers reported for duty at 8:00 A.M.; and conducted investigation at 1280 and 1290 Grand Avenue, Apart-

ments 102 and 302. Their report reads as follows:

"Apartment 106 - 1290 Grand - out during the night, 1290 - between 3 or 4 in morning. Apartment 102 - 1290 left steamer trunk and one grip."

Inspector Tierney turned over to the writer one large bundle and a cardboard box containing clothes and sundry articles which he advised were removed from the steamer trunk and grip mentioned in report of Officers T. McMahon and McGinnis. This clothing and other articles has been gone over carefully but, as yet, has produced nothing of value in establishing the identity of the persons who occupied the apartments at 1290 and 1290 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota.

MR. COY HARDWICK, 1351 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, was interviewed at his residence by Agents Nalls and Hall. He advised that in 1924 he and his family, including his two daughters, BEULAH and FERN, were in Hollywood, California, arriving there late in the fall. The families stayed in Hollywood until after June, 1925, the two girls going to high school. In Hollywood, they resided at about 1545 Gordon Avenue. Across the street resided a Moore family, in which family there were two sons. Some time prior to February, 1933, he received from Mr. Moore a letter in which MR. MOORE inquired of HARDWICK if he knew of any apartments that could be rented as MOORE'S mother and brother were going to reside in St. Paul, while one of their brothers was in the hospital in Rochester, Minnesota. About a month later, he received a telephone call from a party giving the name of MOORE and asked MR. HARDWICK if he had any vacant apartments. MR. HARDWICK made an appointment with him and on the evening of February 17, 1933, he met MOORE in front of the apartment house at 1290 Grand Avenue. He states MOORE was not one of the men he met on the West Coast. He states that MOORE was not driving a car and that it was about 8:00 P.M. As he recalls, it was dark. He states that he and MOORE went to the entrance of the apartment house where MOORE asked him what the rental would be, this being before they looked at the apartment, and HARDWICK replied \$60.00 per month. He states that MOORE, without further inquiry, paid him \$60.00. They then, looked at the apartment. He described MOORE as being 30 years of age, very small, of slender build, and with a slight limp in the right foot. He states that a few days later he received a telephone call from a person giving the name of S. E. LOCKWOOD, this person stating that a friend of his had rented an apartment from HARDWICK and inquired if HARDWICK had any other vacancies. HARDWICK claims he rented this man apartment 102 at 1290 Grand Avenue, at a rental of \$62.50, his records showing that the rent was paid on the 28th of February, 1933.

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At the same time, a woman telephoned MR. HARDWICK and mentioned that she had a friend who had an apartment and without seeing these people, he rented apartment 302 to J.J. BURNS at a rental of \$60.00 per month at 1280 Grand Avenue. MRS. BURNS, when talking to MR. HARDWICK over the telephone, stated: "I'll have my husband call you". And the following noon, MR. BURNS did call and when HARDWICK asked him where he was employed, he stated: "I was sent here from the East with my concern", and that he had a friend with him, the friend, as HARDWICK understood it, being LOCKWOOD.

As to why the above three persons left, as related previously, a telephone call had come to the police department, St. Paul, complaining that there was a disturbance and requesting that a squad car come to 1290 Grand Avenue, which is CHARLIE MILLER'S house. When the squad car arrived there, CHARLIE MILLER knew nothing of it and the policemen were sent to PARNELL'S place across the street. By the time the policemen got around to investigate the complaint, the occupants of the above three apartments had left. Later, a patrol wagon came and took their belongings away. The belongings were taken from the apartment after March 31, 1933.

MR. HARDWICK admitted that these were the only apartments he had ever rented; that it was not his business to rent apartments but that it was the business of MR. and MRS. PARNELL, or MR. WESTPHAL. Regarding the MOORES, in California, HARDWICK states he thought they were musicians because they used to carry a musical instrument case as he left the house. He recalls that he asked J.J. BURNS for a reference to which MR. BURNS replied that he would give any MR. HARDWICK wanted. One reference he submitted was Senator Morine of Duluth, a State Senator. About an hour later, a person giving the name of Senator Morine telephoned and recommended BURNS but when asked regarding LOCKWOOD stated he did not know him. HARDWICK states that the next day he became suspicious and called Senator Morine in St. Paul and, on hearing Senator Morine answer, he realized that he had not talked to Morine on the previous day. Some time after the above three persons left, as the result of the visit by the police, a truckman delivered a note for the property abandoned. HARDWICK thinks that MR. FINCKE has this note.

HARDWICK was questioned very closely regarding this transaction and he became more and more involved regarding the whole matter. He finally admitted he has a brother-in-law named RAY STEEGER, employed under JOE POIRER, an assistant attorney general under Governor Olson, in charge of personnel of the State Highway Department. He stated that STEEGER had been a bar tender for DANNY HOGAN, deceased, St. Paul underworld character, and HARDWICK then attempted to create the impression that possibly STEEGER was the one who had mentioned these rentals.

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On the following day, HARDWICK was invited to the Division Office where he was asked regarding his previous occupation. He stated that during 1924 and 1925 he was a building contractor and had nothing whatsoever to do with renting apartments. He was then confronted with the fact that the alleged person, MOORE, had written to him in 1933 requesting an apartment and that when, in 1924 and 1925, he knew MOORE and the last time he had seen him he had nothing to do with apartments. HARDWICK, previously, admitted he could not explain this discrepancy and furthermore could offer no explanation. He stated that STEEGER had no way of ever finding out that he had met any persons named MOORE in Hollywood and then stated that some time before he had rented the apartments at 1280 and 1290 Grand Avenue, STEEGER had come to him inquiring if HARDWICK had a vacant house, which could be rented to a certain party. On being informed that HARDWICK had no such vacancy, he talked of vacant apartments. HARDWICK, before leaving the office, was told that his story was not believed. He was informed that he could expect a call in the future for a more satisfactory explanation.

The following additional investigation was conducted by Special Agent R.L. NALIS:

A.G. DANIELSON, 3724-25th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, when interviewed, admitted that he formerly owned a one and one half ton Ford truck which he traded to the Anderson Motor Company, 1201 East Lake Street, Minneapolis, on June 30, 1933. Mr. Danielson could not recall the license number on the car, when traded by him, nor could he locate any papers showing the number. He emphatically denied that he had ever moved anything from 1280 to 1290 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, during April, 1933, or any other time. MR. DANIELSON suggested, however, that a young man by the name of WILLIAMSON was in his employ during April, 1933, and had full access to the Ford truck in question and on numerous occasions took the truck to his home and kept it over night. MR. DANIELSON could not furnish the full name, or address, of WILLIAMSON but advised he lived with his uncle near 16th Avenue Northeast and Johnson Street, Minneapolis, in a house having a red fence around it. Inquiry was made of postman, carrier #322, who delivers mail in this section, and he advised that a young fellow by name of WILLIAMSON was residing at 1722 Johnson Street Northeast. At this address, interview was had with MRS. KENNETH WILLIAMS, not WILLIAMSON, who stated she was separated from her husband who was formerly employed by A.G. DANIELSON and that her husband could probably be located at the home of his parents, 1850 Fillmore Street, Northeast, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

KENNETH WILLIAMS, when interviewed, admitted his employment with A.G. DANIELSON but denied that he had ever moved anything from 1280 or 1290 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, during April, 1933, or any other time.

KENNETH WILLIAMS suggested that possibly WILLIAM SLETTEN, who formerly worked for A.G.DANIELSON, did the hauling and volunteered to accompany the writer and Agent Coulter to SLETTEN'S home, which is on a farm located at France and Penn Avenues, just outside of the Minneapolis City limits.

WILLIAM SLETTEN and his brother were contacted but denied they had ever moved anything from 1280 or 1290 Grand Avenue, or any other place in St.Paul.

WILLIAM SLETTEN suggested that M.E.ANDERSON, 3211-14th Avenue, Minneapolis, a former employee of A.G.DANIELSON, might have done the moving. M.E.ANDERSON was interviewed but denied that he had ever used DANIELSON'S truck to move anything from any point in St.Paul at any time.

Photographs of suspects in this case were exhibited to KENNETH WILLIAMS, the SLETTEN brothers, and M.E.ANDERSON but none could identify same as being those of persons known to or seen by them.

RAY STEEGER appeared at the St.Paul Division Office by request on morning of March 5, 1934. He advised that he is employed as personnel investigator for the Minnesota Highway Department attached to the office of the Attorney General; that he is related to COY O.HARDWICK by marriage, being his brother-in-law, and has in the past done some carpenter work for MR.HARDWICK on apartments in which HARDWICK is interested. He further stated that he was born and reared in St.Louis, Missouri, and came to St.Paul, about twenty-five years ago where he has since resided. Efforts to ascertain just what nature of work he has pursued since coming to St.Paul proved unsatisfactory. He was either unable or unwilling to give names of his former employers, place where, and where, employed. He, however, did state that he worked for J.J.KOHN, 9th and Wabasha Street, St.Paul, during period 1927-1933 and as a bartender for two years for the late DANNY HOGAN, noted St.Paul underworld character, who was murdered in St.Paul about 1927.

RAY STEEGER denied knowing anything concerning the persons who occupied apartments 1280 and 1290 Grand Avenue; also, denied that he had anything to do with the renting of these apartments to these people or had any conversation with COY HARDWICK relative to obtaining tenants for the vacant apartments. He admitted that he might have examined Apartment 106, 1290 Grand Avenue, with COY HARDWICK but stated if he did so it was for the purpose of looking it over for possible needed repairs. MR.STEEGER advised he had talked this matter over with COY O.HARDWICK before calling at the St.Paul Division Office.

The following memorandum by Sp.Agt. T.G.Melvin refers to the license plate found in the pay-off car. This license plate had previously been traced to EDWARD B. BELL as indicated in previous reports:

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St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 5, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-30.

With reference to page 71 of the report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan dated February 17, 1934, at St. Paul, Minnesota, the writer interviewed MR. HARRY F. KENNEDY, President of the Kennedy Chevrolet Company, 600 South 7th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who advised that 1929 Ford Roadster, motor No. A 514721 was purchased from the Kennedy Chevrolet Company on July 21, 1933, for \$110.00 cash. He advised that he did not see the individual who purchased the car and referred agent to MR. OLIVER L. O'BRIEN, Sales Manager.

MR. O'BRIEN advised the writer that he had O.K'd the purchase of the car and had talked to that individual for approximately five minutes. The photographs of HARRY CAMPBELL, FRED BARKER, VOLNEY DAVIS, ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR R. BARKER, BENNIE EDWARD LARSON, and P. C. RATTENNE were exhibited to MR. O'BRIEN; and after examining all the photographs for some minutes, he selected the photographs of ALVIN KARPIS and ARTHUR R. BARKER as being the individual who possibly purchased the car. He stated that more definite information could possibly be secured from MR. J. L. VACHON, who was a salesman with the company at that time and handled the deal.

MR. VACHON resides at 1824 Elliott Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, and is employed as an attendant at the Standard Oil Filling Station on the corner of Portland and Lake, Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he was interviewed by the writer. Out of the group of photographs above referred to, which were exhibited to MR. VACHON, he selected the photograph of ALVIN KARPIS as possibly being the individual who purchased the car. He advised that he was not positive, however, as to the identification as the whole deal took only about fifteen minutes to consummate.

EDWARD B. BELL, the purchaser of the car, gave as his address 114-1/2 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota; and at this address, which is the Alton Hotel, a cheap rooming house, agent interviewed IDA LOSETH, formerly known as IDA REIDY. The photographs of ALVIN KARPIS, ARTHUR R. BARKER, BENNIE EDWARD LARSON, P. C. RATTENNE, HARRY CAMPBELL, FRED BARKER, and VOLNEY DAVIS were also exhibited to her and she advised that the photograph of ALVIN KARPIS appeared to be that of EDWARD B. BELL, who resided at her hotel in July, 1933. She advised, however, that she is not positive as to the identification as she had not observed BELL very closely.

The original "Used Car Order Blank" signed by EDWARD B. BELL was secured from the Kennedy Chevrolet Company for possible use in developing latent fingerprints.

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The fingerprints of MR. H. F. KENNEDY, OLIVER L. O'BRIEN, and MISS ELISE BARTHOLEMEW of the Kennedy Chevrolet Company, 600 South 7th Street, as well as the fingerprints of MR. J. L. VACHON, 1824 Elliott Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, were secured for elimination purposes as these four individuals had handled the original "Used Car Order Blank" signed by BELL at the Kennedy Chevrolet Company.

At the office of the Secretary of State, Motor Vehicle Division, agent ascertained that 1929 Ford Roadster motor No. 514721 was registered for the year 1934 in the name of EDWARD B. BELL, license number being B 28304, his address is given as 1518 Third Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, the plates being secured on January 6, 1934. This address is the Woonsocket Hotel.

Special Agent R. C. Coulter and the writer called at this address and were advised by MR. G. R. McCRACKEN, the proprietor of the Woonsocket Hotel, that EDWARD B. BELL was unknown there. Agents noted, however, that the Ford Roadster in question, carrying license plates B 28304, was in the rear of the Woonsocket Hotel and an examination of a letter found in the car indicated that the same was owned by EDWARD PALLAN.

Inquiry at the Woonsocket Hotel disclosed that EDWARD PALLAN resides in the Woonsocket Hotel Annex at 212 Fifteenth Street East, Apartment 149.

A cover was maintained on the car by Special Agent Coulter and the writer and when EDWARD PALLAN alias EDWARD B. BELL and one JAMES LEROY BELL entered the car, they were requested to accompany Special Agent Coulter and the writer to the St. Paul office. It was ascertained by Special Agent Coulter that JAMES LEROY BELL is employed as a solicitor for Capper's Publication and resides at 1015 East 15th Street, Apartment No. 21. He advised Special Agent Coulter that he had known EDWARD PALLAN alias EDWARD B. BELL for about three weeks but did not know his name. He displayed credentials indicating that he was employed in the manner indicated by him.

Relative to EDWARD PALLAN alias EDWARD B. BELL, he stated that he was born at Stevens Point, Wisconsin, July 4, 1906, being christened EDWARD PALLAN; that when he was a child, he was adopted by FRED BELL, who resides at Harshwe, Wisconsin, and that after living with BELL for a few years, he returned to his mother's home and resumed the name of EDWARD PALLAN. He stated that he is a C.W.A. worker employed on the project at 58th Street and Fremont Avenue in Minneapolis where he is engaged with others in cutting a street through; that he is employed three days a week and receives \$4.12¹/₂ per day; that he is living with one DORIS CLEMENT at the Woonsocket Hotel Annex.

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Relative to the 1933 Minnesota license plate B 327634 found in the rear compartment of the Chevrolet Coupe furnished to WALTER MAGEE by the kidnapers to be used in the delivery of the ransom money, EDWARD PALLAN advised that he had purchased his 1934 license plates early in January, 1934, and had taken the 1933 plates off the Ford Roadster in question, which was parked across the street from his residence on 15th Street East; that after removing the plates, he had placed them on the curb stone near the car and had never seen them again; that he did not recall seeing anyone in the vicinity at the time he removed the plates and knows nothing further relative to them.

The fingerprints of EDWARD PALLAN were taken and are being transmitted to the Division.

The description of EDWARD PALLAN alias EDWARD B. BELL is as follows:

Age - 28 years
Height - 5 feet 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches
Weight - 125 pounds
Build - Slender
Complexion - Dark
Hair - Dark
Eyes - Brown

The fingerprints of MR. H. F. KENNEDY, OLIVER L. O'BRIEN, MISS ELISE BARTHOLEMEW, and J. L. VACHON, above referred to, together with the original "Used Car Order Blank" are being retained in the St. Paul file in this case.

Very truly yours,

T. G. MELVIN,
Special Agent.

TGM:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

The following memorandum by Special Agent D. L. Nicholson concerns an investigation made in the neighborhood of WALTER MAGEE'S (the pay-off man) office:

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-50.

Reference is made to the memorandum of this agent dated February 28, 1934, covering investigations in the vicinity of WALTER MAGEE'S office, 118 West Central Avenue.

Special Agent Fortenberry discussed this matter with WALTER MAGEE, who advised that the club over his office is still being operated although he was unable to furnish the name of the proprietor of this club.

At this place, agent interviewed M. McGUIRE, who advised that he is the operator of the speakeasy on the second floor of the building at 118 West Central Avenue and directly over WALTER MAGEE'S office. McGUIRE stated that this speakeasy is operated as an illegal speakeasy and that no one with the exception of his friends or persons known to him are admitted; that the speakeasy usually remains open until an early hour in the morning and does not open during the day until 1:00 or 1:30 p.m., as there is no business for such an establishment during the early morning hours.

He further stated that on the morning of January 17, 1934, when the first ransom note was left at this address, this speakeasy was not open and that no individuals could have been in or around it.

The photographs of the KARPIS-BARKER mob were exhibited to McGUIRE who stated that they are all wholly unknown to him and that he is positive that none of them have ever been in the speakeasy operated by him.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 2, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to the letter from the Kansas City office in this case dated February 10, 1934. Inquiry was made at Sioux City, Iowa, February 28th and March 1, 1934. JOHN DONALD DILLON is well known to the police department and others. He is at present operating a beer parlor known as the Red Front located at 1409 Dace Street and resides at 1410 Dace Street, almost directly across the street from the Red Front. The Red Front is a dilapidated looking building and is one of several such low one-story old buildings located on the north side of the street. JOHN DILLON has resided at the above address since at least 1922 and possibly before that. His residence is a small brown house, frame, possibly three small rooms upstairs and about four downstairs. The house is surrounded by a fence. The house has a basement as two, small one-foot high windows can be seen from the street. No entrance to the basement is visible from the outside of the house. This house is located about 40 feet from the center of the street which at that point is traversed every few minutes by street cars, large and small, and they make considerable noise in passing the house as well as in turning a corner a block west and in crossing railroad tracks about a block east.

Two blocks west of the Red Front, also on Dace Street, there are three dirty-looking houses, there being no driveway into these places. They are located about six feet from the sidewalk and they do not appear to have any basements. The doors were open on two of these when agent passed by and the inside, as far as could be seen of each house, is in very poor and dirty condition. These houses are also located in the first block west of where the street car tracks coming from the north turn east, the street cars at this turn having just come across the railroad viaduct north of Dace Street. At the end of the second block west of the Red Front is a beer parlor, cafe and dine-and-dance place, all combined, which is operated by JAMES "BUCK" DILLON. There are no basement windows in this place indicating that it is not furnished, if there is a basement. This is a two-story building, modern, and the upper floor appears to be furnished. This building is of brick and of recent construction. The first floor as above stated, is used for dining and dancing. On two visits to this place and vicinity at night, and once in the day, there was someone around at all times and particularly at night there is much noise, music and dancing. Agent was advised by the police officers that this place has been operated in similar manner practically since the return of beer. In the block west of this building there is a large warehouse covering the whole block, and starting in the second block west, which would be the fourth block from the Red Front, there is nothing but railroad tracks, no buildings, for about six blocks.

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It was learned that EMMET DILLON, another brother, assists JOHN DILLON in the Red Front and stays with him. ANNA MAY DILLON, known as the favorite sister of JOHN, is now married to a man by the name of WALTERS and they are said to now live with MARGARET DILLON, who is the aged mother of all these DILLONS. The home of MRS. MARGARET DILLON is located on Grand Avenue, which is just one block north of Dace Street, and is about the middle of the block, which block corresponds with the second block west of the Red Front on Dace Street. This house is a small, white, frame, two-story house with no basement. It is about 150 feet west of where the viaduct crosses the railroad tracks, the viaduct on its south slope cutting off this street. Street cars can be heard very plainly at this point at all hours of the day and most of the night. This house is also located only about half a block south of the railroad tracks where trains of the C. & N.W., the C.St.P.M.&O., the C.M.St.P.&P., the Gr. N. and Illinois Central continually pass and switch day and night. From these houses on Dace Street, and also on Grand Avenue, it is possible to hear the sirens at the packing plants but these blow numerous times in the morning and also at noon.

In addition to the above DILLONS, there is a MARY DILLON, sister, who works in Sioux City and is said to seldom visit with the others.

JOHN DILLON is described as follows: Age, 42 years; height, 5 feet 11-3/8 inches; weight, 196 pounds; hair, brown; gray eyes; medium complexion; residence, 1410 Dace Street, Sioux City, Iowa; occupation, bartender.

JOHN DILLON has been arrested by the police in Sioux City and has the following record as obtained from the Division: As No. 2389 arrested PD Sioux City, Iowa, 2-8-22; charge, fugitive, holdup. As J. DILLON, No. 7122, received Minnesota State Prison, Stillwater, from Hennepin County, May 20, 1922, robbery second degree, 5 years. As JOHN DILLON, No. 1618, arrested Sheriff's office Sioux City, Iowa, date not given, V.N.P.A., 60 days County Jail, prints received October 31, 1930. There is notation on this record as follows: *5-5-15, sentence 5 years Anamosa, assisting prisoner to escape. A photograph was secured from the police department and is attached to copies of this report for the St. Paul Division office. This is a 1922 photograph. The Sheriff's office may have a more recent picture but no inquiry was made there due to the publicity given agent's last appearance there with reference to this case.

CLAUDE BLEDSOE and ERNEST SMITH, detectives, assisted agent in this inquiry and know DILLON well. It was these officers who picked up DILLON for the Minnesota authorities when he received the prison sentence. Detective SMITH stated that DILLON at that time was connected with one LOUIE VENICK, not now in Sioux City but reported to have reformed; IKE SHERMAN, who runs the Congress Beer Parlor on Nebraska Street in Sioux City, who the police state is continually at his place of business and evidently staying within the law and has severed any close connections he might have had in the past with the hoodlum element; ELMER DINGMAN, reported to be still in Ft. Madison penitentiary

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as he got 40 to 70 years for bank robbery; and MICKEY and TOM BRENSO, both now dead. All of these were involved in the robbery of a road house at Minneapolis in 1922.

The above two police officers, BLEDSOE and SMITH, are considered very reliable, and efficient, but they were given only the information considered necessary to the inquiry, namely that DILLON was reported from an anonymous source as being one party who might have supplied a hideout for the kidnapers. These officers work often with HARRY COOPER, Secret Service Agent, when he is in Sioux City, but it did not appear that COOPER had been to Sioux City recently and had not given them any information concerning the information he was supposed to have secured from JOHN "SLIM" KELLY. These officers knew of places owned by DILLON and assisted agent in checking on them as well as the places above mentioned. They advised that DILLON would not be above supplying a hideout and they have always kept him under surveillance but have never found him in any trouble other than his liquor operations for the past many years. These officers occasionally visit DILLON'S place. Upon viewing the photographs of the KARPIS and BARKER gang, they could not recall ever seeing any of these parties there or in Sioux City.

DILLON owns a large frame house located at 2434 East 5th Street, which is at the end of the street and practically on the bank of the Floyd River. This place was made into a night club and was called the "Woodlawn Club". The doors were found to be padlocked and a "for rent" sign placed on the house. This place has a very large basement built up five or six feet above the ground with an entrance from the rear. The house is about a block and a half east of U. S. Highway No. 75 and about a half mile east of the railroad tracks. It is not believed that a church bell can be heard here but a siren at the Omaha Railway Shops blows in the morning. These officers stated that they knew the people who had rented this place and who had been put out about the first of the year. These parties, JULIA HATLAND and her husband, well known to these officers, were located where they are now living about one-half block from this house and on 5th Street. They stated that they had been ejected by JOHN DILLON on January 4, 1934, for non-payment of rent (two months) and that they had lots of furniture and goods still stored in the basement of this place but that it had been padlocked from January 4th to date. JULIA HATLAND stated that she had talked to some of the neighbors and they had seen no one go in this place since the 4th of January. MRS. HATLAND stated that the basement in this house has a dirt floor, and the walls are cement and rock, and the basement is not furnished. On the main floor and also on the second floor, in the northeast corner of the house, are two small rooms but they were never used as bedrooms, being too small. The other rooms are large.

Having learned that DILLON was supposed to own a house located east of the "Monument" in southeast part of the city, this house was located and it is situated near a new road grade being built, and is about a quarter of a mile from the Missouri River, east, the main line of the C.St.P.M.&O. Railway being located between this house and the river. This house can be approached only after a sharp turn and by going up a very steep but short hill. There was no one home at the time of this inquiry, but from observation it was seen that this place does not have water works nor electric lights. It is isolated from the rest of the city and there is no house within four or five blocks, this house sitting down behind a large bluff.

Another house which DILLON is reported to own is a house on Vine Street, referred to often as the JOE HANLON house as HANLON used to live there. Upon observation, it was found that this house is very small, one-story, and the whole thing is not more than 12 feet wide by about 16 feet long. There is no railroad nearby and no main highway is situated near, but a street about three blocks away has quite a bit of traffic. Across the street from this small house is a large frame house sitting on a small bluff up from the street (Vine Street). Bootleggers in years past used to frequent the place and were arrested many times by the police. The house can only be reached by either coming down or going up a very steep incline. There appears to be no outside entrance to the basement of this house. Neighborhood inquiry established the fact that there has been no unusual activity there recently. The name of the people there at present was not known to the party of whom the inquiry was made but it was stated that the man appeared to be a laborer in the packing plant as he seemed to go that way to work.

Another small house located on South Division Street, also on the south side of the city and isolated from any other buildings, was inspected as it was at first thought also to belong to DILLON. The woman living at this place was known to the officers as ANNA UDELL, a police character formerly, but now married. This is also a very small house, one story with a basement, practically as large as the one floor. There are no electric lights in this house nor city water. It is very small and poorly furnished. The basement is used only to store things and is not furnished. The house is not more than 20 feet square. This woman stated that DILLON did not own this house. b7c

With reference to PRETTY BOY FLOYD, Officers BLEDSOE and SMITH stated that they had a tip last fall that FLOYD was in Sioux City and got this from MR. LEWIS of the Lewis System. They were unable to verify this as they did not know where to make inquiry other than general. They are of the opinion that DILLON would be more likely to hide out a criminal as he has once been in prison, than he is to engage in a kidnaping. They intend to keep a close watch of DILLON'S place in the future.

R. T. NOONAN
Special Agent.

RIN:EVS

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On March 5, 1934, Special Agent W. C. Ryan submitted the two following memorandums:

MEMORANDUM FOR ST. PAUL FILE NUMBER 7-30.

While Agent was in Faribault, Minnesota, Chief of Police Albert Hanson advised that, about a week after the release of BREMER, MATT WEIRES, a C. W. A. worker and a resident of Faribault, informed him that on the morning of Tuesday, February 6, 1934, at about 7 A.M. he saw two cars, one a large, dark sedan, and the other a coupe, parked near the Modern Cafe in Faribault, Minnesota. Chief Hanson said that WEIRES advised him that he recognized one of these men as "WHITEY" CLARK, a hi-jacker from Chicago, and another of the men as JACK MCKAY, an associate of CLARK's from Philadelphia. Chief Hanson further stated that WEIRES was some years ago mixed up in a box car robbery. He advised that inasmuch as this was immediately prior to the payment of the BREMER ransom, he immediately sent Detective Otto Rubin to St. Paul, Minnesota, with the information to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension and to the Police Department at St. Paul. Chief Hanson said that a Mr. Connolly of the Apprehension Bureau came to Faribault the following day and interviewed WEIRES and that at the conclusion of the interview Connolly stated that he would turn the information over to the Federal Government.

Thinking that possibly Connolly may not have turned over the information, Agent interviewed MATT WEIRES in the presence of Detective Otto Rubin. WEIRES advised that on Tuesday morning, February 6, 1934, he drove his car to the Modern Cafe in Faribault to pick up several fellow C. W. A. workers; that as he drove up he noticed a large, black sedan parked on Second Street, across from the Modern Cafe; that there was one man in the car and three men came out of the cafe and walked over and got in the sedan. He said that he also noticed a coupe parked on Main Street, around the corner from the sedan and that three men got out of the coupe and walked over into the Modern Cafe. WEIRES stated that he recognized one of the men in the sedan as FRANK "WHITEY" CLARK of Chicago and that one of the men in the coupe looked like JACK MCKAY or MACKAY of Philadelphia, a pal of CLARK's. He said that he did not see any signs of recognition between the men in the coupe and those in the sedan and was not so sure of his recognition of MCKAY.

WEIRES said that he first met CLARK and MCKAY about 7 years ago at Lannon, Wisconsin, where they worked together in Frank Scheider's quarry; that CLARK told him he was from Chicago, Illinois, and had been in the bootlegging business there as well as having engaged in several store robberies with a gang. He said that MCKAY claimed to be a druggist from Philadelphia and told him that his wife conducts a drug store there. WEIRES

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advised that CLARK robbed a cigar stand at Lannon while they were working there; that this was before McKay came to work or knew CLARK. He further advised that the following winter, he, CLARK and McKay went to Rhinelander, Wisconsin, where they worked for the Thunder Lake Saw Mill; that while at Rhinelander, CLARK broke into Sandy Brown's store and stole some coats, shoes and other articles; that CLARK left shortly after this and did not show up again. WEIRES said that when he returned to Lannon the following year a fellow at the camp told him that CLARK went around with a pretty tough gang in Chicago and that he had heard that CLARK and McKay had held up a man near Milwaukee or Racine, Wisconsin, and were arrested for it. With further reference to CLARK, he stated that CLARK said that he was doing well in the liquor business in Chicago until Capone closed him up.

WEIRES said that the last time he saw these men was seven years ago; that neither appeared to have any more money than they earned at their jobs; that CLARK, to his knowledge, was only a petty thief and that the only trouble he had heard of McKay being in was that he was told he held up a man near Milwaukee or Racine with CLARK.

He said that when he saw these men he wondered what they were doing in this part of the country at this time of the year and that since the BREWER ransom was paid around the time he saw them he thought he had better report the matter.

He said that at the time he saw the cars the coupe was facing south and the sedan east; he said he did not see the cars leave. He described the men in the sedan as being all heavily built, being big men, between the ages of thirty-five and forty years. He could not recall the make of the car but said he was sure it did not have a V type radiator front. The men in the coupe he described as being between thirty-five and forty years of age, tall, and of slender build. He viewed the pictures of KARPIS, FRED and DOC BARKER, DAVIS, CAMPBELL, TED and ED BENIZ, FRISCO, DUTCH and T. CARROLL and he stated that none of them resembled any of the men he saw in the cars.

He described CLARK and McKay as follows:

Name	FRANK "WHITEY" CLARK	JACK McKay (or MACKAY)
Age	46 years	40 years
Height	5 feet, 11 inches	5 feet, 8 inches
Weight	175 to 180 pounds	140 to 150 pounds
Build	Medium	Slender
Hair	Light	Dark
Complexion	Light	Dark
Residence	Chicago, Illinois	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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At the Modern Lunch, Main and Second Streets, Faribault, Minnesota, Agent ascertained that Gust KOUTAVAS, the proprietor, is on duty during the early morning hours. MR. KOUTAVAS, upon interview, stated that he is the only party who waits on customers around the hours of 7:00 A.M. and that he has worked at this hour for the past several years. He could not recall the incident of the six strange men coming to his restaurant and upon viewing photographs of KARPIS and the other suspects he stated that none of them resemble any persons he recalls seeing.

MEMORANDUM FOR ST. PAUL FILE NUMBER 7-50.

Agent, this day, March 5, 1934, interviewed GUSTAVE MUELLER, Mueller Clothing Company, Windom, Minnesota, whose store is listed among those selling Cluett Peabody & Company, Inc., K2419-Park C., shirts and also selling Carson, Pirie, Scott & Company, Life Size, underwear, Style 5318.

MR. MUELLER advised that the only Park C shirt ever handled by his store is marked K7629; that he has never handled style K2419. The style of shirt handled by MR. MUELLER is much lighter in color than the shirt in question.

With reference to the underwear, MR. MUELLER advised that he has not had any of this particular brand in stock for nearly a year; that he had ordered some of this underwear in July, 1933, but has never received it, being sent another brand instead.

MR. MUELLER's store does not handle the brand of socks as worn by MR. BREMER upon his return.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. RYAN,
Special Agent.

WCR:RWM

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-30.

Under date of February 21, 1934, a letter was directed to the Director signed by MRS. ROY OSTBY, 523 Morgan Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota, advising that from the back of her home on an alley which is known as Two and One-Half Street, she had observed a house being occupied by someone during the month of January to February 6th; further, that during all that time, no one had been seen coming out of the house but heavy smoke had been seen coming from the chimney; that the house was delapidated looking and the windows were all closed up with tar paper, or similar material.

Accompanied by Detectives H. C. LINDHOLM and JOHN FINLAYSON of the Minneapolis Police Department, agent visited the premises and interviewed MRS. ARLIE KNAPPEN, 526 Newton Avenue, Minneapolis, who stated that the house in question is owned by her grandfather, JOHN CARLSON FREEM, and is occupied by one CHRIS ELLERTSON, a paper hanger who has been living in the house since October, 1933. MRS. KNAPPEN stated that ELLERTSON is a man of good reputation although in poor circumstances at the present time because of lack of work. According to MRS. KNAPPEN, ELLERTSON is unable to pay for windows which have been broken in the house and for this reason has the same nailed up with tar paper, rugs, and linoleum.

MRS. ROY OSTBY, on interview, advised that she noticed the suspicious circumstances surrounding the house and for this reason reported same.

Respectfully submitted,

T. G. MELVIN,
Special Agent.

TGM:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-30.

Mr. GEORGE KRUEGER, whose wife is employed as a stenographer by Attorney THOMAS NEWMAN, informed Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni that in his opinion, MORRIS GOLDBERG might possibly be connected with this case. In view of this fact, the following investigation has been conducted in an effort to locate fingerprints of MORRIS GOLDBERG:

At the St. Paul Police Department, agent contacted MR. JOHN TIERNEY of the Criminal Identification Division who after searching the records in his possession advised that he had no criminal record of MORRIS GOLDBERG under his name or the following aliases: SAM MILLER, MORRIS MEYER, H. G. SAINT, and G. R. SAINT.

RAY HARRINGTON of the Minneapolis Police Department, after searching the records of the Identification Unit of that department advised that he had no criminal record of MORRIS GOLDBERG under his name or known aliases.

In an effort to locate a military record of GOLDBERG in order that his fingerprints may be obtained from this source, agent contacted MISS MARY HALL of the Adjutant General's office of the State of Minnesota where all military records of individuals in this State are kept. After searching the records, she advised that she had no record of MORRIS GOLDBERG'S ever having served in any of the armed forces of the United States.

Assistant United States Attorney JOSEPH FINLEY, who is active in American Legion affairs, was contacted and he advised that he is quite positive that MORRIS GOLDBERG is not a member of any American Legion Post in this vicinity. MR. FINLEY, however, caused a search to be made of the American Legion records and advised that no record of MORRIS GOLDBERG could be found.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

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St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-30.

With regard to the matter of fishing for perch and regulations pertaining thereto in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, the following has been ascertained from a study of the Game & Fish Laws now available in this office pertaining to these States:

WISCONSIN

It appears that fishing through the ice between January 1st and the following 30th day of April is prohibited in the State except in Lake Koshkonong and the following counties:

Bayfield
Calumet
Crawford
Dane
Forrest
Oneida
Lincoln
Outagamie
Vilas
Waupaca
Winnebago
Waushara,

the Mississippi River and tributary lakes, bayous, sloughs, etc; Lake Winnebago in Fond du Lac; Lemon River in Juneau County; Lake Wausau and Eau Claire River in Marathon County; Twin Lakes and Pike Lake in Polk County; the Chippewa River from the southern limit of Jim Falls, Wisconsin, to the mouth of said river, including the sloughs and bayous thereof and Beef Slough and Half-moon Lake in Eau Claire County; and from January 1st to the succeeding first day of March in Delavan Lake, Geneva Lake, and Turtle Lake in Walworth County; and in Pelican Lake in Oneida County.

This data is compiled from page 68 of the laws relating to conservation for the State of Wisconsin.

In addition to the above, it may be stated that temporary provision was made for fishing with not more than three lines in a number of additional counties and lakes not listed above but such fishing is unlawful after January first of any year.

I have marked in red a Wisconsin map to show the areas where perch may be taken through the ice and otherwise during the winter months.

MINNESOTA

In the Minnesota Fish & Game Laws pamphlet, under the species of fish known as perch, mention is made only of yellow perch. In Section 5568 of this law (page 52 of the pamphlet) it states that such fish may be taken by angling and thereafter possessed from May 15th to the following February 1st. It therefore appears that perch may be lawfully caught through the ice, or otherwise, throughout the entire State between May 15th and February 1st.

ILLINOIS

The fish and game regulations applying to this State indicate that that there is no prohibition against catching white perch except during the period April 30th to the following June 1st. This is shown in paragraph 8 of Section C of the Fish & Game Laws (page 74). With reference to pike perch, the law states that this fish may be taken at any time except March 1st to the following April 30th. This is set forth in paragraph 11, Section E of the Fish & Game Law booklet.

There appears to be no prohibition on fishing through the ice or in open water for yellow perch, white perch, or pike perch during any of the winter months in the entire State of Illinois.

R. B. DONALDSON,
Special Agent.

RED:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

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

In accordance with special instructions from Inspector W. A. Rorer, agent made the following investigation at Des Moines, Iowa, for the purpose of determining whether or not the Filmolens used by the kidnapers in this case were in fact purchased in that city.

Through prior arrangement made with MR. GEORGE DERSE, General Manager, Western Auto Supply Company stores, Twin Cities, a telegram was directed to the General Sales Manager for all Western Auto Supply Company stores at Kansas City, Missouri, requesting that all sales slips for January and February for the Des Moines, Iowa, store be forwarded immediately to the Des Moines store.

MR. K. N. NICKOLSON, Manager of the Des Moines store at 927 Locust Street, was interviewed by agent on the morning of March 3, 1934, and he advised that the sales slips in question had not yet arrived.

Pending the receipt of these slips, agent visited the Sears & Roebuck Company store at Des Moines and through MR. McADAMS, Manager of the Electrical Equipment & Automobile Supplies Department, ascertained that the Sears & Roebuck store had never carried the beam light known as the "Lightmaster". It was also learned that the Sears Roebuck & Company stores do not carry the "Filmolens".

Further investigation at the following automobile accessories establishments in Des Moines developed that the Western Auto Supply Company is the only concern in that locality handling the Filmolens:

American Supply Company
J. C. Penny Company
Krege
Montgomery Ward & Co.
Murrays
Harring Wissler
Capitol Auto Parts

Agent again contacted MR. NICKOLSON at the Western Auto Supply Company store and ascertained from his stock sheets the following: On December 28th, 1933, no Filmolens in stock. On December 29, 1933, received 24 from the St. Paul Western Auto Supply Company store. One Filmolens sold between December 28 and January 12. On January 25, 1934, 19 of the original 24 received from St. Paul were still in stock. On February 8th, 15 were in stock. On February 21st, 2 were in stock.

The following clerks in this store were interviewed and photographs of ALVIN KARPIS, the BARKER brothers, VOLNEY DAVIS, and HARRY CAMPBELL were exhibited to them. None of these employees had any particular recollection concerning the suspects:

George Hamma
K. Jones
J. Price
L. Meier
L. McKinney
Victor Stuart
W. Paulson
W. P. Patterson
F. Peace
D. Alexander
O. Myers

Approximately 4,000 sales slips arrived about noon on March 3, 1934, and were personally examined by this agent, and reflected sales as follows:

Jan. 8	-	1	Filmolens sold
Jan. 14	-	1	"
Jan. 17	-	2	"
Jan. 24	-	1	"
Feb. 3	-	1	"
Feb. 6	-	1	"

The above figures indicate that there was no purchase of any considerable amount of Filmolens during the period in interest. In other words, between the 28th of December, 1933, and February 6, 1934, seven Filmolens were sold and all sales except on the one occasion were for one unit only.

As before stated, none of the employees had any recollection concerning these sales.

Relative to the information furnished to Special Agent D. C. Dewey by one of the employees of the Des Moines Western Auto Supply Company that some customer had made inquiry concerning the possibility of cutting down the lenses in question so that they might be smaller in size, MR. J. PRICE was interviewed particularly and he advised that about January 27th, to the best of his recollection, a man inquired of him as to whether or not a smaller lens was carried in stock and how the 3-5/8 inch lens might be cut down to a smaller size. MR. PRICE advised the customer that if he desired to purchase some of the lenses and cut them down, a pair of tin shears might be used and it could be done right at the store. This customer, it is noted, however, purchased none of the lenses and did not purchase a pair of tin shears.

From the photographs, MR. PRICE was unable to identify any of the suspects as the customer who had made this inquiry. MR. PRICE stated that he had no clear recollection as to what the man looked like but that he was dressed in a regular business suit and did not wear boots or other equipment peculiar to bus or taxi drivers. MR. PRICE further stated that it was his opinion that this customer was accompanied by a very small man who took no part in the conversation, and he was unable to give any description of either of these men other than as above.

Conference was again had with MR. NICKOLSON and he was advised by agent that a shortage appeared in the University Avenue store in St. Paul and that through records and sales slips in the Twin Cities, the Western Auto Supply Company had been unable to account for eleven Filmolens which disappeared from the University Avenue store between January 15th and February 10th. MR. NICKOLSON agreed with MR. DERSE, Manager of the Twin Cities stores, in the assumption that the eleven Filmolens had been stolen from the Western Auto Supply Company store in St. Paul. In view of the fact that the company's records in this locality can not account for this loss, it is quite positive that the suspects may have in fact stolen these eleven Filmolens at the store indicated.

MR. NICKOLSON further advised that no other establishment in Des Moines handles Filmolens.

Very truly yours,

E. N. NOTESTEEN,
Special Agent.

ENN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR RORER:

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30

Reports from auxiliary offices indicated that underwear similar to that given to the kidnap victim at the time he was released had been sold by the manufacturer to M. & C. NEWBURG, La Crosse, Wisconsin, and that shirts of the type given to the kidnap victim at the same time had been sold to P. NEWBURG CLOTHING COMPANY, also of La Crosse, Wisconsin. Agent interviewed ED NEWBURG of the P. NEWBURG CLOTHING COMPANY, at La Crosse, on 2-27-34, and he stated that his company handles the CLUETT and PEABODY shirt mentioned but that his sales records do not describe the articles sufficiently to determine what sales of any particular item were made. All clerks were contacted by MR. NEWBURG and this Agent and two of them recalled sales, recently, of that type of shirt but know they were to local parties. One clerk recalls that a bellboy by the name of EVANS, from the LINKER HOTEL, called a few weeks ago and asked for such a shirt but did not make a purchase.

MR. NEWBURG stated that his company does not handle the socks, nor underwear in question.

MATT NEWBURG, of the M. & C. NEWBURG COMPANY of La Crosse, Wisconsin, was also interviewed. This is an entirely separate and distinct clothing store and caters primarily to the poor class of trade, whereas, the PETER NEWBURG COMPANY has a higher class of merchandise. This company went out of business January 10, 1934, in a voluntary liquidation. Prior to this date, for approximately thirty or forty days, a large sale was held and big crowds attended and many suits of the underwear described were sold by this store, but in view of the large number of sales, none of the clerks would remember any particular individual who purchased such underwear, nor are their sales records sufficiently descriptive to reflect the dates and the numbers of the sales, nor the individuals to whom sales were made. This company does not handle the socks and shirts in question.

On 2-28-34, Agent called at the LINKER HOTEL and inquired for a bellboy named EVANS. The clerk stated that his name was EVANS but there was no bellboy of such a name, although he was frequently confused with EARL DAVIS, a bellboy. EVANS stated he had not been in the P. NEWBURG

COMPANY STORE for over a year. EARL DAVIS was interviewed and he stated that about two weeks ago, while in his bellboy uniform, although wearing an overcoat, he went into the P. NEWBURG store looking for a tan shirt for himself but that they did not have what he wanted so he did not make a purchase.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:TC
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROHR:

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

While at La Crosse, Wisconsin, on 2-27-34, Agent made casual inquiries of the Captain of Police, as well as others, as to whether or not there was any suburb of La Crosse, Wisconsin, or adjacent town, wherein a siren was sounded only in the morning.

It developed that numerous communities in that vicinity have a siren but, in addition to being sounded in the morning, it is also heard at noon and at night.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:TC

3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROBER:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

In connection with the third paragraph on page 66 of the report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, dated February 17, 1934, relating the fact that a woman, operating a rooming house at Rochester, Minnesota, had had an unusual occurrence with reference to a man's renting a room on the evening of February 6, 1934, this is to advise that, through Chief of Police Claude, at Rochester, Minnesota, I determined that this lady was MARY HINES, 18-3rd Avenue Southeast.

I interviewed MARY HINES on February 25, 1934, and also her sister, MRS. CATHARINE KENNEDY, and she stated that about 8:00 P.M., on the evening of February 6, 1934, an elderly gentleman, over fifty years of age, came to her house and rented a room. He had an old leather suitcase, a laundry box, and a large tin box. She rented him a room for the night at a charge of 50¢. He left shortly after renting the room, taking his tin grip with him, and again returned to the house about 11:00 P.M. Around 2:00 o'clock on the morning of February 7, 1934, they heard him moving around in his room and MISS HINES went out in the hall and saw this gentleman there completely dressed with overcoat and white canvass gloves. She asked him what he was doing and he said he was going to the bathroom. He returned to his room but they heard him go out about 4:00 o'clock in the morning and return just before daylight, about 5:00 A.M. He was wearing a dark gray mixed overcoat but was not particularly well dressed. They described this gentleman as being light complexioned; about 6 feet tall; weighing about 180 pounds. This gentleman was in and out of the house all day February 7, 1934, and left about 8:00 P.M., on that date. They did not see him enter a car nor did they see any automobile drive up in which they thought he might have driven away.

Despite the fact that this man did not answer the description of any of the suspects, Agent exhibited the photographs of all suspects in this case to both MRS. KENNEDY and MISS HINES, and they quickly stated that none of these photographs bore any resemblance to the man above described.

It will be noted, from the above, that this gentleman rented the room on the evening of February 6, 1934, prior to the ransom

payoff and at that time had his suitcase, laundry box, and the tin box, with him. It does not appear that this set of circumstances has any bearing on this case.

The ladies interviewed recalled the date by reason of the fact that it was supposed to be the night before BREMER was released.

Very truly yours,

H.H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:26

3-Division
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR BORER:

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Reference is had to the fourth paragraph, page 65, of the report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, dated 2-17-34, wherein mention is made of information in the possession of DR. M. F. EUSTERMAN, a dentist at Rochester, Minnesota.

Agent interviewed DR. EUSTERMAN at his residence, 524 1/2 14th Avenue Southwest, Rochester, Minnesota, on 2-25-34. He related that prior to the HAMM kidnaping he did some dental work for some Chicago men, whose names were ROBERT F. FULLER and MESSRS. INSLAND and PETERSON. He stated that these men drove a Studebaker car with an Indiana license and that FULLER usually stopped at the REITER APARTMENTS at Rochester, Minnesota, when in town and the others stopped at the MARTIN HOTEL in Rochester. He gathered that there was something unusual about these gentlemen and, in his conversation with them, ascertained that they were engaged in some criminal activity. It appears that the first dental work he did was for MR. FULLER and that he referred the others to him. A short time prior to the HAMM kidnaping, DR. EUSTERMAN was in the Lowry Hotel in St. Paul, sitting in the lobby and he noticed two of these gentlemen enter, although he does not recall which two it was, at this time. He did not pretend to recognize them and closed his eyes as though sleeping. He heard them walk up to him and say, "The doctor is asleep, let's not bother him", and they, then, sat down near him and he heard them making the statement that, "There was 100 grand in the job. It's only 140 miles away and on pavement all the way". After this, HAMM was kidnaped and he thought there might be some connection and then he made the statement that the La Crosse Police might know something by reason of the fact that La Crosse is about 140 miles from St. Paul and the road is entirely paved.

Agent exhibited the photographs of all suspects in the BREMER case to DR. EUSTERMAN, who stated that none of them came anywhere near resembling the individuals to whom he referred. He said the suspects were all too young and the men to whom he had reference were approximately 45 years old and much larger.

He stated that these gentlemen gave their address as Norwood Hotel, in Chicago, Illinois, and he believes that they frequented the Lac du Flambeau Resort in Wisconsin, occasionally in the summertime.

The above facts are what DR. EUSTERMAN had in mind in making his statement to the Chief of Police in the report of reference, although he denies making any statement at the Chamber of Commerce meeting that he could solve the BREMER case if permitted to do so.

Chief Claude, at Rochester, Minnesota, states that he knows DR. EUSTERMAN quite well and he has a well known reputation in Rochester, Minnesota, for being a very boastful and unreliable person in his talk and statements. He is always intimating that he has political connections and has mysterious knowledge of criminals when, in fact, there is no truth in his statements at all.

In view of the descriptions and lack of identification by DR. EUSTERMAN of any of the suspects in this case, it does not appear that there is any connection whatever between the facts related by DR. EUSTERMAN and this case.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:TC
3-Div
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROHRER:

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30

Reference is had to letter from A.A. (JACK) MURPHY, Kellogg, Minnesota, dated 2-12-34, indicating that there is a likely place which could be used in the BREMER, or HAMM, kidnappings, about two miles from Kellogg, Minnesota.

On 2-28-34, Agent interviewed A.A. MURPHY at Kellogg, Minnesota. He is a former Prohibition Agent, having worked at Spencer, Iowa, and is now residing with his parents-in-law at Kellogg. He says that for some time there have been rumors floating about Kellogg, which is a very small community, that a man had worked on a farm in that vicinity several years ago and had then gone to Chicago, Illinois, where it is reported he associated with the Capone gang and shortly thereafter came back and built a very large house off the main highway out in the country near Kellogg, which was used as a place for entertaining Chicago hoodlums, but that no one had openly lived in the house for about two years. MR. MURPHY stated that he had never personally seen this place but considered that, from the rumors and descriptions, that it would have made an ideal hideout in a kidnaping case and that this is what prompted his letter.

Agent, accompanied by Mr. Murphy, drove to this place which is two or three miles southwest of Kellogg. It is situated about a mile or two off the main highway near the crest of the hills overlooking the Mississippi River. It is a very large and modern frame house and the only buildings are a four-car garage and a sizeable chicken house. The place is entirely deserted and the house is locked, and the shades drawn, although it was possible to determine that, apparently, all of the furniture is still therein. This place is, of course, situated away from any city noises and it would be impossible to hear any sirens, bell ringing, trains, busses, et cetera.

Agent interviewed JOE FREESE, whose residence is on the main highway, where the side road comes out from the above described house, and whose farm home is nearest to the house described. He stated that about ten years ago, a young man by the name of JAMES MORRISON, the son of a wealthy Chicago business man, worked on a nearby farm. He studied a great

while on this farm and in the fall came to MR. FREESE and asked if he could rent a room and spend the winter there. However, this procedure did not go through and RORRISON returned to Chicago. He came back in a year or two and bought 560 acres of farm land adjacent to MR. FREESE'S farm and built a large home, the the buildings above described, the room. It was RORRISON'S intention to build additional farm buildings and probably to operate a modern farm but the economic depression prevented him from proceeding. MR. FREESE stated that RORRISON is a fine, honest, young man, who comes of a good wealthy family in Chicago, and that RORRISON is now in Chicago in the brokerage business, the farm home above described having been unoccupied since about April of 1932.

MR. FREESE stated that there was nothing to the rumors that RORRISON was an associate of the CAPONE gang, was a bootlegger, or involved in any criminal activities, as he is merely a son of a well-to-do family who desired to spend a year or so, both for health and recreation, on a farm and then liked it so much that he acquired some land with the intention of constructing modern farm buildings.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:TO
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

February 22, 1934,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MEMORANDUM FOR ST. PAUL FILE 7-30.

While at the offices of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press on February 22, 1934, securing the list of news stand dealers, MR. GEORGE E. ECKERSTROM, Country Circulation Manager, handed me the two attached postal cards, stating that it was a hunch of his that the individual requesting these papers might have had some interest in the BREMER case. (I had made no mention to MR. ECKERSTROM that the list I desired was in connection with the BREMER case).

MR. ECKERSTROM called attention to the fact that on the card postmarked February 13, 1934, the writer signs his first name as CYLIMER while on the card postmarked February 19, 1934, he signs his first name as TYLIMER.

I made no comment to MR. ECKERSTROM with reference to these cards, but accepted them for consideration or filing.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. REINECKE,
Special Agent.

HER:JMS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROHRER:

Re: BREKID

St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Reference is had to my memorandum of 2-2-34 referring to the two postal cards received by the St. Paul Pioneer Press from MR. CYMER FYLLING, 209 Rock Avenue, Viroqua, Wisconsin.

Agent called on the Postmaster at Viroqua, Wisconsin, on 2-28-34 and he stated that he knew no one in Viroqua by that name. From his records, he ascertained that the following individuals are receiving mail at the residence address, 209 South Rock Street, there being no 209 North Rock Street:

WILHELMINA HAMMER
LAURA and CALMAR and CLIFFORD and ALEXANDER and
MORRIS and HAROLD and ERNEST HAMMER.

He stated that WILHELMINA is the mother; that LAURA, ALEXANDER, and HAROLD, are away from home and that CALMAR is a young man about 21 years old. b7c

The Postmaster stated that MR. HAMMER was a former Lutheran Minister in Viroqua, and is now dead, and that the family is considered a reliable and respectable family in Viroqua. The Postmaster recalls very recently some newspapers came for this address for the name, CYMER FYLLING.

Agent interviewed CARL CURTIS, the mail carrier, who delivers mail at 209 South Rock Street, and he stated that he has been delivering quite a few papers at this address for CYMER FYLLING and that this is probably for CALMAR HAMMER, whose middle name, or at least the middle name of his father, was FYLLING. He stated that CALMAR is considered very odd, does not associate with other young men, and is a great reader and that quite likely CALMAR is the one who wrote for the papers in question although the use of a different combination and spelling of his name was probably due to his oddness. MR. CURTIS stated that the HAMMER family is considered very reliable and honest in Viroqua and would not knowingly engage in any even slightly criminal activities. He noted nothing unusual there in the past month or two.

Agent personally drove about the vicinity of 209 South
Rock Street for the purpose of examining the house and premises. There
is no such basement entrance as described by Victim BREMER, as applicable
to his hideout, and the residence is near no main highway used by buses
or a railroad station.

Viroqua has a siren which is sounded at 7:00 A.M.,
12:00 noon, and 6:00 P.M.; every day except Sunday. There is no German
Lutheran church there and there is no Saturday afternoon church bells.
There are five protestant churches and one catholic church.

In view of the information set out above, it did not
appear pertinent to interview CALMAN HAMMER as the facts quite clearly
have no bearing on the instant case.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHR:TC
3-Div
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul File No. 7-20.

I am submitting the following information for whatever consideration, if any, may be deemed advisable. During the past fall, the Chicago office received information to the effect that BASIL BANGHART, with aliases, and "ICE WAGON" CONNORS, with aliases, left Detroit for Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, in a Hudson Sedan. The writer proceeded to Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, at that time and conducted a complete investigation for the purpose of attempting to locate the Hudson Sedan and the fugitives but no definite information could be developed at that time.

A comparatively short time ago, Assistant United States Attorney E. J. KOEHLER of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised that one of the most prominent attorneys in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, proffered information which he considered valuable with reference to an alleged hideout of gangsters.

This attorney was interviewed and a complete memorandum containing all the information which he provided was submitted by the writer to Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, Chicago. This confidential informant, who stated he did not care to have his name mentioned in any connection with the matter, stated that he received information to the effect that approximately the time that FACTOR was kidnaped last summer, some gangsters presented themselves at CHARLIE O'BRIEN'S place, which is situated in or near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and that CHARLIE O'BRIEN afforded refuge for these gangsters who were attempting to keep themselves concealed during the period that law enforcement officers were concentrating efforts to locate them. Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, is situated three miles from Lake Okauchee and it appears that there is a slight possibility that the information that CHARLIE O'BRIEN'S place has afforded a refuge for gangsters may be well founded and that BANGHART and CONNORS actually did proceed from Detroit to CHARLIE O'BRIEN'S place in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, instead of to Lake Okauchee, according to information originally obtained.

As previously indicated, a memorandum relative to the alleged hideout at CHARLIE O'BRIEN'S place was submitted by the writer to Special Agent in Charge M. H. PURVIS quite some time ago.

In the event you deem the above information worthy of consideration, it is suggested that investigation might well be conducted at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, for the purpose of determining whether or not the hideout in the

instant case may be located in that vicinity.

For your additional information it may be stated that several communications have been received in response to our circular letter, from Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, indicating that the sounds heard by Bremer can not be heard in Oconomowoc. However, a letter from the Postmaster at Okauchee, Wisconsin, under date of March 5, 1934, states that inhabitants of Okauchee, Wisconsin, are able to hear the Oconomowoc siren at the Carnation Milk Plant or the electric plant, which blows every morning at 6:55 and again at 7:00 a.m., and also at 12:00 noon. This letter, however, states that no church bell is rung on on Saturday afternoon.

Oconomowoc is approximately 60 miles from Portage, Wisconsin.

According to a copy of a letter from the Chicago office to the Birmingham office it appears that a strong possibility exists that the underwear which the kidnapers purchased for BREMER was obtained in Waukesha, Wisconsin. For your additional information, please be advised that Oconomowoc is situated in the same county in which Waukesha, Wisconsin, is situated.

Very truly yours,

V. W. PETERSON,
Special Agent

VWP:HVS
3 - Division
6 - St. Paul
3 - Chicago

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Chicago Office

The Chicago office will conduct investigation at points indicated in memorandum of Special Agent V. W. Peterson quoted next above.

PENDING.

367

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION: 13



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 13

SERIALS 1135 - 1220

TOTAL PAGES 302

PAGES RELEASED 294

PAGES WITHHELD 8

EXEMPTION(S) USED (b)(7)C; (b)(7)D; (b)(3); (b)(7)E

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

399

Laboratory Report

March 6, 1934.

Case: Unknown Subjects, Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Number: 7-576
Kidnaping.

Specimens: 1 pair of goggles used by the abductors in the above case.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Office.

Date received: February 19, 1934.

Examination requested: Fingerprint and General Laboratory.

Result of examination:

Examination by: S.F. Pickering.

The goggles consist of a reddish brown composition product for holding the glasses. These are held together by means of a thick rubber strap. The part going around the head is also a rubber strap, one end of which is fastened to the goggles by means of red string. This could be as a repair to the strap or to increase the size in order to fit a larger head. The inside of the glasses has been covered with adhesive tape to restrict vision. One glass is partially broken and held in place by two cross straps of adhesive tape. It is noticed that the other glass is covered with a number of small specks which adhere strongly to the glass to such an extent that if removed will carry off a small part of glass, leaving indentations on the glass surface. These particles appear to consist of iron coated with ironoxide and give indications of having been fused particles. This suggests the possibility that these glasses were used at one time for grinding metal with an emery wheel or for welding.

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~
~~20 MAR 19 1965~~

2 - Director.
2 - St. Paul.
2 - Laboratory.

RECORDED
&
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MAR 16 1934

7-576-1135
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 P.M.
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FILE

3/10/34
2004

SPC:GJ

March 8, 1934.

7-576-1135

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

RECORDED
MAR 16 1934

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
Edward G. Bremer, Victim -
Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

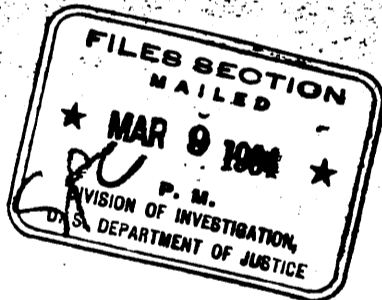
There is transmitted herewith the laboratory report covering the examination of specimens submitted by your office in connection with the above entitled matter and received in the Division February 19, 1934.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

Enclosure: #691570



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

March 8, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

I am in receipt of a letter dated March 1, 1934, from Walter Hellmann, Assistant Pastor, St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, 1337 Erie Street, Racine, Wisconsin, in which it is stated that the description of the sounds Bremer heard at the time he was held captive fits the location of the above named church quite accurately. He further stated that he is of the opinion that it would be worth while to conduct further investigation in that particular vicinity.

For your information in this matter, it may be stated that several letters from Racine, Wisconsin, have been received indicating that the hideout of Bremer's kidnapers is not located in Racine, Wisconsin. However, it is desired that Walter Hellmann be contacted and an effort made to determine whether the victim in this case may possibly have been held in the vicinity of 1337 Erie Street, Racine, Wisconsin.

I am also in receipt of a communication from the Mayor of the city of Hammond, Indiana, which states that possibly the hideout of Bremer's kidnapers might be located in the vicinity of Columbia Avenue and the New York Central Railroad. It is requested that the Mayor of Hammond, Indiana, be contacted for the purpose of determining whether he may possess information which might be of assistance in effecting the location of the hideout. *investigation be conducted.*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

7-576-1136
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

VWP:HVS
Cc Division

MAR 16 1934

MAR 13 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DM

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

WTZ/ML

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

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
EDWARD G. BREWER, Victim
Kidnaping.

MAR 28 1934 PM

Dear Sir:

Confirming my telephone call to you, you are advised that Special Agent J. V. Murphy

b7D

[REDACTED]

Special Agent J. V. Murphy is in contact with Mrs. Larson at the present time and although she claims to have no knowledge as to the whereabouts of Paula Harmon and that she has not seen her for over one year, this contact will be maintained.

b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

7-576
MAR 2 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

4

Special Agent in Charge, #2

February 27, 1934.

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b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Paula Harmon. Her address is unknown to informant.

Telephone call #4 "Callie - Douglas 6819" this is the negro maid of Paula Harmon. It appears that Paula thinks a great deal of this negro maid and she will probably either be with her or in contact with her. Informant does not know the surname of Callie. She states that the negro maid Callie is about 30 or 35 years of age and has a grown daughter. Informant states that there is a kodak picture of Callie, standing in a doorway, that is contained in the personal effects of Paula Harmon, now in the possession of Valma Turk at Decatur, Texas.

Telephone call #4 "Madeline Burdick 9319", according to informant, this is the wife of Jack Snyder, a bandit, who participated in the bank robbery when Charles Harmon was killed. Her whereabouts is unknown.

Telephone call #4 "Doc Gordon - Book 1400", this is a friend of Paula Harmon, whose present whereabouts is unknown to informant.

Informant has no knowledge concerning other telephones listed in report of Agent Winstead.

Informant advised that a Greek, name unknown, operated a Ladies-Ready-To-Wear Shop in Chicago near 6107 Pine Grove during the time Paula lived at that address; that Paula also traded with this Greek and at times purchased as much as \$200.00 on credit.

b7c
b7D

[REDACTED]

Informant is of the opinion that if Paula is in Chicago she will continue to trade with this Greek merchant from whom she can apparently obtain any amount of credit needed.

A copy of this letter is being furnished the Chicago office in order that this angle may be checked.

Informant today furnished Agent Murphy with a photograph of Paula Harmon taken in 1930 or 1931, which will be re-produced at this office and copies furnished all Division offices.

Special Agent in Charge, #3

February 27, 1934.

It is suggested that you cause a further check to be made of the personal effects of Paula Harmon in the possession of Velma Turk, Beaumont, Texas, and obtain the kodak picture of the negro maid Callie. It is my belief that if this negro woman can be located she will be in touch with Paula Harmon.

With reference to your telephone call advising that you had a tip that Paula Harmon had caused her fingerprints to be taken by Bob Ellis, former Identification man, Houston Police Department, to be used in some manner connected with her claim for insurance, due to the death of Charles Harmon, you are advised that the Houston Police Department has no record of the prints of Paula Harmon, and in a personal interview with Bob Ellis, former Identification man, Mr. Ellis stated he does not have a set of the fingerprints of Paula Harmon, neither does he recall the incident.

Very truly yours,

Sam T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge.

cc:
Division
Kansas City
Oklahoma City
Chicago
St. Paul

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Room 418

From: UNIT #1

7-12-1934

To: Director
 Mr. Nathan
 Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Edwards
 Unit Two
 Unit Four

Files Section
 Personnel Files Section
 Equipment Section
 Chief Clerk's Office

Unit Five
 Identification Unit
 Statistical Section
 Technical Laboratory

Mr. Baughman
 Mr. Cowley
 Mr. Little
 Mr. Newby
 Mr. Stapleton
 Mr. Stein
 Miss Candy
 Miss Finnell
 Washington Field Office
 Stenographic Pool
 Secretary

Correct
 Re-write
 Re-date
 See Me

File in 7-576
JL

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(3), b6, b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

✓ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
Title 28, United States Code, Section 534

- For your information: _____
- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-576-

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

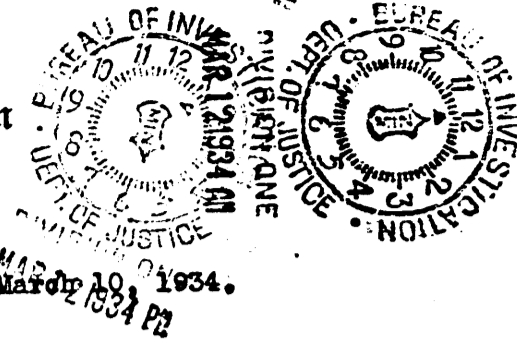
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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U. S. Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

Room 1403,
370 Lexington Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

THT:RK
7-120



M
W

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from Chicago office dated March 7, 1934, in the case involving ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim - KIDNAPING.

Attached hereto the Division will find a photograph of William Weisman. It is requested that twenty-four (24) gloss photographs be made from this photograph of a size no larger than 5 1/2" x 3 1/4", and that six copies be furnished the St. Paul office, the Chicago office, the Kansas City office, and this office.

Very truly yours,

F. X. Fay

F. X. FAY,
Special Agent in Charge.

Encl.

cc-Chicago
cc-St. Paul.

12
ack + photos Chicago
St. Louis
KC
OK 12 City
Jax
and 3/19/34
RAW

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1137	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

9

REN:CJ
7-576-1137

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

March 19, 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York, New York.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al,
EDWARD G. BREMER, VICTIM -
Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to the request contained in your letter dated March 10, 1934, there are transmitted herewith twenty-four glass photographs, made from the photograph of William Helms furnished the Division with your letter.

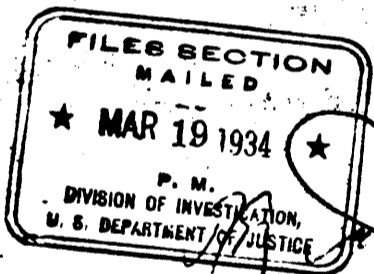
Six copies of this photograph are being furnished to each of the offices designated below.

Very truly yours,

Director.

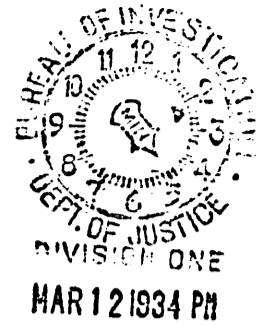
Encl. #691612

CC Inspector Barer
Chicago
St. Louis
Kansas City
Oklahoma City
Jacksonville



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

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 9, 1934



KDD:MMB
7-36

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

Dear Sir: Re: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al.,
Edward G. Bremer - Victim,
Kidnaping.

In response to your letter under date of March 6, 1934 and to letter from the St. Paul office dated February 23, 1934, addressed to this office, wherein this office was requested to make every effort to locate a letter alleged to have been written by Katherine Kelly, wife of George Kelly, to her mother on a portable Corona typewriter, about two years ago, I wish to advise as follows:

The entire file, which is very voluminous and of many sections, of the Urschel Kidnaping case has been thoroughly examined by Agents of this office without finding any letter from Katherine Kelly to her mother. It is possible that such a letter is in existence at the Dallas Division office in view of the fact that such a letter might have been found at Paradise, Texas at the time of the apprehension of Mrs. R. G. Shannon, Katherine's mother, and it is suggested that the Dallas office should make appropriate search for this letter.

The records pertaining to known associates of Alvin Karpis, et al. at the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma, including the file jackets, have been thoroughly examined by Agents of the Oklahoma City Division office and no typewritten messages are contained therein.

Very truly yours,

Dwight Brantley
Dwight Brantley,
Special Agent in Charge

cc-Dallas (2)
W.A. Rorer, St. Paul (2)
Kansas City

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&
INDEXED

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20.5 MAR 19 1965
MAR 16 1934

7-576-1138
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one *DR* FILE

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 12 1934 PM

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/8/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/8/34	REPORT MADE BY: E. R. MCINTIRE
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Long distance telephone calls made from telephone number Diversey 10160, which is the Jail Cafe, located at 2450 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, operated by Ted Cloonan, examined for past three months and the results set out herein.

-P-

REFERENCE: Letter from the Kansas City Office to the Chicago Division Office, dated Febr. 16, 1934.

DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois

Reference is made to page two of the reference letter in which it is noted that within the billfold of Thomas Carroll, found at Topeka, Kansas, was contained the address "2450 North Clark Street, Ted Cloonan, Diversey 10160".

DETAILS:

Special Agent W. C. Baum of this office has effected an examination of the toll calls from the above mentioned telephone number, during the past three months. It was ascertained that the following telephone calls were made and the points to which they were made are listed as follows:

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 '34
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Kansas City 2-Chicago	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>M. H. Quinn</i>	

COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 19 1965

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which is Coals
[REDACTED] 1531 Arlington Avenue,
[REDACTED] Evansville, Illinois.

[REDACTED] number Blue Island
[REDACTED] on
[REDACTED] formerly subscribing to
[REDACTED] phone was Olga Kirk, located at 2419 West
[REDACTED] Oak Avenue, Blue Island, Illinois.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which is the telephone number
[REDACTED] Holman, located at 15847 Lexington
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois.

[REDACTED] call
[REDACTED] 3245-2. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Edward F. Hessel, located at 1911
[REDACTED] 41st Street, Chicago, Ill.

January 24, 1934: [REDACTED] number Maywood
[REDACTED] the Maywood Motor Company, Inc.,
[REDACTED] 409-1/2 Main Street, Maywood, Illinois.

An examination of said records also disclosed that on January 28, 1934, a telegram was telephoned from telephone number Diversey 10160, which telegram was signed by "Bob" and was directed to Madison, Wisconsin. This office has taken steps to ascertain the complete information contained in this message.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO DIVISION OFFICE: At Chicago, Illinois, will conduct discreet pertinent investigation in order to secure such information as is available at the addresses noted in this report and through the above noted individuals. Will also follow the matter concerning a telegram sent to Madison, Wisconsin signed "Bob".

PENDING.

JAN 12 1934 PM
 DIVISION ONE
 INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. 7-56

REPORT MADE AT: Oklahoma City, Okla.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-7-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-5/6-34	REPORT MADE BY: J. T. Harris
TITLE: WILVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al; EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Frank B. Thompson, St. Paul, Minn., registered Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 1-14-34, occupying suite comprising rooms 1510-1511 and 1512; requested management not to notify anybody he was registered there other than persons calling long distances. He checked out on 2-4-34. Credit references, local and long distance telephone calls, and telegrams checked at Hotel, Telephone Company, Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies; results developed set out herein. No pertinent information obtained.

REFERENCE: Letter of Special Agent in Charge Brentley, Oklahoma City, dated 2-28-34; and letter of Inspector W. E. Rorer, St. Paul, Minn., dated 3-5-34.

DETAILS:

At the Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City, Agent contacted Mr. Alfred King, the auditor at the Biltmore, and after examining registrations for the month of January, 1934, he stated that Frank B. Thompson registered at this Hotel on January 14, 1934 from St. Paul, Minnesota, occupying a suite comprising rooms 1510, 1511 and 1512. He stated that at the time Mr. Thompson registered, he requested that the management refrain from notifying anybody that he was registered there with the exception of persons making long distance calls. Mr. King advised that Mr. Thompson checked out of this Hotel on February 4, 1934. Mr. King furnished this Agent with the following credit references obtained by the Biltmore Hotel:

Credit Reference No. 1:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - Chicago 2 - Oklahoma City	7-576-1140 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 12 1934 A M DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CHECKED OFF: APR 2 - 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 19 1965	ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i> FILE	

FIRST MINNEAPOLIS TRUST COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Letter dated September 30, 1932 from T. A. Hick, Assistant
Cashier, Credit Department, of the above named Bank. This
letter states in substance the following:

"Frank B. Thompson, 1006 Builders Exchange Building,
St. Paul, is one of our valued customers, and I am pleased to
recommend him for credit at your Hotel."

Credit Reference No. 8:

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Letter dated September 30, 1932 from Mr. M. D. Chandler, Vice-
President of the above named Bank. This letter recommends Mr.
Thompson as follows:

"Frank B. Thompson of St. Paul, Minnesota has main-
tained a good balance at this Bank since 1929, and it is our
opinion that he will be a valued guest at your Hotel. We are
pleased to recommend him for credit there."

Mr. King next furnished this Agent with a transcript of the long
distance telephone calls made by Mr. Thompson during the period from January 14,
1934 to February 4, 1934. This transcript is as follows:

FRANK B. THOMPSON LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE RECORD, BILTMORE HOTEL.

Date	Room No.	Place Called	Party Called	Tel. No.	Time	Duration	Charge
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Nestor 7811	2:50 PM	3 min.	\$3.70
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Nestor 7811	2:55 PM	3 "	3.70
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Not given	4:35 PM	3 "	3.70
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Towers 6837	6:40 PM	5 "	5.70
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4658	10:25 PM	5 "	2.70
Jan. 16	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4658	10:55 PM	1 "	1.65
Jan. 17	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Nestor 3915	2:40 PM	3 "	1.65
Jan. 17	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4658	8:45 PM	4 "	2.20
Jan. 18	1512	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4658	10:00 AM	4 "	2.20
Jan. 19	1512	St. Paul	Pay Station	Nestor 3915	8:45 PM	10 "	5.20
Jan. 19	1512	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4658	8:55 PM	8 "	5.20
Jan. 19	1512	St. Paul	Pay Station	Emerson 2456	9:05 PM	3 "	1.65
Jan. 20	1511	Washington, D.C.	Pay Station	Barwyn 7	9:05	9 "	7.50
Jan. 20	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Nestor 3915	9:15 PM	5 "	2.70
Jan. 21	1512	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Emerson 2456	11:14 PM		.45
Jan. 21	1512	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Emerson 2456	11:20 PM	8 "	5.70
Jan. 21	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Not Given	8:45 PM	2 "	3.70
*Jan. 21	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	700	5:00 PM	2 "	.90
Jan. 22	1511	Tulsa, Okla.	[REDACTED]	700	5:00 PM	2 "	.90
Jan. 24	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Nestor 3915		1 "	1.65

b7c

Date	Room No.	Place Called	Party Called	Tel. No.	Time	Duration	Charge
Jan. 25	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Master 8915	7:45 PM	9 Min.	\$6.95
Jan. 25	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 4856	8:35 PM	1 "	1.85
Jan. 25	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 1001	8:55 PM	1 "	1.80
Jan. 25	1511	Berwyn, Md.	Pay Station	70	8:50 PM	2 "	3.90
Jan. 28	1511	Tulsa, Okla.	[REDACTED]	89701	8:00 PM	2 "	.90
Jan. 28	1511	St. Paul	[REDACTED]	Midway 86281	Not given	16 "	\$8.10
Jan. 28	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 8028	9:10 PM	10 "	3.20
Jan. 28	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 46588	9:50 PM	15 "	6.70
Jan. 29	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 46588	9:45 PM	4 "	3.20
Jan. 30	1511	St. Paul	P.Sta.	46588	9:30 PM	4 "	4.70
Jan. 30	1511	Tulsa, Okla.	[REDACTED]	8321	9:35 PM	8 "	4.50
Jan. 30	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 8428	10:00 PM	15 "	9.70
Jan. 30	1511	St. Paul	Pay Station	Midway 8989	10:45 PM	3 "	1.65
Feb. 2	1511	Sulphur, Okla.	Pay Station	8072	9:15 PM	2 "	.60
Feb. 2	1511	Sulphur, Okla.	[REDACTED]	8073	Not given	1 "	.70
Feb. 3	1511	Tulsa, Okla.	[REDACTED]	700	" "	5 "	1.45

(* Incoming Collect)

Mr. King also furnished the following list of telephone numbers of local calls made by Mr. Thompson during the time that he was registered at the Biltmore Hotel, from January 14, 1934 to February 4, 1934. These numbers were checked at the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company by Mr. Joe McCloud, and the names and addresses were furnished by him, as set out below:

Telephone No.	Name	Address
3-6593	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-5557-8	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2-0101	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
8-1763	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2-1251	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5-5444	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-8645	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-7554	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-8557	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-5545	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-9088	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-7711	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5-4381	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5-5021	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
8-5849	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-7712	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6-1522	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2-8328	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-7474	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-6645	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Telephone No.

Name

Address

b7c
3-1265
7-3871
7-4227
2-7112
7-6978
3-0478
3-8326
7-3831
8-1891
7-4813
2-9462
7-1505
5-0021
7-6524
7-7077
3-2461
7-1888
2-2184
7-5566
5-8180
7-1817
8-4070
2-0449
5-2749
4-1357
4-2790
2-2676
2-6676
7-5945
3-4549
3-2548
3-9501
4-1235
7-5507
7-6942
4-2219
2-4108
5-8312
2-4141
2-5233
3-1471
6-1822
8-4068
8-2374
4-6070
3-4457

(Card out of file)

Telephone No.	Name	Address
5-1864	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2-744	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-4321	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
5-2181	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-4744	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
4-8628	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
2-3271	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6-9951	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-6555	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-4641	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
3-5388	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-2782	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
7-6525	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
6-4070 - 3-5873	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

b7c

Mr. King also furnished this Agent with a list of the telegrams sent by Mr. Thompson from the Biltmore Hotel during the period from January 14, 1934 to February 4, 1934:

Telegram No. One: Dated January 14, 1934; received by Frank B. Thompson, room 1511, Biltmore Hotel, 10:58 P.M., via telephone from Western Union. Collect; charge-- .82%. According to the record, Western Union tried to get Mr. Thompson at the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and this message was tele-

b7c

Telegram No. Two: Dated January 15, 1934; night letter; sent by Frank B. Thompson, room 1512, at 11:13 A.M., via Western Union to St. Paul, Minnesota; charge--\$1.15.

Telegram No. Three: Dated January 15, 1934; Western Union night letter; sent by Frank B. Thompson, room 1512, at 11:13 A.M., to St. Paul, Minnesota; charge--\$1.15.

b7c

Telegram No. Four: Dated January 17, 1934; Western Union; sent by [REDACTED] from room 1511, to Ladyslip, Wisconsin, at 7:59 P.M.; charge--\$1.25.

Telegram No. Five: Dated January 24, 1934; sent by Frank B. Thompson, room 1511; 10:58 A.M.; via Western Union, to St. Paul, Minnesota; charge--\$1.02.

Telegram No. Six: Dated January 31, 1934; Western Union night letter; sent by Frank B. Thompson, room 1511, to St. Paul, Minnesota; at 3:28 A.M.; charge-- .76%.

A check at the Western Union, Oklahoma City, regarding these telegrams was made by Mr. E. C. Hannan, manager. He allowed this Agent to examine these telegrams, and the messages contained in each are being set out hereunder:

Telegram No. One : Received by Mr. Thompson at the Biltmore Hotel. Mr. Hannan advised he did not have a record of this message and consequently could not furnish the same.

Telegram No. Two : Sent to [REDACTED] and contained the following message:
FRANK B. THOMPSON.

Telegram No. Three: Sent to [REDACTED] and contained the following message:
FRANK B. THOMPSON.

Telegram No. Four : Sent to [REDACTED] and contained the following message:
[REDACTED]

Telegram No. Five : Sent to [REDACTED] and contained the following message:
[REDACTED]

Telegram No. Six : Sent to [REDACTED] and contained the following message:
[REDACTED]

The following telegrams were sent from Mr. Thompson's suite at the Biltmore Hotel. This list was furnished by Mr. King, auditor at the Biltmore Hotel, and subsequently checked and verified at the Postal Telegraph Company by Mr. F. J. Beene, assistant manager:

Telegram No. Seven: Dated 2-1-34, 2:07 A.M.; charges \$52; Postal Telegraph to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Telegram No. Eight : Dated 2-1-34; 11:04 P.M.; charges--.72c; Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

Telegram No. Nine : Dated 2-5-34; 6:30 P.M.; charges--.72c; Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

Telegram No. Ten : Dated January 16, 1934; 7:07 P.M.; charges--.87c; via Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

Telegram No. Eleven : Dated January 16, 1934; 7:05 P.M.; charges--.87c; via Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

Telegram No. Twelve : Dated January 18, 1934; 12:49 P.M.; charges--\$1.08; via Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

Telegram No. Thirteen: Dated 2-4-34; time not given; via Postal Telegraph; to [REDACTED] Message: [REDACTED]

b7c



Should it be necessary to secure the above telegrams by a subpoena duces tecum, the proper persons to subpoena are:

Mr. Alfred King, auditor, Biltmore Hotel, Oklahoma City. Mr. King will produce registration card for Frank B. Thompson from January 15, 1934 to February 4, 1934; will also produce list of long distance telephone calls made from the suite occupied by Frank B. Thompson for the above period; also, list of local calls, and telegrams sent by Mr. Thompson and others from the suite occupied by Mr. Thompson during the period from January 15, 1934 to February 4, 1934.

Mr. Joseph McLeod, attorney, legal department, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, will produce the records of local telephone calls made by Frank B. Thompson from suite occupied by him at the Biltmore Hotel from January 15, 1934 to February 4, 1934, as listed above.

Mr. E. C. Hannan, manager, Western Union, 400 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, will produce the original telegrams, numbers one to six inclusive, as listed above, sent from the suite of Frank B. Thompson from January 15, 1934 to February 4, 1934.

Mr. T. J. Beene, manager, Postal Telegraph Company, 119 N. Broadway, Oklahoma City, will produce original telegrams, numbers seven to thirteen inclusive, as listed above, which telegrams were sent from the suite occupied by Frank B. Thompson at the Biltmore Hotel, from January 15, 1934 to February 4, 1934.

No effort was made to further check the above list of telephone calls, it being deemed inadvisable to do so at this time in view of the amount of work involved, and also because of the fact that no definite information has as yet been developed that would definitely establish that Frank B. Thompson was a participant in this case.

P E N D I N G

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 12 1934 PM

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO.

7-43

REPORT MADE AT: Cincinnati, Ohio	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-9-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-28/3-8/34	REPORT MADE BY: H. B. Klein MGR
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases; ARTHUR BARKER with aliases; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS & EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation made at news stands handling Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers at Cincinnati, and Columbus, Ohio and Indianapolis, Indiana does not reveal that there are any steady customers or suspicious persons purchasing these papers and that the photographs of the suspects have been exhibited without results.			
REFERENCE: Letter to the New York Office emanating from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minn., February 23, 1934.			
DETAILS: <u>AT COLUMBUS, OHIO</u> Special Agent H. D. Harris conducted the following investigation: Mr. Nathan C. Cohen, proprietor of City NewsCo., 16 N. High Street, Columbus, Ohio and his son Norman Cohen, were interviewed and they advised that they usually sell several copies daily of the Minneapolis Star, but that they have never noticed any regular customers for this paper; they advised that the photographs of the Karpis-Barker gang do not resemble any customer that they can recall. They will advise this agent if anyone should become a regular customer for this paper or if anyone resembling subjects should visit their store.			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1141 UNITED STATES		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul (Inspector W. A. Rorer) 2 Cincinnati	MAR 12 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>		CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 10 1965			

Mr. Joseph Younger, proprietor of Younger News Agency, 5 West Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio advised that he receives daily, one copy each of the Minneapolis, Minn. Journal (not Minneapolis Tribune) and the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch; that he has no regular customers for these, and as a matter of fact has had no customers for either paper for a number of weeks, still having the papers on hand. He advised that he could not recall any customer resembling any member of the Karpis-Barker gang, but will notify agent if anyone should become a regular customer for either paper.

Special Agent Bliss Morton made the following inquiries at Indianapolis, Indiana:

AT INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Max Marcus conducts a news stand on the street corner at the northeast corner of Market and Illinois Sts. Marcus was absent from the stand when Agent Morton called there, and a young man who gave his name as Ed Carson was in charge. Carson states that Marcus is seldom at the stand, and that he, Carson conducts the stand for Marcus. Carson gave his address as 549 W. 30th St., and Marcus, address as 5904 Central Ave. He states they have no regular customers for St. Paul and Minneapolis papers; that they have not sold one now for two or three weeks; that they sell a Minneapolis Star once in a while, but not regularly; that he could not remember the description or name of any person who had ever purchased such papers and that he could not recognize any of the pictures of Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker or Harry Campbell.

Agent Morton contacted Herman Pattison, whose address is P. O. Box 182, and who has a street corner news stand at the northwest corner of Washington and Pennsylvania Sts. He states he seldom sells a Minneapolis or St. Paul newspaper and has had no regular customers for them. He was shown the likenesses of Karpis, Barker, et al., and could recognize none of them.

The Indiana Theatre News Stand, 134 W. Washington St., is the largest stand handling out-of-town papers, and occupies a store room at the address given next the Indiana Theatre. K. A. Walsh is proprietor. He and his clerk, A. Schwartz were interviewed. They sell a few copies of the Minneapolis Tribune and Star and the St. Paul News. They could remember but one regular customer. Mr. Schwartz especially remembered a heavy set man, who used to call two or three times each week for the papers in question. Neither Schwartz nor Walsh knew the name, business, nor anything about this man. Schwartz could give only a general description of him, as follows: age, about 40 years, about 5' 9" about 200 lbs., smooth shaven, and had said he was from St. Paul. His last call was about one week ago. These gentlemen remembered no other regular customer for such papers. They were shown likenesses of Karpis, Barker, et al., but could recognize none of them.

No other Indianapolis news stands are known to carry St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers.

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AT CINCINNATI, OHIO

Special Agent J. S. Johnson conducted the following investigation, relative to interviews at news stands, as requested in letter of reference:

There is no news stand located at 21 E. 6th Street or 345 Walnut Street. Barkers' News Shoppe is located at 545 Walnut Street. Alvin Barker, the proprietor, together with his employees, H. Lerner and Ray Brown, were interviewed and shown the photographs of Subjects. None of these men could recall any one of a suspicious nature calling for the Twin City papers regularly, but stated they would keep this matter in mind and call the Cincinnati office should anything of a suspicious nature develop. They could not recognize the photographs submitted.

At the Fountain News Shoppe, 426 Walnut St., agent interviewed Harry Young, Allen Bishow and Joe Bishow. They all stated that they could not recall any one calling regularly for the Twin City papers, nor could they recognize the photographs. They will bear this in mind and should anything suspicious occur in connection with calling for these papers, the Cincinnati Office will be advised. None of the persons interviewed was informed as to the reason for this inquiry.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Form No. 1

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

KC FILE NO. 7-37

REPORT MADE AT: Kansas City, Mo.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-9-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5-1 to 9-1934	REPORT MADE BY: M. C. SPEAR JCV
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation Karpis' father [redacted] Topeka, Kansas, and relatives there, reflect no information of value relative Subject's whereabouts. Suspects photographs not recognized by Filmolens salesmen Western Auto Supply Company, Des Moines and Kansas City. Volney Davis unknown Kansas City, Kansas Water & Light Departments. Hotel Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, has no registration records Paula Harmon period January 1932 to date; hotel employees fail to recognize her by photo. Frank B. Mulloy, Kansas City, Mo., Subject Kanmo case, identified photograph Arthur Barker as male companion Paula Harmon at Kansas City during May 1933. 1933 Kansas license plates 88-307 issued M. A. Gillespie, Grainfield, Kansas on 1929 Buick Sedan, which car and plates have not been out of State of Kansas past year and a half. Charles Fisher, inmate U.S.P., Leavenworth, Ks., denies knowing C. W. Davis or any of Karpis-Barker gang. P.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent M. C. Spear, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, March 1, 1934.

DETAILS: [redacted] Chicago letter dated March 1, 1934, advising that a [redacted] John Karpavicz, the father of Alvin Karpis, now living at 2842 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, [redacted] a letter received from Karpis from the State Savings Bank, 824 Kansas Avenue, Topeka, Kansas, said letter being postmarked at Topeka, Kansas, [redacted] February 25, 1934; following is a memorandum submitted by Special Agent W. F. Trainor relative to his investigation at Topeka, Kansas on this angle of the case.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: 	ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1142	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 5 - St. Paul 1 - Oklahoma City 1 - Chicago 2 - Kansas City		UNITED STATES MAR 12 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	CHECKED OFF: MAR 23 1934 JACKETED:

**COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965**

MEMORANDUM BY SPECIAL AGENT W. F. TRAINOR:

b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that John Karpavicz, formerly resided at 1100 East 2nd Street, Topeka, Kansas, the owner of the property.

[REDACTED]

Karpavicz has not resided in Topeka for several years, and the present address for him is 2847 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. It is shown that he lived at the following addresses in Chicago previous to the present:

- 3231 Pierce
- 3010 West Madison
- 1108 North Francisco
- 1141 North Richmond
- 2947 West Division

[REDACTED]

b7D

[REDACTED]

Through the police and the office of the Sheriff at Topeka Agent ascertained that Karpavicz formerly resided at Topeka but has not lived there for several years, and that the property at 1100 East 2nd Street is occupied by reliable parties who rent it through the real estate agent - Cyrus Guthrie.

Mrs. A. E. Grooms, daughter of John Karpavicz and sister of Alvin Karpis was not interviewed on this occasion since experience of this office has been that no advantage could be secured from an open interview with her.

b7D

[REDACTED] stated that if any information whatever should come to his attention which might lead to the location of Alvin Karpis he will immediately notify the Kansas City Office.

[REDACTED]

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Reference is made to the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 27, 1934, particularly page 3, paragraph 1, of Special Agent E. H. Notesteen's memorandum, dated February 24th, incorporated therein, relative to the various Filmo lenses which were shipped by the Western Auto Supply Stores of the Twin Cities. Reference is also made to Inspector Rorer's letter to Special Agent O. C. Dewey, at Des Moines, Iowa, under date of February 28, 1934 and Agent Dewey's reply to Inspector Rorer under date of March 1, 1934, concerning the Filmo lenses handled through the Western Auto Supply Company at Des Moines, Iowa. It will be noted by reference to Agent Dewey's letter that the salesmen of the Western Auto Supply Company at Des Moines were unable to identify any of the suspects in this case as having purchased any of the above mentioned lenses at that store. Further investigation relative to these lens was made at the stores of the Western Auto Supply Company in Kansas City, Missouri by Special Agent B. R. Allen, and his memorandum relative to this investigation is set out hereinafter and made a part of this report.

Kansas City, Missouri

March 5, 1934

MEMORANDUM.

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
Edward George Bremer - Victim
KIDNAPING
7-57

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. H. Hotesteen,
St. Paul, dated 2-20-34.

Lester Hutchins, Comptroller of the Western Auto Supply Company,
Candler Building, 2107 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, was
interviewed with reference to the sales of Filmolenses by the
Western Auto Supply Company stores. Mr. Hutchins stated that
George Darse, manager of the St. Paul stores, was in the city
at this time and thereupon called Mr. Darse into his office. Mr.
Darse stated that he was familiar with the information desired,
having worked in connection with the Agents of the St. Paul office,
and stated to Mr. Hutchins that he believed the Western Auto Supply
Company should cooperate in every way with the Division due to the
importance of the case. Mr. Hutchins later called W. R. Churchill,
Manager of the Western Auto Supply Store at 2029 Grand Avenue,
Kansas City, Missouri, and instructed him to assist Agent in every
way possible in tracing the sales of Filmolenses.

With reference to the shipment of twenty-four Filmolenses from St.
Paul to Kansas City on 12-27-33, the records of the 2029 Grand
Avenue store, which is a feeder store for nine other stores in this
division, show that twenty-four lenses were received on 12-29-33
and were placed on the inventory of January, 1934. Mr. Churchill
advised that the Filmolens in question was cataloged as item G-159,
being a discontinued model and that shipments from the 2029 Grand
Avenue store would probably indicate sales by the other stores, the

other stores carrying a number on hand and replenish their stock monthly. The shipment records disclose that on 1-10-34 six Filmolenses were sent to the store at 1400 Grand Avenue; that on 1-14-34 seven lenses were shipped to the store at Tulsa, Oklahoma; on 1-23-34 three were shipped to the store in Kansas City, Kansas; on 1-24-34 one was shipped to the Plaza store, Kansas City, Missouri; on 1-6-34 two were shipped to the 600 Main Street store and on 2-20-34 three were shipped to the Plaza store and three to the Kansas City, Kansas, store. Inasmuch as the Kansas City, Missouri, stores do not use the sales ticket system it was deemed advisable to contact all of the stores in Kansas City, Missouri, with reference to the sales of Filmolens.

In company with Mr. Churchill, Agent visited the following stores:

1400 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri
600 Main Street, Kansas City, Missouri
444 Ward Parkway, Kansas City, Missouri
2029 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri
3142 Troost Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri
744 Minnesota Avenue, Kansas City, Kansas
306 West Maple Avenue, Independence, Missouri

At each of the stores Mr. Churchill and Agent questioned each of the employees with reference to the sale of any Filmolens, displaying the photographs of Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell to the employees, none of which could recall having sold more than one Filmolens to any one customer and none of which would identify any of the photographs as those of purchasers in the stores. The photographs displayed were displayed without the names or descriptions and none of the employees were informed of the nature of this investigation.

Mr. Churchill advised that the stores of the Western Auto Supply Company at St. Joseph, Missouri, and Springfield, Missouri, were also supplied from the 2029 Grand Avenue store, but the shipment records failed to disclose shipments of any Filmolens to these two stores.

Mr. Churchill further advised that due to the fact that the Filmolens is a discontinued article any of the Western Auto Supply Company stores could sell what they had on hand without the feeder store having any knowledge except through sales tickets.

Inasmuch as the investigation made by Special Agent O. C. Bower at Des Moines, Iowa, disclosed that the Des Moines, Iowa, store had shipped their sales tickets to Kansas City, a search was made by Mr. Churchill for the Des Moines, Iowa, sales tickets. The sales tickets for the period from 2-1-34 to 2-15-34 were located, but it was ascertained that the sales tickets for January, 1934, were destroyed by burning on 3-1-34. Examination of the February sales tickets disclosed the sale of two lenses at the Des Moines, Iowa, store, one having been sold on 2-3-34 by clerk L, sale being 8319. The sales ticket listed the following articles:

3	tail lens	45¢
1	lens	12¢
	washers	5¢

The other sale was made on 2-13-34 by clerk H, sale being 12929. The sales ticket listed the following articles:

2	manifold gaskets	17¢
1	exhaust nut	15¢
1	lens	12¢

On 3-3-34 the 2029 Grand Avenue store was requested to return the January and February sales tickets to the Des Moines, Iowa, store and were shipped out by Mr. Churchill to that store with a notation that the January sales tickets had been destroyed.

B. R. ALLEN,
Special Agent.

HRA:B

Reference is made to page 22 of report of Special Agent M. C. Spear, dated at Kansas City, Missouri, March 1, 1934, concerning investigation to locate Volney Davis at Kansas City, Missouri. Further inquiries were made through the Municipal Water and Light Department of Kansas City, Kansas by Special Agent G. F. Hurley, and the following memorandum has been submitted by that Agent covering his inquiries at that point:

Kansas City, Missouri.
March 3, 1934.

Memorandum for file:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim
Kidnaping

On March 3, 1934 Agent interviewed Mr. C. E. Pray of the Kansas City, Kansas Water and Light Company with respect to the alleged employment of Volney Davis with the above Company. A picture of Davis was shown to Mr. Pray and he stated that to the best of his knowledge, Davis was not then employed with the Company, nor ever had been. He suggested that Agent conduct an investigation at main plant located near 12th and Quindard Boulevard.

Agent interviewed Mr. Elmer Chapman at the main plant and showed the picture of Davis to him; he stated that he had no one employed at the plant who looked like Davis, but did state that he had a boy by the name of Cunningham employed at the plant, who in some respects resembled Davis. Agent had an opportunity to view this employee, and while in some respects he resembled Davis, the description of Davis did not coincide with Cunningham. No other employee at the plant resembled Davis.

Agent inquired further with respect to Cunningham's family and ascertained from Mr. Chapman that he had a brother about 27 years of age; after thinking the matter over, Mr. Chapman recalled that on several occasions he had had an opportunity to see Cunningham's brother, and gave a physical description of him that closely resembled that of Davis. He further stated that this brother had been involved in several scraps that were probably a matter of police record. After talking this over with Mr. Chapman, he stated that the brother might be the party sought.

The Cunningham family resides at 942 Olive Street, Kansas City, Kansas. Agent proceeded to this address after ascertaining from Mr. Chapman that Cunningham's brother was at present unemployed and could probably be located at home. Agent posed as being a claim representative of an Insurance Company and requested an interview with the suspect on the ground that he was an important witness to an automobile accident. Mrs. Cunningham advised Agent that her son was not at home and requested that Agent make arrangements over the telephone for a future meeting. However, while Agent was in the home he had an opportunity to view family portraits and to size up the various members of the family. According to the information con-

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tained in the Kansas City file pertaining to the Union Station massacre, and also information contained in the instant file, the present suspect could not be Davis. Davis has no brother, and all of his sisters are much older than the Cunningham girls - there are two girls in the Cunningham family, one of whom is about twelve years of age. No further investigation was made.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) G. F. Hurley,

Special Agent

With reference to letter from Special Agent in Charge Gus T. Jones, San Antonio, Texas, dated February 27, 1934, and page 3, paragraph 3, of report of Special Agent J. V. Murphy, San Antonio, Texas, dated March 1, 1934, indicating that Paula Harmon when in Kansas City, Missouri always stopped at the Baltimore Hotel, the following investigation was made by Special Agent H. D. Bray and recorded in a memorandum submitted by him:

"Kansas City, Missouri.
March 3, 1934.

Memorandum:

Re: K. C. File #7-37

Reference is made to letter from the San Antonio Office dated February 27, 1934, advising that information had been obtained that Paula Harmon always stopped at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City when in the city for short periods of time. Reference is also made to the report of Special Agent J. V. Murphy, San Antonio, March 1, 1934.

Mr. Berg, Assistant Manager, Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Missouri, furnished the writer with the hotel registrations for examination. Agent checked the registrations since January 1, 1932 for the names Paula Harmon, Mrs. G. F. Harmon, Paula Brannon, and while checking through the "H's" and "B's" also looked for any names with the Christian name "Paula", as the last names were alphabetized only as to the first letter.

None of Paula Harmon's names were found. A registration was found of one Paula Hughes on 11-1-32, address 17 Villvale Drive, St. Louis, Missouri; however, reference to the records failed to show that she made any local or long distance telephone calls, or that she applied for credit or cashed a check. She occupied room number 960, account #11994.

Registration was also found of H. L. Harmon and wife, account #8656, who registered 9-20-32, and were assigned room number 623. The account sheet could not be located at the record room at the hotel, and, therefore, their address could

not be ascertained; however, the records show that they skipped their bill. The telephone records show that no telephone calls were charged to the room during their stay.

The photograph of Paula Harmon was shown to Assistant Manager Berg, his cashiers, clerks and bellboys, none of whom could recognize her as a guest at the hotel. The Baltimore is one of the leading hotels in Kansas City, and every assistance may be expected from the management.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) H. B. Bray,

Special Agent

Reference is made to letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer to the Division, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 28, 1934, as well as Inspector Rorer's letter to the Kansas City Office, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, March 1, 1934, wherein reference is made to 1933 Kansas license plates 88-X-307. It will be noted that the "X" does not appear in license plate numbers. The first two numbers "88", indicate the license was issued in Gove County, State of Kansas.

At the office of the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kansas, Special Agent W. F. Trainor ascertained that the above described license plates for the year 1933 were issued on March 3, 1933 to M. A. Gillespie, Grainfield, Gove County, Kansas, for a 1929 model Buick Sedan, motor number 2488020. Agent Trainor advised that it would be impossible to determine whether or not the car bearing the above described motor number had been registered for 1934, since the cross-reference in the Automobile Division had not as yet been recorded.

As Grainfield is a point remote from the Kansas City Division Office, communication was had by telephone from Special Agent H. E. Andersen to Mr. John Erp, Postmaster at Grainfield, and he advised that M. A. Gillespie was a farmer of that community and bore a good reputation. Therefore, pursuant to arrangements with Postmaster Erp, Mr. Gillespie, above named, telephoned the Kansas City Office and advised Agent Spear that 1933 Kansas license plates had been issued to him on his Buick Sedan; Mr. Gillespie further stating that 1933 Kansas license plates 88-307 had been issued to him on a Ford Coupe which he owned. Mr. Gillespie advised that neither his Buick car nor the above described license plates for 1933 had been up north in the vicinity of Chicago, and that, as a matter of fact, the last time he had his car with these license plates out of the State of Kansas was about a year and a half ago when he was over in Missouri. Mr. Gillespie advised that his present license plates for 1934 were 88-653.

The above information was telegraphically furnished the St. Paul Office on March 8, 1934.

With reference to Inspector Rorer's letter to the New York Office, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 23, 1934, copy of which was furnished this office, it may be stated that the various news stands mentioned in that letter at Kansas City, Missouri, Wichita, Kansas, Omaha, Nebraska and Des Moines, Iowa carrying St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers have been contacted relative to the possibility that some of the suspects in this case might have called for newspapers there, but to date no information of value has been received; however, at all news stands photographs of the suspects have been exhibited and requests have been made that in the event any of the individuals call for St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers, this office should be immediately notified. From time to time further contacts are had with the various news dealers. Memoranda have been submitted by the various Agents covering these news dealers in the above mentioned cities, which memoranda are made a part of the Kansas City Division office file.

Special Agent A. E. Farland has submitted the following memorandum concerning his interview with Lloyd Barker, Inmate No. 17243, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas:

Kansas City, Missouri
March 5, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

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

While at the Federal Penitentiary on March 2, 1934, convict Lloyd Barker, #17245, brother of Fred and Doc Barker, was interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he knew the present address of his father and mother. He stated that his father occasionally visited him but his mother did not. That his father is living at Neosho, Missouri. He stated in view of the fact that he had been an inmate of the penitentiary for the past 12 or 15 years he was unable to furnish any information.

[REDACTED]

The records also reflect that Lloyd Barker had appeared before the Parole Board and that he had been ordered paroled, same to take effect July 16, 1934.

Respectfully submitted:

A. E. FARLAND
SPECIAL AGENT

AEF:os

Reference is made to telegram from Special Agent in Charge Hanni, St. Paul, dated February 27, 1934, requesting that handwriting other than the signatures of James Lawson, Kansas State Penitentiary Number 3908; Alvin Karpis, Kansas State Penitentiary Number 1539; and Fred Barker, Kansas State Penitentiary Number 9836 be obtained and furnished to the Division.

A three page specimen of Lawson's handwriting was forwarded to the Division by the Kansas City Office with letter dated March 3, 1934, copy of which letter was furnished the St. Paul Office.

Regarding further reference to obtain specimens of the above named individuals' handwriting, and also regarding further investigation to locate Alvin Karpis, the following memorandum has been submitted by Special Agent R. C. Suran covering his additional inquiries at Topeka, Kansas.

MEMORANDUM BY SPECIAL AGENT R. C. SURAN:

On March 1, 1934, this Agent interviewed Judge A. S. Foulk, Pardon Attorney, Capitol Building, Topeka, Kansas, for the purpose of examining the files he may have had on ALVIN KARPIS, FRED BARKER, HARRY CAMPBELL, VOLNEY DAVIS, and ARTHUR BARKER, in an effort to obtain a specimen of the handwriting of these individuals.

It was ascertained from Judge Foulk that he had at that time files only on FRED BARKER and ALVIN KARPIS. An examination of the file of FRED BARKER did not reveal a specimen of the handwriting of this individual. It was noted at the time FRED BARKER was confined at the Kansas State Penitentiary his mother, Mrs. G. E. Barker, resided at 401 North Cincinnati Avenue, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and wrote to Judge Foulk on behalf of her son.

Examination of the file of ALVIN KARPIS disclosed that the records there showed that ALVIN KARPIS was supposed to be presently confined in the Kansas State Penitentiary, which, of course, indicated the incompleteness of the records of Judge Foulk. A list of the relatives of KARPIS was contained in the file, the correct addresses of which were subsequently obtained and will be later set forth. Nothing in addition to the signature of KARPIS appeared in the file.

Agent interviewed Albert (Bert) Grooms, 1234 North Monroe Street, Topeka, Kansas, brother-in-law of Subject KARPIS. Prior to this interview it was ascertained that nothing was known derogatory to the reputation of Mr. Grooms; that he was formerly employed by the Santa Fe Railroad but had not worked at that place for several years. He is presently employed part time on CMA work, and from the observation of the home of Mr. Grooms and surroundings it does not appear that he would be receiving financial aid from ALVIN KARPIS. Mr. Grooms, upon interview, advised of course that he had absolutely no use for his brother-in-law ALVIN KARPIS, and would not permit him to enter his home, if KARPIS desired to do so. He stated he had not seen KARPIS since his release from the Kansas State Penitentiary in the Spring of 1931, and to his knowledge KARPIS had never been in Topeka, Kansas, since that date. He stated that so far as he knows KARPIS would not communicate with his sister, Mrs. Albert Grooms. Grooms was reluctant to discuss KARPIS, and no information of value was obtained. He stated if any information was to be given he desired that it be given by his wife.

Mrs. Albert (Amelia) Grooms, 1234 North Monroe Street, Topeka, Kansas, advised that the welfare of her brother, ALVIN KARPIS, whose correct first name is "Albin", had been one of continual concern for the entire family. She stated that Alvin Karpis had been to her home three or four times since his release from the penitentiary

in 1931 but he was the sort of man who discussed his activities with no one. She stated that the last time Karpis was in Topeka, to her knowledge, was about two years ago, although she had heard that he had been there subsequent to that time. Mrs. Grooms stated that KARPIS has two sisters in addition to herself - Mrs. Emily Newbold, 2840 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois and Mrs. Robert (Clara) VanNute, 1829 West Erie Street, Chicago, Illinois. She stated that he is the only boy in the family. She furnished the further information that John and Anna Karpis, father and mother of the Subject, reside at 2842 North Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, at which address her father is employed as a janitor. Mrs. Grooms stated that she and her mother corresponded frequently and made efforts to locate Alvin; that whenever they obtained any information as to KARPIS being in Chicago her father and mother would conduct an immediate investigation. She stated that at no time had her brother contributed any financial aid to any member of the family, all of whom are very poorly situated. She stated that she corresponded with ALVIN KARPIS while he was in the penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, and kept his letters at her home for a year or more after his release, but they have now been destroyed. She further advised that ALVIN KARPIS married Dorothy Slayman somewhere in Oklahoma about three years ago; that Dorothy after her marriage to Alvin sent a clipping to her from West Plains, Missouri, which set forth the marriage license. She stated that Dorothy sent this in view of the fact that rumors had been circulated that she and Alvin were not married but were simply living together. Mrs. Grooms stated she had never seen Dorothy, but knows that Dorothy is accepted in the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Karpis and is in Chicago at the present time, or was recently, and visits Mr. and Mrs. John Karpis quite often, and that her parents would know the present whereabouts of Dorothy. Mrs. Grooms stated that ALVIN KARPIS had no other relatives to her knowledge.

Continuing the conversation, Mrs. Grooms talked freely and advised she knew there was no chance for her brother; that she did not believe that he would be taken alive, and her only hope was that he would not be captured so long as his mother lived. She stated that she knew that if KARPIS was not killed at the time of his arrest he would subsequently be executed. She stated there was no question in her mind that her brother was guilty of many felonious crimes, but, of course, realized that he was accused of many of which he was not guilty. She stated she expected any day to hear of him being accused of the Kansas City massacre. Of course, this Agent did not advise Mrs. Grooms why this Division desired his location - either in the Bremer kidnaping case or the Union Station Massacre - and left the impression that Agent was interested in the murder at West Plains, Missouri. However, when Mrs. Grooms stated she expected to hear of him being accused of the Kansas City Massacre, Agent asked her if she believed he was guilty of that offense and she replied she did not know, he may be but she had no information to that effect.

Mrs. Grooms stated that she did not know FRED or ARTHUR BARKER and that they had never been to her home with KARPIS but she knew that he was running around with a gang which were out for no good.

Pursuant to a telephonic request from the Oklahoma City Office that Mr. Wint Smith, of the State Highway Commission, Topeka, Kansas, had the confidence of one Tony Eno, now being held at the Kansas State Penitentiary for safekeeping pending trial at Wellington, Kansas, on bank robbery charges, Mr. Smith was interviewed and stated he had never discussed the Barkers with Tony Eno and did not know whether the latter had any information concerning them. He stated that Tony had claimed he could locate Floyd Bradshaw, a bank robber, and endeavored to assist in that matter, but his efforts were unsuccessful. He stated that Tony Eno had advised him he intended to plead guilty on charges of bank robbery, but upon appearing in court refused to do so and with Enos in his present frame of mind he did not know whether anybody would be successful in securing information from him. Mr. Smith stated he would be glad to accompany this Agent to Lansing at the first opportunity for an interview with Eno, but this opportunity had not presented itself as of March 1, 1934, and Mr. Smith suggested that Agent contact Eno personally.

Agent, in the presence of Deputy Warden A. J. Graham, Kansas State Penitentiary, interviewed Tony Eno. He stated that Mr. Smith had not played fair with him and kept his promises, and therefore he did not know whether he desired to talk to anyone or not without some definite promises as to the disposition of the present case pending against him. Of course, Mr. Graham and this Agent stated to him that no promises could be made but if he could furnish information of value it certainly would not work against him.

Eno then stated that he knew Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Arthur Barker and Harry Campbell, and although he had heard of Alvin Karpis he had never seen him and did not know him. He stated that on September 10, 1933 his brother, Clarence Eno, and himself were in Chicago, Illinois at the place where one Eddie Clanton, now deceased, was staying with his wife; that at this place he met Doc Barker and Harry Campbell and secured from them one Thompson submachine gun for which they paid \$150.00 and one Browning Automatic rifle for which they paid Doc Barker and Harry Campbell \$75.00 and stated that the rifle was presently in possession of the Tulsa, Oklahoma Police Department and the machine gun was in possession of a farmer near Vian, Oklahoma, who is keeping it for him, Tony Eno. He stated he did not care to reveal the exact whereabouts of the machine gun or the farmer's name. He stated that at the time he was in Chicago on September 10th Floyd Barker and Volney Davis were in Detroit, Michigan, but that he did

not know where they were staying at the time. Kno stated he could put the finger on Harry Campbell at any time he desired to do so; that Harry was presently in Chicago, Illinois, running a hangout for use after various bank robberies perpetrated by Doc and Arthur Barker and himself and others. He stated he would not reveal the address of this hangout. Kno stated he had committed many bank robberies but was not guilty of robbing the Wellington, Kansas Bank and that he would refuse to give definite information unless promises were made this his bond would be reduced sufficient to allow him freedom pending trial on that charge.

It is the impression of Mr. Graham and this Agent that Kno probably does not possess all the information that he pretends to have. Kno stated that if he desired to talk further he would so advise Mr. Graham, who in turn would communicate with the Kansas City Office.

-18-

Reference is made to letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer to Kansas City, Missouri, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota March 1, 1934, wherein he advises that it has become desirable to locate one C. W. Davis, and relative thereto instructed that Charles Fisher at the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, be interviewed.

The following memorandum relative to this phase of the case has been submitted by Special Agent W. F. Trainer:

Referring to letter dated March 1, 1934, addressed by Inspector W. A. Rorer to this office with reference to one C. W. Davis, who purchased cars from the Midway Chevrolet Company, St. Paul, Minnesota, it is assumed that the attention of the St. Paul Office has been directed to the report of Special Agent C. G. Hall, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 27, 1933, in the case of VERNON C. MILLER (DECEASED) ET AL - CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER. It is shown in that report that Minnesota license tags B-14839, issued for Chevrolet Sedan, motor number 3511519 were on that automobile at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, during the first half of June 1933. It is further reflected by that report that C. W. Davis, who secured these license tags, purchased that car through the Midway Chevrolet Company, and it is further reflected that Mr. and Mrs. Paul Scott, 4822 30th Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, would probably be able to identify the C. W. Davis who drove that car, since the Scotts had an automobile collision with Davis and a woman, presumably Paula Harmon. It is evident that C. W. Davis may be an alias of Arthur R. Barker.

The photograph of Arthur R. Barker was identified at Kansas City on March 8, 1934, by Frank B. Mulloy, a subject in the Kansas City Massacre case, as the male companion of Paula Harmon, these parties having been at Kansas City during the early part of May 1933.

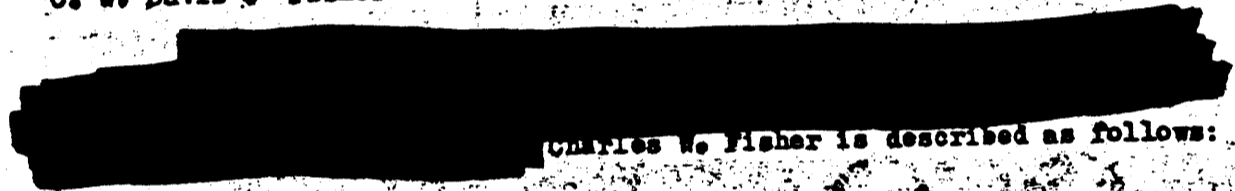
Special Agent A. E. Farland has submitted the following memorandum relative to his interview with Fisher at the penitentiary at Leavenworth. One copy of Fisher's photograph is being furnished the St. Paul Office herewith, the other copy being retained, for the present, in the Kansas City Office file.

MEMORANDUM SUBMITTED BY A. E. FARLAND, SPECIAL AGENT.

On March 8, 1934, while at the U. S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, Agent interviewed convict Charles W. Fisher, register number 44635, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he could furnish any information as to the true identity of one C. W. Davis, mentioned in the communication of Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, March 1, 1934.

Fisher, when interviewed, was very cagey and appeared to be careful as to any statements he made. He stated that he had lived at 688 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minnesota; that he knew one Herbert L. Wilds who ran a garage in St. Paul; that he occasionally stored his car there and had had some work on his car but that he knew nothing as to Wilds' reputation, etc. He stated that he had purchased a new Chevrolet Coach at the Midway Chevrolet Company, St. Paul, located on University Avenue, and that he had registered this car at St. Paul, Minnesota. Fisher further stated that he had removed his license plates and had thrown them away somewhere in St. Paul but was unable to state the exact location. He further stated that he did not recall the numbers of this plate; that he later secured new registration plates for this Chevrolet Coach at Michigan City, Indiana, using his own name - Charles Fisher - this sometime in July 1933, as near as he could recall.

He states that he did not know anyone living at 2062 Marshall Avenue. He was questioned very closely as to whether or not he knew Fred Barker, Doc Barker, Alvin Karpis or Volney Davis, and stated that he did not, and was very positive that he knew no one by the name of "C. W. Davis". Fisher was not inclined to do much talking.



b7c

Charles W. Fisher is described as follows:

COLOR	White
AGE	29
HEIGHT	5' 7 1/2"
WEIGHT	174 lbs.
BUILD	Medium, muscular
COMPLEXION	Medium
HAIR	Dark chestnut
EYES	Yellow blue
MARKS, SCARS, ETC.	Rt curved scar 1/2" 3rd jt rt mid for front. Ft Obl scar 1 1/2" 1/2" from outpoint rt eyebrow. Curved scar 3/4" lower rt ridge of nose

10 12 3 01

PHOTOGRAPH

10 13 41
24 11 20

Attached.

PENDING.

DIVISION ONE
 R 12 1934 PM
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-27**

REPORT MADE AT: Salt Lake City, Utah	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-7-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-21 & 27-34 and 3-1 & 5-34	REPORT MADE BY: JOHN A. DOWD
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Photographs of subjects exhibited to employes of news stands at Salt Lake City, Utah, Denver, Colo., Colorado Springs, Colo., and Reno, Nevada, where St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers sold, but the photographs of the subjects not identified as persons purchasing such papers; Prescription No. 196725 issued by Dr. John Kilb, Reno, Nevada, and filled at Kilp's Drug Store, Reno, Nevada, was prescribed for and secured by a "Mr. Jones", whose whereabouts are unknown. The prescription covered Aerhoel No. XL capsules, with directions to take one 3 times a day after meals and is generally prescribed for the treatment of social diseases. Drs. John Kilb and George Kilb, brothers, failed to recognize the photograph of any of subjects as former or present patients of theirs and they had no records or information concerning their former patient "Mr. Jones".</p>			
<p>REFERENCE: Report of Agent Val C. Zimmer, Salt Lake City Division Office, dated 2-16-34; letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, dated February 23, 1934; telegram from St. Paul Division Office dated 2-16-34 and letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, dated February 27, 1934.</p>			
<p>DETAILS: AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, DENVER, COLO., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., AND RENO, NEVADA</p> <p>At Salt Lake City inquiry was made by Special Agent in Charge John A. Dowd at the Main News Stand, located in the Kenyon Hotel, at The Little</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John A. Dowd</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Salt Lake City		<p style="text-align: center;">7-576-1143</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 12 1934 A.M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE</p>	
		<p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JACKETED:</p>	

**COPIES DESTROYED
20 6 MAR 19 1965**

Shop, No. 111 South Main Street, and at the News Stand in the Utah Hotel, which places are the only places in the city which sell "out-of-town" newspapers and it was learned that not any of these places handle St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers.

At Denver, Colorado, inquiry was made by Agent Val C. Zimmer at the National News Agency, 707 17th Street, at Scotty's News Stand, 1704 Stout Street, at the News Stand in the Albany Hotel, and at Handler's News Stand, 1832 Curtis Street, all of Denver, Colo. The National News Agency was found to handle both the St. Paul and Minneapolis papers but it was stated there that they sell very few and have not had a regular customer during the past month. About one of each of the papers published at St. Paul and Minneapolis are sold each week and not to the same person. The last person buying a St. Paul paper was an old woman, who claimed to be looking for a picture of her nephew who was killed in an accident in St. Paul. The photographs of subjects were exhibited at this news stand but they were not identified as being photographs of any person purchasing such papers.

At Scotty's News Agency it was learned that only the Minneapolis papers were carried and that they had no regular customer for that paper, excepting a lady who was poorly dressed and who purchased it about once a week. The photographs of subjects were exhibited to the employes of Scotty's News Agency but they failed to recognize them as being photographs of any persons purchasing "out-of-town" papers.

At the Albany Hotel News Stand it was ascertained that they do not carry the St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers and while both the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers are carried at the Handler's News Stand, which is also known as the National News Agency, it will be noted that the results of the inquiry at the National News Agency is cited above.

At Colorado Springs, Colorado, Agent J. D. Swenson made inquiry at the Bungalow News Stand, where it was learned that only the Minneapolis Journal, Sunday issue, was carried. Mr. Charles T. Wade of that news stand stated that he only purchases one copy of each Sunday issue and expressed himself as sure that he has not sold a copy during the last two months. The photographs of subjects were exhibited to him but he failed to identify them as parties frequenting his stand or ever having seen them. Mr. Alvin Anderson, the only other employe at the stand also failed to recognize the photographs as being those of persons having purchased the paper.

At Reno, Nevada, Agent L. D. Wine made inquiry at the California News Agency, the Wigwam News Service, the Reno News Agency, the News Stands at the El Cortez, the Golden and the Riverside Hotels. Mr. E. A. Conway, Manager of the Reno News Agency, stated that he does not carry the St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers and it was learned that not any of the other stands carry the papers from these cities. Joe Early, who operates a news stand at 32 West Second Street said to Agent Wine "You are the second man in three days who asked me for a St. Paul or Minneapolis newspaper". The photographs of subjects were exhibited at these news stands but they were not identified as persons calling for the papers.

At all news agencies, instructions were left that should persons resembling the photographs call that the police should be notified and the police were advised of the action desired, although they were not informed the reason, nor in what case the subjects were wanted. The Reno Police and the other peace officers are in possession of police photographs of Alvin Karpis and Fred Barker, who are records as being wanted for the murder of a Sheriff in Missouri.

On March 5, 1934, Agent L. D. Wine interviewed L. J. Hilp, owner of the Hilp's Drug Store, 127 North Virginia Street, Reno, Nevada. An examination of the prescription records of this drug store disclosed the record of prescription No. 196725 and also prescription No. 196724, both of which were issued by one, Dr. John Kilb, Osteopath, 424 First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada, in favor of one, "Mr. Jones", date of issue being December 27, 1932.

D. Harrington, Pharmacist at the Hilp's Drug Store, stated to Agent that from his records it is shown that these prescriptions were telephoned to him by Dr. John Kilb and that a man by the name of Jones called for the medicine represented by these prescriptions.

Mr. Hilp, the proprietor of Hilp's Drug Store, conferred with his other drug store employes, in the presence of Agent, as well as D. Harrington, the Pharmacist, none of whom could remember the person who called for these prescriptions on December 27, 1932. Photographs of suspects were shown to Mr. D. Harrington, as well as Mr. Hilp, both of whom are apparently thoroughly reliable but neither could identify subjects.

Examination of these original prescriptions show that they were signed by Dr. Kilb and prescription No. 196725 was for Aerhoel No. XL capsules, with directions to take one 3 times a day after

meals and prescription No. 190724 was for Mergol and syringe. Mr. Hilp stated that he is familiar with these drugs and that they are of the kind used in the treatment of social diseases.

Agent inquired of Mr. Hilp whether Dr. John Kilb had authority to issue such prescriptions in view of the fact that he is shown to be an Osteopath. Mr. Hilp related that under the Nevada State Law, Osteopaths and Chiropractors have the same privileges as registered physicians in the treatment of diseases and in the issuance of prescriptions.

Dr. John Kilb, Osteopath, 424 First National Bank Building, Reno, Nevada, is associated with his brother, George Kilb, who is also an Osteopath, and practices at the same address. Both of these Osteopaths were interviewed, related they had no information whatever relating to the prescription. That they had no records of medical treatment relating to the person who received this prescription and according to their records had no former patient by the name of Jones; that they maintained no engagement book which would indicate the name of the person who received treatment, apparently on or about December 27, 1932.

These men were shown photographs of subjects and they were unable to identify any of them as former patients. Dr. John Kilb related that he does a large transient practice; that from time to time persons come in and he treats them for social diseases and that in this case the patient apparently used the fictitious name of Jones and Dr. John Kilb called the Hilp Drug Store on the telephone, gave them the prescription for a man named Jones, who received this prescription and apparently disappeared.

Both of these Osteopaths are German, speaking perfect English, and are the type in which Agent Wine would not have any confidence whatever. From an observation of the patients in the reception room of these Osteopaths, their practice seems to consist largely of persons of the lower type.

J. M. Kirkley, Chief of Police, Reno, Nevada, related that he is well-acquainted with both Drs. John and George Kilb; that they are Osteopaths and have a very unfavorable reputation in Reno.

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It is his opinion they could not identify any of

their former patients and are extremely evasive and cautious.

Dr. E. Tanner, Regional Physician, Veterans Administration, Reno, Nevada, was interviewed and related that he was acquainted with Drs. George and John Kilb, both of whom are Osteopaths; that they are engaged in a character of practice that is most noxious to the medical profession, that they attempt to set broken limbs and engage in the practice of medicine and are totally unqualified for such practice. Dr. Turner stated that Aershoel and Margol are apparently patent medicines as he is unfamiliar with them and they are not listed in his Pharmacopoeia.

Inquiry was made by Agent Wine at the Reno Office of the Federal Narcotic Bureau but Andrew Roberts, the Federal Narcotic Agent, on duty at Reno, was not located. It was thought possible that he may be in touch with the underworld narcotic addicts and may have some information relating to subjects since he has lived in Reno for many years and is well-acquainted with the underworld characters there.

PENDING

271
X

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 9, 1934.

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim
Kidnaping
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Dear Sir:

It is requested that the fingerprints of the two parties,
ANTHONY CURCIO and ELMER BLACK, whose descriptions and police numbers
are set out below, be placed in the single fingerprint file in order
that they may be examined in connection with the latent prints in the
above titled case.

The following is a description of ANTHONY CURCIO:

Name	ANTHONY CURCIO alias TONY CURCIO alias A. T. CURCIO alias A. J. CURCIO alias TONY CURRY.
Age	27 years
Height	5 feet, 5 1/2 inches
Weight	145 pounds
Build	Light
Hair	Light brown
Eyes	Light blue
Complexion	Light
Teeth	Good condition
Scars	Irregular cut scar on bridge of nose
Peculiarities	Eagle and clasped hands tattooed on left outer forearm
Residence	Sioux City, Iowa
Occupation	Laborer
Marital status	Single
Race	White
Nationality	American
Handwriting specimen, Fingerprints, and Photograph	

Indexed under P. O. File No. 7-30, Omaha, Neb.
Nebraska

7-576-1144

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE



March 21-24 1934

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20.5 MAR 19 1965

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 22 1934

The criminal record of TONY CURCIO, with aliases, is as follows:

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[REDACTED]

The following is a description of ELMER BLACK:

Name	ELMER BLACK alias EARL MARKSON alias
Age	32 years / JOHN E. BURKE alias JOHN E.
Height	5 feet, 10 1/2 inches
Weight	171 pounds
Build	Medium
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Light blue
Complexion	Light
Teeth	Good condition
Scars	Cut scar below left eye on cheek bone
Peculiarities	None
Residence	Sioux City, Iowa
Occupation	Bookkeeper
Marital status	Single
Race	White
Nationality	American
Handwriting specimen, Fingerprints, and Photograph	Indexed under P.D.#18528, Omaha, Neb.

The criminal record of ELMER BLACK with aliases is as follows:

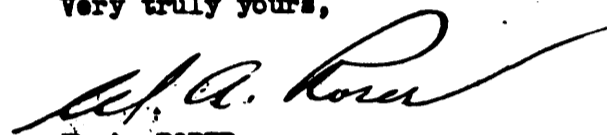
b7c
[REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]

Copies of fingerprints of CURCIO and BLACK were forwarded to the Division on November 29, 1933, by the Omaha, Nebraska, Police Department.

Very truly yours,



W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

RTN:RWM

LAH:ECM
7-576-1144

RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

March 21, 1934.

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim -
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 9, 1934, in connection with the above entitled matter, in which you request that the fingerprints of Anthony Curcio and Elmer Black be placed in the single fingerprint file for comparison with the latent prints in this case.

The fingerprints of these two individuals have been compared with the latent fingerprints in this case, with negative results. As requested by you, their fingerprints are being placed in the single fingerprint file.

Very truly yours,

Director.



Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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



March 8, 1934.
MAR 13 '34 AM

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-50.

Special Agents H. H. Reinecke and R. D. Brown, who are especially assigned to this case, are working in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois, covering leads with particular reference to the location of the hideout.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

WAR:HVS

66-77
NOT RECORDED

RECORDED

MAR 19 1934

7-576-1145	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 19 1934	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

W. A. RORER

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
MAR 15 1934 AM

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 7, 1934

MEMORANDUM TO ALL SPECIAL AGENTS
OF OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE:

The St. Paul Office during the course of its investigation has obtained evidence which strongly tends to indicate the type of automobile which was used in transporting Mr. Bremer from the place where he was held to Rochester, Minnesota where he was released on the evening of February 7, 1934. I shall quote herein the description of this car. In conducting investigations in this matter, a description of this car should be born in mind.

I quote from the letter from Inspector Rorer in connection with the description of this car as follows:

"It appears that this car was a 1933 Model Buick four-door sedan, of a dark color, probably either black or very dark blue. It is believed to be about the largest Buick made of the 1933 model, which would make it either a four-door sedan, model 33-97, or a four-door, seven passenger sedan, model 33-90. It is also possible that this car might have been a four-door sedan, model 33-87. The only difference between the 80 series and the 90 series is the difference of eight inches in the wheel base, the motor being of the same size, namely, eight cylinder and the body, with the exception of the length, being identical. This car, at the time it was serviced, as above described, is believed to have 1933 Wisconsin license plates with six digits in the number, the first three of which are believed to have been '347', although this is not definite. This car is also believed to have had an electric hot water heater as the attendant thought he could hear a buzzing which might have been the motor in such a heater. It is not known whether the car had wire or steel wheels, or whether the spare wheel was in the rear, or in fender wells on the side of the car.

"In view of this almost positive identification of the car used the night of the release of the Victim being a large four-door Buick sedan, dark in color, this should be kept in mind in any investigation wherein it might be pertinent with a view of locating the subjects."

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC Division

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| R. N. Butterworth | J. T. Hartin |
| L. M. Chipman | H. E. Hollis |
| K. D. Deaderick | Donovan Owens |
| J. M. Edgar | E. E. Marshall |
| G. H. Franklin | J. J. Perkins |
| Paul Hansen | F. S. Smith |
| | T. M. Birch |

RECORDED

7-576-1146
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Des Moines, Ia.

March 6, 1934.

7-576-1147

Mr. E. E. Conroy,
Division of Investigation,
Suite 1, Federal Building,
Kansas City, Mo.

RECORDED

INDEXED

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases et al.
Edward Bremer, victim of kidnapping,
KC File #7-37

Dear Sir:

On February 28, 1934, the Sheriff at Indianola, Ia. arrested William Weimeyer and Harry Raines for investigation, and notified the Des Moines Police. Two detectives went to Indianola and questioned these two men and learned that they had been staying at the Victoria Hotel, Des Moines, Ia. Investigation at this hotel disclosed two of their partners, Dan Weimeyer and Henry F. Spoo, who were brought to the Police Department and locked up. Before the evening was over the St. Paul underworld had the news, and some unknown "big shot" there telephoned to an underworld character here, one Skinny Weiman, who with Co-About Riley, and Dewey Berlovich hired an attorney in an endeavor to get them out. The Police immediately notified me and I interviewed these four men, who refused to give very much information about themselves.

The two Weimeyers admitted coming from East St. Louis, Ill. and were acquainted with underworld there. Spoo and Raines claimed to come from St. Paul, Minn. and in fact all had been living in St. Paul for the last year. The only reason they could give for leaving St. Paul was that things were too "hot" there. This gang had two brand new Ford cars purchased at Duluth, Minn. as well as a whole new outfit of clothing. Their game here was to go to a small town, call on either merchants or farmers and say they were bootleggers, that they had a Cadillac car full of liquor broken down just outside of town and they needed some money. They would then produce a watch and endeavor to borrow as high as \$20 on it, and would accompany a prospective purchaser to a jewelry store where it would be appraised as being worth \$30 to \$35, and a deal would generally be made. When subjects were arrested 15 or more such watches were found on them, and it was learned that they had purchased these from a pawn-broker for around \$5 each. None of the watches were found to be stolen. I doubt very much whether these boys were making sufficient money from this racket to buy the cars and clothes they had with them. I at first thought that there might be some connection with the Bremer kidnapping, and therefore sent their prints to the St. Paul Office as well as to Washington. St. Paul only had a record on William Weimeyer, who had been arrested there on January 11, 1934. Since then reply has been received from Washington, D.C. and while these men have

been arrested in various sections of the country for investigation and con-gams, they were not found to be wanted.

For future reference I am setting forth the information obtained from these men.

DAN NEIMEYER stated that his home was at East St. Louis, Ill; that his father was V.M. Heimeyer, 101 North 6th St. East St. Louis, and was a CVA worker. His mother is dead. His brothers Robert, age 19, and Frank age 21 reside with their father. A sister Vera also resides with their father, while another sister, Mrs. Bobbie (Helen) Roberts is married to a union waiter who is now working in a night club at Decatur, Ill. Heimeyer had in his possession a Ford Delux Coupe, Motor #13-638,431, with 1934 Minnesota license B-146-713. This car was bought on February 21, 1934 from the Sterling Motor Co. Duluth, Minn. Heimeyer's address was given as 507 St. Peter Street, St. Paul, Minn.

William Heimeyer, a brother of the above stated that he and his brother were born and raised at Willysville, Ill; that their father is William Heimeyer, a blacksmith and resides at 201 or 101 East Sixth St., East St. Louis, Ill. He gave his married sister's name as Mrs. Helen Keller, and her husband was a blacksmith at East St. Louis. He had in his possession a Delux Ford Coupe, motor #640,513 with 1934 Minnesota license #B-146-712 purchased from the Sterling Motor Co. at Duluth, Minn. and being financed by the North Finance Co.

HENRY SPOO stated that he was born at Milford, Ia. and his family later moved to St. Paul. His father Nicholas Spoo is dead, but his mother Margaret Spoo lived in Naukegan, Ill, but he did not know her address, but a slip of paper with the following address was found in one of suits, Mrs. M. Spoo, 1017 Grand Ave., Naukegan, Ill. Spoo claims that he formerly operated Art's Tavern, 1610 North 3rd St. Superior, Wis. until he was arrested on prohibition charges and sent to jail for 3 months. He has a brother Charles, age 21, at Naukegan, and another brother Lawrence, age 25, with the highway Dept. at Minier, Ill.

HARRY RAINES stated that he was born and raised at Luke, Pa. His father is dead, but his mother resides someplace in Pennsylvania. There was found the following return address in one of his pockets 1419 Grange Ave., Apt. B-12, North Philadelphia, Pa. which is believed to be that of his mother. His brother Allen is somewhere in Pennsylvania, while the whereabouts of his brother Raymond is unknown. Another brother James used to be

3.

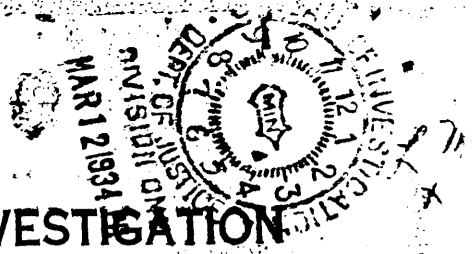
Superintendent of a Paper Company in Philadelphia, Pa., but is now employed by the Lindsey Fire Co. at Cleveland, Ohio. While in St. Paul he claims they lived at the Windsor Hotel and at the West Hotel; that he has been with the Weinsyers for about a year; that they had all been arrested by the St. Paul Police and advised that they could stay in town so long as they did not pull anything.

Fingerprints and police photographs were taken of all subjects as well full length pictures. I am enclosing enclosing full length and police photographs of these subjects and suggest that they be placed in the file that I started last summer entitled, "Possible Division Fugitives in Des Moines, Ia." so that in the future if information concerning them is wanted it can be more readily found there. The Police photographs of subjects are being attached to the copy of the letter being sent to the St. Paul office.

Very truly yours,

G. C. Dewey.
Special Agent.

cc- St. Paul
- Division ✓



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-10-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6&7/34	REPORT MADE BY: J. L. MADALE	GVT
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: No photographs of Louis Cernocky could be obtained, nor could any definite information be obtained concerning Louie's activities on the day Bremer was kidnaped. Cernocky arrested and fingerprinted for violation of the National Prohibition Act on July 28, 1931. Fingerprints forwarded to Division on that date. Informants at Fox River Grove, Illinois, advised that to their knowledge Louie has not been hiding out fugitives at his place in Fox River Grove, Ill. for the past eighteen months. Telephone calls emanating from his telephone have been obtained.				
P.				
REFERENCE: Letter from St. Paul Office dated March 5, 1934.				
DETAILS: AT CARY, ILLINOIS. On March 5, 1934, Inspector W. A. Rorer telephoned this office and advised that an individual by the name of "Big Louie" and another person were in St. Paul on the day of the kidnaping and that they left the same day; that it was thought possible that this man was Louie Cernocky of Fox River Grove, Illinois, and in this connection Inspector Rorer requested that this office obtain a photograph of Louie Cernocky, if possible. It might be stated here that agent is personally acquainted with Louie Cernocky, but Louie does not know that the writer is a Special Agent of the Division. During the Kansas City massacre investigation it was				
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES				
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1148		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Paul - 2 Kansas City - 2 St. Louis - 2 Chicago - 2			CHECKED OFF: MAR 24 1934 JACKETED:	
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 10 1965			BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE - one	

definitely established that Louie's place was a reputed hideout for Verne Miller, Frank Nash, Barker, Karpis, etc. and in this connection this agent made numerous trips to Louie's Inn for the purpose of determining whether the above men were hiding out there at that time. However, nothing of a suspicious nature could be found and subsequent inquiries among agent's friends in Fox River Grove, Illinois, revealed that Louie was then hiding out criminals at some resort in Wisconsin.

Agent knew that Louie had at one time had an interest in a summer resort somewhere in Northern Wisconsin, and it was thought that he might be harboring fugitives at that place. A discreet inquiry disclosed that the resort in question was located on route 51 in the Manitowish Waters region, approximately twenty miles south of Manitowish, Wisconsin. In this connection, agent visited this resort last year for three days and found that it consisted of a large tract of virgin timber land on Lake Manitowish. It was found that this resort is managed by a half breed by the name of Robert Loveless and that he actually owned the property, and that Louie merely has a small equity in it. This claim, however, is disputed and it is agent's understanding that this matter is now pending in court. It will be further stated that while agent was at this resort he had a long talk with Mr. Loveless and learned from him that he felt very bitter towards Louie. He called him a crook and swindler and accused him of trying to steal his property and added by saying that he does not want anything to do with him.

There were no suspicious looking characters at this place while agent was there, nor was there anything of a suspicious nature which might appear as though this place is a hideout for hoodlums.

At Fox River Grove, Illinois, agent learned from Frank Prokop, who operates a Texas Gasoline Service Station one block from Louie's place, that Cernocky has for the past year been more or less "laying low"; that during 1932 and the early part of 1933 he had as many as eight men stay at his place at Fox River Grove at one time; that he, Prokop could usually tell when Louie was hiding out somebody as they always parked their cars in his yard which is immediately adjacent to the Inn. During the winter, according to Prokop, these hoodlums would store their cars in his, Prokop's, garage and oftentimes he would service them for which he always received five dollars, regardless of how small the charges would be. Mr. Prokop furnished agent the names of such men as Jack White, "Fur" Sammons, "Klondike" O'Donnell, and numerous other Chicago gangsters who were hiding out at Louie's place during 1932 and the early part of 1933.

60

Agent exhibited to Frank Prokop photographs of all the suspects and other associates in this case but he was unable to identify any of them as the likeness of those persons whom he had seen hang around Louie's place. He further advised in this connection that it is possible that these men might have stayed there at one time without him seeing them, as he had previously observed that many of these men never remained there during the day; that they usually left early in the morning to play golf and would not return until late that evening; that some of these men would park their automobiles in Louie's yard and proceed immediately into his place, where Louie would entertain them in a private room located in the rear of his restaurant. Continuing, Mr. Prokop stated that he is positive that Louie has had no one hide out in his place since the Spring of 1935; that he would occasionally hire some minor hoodlum to work for him as a handy man at the place, but aside from that Prokop stated things had been rather quiet.

In an effort to learn of another possible hideout where Louie may possibly be harboring fugitives, Prokop stated that he knows for a fact that Louie has, in the past, taken Chicago hoodlums to Joe Salties' place; that Joe Salties was at one time one of the beer barons in Chicago, Illinois, and that he now owns and operates a resort on Barker Lake, approximately forty miles East of Hayward, Wisconsin. He also owns a Fox farm on Chief Lake, which is just a few miles from Barker Lake. Prokop stated that last year he and his father went on a fishing trip near Hayward and that he is very familiar with Salties' resort. He advised in this connection that Salties runs a hotel and golf course there and that numerous racketeers and gangsters from all parts of the country frequent his place. Further, that Salties is very well liked in Hayward, Wisconsin, inasmuch as he is a great spender and good fellow; that it is his understanding that Salties is at present under indictment at Hayward as an habitual violator of the game laws there.

It was also learned through Mr. Prokop that Louie Cernocky has a sister who owns and operates a restaurant and tavern at Burtons Bridge on the Fox River, about five miles West of Wauconda, Illinois; that she married a Sam Salvesson several years ago and that she and he are now working at this restaurant. He further stated that he has no direct information that Louie hides out criminals at his sister's place.

Agent subsequently visited the Salvesson's place and found it to be a small and clean restaurant with a service bar and tavern in the rear. There were no customers in the place at the time of agent's visit

nor did it appear that anyone aside from Mr. and Mrs. Salvesson lived there. It might be stated that agent conversed with Louie's sister for about twenty minutes without revealing his identity and she appeared to be an intelligent woman. She intimated to agent that they were at present in destitute circumstances as their business fell off considerably since the advent of beer and liquor, and in this connection she stated if business did not pick up very soon they would be forced to close the place. Mr. Salvesson was not at home at the time of agent's visit there.

Agent inquired of Mr. Prokop whether to his knowledge Louie has been away from Fox River Grove at any time during January and February, 1934. In this connection he stated that he is of the opinion that Louie made frequent trips to Chicago during that period but he could furnish no definite information along this line.

Prokop further advised that Louie Cernocky owns a 1933 Model Club Buick Sedan with a trunk in the rear, and that same bears Illinois license plates. He stated in this connection that whenever Louie makes an out of town trip he usually takes his son, Edward, with him to drive the car. No other pertinent information concerning Cernocky could be obtained from Mr. Prokop. It might be stated here that Frank Prokop and agent are intimate friends and he promised to keep a close watch on Louie's place hereafter and report anything of a suspicious nature to agent.

Agent also conferred with Chief of Police Joe Bowman, who also is a very good friend of agent, and a man who can be trusted. Chief Bowman advised that he knew that Louie had been hiding but fugitives in the past; that during 1932 and the early part of 1933 Jack White, "Fur" Sammons and other notorious criminals had been living at the place; that on one occasion he and the Sheriff of Woodstock, Illinois, arrested "Fur" Sammons at Louie's place on a vagrancy warrant but in this instance he "beat the rap".

Agent exhibited to Chief Bowman the photographs of all suspects and their associates in this case, and he partially identified the photograph of Fred Barker as a likeness of a man who had frequented Louie's place in the past. However, he could furnish no definite information as to the time when he saw this party last.

Bowman further stated that Louie has for the past eighteen months been more or less "laying low"; that he does not recall of anybody staying at his place for quite some time. He advised that

-5-

Louie Cernocky was arrested for violation of the National Prohibition Act in July, 1931, at which time he was taken to Chicago before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker; that Louie was fingerprinted while in Chicago and to his recollection he was subsequently released under a thousand dollar bail.

Agent questioned Chief Bowman as to whether Louie has gone out of town at any time during January or February, of this year. In this connection he advised that there were numerous times when Louie would not be in his place for two or three days at a time but could furnish no information as to where he might have gone; that to his knowledge Louie has made no long distance trips since last fall, when he visited Joe Salties at his resort. He stated, however, that it is quite possible that Louie might have gone on a trip without him knowing of it or hearing of it. Agent very carefully went over with Chief Bowman Louie's activities for the week of January 14 to 20, but he could give no positive information regarding any trips made by him during that period.

It will be stated here that Chief Bowman and Louie Cernocky have been on unfriendly terms ever since the Chief and the Sheriff arrested "Fur" Sammons at his place; that because of this Louie is very careful of his actions and is always on his guard when he talks to him.

Agent left with Chief Bowman the group photograph of Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, Arthur R. Barker, Harry Campbell, and Volney Davis, with the request that he be on the watch for these men and should they appear in Fox River Grove, Illinois, he promised to notify this office immediately.

At the Marshal's Office, Chicago, Illinois, it was ascertained that Louie Cernocky was arrested on July 29, 1931, for violation of the National Prohibition Act and on the same date appeared before Edwin K. Walker, United States Commissioner, for arraignment. His case, however, was subsequently dismissed for lack of evidence. It was learned that Louie Cernocky's fingerprints had been taken on that date and were immediately forwarded to the Division in Washington, D.C. No photographs of Louie Cernocky could be obtained but the following is a personal description of him as obtained through agent's personal observation:

Age:	49 yrs.
Height:	5'8"
Weight:	340 lbs.
Build:	Very heavy

-6-

Hair:	Bald
Eyes:	Blue
Complexion:	Florida
Beard:	Smooth shaven.
Speech:	Speaks broken English
Eyeglasses:	Wears glasses occasionally
Marital Status:	Married
Relatives:	Sons, Louis, Jr. and Edward Cernocky, ages 27 and 24, respectively; Sister, Mrs. Sam Salvesson, address, Burtens Bridge, McHenry, Ill.
Fingerprints:	Forwarded to Division July 29, 1934.

It was learned from Mr. G. L. Wilburn, District Manager, Illinois Bell Telephone Company, at Woodstock, Illinois, which district covers Fox River Grove, that the telephone number of Louie's place is Cary 65; that this is a public pay telephone and is listed under the name of Louie's Crystal Ball Room. A request was made of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company for all toll calls made from this telephone for the period January 1st to March 1st, 1934. The list has been obtained and is being set out below for whatever value it may serve:

12/26/33 from Woodstock 534, Al Hook, to Cary 65, 4:58 p.m.
 1/1/34 to Elgin 3911, 5:42 p.m.
 " to Winnetka 521, 12:20 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Belmont 2601, 12:18 a.m.
 1/3/34 to Crystal Lake 564, 5:36 p.m.
 1/5/34 to Woodstock 250, 7:03 p.m.
 1/6/34 to Elgin 5481, 4:25 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Dearborn 2416, 4:51 p.m.
 1/7/34 to Chicago, State 7700, 1:42 p.m.
 " to Chicago, State 7700, 9:08 a.m.
 " to Chicago, Ravenswood 5402, 5:52 p.m.
 " to Chicago, State 7700, 10:24 a.m.
 1/9/34 to Chicago, Superior 4660, 8:36 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Franklin 9600, 6:37 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Superior 4660, 6:45 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Superior 4660, 6:51 p.m.
 " to Elgin 490, 5:47 p.m.
 " to Elgin 459, 5:20 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Franklin 5464, 4:23 p.m.
 1/10/34 to Barrington 600, 3:09 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 883, 2:19 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Franklin 9600, 9:59 a.m.

1/11/34 to Barrington 800, 5:58 p.m.
 1/12/34 to Maywood 2249, 7:35 p.m.
 1/13/34 to Rockton rd 8 or 171 at 5:42 p.m.
 " to Lake Forest 188, 12:27 p.m.
 " to Woodstock 534, 6:10 p.m.
 " to Woodstock, 710, 12:19 p.m.
 " to Woodstock 710, 6:57 p.m.
 " to Elgin 2416, 9:26 a.m.
 1/14/34 to Chicago, Crawford 1569, 10:38 a.m.
 1/16/34 to McHenry 327, 3:01 p.m.
 " to McHenry 327, 8:40 p.m.
 " to Woodstock 322, 6:55 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 8027Y3, 10:10 a.m.
 1/17/34 to Chicago, Lawndale 6426, 2:19 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Central 1260, 2:13 p.m.
 " to Elgin 5481, 6:40 p.m.
 " to McHenry 327, 9:24 a.m.
 " to Chicago, Harrison 7360, 11:27 a.m.
 1/18/34 to Chicago, Monroe 2540, 9:38 a.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 591, 7:32 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 853, 7:28 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 551, 10:14 a.m.
 1/14/34 from Chicago, Crawford 1569, Cerny to Cary 65.
 1/18/34 to Aurora 5539, 10:39 a.m.
 1/20/34 to Chicago, Stewart 4541, 4:30 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 876, 4:23 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 551, 10:11 a.m.
 " to Chicago, Hyde Park 6811, 5:47 p.m.
 " to Barrington 65J, 8:34 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake 551, 11:09 p.m.
 " to Barrington 5, 9:37 a.m.
 1/21/34 to Cicero 1405R, 6:00 p.m.
 " to Crystal Lake, 25R - 5:55 p.m.
 " to Wilmette 761, 7:43 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Wellington 0826, 5:25 p.m.
 " to Oak Park, Euclid 9130, 5:02 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Austin 6572, 6:23 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Kildare 6332, 6:18 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Brunswick 2589, 2:08 p.m.
 " to Chicago, Midway 1057, 1:01 p.m.
 1/22/34 to Crystal Lake 591, 8:22 p.m.
 1/23/34 to Crystal Lake 853, 6:59 p.m.
 1/24/34 to Chicago, Superior 3480, 9:26 p.m.
 1/24/34 to Chicago, Dorchester 8355, 9:33 p.m.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

1/25/34 to Chicago, Delaware 5300, 11:46 a.m.
* to Waukegan, Ontario 6040, 3:21 p.m.
1/28/34 to Barrington 144-J-2, 5:23 p.m.
* to Barrington 144-J-2, 11:47 a.m.
1/29/34 to McHenry 527, 11:44 a.m.
2/1/34 to Crystal Lake 591, 8:48 p.m.
2/3/34 to Barrington 70J, 5:58 p.m.
* to Chicago, Wellington 4754, 7:14 p.m.
* to Barrington 5, 10:00 a.m.
2/5/34 to Woodstock 456, 5:57 p.m.
2/7/34 to Niles Center 2793, 9:07 p.m.
* to Chicago, Lincoln 8010, 1:16 p.m.
* to Chicago, Harrison 3971, 10:12 a.m.
2/10/34 to Chicago, Albany 7504, 3:48 p.m.
2/11/34 to Woodstock 275M, 10:17 a.m.
* to Elgin 3911, Martin Shak, 9:44 a.m.
2/12/34 to Chicago, Canal 2680, 9:38 a.m.
* to Chicago, Monroe 2540, 10:16 a.m.

It will be noted from the above that no calls were made out of the State of Illinois.

Agent will keep in constant touch with Chief Bowman and Frank Prokop, who will advise this office should the principal suspects in this case appear at Fox River Grove, Illinois.

- PENDING -

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

P. O. Drawer 1457,
St. Louis, Missouri,
March 9, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 6, 1934 in connection with the case entitled ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, etal; Edward George Bremer, VICTIM; KIDNAPING.

In connection with the request contained in your letter, your attention is directed to the letter of February 23, 1934 from this office, and it will be noted therefrom that photographs bearing descriptive data and police numbers for each of the individuals referred to in your letter, as well as physical characteristic sheets containing the fingerprint classification and other descriptive data, were forwarded to the Division. It is believed that same contained sufficient data to assist in searching the fingerprint files of the Division for records on Thomas Carroll and the other subjects referred to in your letter.

Very truly yours,



D. M. Ladd,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:A

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7-576-1149

12 1934

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MAR 12 1934

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

St. Louis, Missouri

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Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
P. O. Box #766
Cincinnati, Ohio

March 9, 1934.

NEK:MGR
7-43

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
ARTHUR BARKER, with aliases;
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
EDWARD G. OBREMER - Victim.
Kidnaping.

With reference to the letter to the Director, emanating from the Detroit office, dated March 2, 1934 in respect to WILBUR PETTIJOHN please be advised that a search of the records in the Cincinnati Office does not reveal that there is such a file in this office, carrying Wilbur Pettijohn as a subject.

Very truly yours,

N. B. Klein
N. B. KLEIN, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

CC St. Paul (Inspector Rorer)
Chicago
Cincinnati
Birmingham
Detroit.

*Man Director
4/20/34*

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7-576-1150
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FILE

MAR 15 1934

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/9/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/5, 6/34	REPORT MADE BY: J. J. METCALFE
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Samples of wall paper identified by victim; obtained from Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago. Mail Order records of Sears, Roebuck consist of names of customers and amounts but do not indicate character of the merchandise. No records maintained of wash and carry sales. Deliveries made from retail stores recorded on tickets but tickets destroyed once a year. Adjustment Department keeps record of customers who have numerous adjustments made; such records disclosing character of merchandise bought. List of Sears, Roebuck stores in middle West that handled wall paper in question obtained. Said wall paper placed on market shortly after September 1, 1930 and not manufactured after 1931.

REFERENCE: Letter from Philadelphia Office to St. Paul Office dated March 2, 1934.

DETAILS: On March 5, 1934 the Chicago Office received a telephone call from Inspector W. A. Rorer, who advised that wall paper pattern number 515 of the 1931 designs was identified by Mr. Edward G. Bremer as being identical with the wall paper in the house where he was held captive. This paper, according to the letter of reference, was manufactured for Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1151	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division (Enc.) 2 - St. Paul (Enc.) 2 - Detroit (Enc.) 2 - Cincinnati (Enc.) 2 - St. Louis (Enc.) 2 - Kansas City (Enc.) 3 - Chicago		UNITED STATES MAR 12 1934 A M	REMOVED OFF: MAR 22 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 195 MAR 19 1955		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	

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In pursuance of this information, interview was had with Mr. H. A. Hauptle of the Wall Paper Department, Sears, Roebuck and Company, 1017 South Homan Avenue, Chicago, who, on referring to his records, displayed a sample of number 515 wall paper, and the 1931 line handled by Sears, Roebuck and Company. On the reverse side of wall paper number 515 is noted the number 53A515, which is the side wall paper that sells for eighteen cents per double roll of sixteen yards, postpaid. The single roll costs nine cents. The border that would ordinarily be purchased with this wall paper is number 53A3515, which sells for three and one-half cents per yard, four and one-half inches wide, postpaid. This wall paper is called "Wilhelmina" and is described as being "an attractive leaf and vine tracery pattern of Holland origin - colorful floral and scenic touches add to the attractiveness of this inexpensive design for the kitchen, living room or hall". It also states that this paper is "grounded and well trimmed". It may be further noted that Mr. Hauptle stated that this wall paper is not fade proof.

Mr. Hauptle advised that approximately three hundred seventy-five thousand rolls of this wall paper were sold throughout the United States in 1931, so that it could probably be found today in approximately twenty-seven thousand rooms.

It was learned from Mr. I. W. Keebler, Assistant to Mr. Hauptle, that the wall paper in question was first placed on the market shortly after September 1, 1930. It is believed that nearly all of this paper was sold in the year 1931, however, it is possible that some of it may have been sold later than that.

Mr. Hauptle advised that approximately sixty per cent of the sales of this wall paper were made by mail order and the balance by cash sales in the retail stores of Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Mr. Keebler also called attention to the fact that after all of the main stock of this wall paper had been disposed of and in accordance with the practice of Sears, Roebuck and Company, the remnants of this paper still on hand were made into room lots and sold as such. This means that the paper was divided into lots, each lot being sufficient to paper an entire room. These lots were then placed on sale in the various retail stores and advertised as room lots. Particular attention is called to this in view of the possibility that the paper which was purchased for the house in which Bremer was held captive may have been purchased in room lot quantities, and accordingly all persons interviewed in connection with the sale of

wall paper should be questioned as to whether they recall any particular sales of room lot quantities of this wall paper.

Mr. Hauptle furnished a list of the stores in the middle Western States that handled this particular wall paper and advised that this was the only record of the disposition of this paper that he could furnish. This list of stores gives the name of the street and the name of the town in which the store is located, as also the classification of the store, which classifications are according to the sizes of the stores, which, beginning with the largest are as follows: A; A minus; B1; B2; C. In the list of these stores, as set forth below, the classifications are shown in view of the possibility that a particular town or city may have more than one Sears, Roebuck Store, in which event the store having the classification shown after the name of the town is the store that handled the wall paper in question. This list has been assembled by the Agent according to States, and divided into the territories covered by the various offices. No leads in pursuance of this information are being set forth in this report for other offices & this being left to the discretion of the St. Paul Office. The list is as follows:

This list shows all the Sears, Roebuck Company stores that handled this wall paper from September 1, 1930 to December 31, 1933. In instances where a store did not sell this wall paper all of the years from 1930 to 1933 there appears a notation after the classification of the store showing the years in which it handled the wall paper.

CINCINNATI OFFICE

INDIANA

Anderson	B-2
Evansville	A-minus
Indianapolis	A
Muncie	B-2
Richmond	B-1
Terre Haute	B-2

KANSAS CITY

KANSAS

Coffeyville	B-2
Hutchinson	B-2
Kansas City	B-2
Topeka	A-minus
Wichita	A-minus

IOWA

Burlington	B-1
Council Bluffs	B-2
Davenport	A-minus
Des Moines	A-minus
Iowa City	B-1

MISSOURI

Joplin	B-2
Kansas City (Cleveland Avenue)	A
Springfield	B-2
St. Joseph	A-minus (Store now closed)

NEBRASKA

Lincoln	A-minus
Omaha	A-minus
Grand Island	B-2

ST. PAUL OFFICE

IOWA

Cedar Rapids	B-2
Ottumwa	A (1932 and 1933 only)
(Donelan Co.)	
Oskaloosa	A (1932 and 1933 only)
(Oppenheimer Alsop)	
Sioux City	B-2

MINNESOTA

Duluth	A-minus
Minneapolis (Lake Street)	A
St. Cloud	B-1
Virginia	B-1

NORTH DAKOTA

Fargo The Black Company

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen B-1 (1932 only)
Sioux Falls B-1

WISCONSIN

Janesville B-2
Madison B-2
LaCrosse B-1
Wausau B-2 (1933 only)

ST. LOUIS OFFICE

ILLINOIS

Belleville C (1933 only)
Bloomington B-1
Champaign B-1
Danville B-2
Decatur B-2
East St. Louis B-1
Galesburg B-2
Lincoln B-1
Moline B-1
Peoria B-1
Quincy B-1
Springfield B-1
St. Louis (North) A
St. Louis (South) A

DETROIT OFFICE

MICHIGAN

Bay City- B-1
Battle Creek B-2
Detroit (Gr. Riv.) A
Detroit (Gratiot) A
Flint
Jackson A-minus

Lansing A-minus
Pontiac B-2
Port Huron B-2
Saginaw B-2

CHICAGO OFFICE

CHICAGO

Chicago Tower	Arthington and South Homan
Chicago State Street	State and Van Buren (1932 and 1933 only)
Becker-Ryan	63rd and Halsted Street (now closed)
Chicago North	1900 Lawrence Avenue
Chicago South	1334 East 79th Street (Near Stony Island)
Roseland	11417 South Michigan Avenue

ILLINOIS

Aurora	B-2
Elgin	B-1
Joliet	B-1
Rockford	B-1
Waukegan	B-2 (1931-1932-1933 only)

INDIANA

Fort Wayne	A-minus
Gary	A
Lafayette	B-2
LaPorte	B-2
Logansport	B-2
Michigan City	B-2
South Bend	A

WISCONSIN

Fond du Lac	B-2
Green Bay	B-1
Milwaukee (North)	A
Milwaukee (South)	A
Oshkosh	B-1
Racine	B-2

MICHIGAN

Benton Harbor
Grand Rapids
Kalamazoo
Muskegan

B-2
A-minus
B-2
B-2

It is noted in the above list that the "A-minus" store at St. Joseph, Missouri and the Becker-Ryan store at Chicago, Illinois are now closed. It is believed that the records for the St. Joseph store will be available at the main Sears, Roebuck and Company store in Kansas City, Missouri, if information in that connection is desired. This office is presently endeavoring to obtain the records of the Becker-Ryan Store.

Exhausted efforts have been made to obtain a quantity of wall paper number 515 from Sears, Roebuck and Company, through Mr. Hauptle and Mr. Keebler, as also from the United Wall Paper Manufacturing Company, 1017 South Homan Avenue, through Mr. Hitchcock, but only three specimens were obtained. These were torn from sample book catalogs and it is possible that one more sample may be obtained. The design and necessary materials for the manufacture of this paper are still available at Sears, Roebuck and Company and more of this paper can be manufactured at considerable cost, if necessary; however, in the meantime, this office is preparing negative photostat copies, three of which are being furnished to each office receiving copies of this report and each office is likewise being furnished with samples of the border that would usually accompany this kind of wall paper. A roll of this border design was obtained from Sears, Roebuck and Company and is identical with wall paper number 515 except that the regular border number 53A3515, which is not available, would have the tree and fence in black instead of brown and the extreme border line on the bottom would be in blue instead of green. Except for these differences the coloring is the same as on side wall paper number 515 and therefore will serve to inform the interested offices of the color scheme which would appear on the side wall paper illustrated in the photostat copies.

It may be noted that the border includes pictures of a house, a river and a small sail boat which do not appear in the side wall paper. These pictures however, do appear in border number 53A3515 which was made to match side wall paper number 515. An original specimen of the side wall paper is being furnished the St. Paul Office and two specimens are being retained by the Chicago Office.

Mr. H. A. Safford, Record Department, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Room 215, Administration Building, Chicago, with reference to the mail order business handled by this company, that the only record maintained is that of the names and addresses of customers and the amounts which the customers expended in the purchase of merchandise. There is nothing on these records to indicate the character or quantity of merchandise purchased. These records are maintained on cards, one end of which card has a stencil which is used for mailing purposes, such as the sending out of catalogs and the like. These cards are kept in alphabetical order according to Post Offices (towns and cities) and are then sorted alphabetically according to names of customers.

Mr. Safford suggested that if the Division Office desired to conduct an investigation in a certain town in the Middle West territory covered by the Chicago Office of Sears, Roebuck and Company, he could readily furnish a list of the customers and addresses of all customers in that particular town or city.

Such a list of customers would, of course, include all purchases for any kind of merchandise, whether for wall paper or for anything else.

Mr. S. R. Dewar of the Correspondence Department, Section 157, Sears, Roebuck and Company, advised that his office maintains a record of all customers who have had adjustments made on their purchases. These adjusted records are maintained only for the current

months (past three or four months) except in cases where a customer is a continual complainant and has had a number of adjustments made, in which case a record of that customer is kept over a period of years, if necessary. Some of these cards include records prior to 1930. These cards indicate in the lower left hand corner the merchandise department involved in the adjustment so that if there was an adjustment made on the purchase of wall paper, such fact would be noted by the number "53", which is the number of the wall paper department.

This office is preparing a list of those persons who appear in these records as continual complainants.

Mr. Dewar also advised that the Chicago Office of Sears, Roebuck and Company covers the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Missouri; however, it does not cover Iowa, Wisconsin and Missouri in their entireties. Parts of Iowa and Wisconsin, as also the States of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota are covered by the Minneapolis Office of Sears, Roebuck and Company. He stated that Nebraska and Kansas, as also part of Missouri, are covered by the Kansas City Sears, Roebuck Office.

Mr. Frank Dupree, Manager of the Wall Paper Department at the Chicago Tower retail store, which is located at the headquarters of Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chicago, advised that although he had been manager of this department for several years, he did not recall the particular side wall paper number 515, nor was he able to identify the pictures of the "Karpis-Barker" gang suspects in this case as being the likenesses of any persons that he could recall as being customers at this store. He said that if anyone would remember the sale of the particular wall paper, it would be Miss Helen McMann, who was employed in the wall paper department for several years and left the employ of Sears, Roebuck and Company about Christmas, 1933; that she handled most of the wall paper sales and would be the logical person to interview in that connection.

From the employment records of Sears, Roebuck and Company, it was learned that her address is 2114 Gladys Avenue, Chicago. Mr. Dupree also stated that Miss Zel Markham, who was not present at the store at the time Agent called, might have made the sale of some wall paper in the past several years. Miss Markham will be interviewed at a later date.

It was further learned from Mr. Dupree that no record is maintained in the retail store of purchases in cases where the merchandise is carried out of the store by the customer; however, where a cash sale is made and the customer desires that the merchandise be delivered, a record of the transaction is kept in the form of city delivery tickets. These tickets are sent to the adjustment department and Mr. Dupree referred Agent to Mr. E. C. Smith.

Mr. E. C. Smith of the Adjustment Department, as also Mr. J. Kapke, the Manager of that department, advised that copies of the city delivery tickets, as also the book covers containing the tissue copies of city delivery tickets, are kept for the past six months or so and are destroyed annually. It may be also noted that it was learned from Mr. Dupree that these records would indicate not only the character of the merchandise but the specific item purchased, such as number 515 wall paper. Accordingly, this office will endeavor to search whatever city delivery tickets are available in an effort to trace the sale of 515 wall paper from this retail store.

Mr. E. V. Petterson in Department 274, who is in charge of shipping records, advised that the city delivery and other shipments from the retail store are made for Sears, Roebuck and Company by the Fullerton Truck Company; however, he pointed out that the records of Sears, Roebuck and Company, as also of the Fullerton Truck Company, do not show the character of merchandise, as the only record maintained in this respect is a delivery slip which shows the address to which the delivery is made and sometimes the name of the customer. It shows that a delivery was made to a certain address but does not show what is delivered. Mr. Petterson displayed samples of the shipping forms used, as also a number of these forms that had already been filled out, and it was noted that the record was very incomplete and disclosed only the address and sometimes the name of the customer where the delivery was made.

All of the persons mentioned in this report as having been interviewed at Sears, Roebuck and Company were asked if there was any other record of information or means by which a sale of wall paper might be traced, but no further information was obtained. All of the persons stating that the records already mentioned in this report were the only ones that could possibly be obtained at Sears, Roebuck and Company.

Inquiry was likewise made regarding the records and personnel of the Becker-Ryan Store in Chicago, that recently was torn down, and it was learned that the names of the employees in the wall paper department of that store could probably be obtained from Mr. Finch in the mail order employment department in the Administration Building, or from Mr. Penticoff at the State Street Store, State and Van Buren Streets.

With reference to city delivery tickets from Becker-Ryan it was learned that if these records were brought to the headquarters of Sears, Roebuck and Company, the whereabouts of such records could probably be learned from the General Auditing Department on the Second floor of the Administration Building.

It should be noted in reference to Wall Paper number 515 that both Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Hauptle advised that wall paper number 515 was made only in 1930 and was made exclusively for Sears, Roebuck and Company.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

CHICAGO OFFICE At Chicago, Illinois.

At the Office of the United Wall Paper Manufacturing Company, 1017 South Homan Avenue, will endeavor to secure a further sample of wall paper number 515, it being noted that Mr. Hitchcock stated that he might be able to furnish another sample.

At the correspondence department, department 157, will obtain the names of customers whose records of adjustments, with reference to the purchase of wall paper, are on file.

Through Mr. J. Kapke of the Adjustment Department will obtain the city delivery tickets for the Chicago Tower Retail Store and search these tickets for the sales of number 515 wall paper.

From Mr. Finch of the Mail Order Employment Department, will obtain the names and addresses of the Manager and other employees of the wall paper department of the closed Becker-Ryan Store in Chicago who were Manager or employees from September 1, 1930 to the present time.

At the General Auditing Department, Second Floor, Administration Building of Sears, Roebuck and Company, will endeavor to ascertain the whereabouts of the city delivery tickets or other records of retail sales of the closed Becker-Ryan Store.

Will also interview Miss Helen McMann, 4114 Gladys Avenue and Miss Zol Markham of the Chicago Tower Retail Store of Sears, Roebuck and Company regarding the sales of number 515 wall paper.

The Chicago Office and the St. Paul Office will conduct appropriate inquiries at the various Sears Roebuck and Company stores in their respective districts in an effort to locate the purchaser of wall paper designated as 515. It is suggested that in the towns where inquiries are made, the Agents conducting the investigation may be able to learn the names of wall paper hangers in the various territories. It is also supposed that a wall paper labor union organization may be located, which organization could name the wall paper hangers in the various localities. When this has been done, each wall paper hanger should be interviewed with regard to this particular type of wall paper to ascertain whether or not he hung any of it in the St. Paul or Chicago territories.

It is also suggested that the St. Paul and the Chicago Offices secure, at the various Sears, Roebuck stores listed herein, the name of all the wall paper salesmen in the said stores from the period of September 1, 1930 to the present time, and that these parties should be interviewed with regard to the sale of instant wall paper.

The St. Paul Office should instruct the other offices receiving copies of this report as to what work is desired of them with respect to investigating the wall paper.

PENDING

ADDENDUM

The following number of copies of negative photostats of the wall paper and also samples of the border paper will be forwarded to the following offices:

Division	- 5
Detroit	- 5
St. Louis	- 5
St. Paul	- 20
Cincinnati	- 5
Kansas City	- 10

and 20 copies of each are being retained in the Chicago Office.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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



March 8, 1934

MAR 13 1934 AM

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to the Division's letter of March 1, 1934, wherein it is suggested that an examination be made of telegrams sent and received at St. Paul and Minneapolis from January 17 to February 7, 1934.

Preparatory to making such an examination, Special Agent D. L. Nicholson interviewed the superintendents of the Postal Telegraph Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company in St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minnesota. The superintendents of the Western Union Telegraph offices stated they would not permit access to the files of that company for the purpose of such an examination. They stated that if any particular telegram was desired, they would be glad to furnish same if their office could be protected with a subpoena. A similar statement was made by the superintendents of the Postal Telegraph Company.

As a point of information for the Division, the parties interviewed estimated that a minimum of 250,000 telegrams were handled by the Postal and the Western Union Telegraph Companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis from January 17 to February 7, 1934.

George F. Sullivan, United States Attorney, St. Paul, was consulted and he advised that he was unable to issue a subpoena for the reason that there is not a grand jury in session nor are there any court proceedings in the Twin Cities at the present time on the basis of which a subpoena could be issued. It was suggested by Mr. Sullivan that this matter be discussed with the Department in Washington and no doubt appropriate arrangement could be made through the main offices of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies to have their branch offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis instructed to permit an agent to examine their files for the desired period.

*Wm. Sullivan
3/15/34*

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MAR 28 1934

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
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- 2 -

It is requested that this office be advised whether in view of the above the Division still desires to have such a search made of the telegraph companies' records. It is also requested that in the event such a search is desired, efforts be made to make the appropriate arrangements with the officials of the above two companies in order that their branch offices might be properly instructed. Attention is invited to the fact that under the present situation, according to the above statements, this office would be unable to secure the contents of a single message even if the message could be properly described in a subpoena in view of the fact that there are no court proceedings in session in this district.

Very truly yours,



W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

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

HHC:CSH

March 14, 1934

Mr. N. TWAN	.....
Mr. TOLSON	.....
Mr. CLEGG	.....
Mr. COWLEY	.....
Mr. EDWARDS	.....
Mr. EGAN	.....
Mr. QUINN	.....
Mr. LESTER	.....
CHIEF CLERK	.....
Mr. ROHR	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

With reference to the attached letter concerning the failure of Special Agents to obtain desired information from the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis, I telephoned Special Agent in Charge Fay and informed him that the Division desired him to endeavor to effect a contact through Mr. Woodbury whereby this information might be made available without in any way prejudicing any present cooperative plans of a similar sort which are made by other field offices with these companies.

Mr. Fay stated he would communicate with the Division fully as soon as this information was obtained.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg
H. H. Clegg
SAC

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MAR 28 1934

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 27 1934	
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DIVISION ONE
MARCH 14 1934
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois
March 8, 1934

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W.A. ROBER, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim
Kidnaping

AIR PORT AND AIR LINE INFORMATION

In compliance with your request to ascertain at the Chicago Municipal Air Port information relative to the air lines leading northwest, west and southwest from Chicago, the following information was obtained:

At the office of the United Air Lines, Agent obtained airways maps, which show in detail the lighted air ways leading out of Chicago, the railroads leading into Chicago, which some of the air lines follow, and the various air ports located in northern Illinois, and the lower half of Wisconsin.

Agent interviewed Mr. R.D. Edwards, Operations Manager, United Air Lines, whose office is located in the Chicago Municipal Air Port. He advised the United Air Lines operates National Air Transport and Boeing Air Lines out of Chicago. Agent explained the territory in which the Division was interested, and he advised that the only planes operated by his company which fly west and southwest of Chicago, are as follows:

- Leave Chicago 2:30 A.M., arrive Iowa City, Iowa, 4 A.M.
- Leave Chicago 5 P.M., arrive Moline, Illinois 6:10 P.M.
- Leave Iowa City, Iowa at 11:05 P.M., arrive Chicago 12:30 A.M.
- Leave Moline 2:45 P.M., arrive Chicago 3:45 P.M.

With reference to plane scheduled to leave Chicago for Moline, Illinois at 5 P.M., Mr. Edwards produced the log for this ship for the date of January 27th, which shows that this plane, a bi-motor

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MAR 28 1934

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Boeing left Chicago at 5 P.M., and radioed its position at 5:25 P.M. as being 6 miles southwest of Yorkville, Illinois, flying at 1800 ft. weather good. At 5:45 P.M. the pilot again radioed, and advised he was 3 miles southwest of Spring Valley, Illinois, flying at 800 ft. The log showed he arrived at Moline, Illinois at 6:00 P.M. and at 6:05 P.M. pilot radioed he was nearing Moline. Mr. Edwards advised that all ships coming from the west into Chicago arrived in Chicago before 4 P.M. on that date, with the exception of National Air Transport Plane, whose log he produced, which shows that this plane left Kansas City, Missouri at 5:25 P.M., and arrived in Chicago at 6:37 P.M. He stated that this plane at 6 P.M. was not yet in the State of Illinois. Therefore this particular trip is of no interest in this investigation. Mr. Edwards expressed his opinion that none other than regularly constituted air line planes would probably be in flight at 6 P.M. on that date, due to extremely cold weather, and also due to the fact that it was nearly dark at 6 P.M.

Assistant Operations Manager, Mr. W.A. Goodyear, of the American Airways, was interviewed, who explained the schedules of planes flown over the air lines by this company. The only schedule of any interest in this investigation, due to the time element, is a schedule of a plane leaving Chicago at 5:15 P.M., arriving in Peoria, Illinois at 6:41 P.M., and in Springfield, Illinois at 7:31 P.M. A north bound ship from St. Louis, which is scheduled to leave at 5:30 P.M. and arrive in Chicago at 6:30 P.M.

He produced the logs for these two ships for the date of January 27th, which show that pilot James Douglas left Chicago at 5:35 P.M. (being late in departing), and first reported his position at 6:09 P.M. when he was flying 6 miles southwest of Marseilles, Illinois. He made no further reports until arrival at Peoria, Illinois.

Agent next examined the log for the north bound ship out of Peoria, which first radioed its position at 6:39 P.M., when it was flying over Pontiac, Illinois, and again at 6:08 P.M. when it was 5 miles southwest of Wilmington, Illinois. Arrived in Chicago at 6:25 P.M. The pilot was J.A. Westover.

Pilot James Douglas was then interviewed, and advised that he and pilot J.A. Westover, fly the Chicago St. Louis run, and that each of them generally take a little different course than the other;

that he, Douglas, generally takes a route leading approximately 20 miles north of the route generally flown by Beechey, who flies in a straight line, usually from Peoria into Chicago, and passes over Streator and Morris, Illinois. Douglas examined his personal log of the trip taken by him from Chicago to Peoria on the night of 1-27-34, and stated that he recalls that at 6 o'clock he passed practically over the town of Seneca, Illinois, and was flying at about 500 ft.

From the information obtained, it was believed possible that the hide-out could be located in the vicinity of Marseilles, Seneca, Wilmington, or Pontiac, Illinois. Pilot Douglas went on to state that he generally flies the night plane to Peoria two nights in succession, and pilot Beechey or pilot C.S. McCall, take the run the following two days. He expressed his belief that no other than regular transport air line planes would be flying at 6 P.M. during this season of the year. He further stated that there is practically no activity at any of the smaller air ports located in the vicinity of Chicago during the months of January, February and March.

At the office of the Northwest Air Lines, Inc., Agent conferred with pilot A.R. Mensing, who advised that the only air routes operating through Wisconsin are operated by the Northwest Airways; that one route operated by his company flies straight north of Chicago into Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then goes straight west into Madison, Wisconsin, and then in a straight line into St. Paul, Minnesota; that the other route taken by Northwest Airways flies from Chicago, Illinois in a line straight northwest into Madison, Wisconsin, passing over Woodstock, Darien, Edgerton and into Madison. He further advised that all pilots of Northwest Airways generally take the same route from Chicago into Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but that from Milwaukee, Wisconsin to Madison, Wisconsin some pilots fly approximately 20 miles north of the imaginary line which they are supposed to fly over, passing from Milwaukee about 5 miles north of Waukesha over Delafield, Johnson Creek, Lake Mills, Cottage Grove, and into Madison, while the regular route should take them in a straight line from the Milwaukee Municipal Air Port into Madison, flying over Root Creek, Geneseo, Depot, Rome, Jefferson, a point 5 miles north of Cambridge and into Madison. He advised that on January 27th of this year Northwest Air Lines operated a plane which is scheduled to leave Chicago at 4:30 P.M. by way of Madison, Wisconsin and Rochester,

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Minnesota into St. Paul, arriving at 8:15 P.M. He produced a log of this particular ship on that particular date, which shows that the pilot B.F. Ritchie did not leave the Chicago Municipal Airport until 4:40 P.M., and first radioed in at 4:55 P.M.. He advised he was flying 2000 ft. 5 miles northeast of Elgin, Illinois; at 5:25 he radioed advising he was 5 miles north of Rockford, Illinois, and arrived Madison, Wisconsin 6:05 P.M. Mensing stated Ritchie was apparently lost, because in flying over these points it was as much as 20 miles south of his route when 5 miles north of Rockford. The weather for that date was recorded as being bad in that a 40 mile an hour wind from the northwest was blowing, and there was snow in the vicinity of Rockford, Illinois. He examined his weather report for the following day, January 28th, which shows that the 4:50 plane, scheduled to leave Chicago for St. Paul, was unable to take off due to extremely high wind. He advised that the other planes operated by Northwest Airways at that time were the ships scheduled to leave Chicago at 8:15 A.M., and arrive in St. Paul, Minnesota at 12:15 P.M. by way of Milwaukee, and a ship leaving St. Paul at 8:15 A.M. arriving in Chicago 11:45 A.M. and a ship leaving St. Paul at 8:15 P.M. and arriving in Chicago 7:15 P.M.

With reference to the plane scheduled to leave St. Paul at 8:15 P.M. on January 27th, Mensing advised this plane was on time in leaving St. Paul, and due to good tail wind, the log showed that the ship radioed its position at 5:55 P.M. as being over Waukesha, being more than a half hour ahead of its schedule, and flying the route which is a little north of the route generally taken by this ship.

Pilot Mensing advised he had been flying for Northwest Airways 5 years, and it is his opinion that at 6 P.M. or shortly before, or shortly after January 27th, no other plane other than ships operated by Northwest Airways were flying, due to the fact that it was getting dark, the heavy wind and the cold weather, it being 6 below zero at Milwaukee at 6 P.M. on that date. He further advised that this season of the year, the average private owner would be unable to start his motor without a great deal of difficulty, due to cold weather, and that "barnstorming" pilots would be unable to operate. Agent conferred with other Northwest Airways pilots at this time, and all stated it was their opinion that no other plane was in the air in the State of Wisconsin at 6 P.M. on January 27th.

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Agent discussed other airports which have Sunday flying activities in Wisconsin, and was advised that the airport at Milwaukee is most active, but that the short Sunday trips were probably not good for distances of over 25 miles on that airport; that some of the pilots who own private ships in the Milwaukee airport, fly on Sunday to an airport located at Oconomowoc; that there is also an airport at Waukesha, which has some Sunday activities; that an airport is also located at Sheboygan, but has practically no activity at this season of the year; that an airport at Fond du Lac is comparatively active in summer, but has no activity during the winter months; that there is an airport at Princeton, Wisconsin, but it is seldom used in winter months. Agent was advised that the airport at Janesville is fairly active on Sunday during the winter months; that the flying is confined to within a few miles radius of the field; that an airport at Beloit, Wisconsin is quite active in summer time, but has no winter activities.

As to flying in the State of Illinois, Agent was advised by various pilots with whom he conferred that the only airports having any Sunday activities at this season of the year are located at Joliet, Aurora, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peoria, Elgin, Rockford, Glenview and Elmhurst. However, Agent was advised that the flying at these fields is absolutely limited to short hops within a radius of 10 to 25 miles of the respective fields at this season of the year, with the exception of possible trips from the Chicago Municipal Airport, into the small airports located a short distance from Chicago, such as Elmhurst, Des Plaines, Elgin and possibly Aurora.

As to northern Wisconsin, Agent was advised that there is absolutely no flying at this season of the year, with the possible exception of a hunting party leaving St. Paul, and flying northwest to hunting grounds, but that this is extremely improbable.

At the Chicago Municipal Airport, Agent ascertained that all airplanes landing at this airport are supposed to check in upon arrival, and check out upon departure; that this procedure is adhered to by the air line operators, but is seldom done by private operators. However, Agent was advised that practically no activities take place at the Chicago Municipal Airport, other than the lines operated by the Transport companies before mentioned, during the month of January, 1934, with the exception of limited flying on Sunday by the army reserve corps, and by private owners. Agent examined records of the Chicago

Municipal Airport, which failed to show any arrivals or departures on January 27, 1934, other than the arrivals and departures of scheduled air line planes.

**TOWNS AND CITIES LOCATED ALONG THE
AIR LINES**

leading out of Chicago, northwest, west and southwest,
where inquiries were made for sounds, which apply to
this investigation:

At the Joliet Municipal Airport, Joliet, Illinois, Agent interviewed the Operations Manager, Mr. Nelson Mandell, who examined his log book and ascertained that on January 27, 1934, the only plane which left that airport left at 2:30 P.M. and returned at 3:00 P.M. He stated that there is practically no activity at the airport during this season of the year, with the exception of short Sunday hops, which are generally limited to 2 or 3 in number, and being student fliers.

Since an American Airways Plane went approximately over the town of Seneca, Illinois at 6 P.M. on 1-27-34, Agent made an exhaustive inquiry as to the sounds to be heard at this point, and it was learned that on Sunday, 2-4-34, there was a fire in this town at 3:30 P.M. and that the fire siren blew 3 short blasts.

No siren is blown excepting cases of fire; that a local factory blows its whistle at 7 A.M., 2 P.M. 12 noon, and 3:45 P.M. There is a German Lutheran church, but it does not ring its bell on Saturday evening. The town of Seneca is ideally located as to the trains, being located on the Rock Island Railroad, and there are many passenger trains in the late afternoon and in the early morning. There is considerable switching done at this point.

The same inquiries were made at Marseilles, Illinois, and it was found that the German Lutheran church located at this point does not ring its bell on Saturday evenings. Three factory whistles can be heard throughout the day.

Due to the fact that these two places, namely, Marseilles and Seneca, are ideally located in that an airplane could have been heard flying low over them at approximately 6 P.M. on 1-27-34, nearly all of the houses located in these two towns were examined, but none appeared to fit the description of the "hide-out".

-7-

A similar investigation was made at Wilmington and South Wilmington, Illinois; both of these points are ideally located as to number of trains and switching of engines, and an airplane, as before stated, passed over these points at approximately 8 P.M. on 1-27-34. However, South Wilmington has no siren whatsoever, and no German Lutheran church is located at this point which rings a bell on Saturday afternoon.

At Wilmington, Illinois, it was ascertained that a factory whistle can be heard at 8 A.M. and at 4:30 P.M., but the siren only blows in cases of fire. However, the factory whistle is of such a design that its sounds are similar to the sound of a stationary siren. There is no church bell ringing on Saturday afternoon. There is no switching in the immediate vicinity. There are several houses having sub-basements, making it necessary to walk down a flight of steps into the house, these basements being fitted as living quarters. However, none of the houses examined have running water or toilet fixtures.

The following towns and cities were visited along the Peoria to Chicago airplane route, where inquiries were made for the necessary sounds. None of them have German Lutheran churches ringing bells on Saturday afternoon at approximately 8 P.M. All of them are located along railroads having considerable activity, and most of the points have one or more factories with whistles. In no town thus visited could all of the sounds necessary in this investigation be located. However, in cases where two or more of the sounds necessary could be heard, a thorough canvass was made with a view to locating the hide-out.

Lockport
Minocha
Morris
Stockdale
Ottawa
Grand Ridge
Utica
Oglesby
LaSalle
Pera
Spring Valley
Hennepin
Bureau Station
Loda

Henry
Patterson
Chillicothe
Pekin
South Pekin
Princeton
Mendota
Sandwich
Yorkville
Pontiac
Dwight
DeWitt
Streator
Coal City

The following towns are located along the United Airways:

Elburn
DeKalb
Malta
Methuen
Aurora
Franklin Grove

Dixon
Sterling
Rock Falls
Prophetstown
Lyndon
Metamora

In answer to the form letter circularizing towns in Wisconsin and Illinois, Inspector W.A. Rorer, received a letter from George Dixon, Mayor of Dixon, Illinois, advising that he believed that the hide-out could possibly be located in either Dixon, Sterling, Rock Falls, or vicinity. In conferring with Mayor Dixon, Agent ascertained that he was not familiar with the requirements for sounds in the town in which the hide-out is located. None of the towns in the vicinity of Dixon answered the approximate description. He went on to state that one Oliver Kampster, formerly in charge of the Illinois State Police at Sterling, Illinois, has been tried on National Prohibition Act charges, and is believed to be associated in some manner with Chicago gangsters. However, the information furnished by him was vague, and appears to have no connection with this case, other than the fact that he may have criminal connections. However, he advised that some time during the month of July, 1933, a young man by the name of Paul Crews informed that while en route to work one morning at Dixon, Illinois, he was passing the main highway bridge across the Rock River, which leads into the town section of Dixon, and saw a large black sedan, bearing 4 men, stop at the south end of the bridge, at which time one of the men got out carrying a typewriter and dropped it into the river.

Agent interviewed Paul Crews, who is now attending the University of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa, and who was home for the week-end, and he stated that approximately July 1, 1933, while en route to work at the Ford Hopkins Drug Company at 8 A.M., he was crossing the bridge aforementioned that a large black sedan, which he thought to be a Buick, drove up to the south end of the bridge and stopped; that one man got out of the car and had in his arms a full size typewriter; that he threw this typewriter into the river. He advised he had been unable to identify

any of the men in this sedan, but remembers that they were neatly dressed; that they appeared to be from 30 to 40 years of age. He failed to make a note of the license number. He stated that the men, after dropping the typewriter into the river, drove down the road at a high rate of speed; that he casually mentioned this occurrence about a week later, and as a result Chief of Police J.D. VanBibber, had the river dragged at that point, but was unable to locate the typewriter, possibly due to the strong current.

It is believed that Paul Crowe's statement can be relied upon, and it is possible that the typewriter which was thrown into the river on or about July 1, 1933, was the typewriter used by the kidnapers of William Hamm, Jr., who Agent recalls was released by the kidnapers on June 19, 1933.

Inquiries as to fishing through the ice at this season of the year in the territory covered by Agent as outlined above, failed to show that there is any fishing done at this season through the ice, with the possible exception of Bureau, Illinois, and the immediate vicinity where a small lake is located. However, the fish that are caught are not perch, and it does not appear to be against the law to fish through the ice with more than one line. There has been little snow since January 1st in the section outlined above. This point appears to be of some importance due to the fact that Mr. Bremer has stated that he believes that the car conveying him from St. Paul, Minnesota to the hide-out, was forced to pass through snow drifts during a part of the way.

Because of the information furnished by pilots of the Northwest Airways to the effect that it is improbable that any airplanes would be in flight at approximately 6 P.M. on the night of 1-27-34 due to weather conditions and the season of the year, all of the towns and cities located along the route taken by the Northwest Airways plane northwest out of Chicago at 5:30 P.M. on 1-27-34, are being followed into Madison, Wisconsin as well as the points along the two regular routes of the Northwest Airways into that city.

RDB:FB
cc ② Division
5 St. Paul
5 Chicago

Respectfully submitted,
R.D. BROWN
Special Agent

SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 9, 1934.

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1934 P.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box No. 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

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

Dear Sir:

Please refer to my letter to you dated March 3, 1934 in the above captioned case relative to information furnished by the Wichita, Kansas Police Department concerning possible suspects in this case. There is being transmitted herewith a descriptive photograph of Harry Miller, United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, Register No. 29955; Miller having been received May 3, 1928 from Fargo, North Dakota under a five year sentence for breaking and entering a Post Office; being released on parole December 22, 1930, and was finally discharged from parole March 16, 1932.

The following is a list of friends and relatives with whom Miller corresponded:

Mazie Lester, 123 Nine Ave., St. Paul, Minn.
Wm. Brettschneider, 1160 Charles Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Jack Calbreath, 1423 "P" Street, Lincoln, Nebraska.
Ethel Courtney, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Mrs. Johnson, Johnson Hotel, Leavenworth, Kansas.
Harry Lester, 383 Broadway, Somerville, Mass.
W. S. Lynn, 1311 Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minn.

Very truly yours,

M. C. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MCS-jgw

cc - Division

7-37

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 22 1934

7-576-1154
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
and [Signature]

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

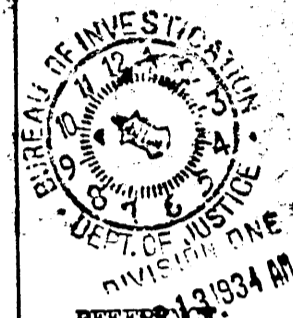
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FILE NO.

7-53-

REPORT MADE AT: DALLAS, TEXAS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-7-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/24 & 3/5/34	REPORT MADE BY: E. J. DOND.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al. Edward George Bremer (Victim)		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING.	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>Harry Campbell's wife, Mildred (Mickey) Campbell, resides at 123 E. Crawford Street, Pampa, Texas. Her mother, Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith Gibson, also lives at Pampa. Harry Campbell has not been seen at Pampa since the summer of 1933. His last address is care of his mother at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Relatives of Harry Campbell set out in this report. Postmaster is requested to notify mail for period of thirty days.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Telegram from Salt Lake City Office, dated February 23, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Accompanied by Texas State Highway Patrolman L.T. Keffer, the writer made investigation at Borger, Texas, which failed to disclose that Mickey or Mima Rhinesmith resided at Borger.</p> <p>The writer located a Ralph Reinsmidt, who owns and operates a grocery store at Borger. He was discreetly interviewed and stated that a family named Rhinesmith from Casper, Wyo., about two years ago lived at Pampa, Texas. He stated they are not related. Photograph of Harry Campbell was identified by W.H. Heske, Night Sergeant of the Pampa Police Department.</p> <p>Mr. Heske stated that he saw Harry Campbell a number of times about a year ago in pool rooms and gambling joints at Pampa, Texas; that Harry Campbell was probably known to Rusty Cahill, ex-prize fighter, underworld character, gambler and pool hall operator at Pampa, Texas, and if approached through</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division.....3 St. Paul.....2 All other Offices...1		<p style="text-align: center;">7-576-1155</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 12 1934 A.M.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</p> <p>ROUTED TO: FILE</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">COPIES DESTROYED 20.5 MAR 19 1965</p>		<p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934</p> <p style="text-align: right;">CHECKED OFF: MAR 23 1934</p> <p style="text-align: right;">JACKETED:</p>	



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proper connections Cahill could probably give some information as to the whereabouts of Harry Campbell.

Accompanied by Sgr. R.H. Routh of the Texas State Highway Patrol, the writer conducted an investigation at Pampa, Texas.

[REDACTED], the writer succeeded in locating Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith, who is now known as Mrs. Ralph E. Gibson. She has been living at Pampa, Texas since 1926.

The postal and city directories indicate that Harry Campbell also maintains a residence at Pampa, Texas. His wife Mildred (Mickey) Rhinesmith Campbell, lives at 121 E. Crawford Street, Pampa, Texas, which is the same address listed to Harry Campbell.

The writer interviewed David E. Cecil, Postmaster at Pampa, who is absolutely reliable and cooperative in every way possible. He made inquiry among the clerks at the Post Office regarding mail received for Mildred (Mickey) Campbell and her mother Mrs. Ralph E. Gibson. It was ascertained that Mildred (Mickey) Campbell has been receiving mail almost daily until about the middle of January 1933, at General Delivery and Post Office Box 611. The Post Office Box #611 is rented to R.E. Gibson, step-father of Mickey Campbell. Post Office Box #1672 is rented in the name of Mima Gibson, and it appears that only mail addressed to the latter is placed in that box.

E. C. Rupp, a clerk in the Post Office at Pampa, and formerly of Casper, Wyo., gave the writer the following information:

That he came to Pampa eight years ago and worked for an oil company two years before becoming an employee in the Post Office; that prior to that time he was employed at Casper and Midwest, Wyo., and became personally acquainted with the Rhinesmith family. He stated that Mima Rhinesmith was married to one Otto Rhinesmith; that the latter was employed as Assistant Superintendent of the Midwest Refining Company; that in 1918 or 1919 Otto Rhinesmith was dismissed for padding the payrolls, and later divorced his wife Mima Rhinesmith; that about five years ago he ran across Otto Rhinesmith at Borger, Texas, at which time Rhinesmith was supposed to be living with another woman; that Rhinesmith only remained at Borger for about eight months and then went to Oklahoma City, his present whereabouts being unknown. His wife Mima Rhinesmith came from Wyoming to Pampa, Texas about 1926 and has been residing in Pampa since that time.

According to Mr. Rupp, Mima Rhinesmith has three daughters, two of whom are at the present time at Pampa. One named Mildred (Mickey) and another married, whose husband recently died. The third daughter married Shirley Vroman of Casper, Wyoming, and probably still lives with him at Casper. He states the Rhinesmiths bear exceedingly bad reputations. In this connection, he stated that Mima Rhinesmith, while at Casper and Midwest, was known as a prostitute; that it was

also rumored that her daughter Mickey was also a prostitute. In the summer of 1923, Rupp stated that Mima Rhinesmith while prostituting in the town of Lavoie, Wyoming, killed a man with a .45-calibre pistol and was acquitted; that in the Spring of 1924, she operated a disorderly house at Evansville, Wyoming, a suburb of Casper, and at that time had a man take out a life insurance policy making her the beneficiary; that while the man was in a drunken stupor she attempted to kill him by hacking his body with an ax. The man recovered, and after trial, she was acquitted. After arriving at Pampa, Texas, Rupp stated that it was rumored that Mima Rhinesmith continued the practice of prostitution; that she later went to Noelette, Texas, built a house, over which there was a civil action, which she won in the courts; that later she was accused of burning a house at Shellytown, Texas, and was acquitted. Rupp states that she is an exceedingly shrewd woman, who always manages to keep in with the law.

Mr. Rupp handles distribution of mail at the Post Office, and states that the last mail he noticed for Mickey Campbell was taken from Box 611, about the middle of January, 1934. Clerk E. Hollingshead, who handles general delivery mail, states that the last mail called for by Mickey Campbell was about the middle of January; that mail so addressed to her was from Wyoming and Tulsa, Oklahoma, and a few letters from some other part of town states, the names of which he cannot remember.

The postal directory in the Pampa Post Office reflects the following:

Ralph E. Gibson (Mima) 115 East Crawford St., Pampa
Harry Campbell (Mildred) 121 East Crawford St., Pampa.

Postmaster Cecil stated that Ralph E. Gibson, who is known as a trucker, sometime last Fall was arrested with others at Pampa for tapping gas lines, and he believes at the present time is out on bond. He further stated that Mima Gibson bears a bad reputation; that he does not believe that there is one local officer that can be trusted, and advised the writer not to place any confidence in them, as it is rumored that they are affording protection to Mima Rhinesmith, who operates five or six small shacks outside the city limits.

With Sergeant R.H. Routh of the State Highway Patrol, who is absolutely reliable and worked with Agent on this matter, the writer went to the vicinity of where Mima Rhinesmith Gibson resides. Her place is located on oil field highway No. 41 from Pampa to LaFores, Texas, and is the last house facing West on the highway as you go under the Ft. Worth & Denver City Railway Underpass. Behind this house facing South are five small wooden shacks, part of Mima Gibson's property. The postal directory shows these houses to be located on East Crawford Street, as follows:

No. 109, occupied by H.H. Sullivan; 113 by R.E. Gibson; 115 vacant; 117 Jos. Rattel, and 121 Harry Campbell and wife Mildred.

In front of Mrs. Mima Gibson's house there was a Ford Coach, bearing 1934 Texas License 411-074. On checking the same, Sergeant Routh found that the license was issued for a 1928 Ford Coupe instead of coach, motor 465-170. This gave the writer and Sgt. Routh a pretext to interview Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith Gibson. Sgt. Routh brought the original registration records with him, and we called on Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith Gibson, calling her attention to the discrepancy. She produced all her papers which Sgt. Routh checked, and during the course of conversation with her relative to any other cars that might have been on the premises, she stated that four other tenants occupying the small wooden shacks referred to above, had cars. She stated that in 109 a party named Snow lived, and had a small car; in 113 a man named Cumbsy who had a Hudson car; in 115 a man named Underwood who had a car from Memphis, and she did not know what kind of a car the man named Allen, in 117, had. She stated that her sister Mildred lived in 121; that she was separated from her husband Harry Campbell, who at the present time was at Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mildred is not her sister but daughter Mickey.

When Sgt. Routh asked her if Harry Campbell was the same Harry Campbell who had a rig East of Pampa, she smiled and said "No," that her sister's husband was a small medium built man, who was now supposed to be with his people at Tulsa, Okla.

There is a sign outside Mima Gibson's house "Scientific Treatments". Mrs. Mima Gibson stated that she was a faith healer and had quite a number of customers who called on her. The names of the occupants of the small wooden shacks given by Mima Gibson are probably fictitious. She appears to be a very pleasant woman, with keen mind, and is very shrewd. She is about 45 years of age, weighs 155 pounds, about 5' 4" tall; has blue eyes, long wavy bobbed hair, fair complexion, mole on right side of neck, mole also on right side of cheek in line with mouth.

Upon returning to the Post Office, Postmaster Cecil stated that a man answering the description of Harry Campbell, came to the Post Office and sent a special delivery registered letter addressed to Mrs. J.T. Kiester, Tulsie Trust Building, Tulsa, Oklahoma, bearing return address from Mima Gibson, Box 611, Pampa, Texas. The registry number was 3507.

The clerk who had taken this letter had gone for the day, but Agent with Postmaster Cecil and Sgt. Routh went to his home where he was interviewed. After seeing the photograph of Harry Campbell, he stated that he believed it was the same man; that the man who registered the letter was dressed in oil field clothes, wearing a buckskin coat. Before he saw the photograph his description of the man was identical to that of Harry Campbell. He stated that the man was anxious to get away and kept his eyes toward the ground. An effort will be made to discreetly locate this same party by the writer and Sgt. Routh.

In view of interview with Mrs. Mima Gibson, who stated that Harry Campbell was at present at Tulsa, Okla., it is doubtful if the man who sent the registered letter is in fact Harry Campbell.

Sgt. R.H. Routh of the Texas Highway Patrol and the writer located Mildred (Mickey) Campbell residing at 121 East Crawford Street, Pampa, Texas. This is a small one room bungalow, wooden structure, and owned by Mickey Campbell's mother, Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith Gibson, together with four other similar type bungalows which bear numbers 117, 115, 113 and 109. Mrs. Mima Rhinesmith Gibson resides in a one family bungalow adjoining No. 109, but facing East and located on Barnes Street, being No. 1043. The place is known as Crawford addition, and considered an excellent hideout, as it can be reached by the LeFors Highway and also the main highway from Miami, Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas City, without going through the City of Pampa.

b7E
Under pretext [redacted] the writer interviewed Mildred Campbell at 121 East Crawford Street, Pampa, in the presence of Sergeant Routh. She was very frank in answering questions. In this connection, she stated that her name is Mildred Rhinesmith Campbell, being known to her friends as "Mickey"; that her mother is Mima Rhinesmith, and her step-father is Ralph E. Gibson, who lives with her mother at 1043 Barnes Street, Pampa; that she (Mickey) is 21 years of age; that at the age of 12 she married Harry Campbell at Douglas, Wyoming, on June 3, 1925; that they have a daughter named Eula Bee Campbell, age 8, who is now attending school at Pampa; that prior to 1931 she lived with Harry Campbell at Casper and Midwest, Wyoming, having made the acquaintance of Harry Campbell when the latter worked in the oil fields at Midwest, Wyo.

She stated that she and Harry Campbell came to Pampa, Texas in January, 1931, and took up a residence at 121 East Crawford Street, Pampa, which house is owned by her mother; that for a while Harry Campbell was employed by her step-father Ralph E. Gibson; that conditions in the oil fields became bad, and Harry was left without employment; that he insisted that she live with him at Harry's mother's place in Tulsa, Okla. This she refused to do. She stated that Harry left Pampa in the beginning of 1932 and went with his folks in Tulsa, taking her baby with him; that in January, 1933, Harry came to Pampa, Texas and delivered Eula Bee Campbell, their daughter, to her, and since that time she claims she has not heard from him although she writes regularly to Harry's mother at Tulsa, and has endeavored from time to time to learn of Harry's whereabouts without success. She stated that as far as she knows Harry is either at Tulsa, Oklahoma, or in touch with his mother or sister Pearl Campbell, both of whom he is very fond of, as well as his own daughter Eula Bee Campbell. The latter came into the house during the writer's interview with Mildred (Mickey) Campbell, and when an attempt was made by the writer to talk to the child Mildred Campbell immediately instructed the child to go over and remain with her grandmother. She stated that notwithstanding Harry's prolonged absence she has made no effort to secure a divorce from him, hoping that one of these days he will show up or write to her.

With much reluctance, she furnished the writer with a list of Harry Campbell's relatives, as follows:

Mother: Liss Campbell, 818 So. Rockford Ave., Tulsa, Okla
Father: George Campbell same address (retired)
Sister: Pearl Campbell
Sister: Laura Campbell
Sister: Mrs. Howard McNeil, Wichita Falls, Texas; husband with
Panhandle Oil Co., at Wichita Falls or Electra, Texas.
Brother: Jack Campbell, Ranger, Texas, Supt. T & P Coal & Oil Co.
Brother: Ell Campbell, whereabouts unknown.

Postmaster Cecil, Pampa, Texas, was requested by the writer to
cover all first class mail, incoming and outgoing, if possible, to Mickey
Campbell and his mother, Mrs. Rhine Smith Gibson, Pampa, Texas, and
to advise the writer of any mail received from Harry Campbell, which is
sent to the Pampa Post Office Box 1672 in the name of Mickey Camp-
bell, Pampa, Texas. Postmaster Cecil promised to keep close watch on all
mail for mail sent from the Dallas Division Office tracings.

At the suggestion of Sgt. R.H. Routh, Constable Frank Jordan of Pampa,
Texas, was interviewed by the writer. Sgt. Routh stated that Constable Jordan is
about the only officer at Pampa, Texas who is very active and knows quite a number
of criminals and underworld characters who go in and out of Pampa.

Photograph of Harry Campbell was exhibited to Constable Jordan. He
immediately identified it, stating that Harry Campbell, who was not personally known
to him, came to Pampa, Texas in June or July of 1933 in a car with an Essex Coach
Body containing a Ford Motor. Campbell at the time was accompanied in the car by
a man Jordan positively identified as Ed Davis. He stated that he and a Texas
Ranger ordered these two men from the car; that Harry Campbell in getting out of
the car appeared to be lame; that they stopped the car about three blocks from
Mima Rhinesmith Gibson's home. Jordan advised that this was the only time he saw
Harry Campbell at Pampa.

In company with Constable Jordan the writer interviewed Rusty Cahill,
ex-prize fighter, and employee of the Pampa Athletic Club. Cahill was unable to
identify the photograph of Harry Campbell, but stated that about three months ago
he received a letter from the Universal Credit Company of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
making inquiry as to the whereabouts of Harry Campbell.

Neither Mrs. Ralph E. Gibson nor her daughter Mildred (Mickey) Campbell
has a telephone.

At the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company at Pampa, Texas, no record of any incoming or outgoing long distance telephone calls placed by Mima Rhinesmith, Mrs. Ralph E. Gibson or Mildred (Mickey) Campbell, were located.

Mr. Sherman White, County Attorney, Pampa, Texas, advised the writer that Mima Rhinesmith Gibson and her daughter Mickey Campbell, are known to him; that they bear bad reputations. In this connection, he stated that some time ago Mildred (Mickey) Campbell and her mother came to his office with a view of filing a complaint against the married man at Pampa with whom Mickey was alleged to be living; that he did accept such complaint and the matter was dropped before it was presented to the Grand Jury.

Mr. White upon seeing the photograph of Harry Campbell, stated he does not recall ever seeing Campbell at Pampa, Texas.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

OKLAHOMA CITY OFFICE at Tulsa, Oklahoma, will discreetly interview Mrs. J.T. Kiester, Tulsie Trust Building, in connection with registered letter from Mima Gibson, Box 611, Pampa, Texas, and conduct any other necessary investigation at Tulsa with a view of locating Harry Campbell.

At Oklahoma City, conduct investigation at the Universal Credit Company in connection with a letter alleged to be written by that firm three or four months ago to Rusty Cahill, care of the Pampa Athletic Club, Pampa, Texas, in which inquiry was made as to the whereabouts of Harry Campbell.

PENDING.

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

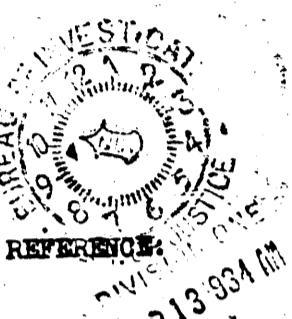
ST. PAUL, MINN.

FILE NO. 7-22 T.

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-9-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/13-28/34	REPORT MADE BY: J. R. McDONALD
TITLE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; Edward G. Bremer - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No information of value obtained from news dealers in Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Birmingham and Montgomery, Ala., Chattanooga, Nashville, Knoxville and Memphis, Tenn. Premises 510 Moreland Ave. N. E. Atlanta, Ga. are occupied by a family named "Gower". Investigation fails to disclose that Paula Harmon is at that address. Mrs. C. Gower advises she is not acquainted with Paula Harmon.



REFERENCE:

Telegram from St. Paul Office dated 2-15-34;
Report of Sp. Agt. H. T. Arterberry, Dallas, Texas, 2-17-34.

DETAILS:

At Atlanta, Ga.

With the view to ascertaining if suspicious persons were purchasing Minneapolis and St. Paul Newspapers, this agent consulted Mr. D. Minday, U. S. News Stand, 38th Peachtree Street, and Mr. J. A. Chastain, Max News Stand, 14 Walton Street, and each advised that they did not handle newspapers from St. Paul or Minneapolis, Minnesota; that the World News Stand located at Peachtree and Houston Streets, sells the Minneapolis Star.

DETAILS:

Mr. J. Sobel of the World News Stand, Peachtree and Houston Streets, advised that he sells the Minneapolis Star. However, for the past few weeks he has not sold any copies of this paper. The principal purchaser of the Minneapolis Star is a young man, whom he described as about 23 years of age, 5' 8" tall, light complexion, light hair, who wears steel rimmed glasses, but whose name is unknown to him. This person, according to Mr. Sobel, has been purchasing the Minneapolis Star for some three or four months. However, he discontinued making

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>D. O. Smith</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-1156 MAR 12 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>ONE H. S. P.</i>	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Dallas 2 Birmingham	COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965	

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such purchases about six weeks ago. The person in question appeared to be well educated, cultured, and frequently purchased the magazines "Time" and "American Mercury". The group photograph of Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell was exhibited to Mr. Sobel, but he was unable to identify any of these persons as being purchasers of the Minneapolis Star. Mr. Sobel advised that he seldom sold additional copies of the Minneapolis Star, and could not identify any persons who had purchased this publication.

Inquiry at the remaining news stands in Atlanta disclosed that no newspapers from St. Paul or Minneapolis were sold.

Investigation throughout the Birmingham District conducted by various agents is as follows:

Special Agent Walter A. Scott, Jr. checked all news stands at Macon, Georgia, ascertaining that none of them sell St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers, and no requests have been made for the purchase of such papers.

Special Agent G. H. Lowdon ascertained that no St. Paul or Minneapolis papers are sold by the news dealers and hotels in Birmingham, Ala.

Special Agent G. R. Littlehales canvassed all news dealers at Montgomery, Alabama, and ascertained that none of them sold St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers, and likewise none of the dealers could remember having received any call for a paper from either of these cities.

Special Agent W. M. Sirene made inquiry of all the newsstands in Chattanooga, Tennessee who sell out of town newspapers, and it was ascertained that none of them are at present offering for sale Minneapolis or St. Paul newspapers. None of the dealers remembered receiving any calls for these papers from either of the above mentioned cities within the past month.

Special Agent Wm. P. Friar canvassed leading newsstands and dealers at Nashville, Tennessee, ascertaining that no Minneapolis or St. Paul newspapers are sold there except by special order or subscription. The Zibart Brothers Book Store is the distributing agency for all out of town newspapers and periodicals in Nashville. The Manager of this concern advised that requests for St. Paul or Minneapolis papers are very rare and that it did not pay to handle these papers for public sale.

Special Agent G. D. Pickard made inquiry at all news dealers in Knoxville, Tennessee who handle out-of-town newspapers, and determined that no papers from Minneapolis or St. Paul are sold in Knoxville.

Special Agent R. E. Peterson ascertained that there are two news stands in Memphis, Tennessee who sell out of town papers; one being located at Monroe and Main and the other at Court and Main Streets. Mr. J. W. Cohen, Manager of the news stand at Monroe and Main stated he handles St.

Paul and Minneapolis newspapers, but sells very few of them. He advised that no suspicious persons had purchased newspapers from the above cities recently. The group photograph of Fred Barker and others was exhibited to Mr. Cohen and his two assistants, and all stated they could not remember having seen such persons in Memphis, but would maintain a close watch for such individuals.

The above news dealers were contacted cautiously and their confidence obtained before making any inquiry, and the, and the complete mission of the inquiry was, of course, not divulged to the dealers.

AT ATLANTA, GA.

An examination of the Atlanta City Directory disclosed that Robert H. Gower, resided at 510 Moreland Avenue (N.E.)

Neighborhood inquiry in the vicinity of 510 Moreland Avenue N. E. reflects that Robert H. Gower has resided at the above address for some 10 years; that he is engaged in the real estate business on a "shoe-string" basis; that he formerly owned and operated a couple of fruit orchards in the southern part of the state of Georgia; that he is a son of a Methodist or Baptist minister, now deceased; is married and the father of two children and enjoys a good reputation in his community. The various persons contacted in the vicinity of 510 Moreland Avenue, N. E., advised that the Gowers have very few visitors and that no strangers have been seen either entering or leaving the house.

Mr. R. Ganskow, 565 Josephine Street, a postman attached to Sub-station "E" advised that up until some two or three weeks ago he had delivered mail to 510 Moreland Avenue N. E., having delivered mail to that address for a number of years and that while he did not know much about Mr. Gower's business, that he had always been treated in a very friendly manner by the Gower family; that during the last several weeks that he delivered mail to this address, he had not seen any strangers at this residence; that he had not delivered any mail to anyone at the above address except the Gower family.

Mr. T. E. Lamb, carrier No. 245, Sub-Station "E", and who now delivers mail to the above address, advised that he is not well acquainted with the Gower family, due to the fact that he has only been delivering mail there since Mr. Ganskow was transferred to another route, but that he has not seen anyone in the vicinity of or at 510 Moreland Avenue N. E. whom he had not previously seen, nor had he delivered any mail to anyone except the Gower family at the above address.

Officer F. Bishop, Atlanta Police Department, advised that he is the night officer covering 510 Moreland Avenue, N. E., and that he had not seen any strangers in that vicinity during the past several weeks.

Officer H. Stevens, Atlanta Police Department, advised that he is the day officer covering 510 Moreland Avenue, N. E., and that he has not seen any strangers in that vicinity during the past several weeks.

Mrs. E. Gower, 510 Moreland Avenue, N. E., advised that she was not acquainted with anyone by the name of Paula Harmon.

PENDING.

MAR 14 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 9, 1934.

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

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

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to your letter dated March 6, 1934, there are being transmitted herewith three copies of the photograph of Herman Kierdorf, alias Herman Richards; likewise two photographs of this individual are being furnished the St. Paul Office, and one copy is being furnished the Division.

These photographs were obtained from the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas where Kierdorf was received as Register No. 42456 on October 22, 1932 from South Bend, Northern District of Indiana, under an eighteen month's sentence for impersonating a Government Officer. Kierdorf was released from the above named Penitentiary on October 12, 1933 by parole.

The following is a list of friends and relatives with whom Kierdorf corresponded while in the Penitentiary:

b7C

[REDACTED]

The following criminal record was on file at the Penitentiary for Kierdorf:

b7C

[REDACTED]

MCS-jgw
cc - Division
St. Paul
7-57

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

Very truly yours,

M. G. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-576-1157
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[Signature]

1 Enc. D. 4/9/34 [Signature]

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(7)C with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
7-576-1157

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

FILE NO. 7-82

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

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/10/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6/34	REPORT MADE BY: S. I. MCKEE MG
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases; et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Kenneth L. Eagon, 836 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, advised he could not furnish any facts regarding perpetrators of instant kidnaping, but said he was of opinion same was the work of either John Hamilton, associate of John Dillinger, or of the Frankie Nigro mob of Kansas City, Missouri.</p>			
REFERENCE: <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Letter from the St. Paul office, dated 2/14/34.</p>			
DETAILS: AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN. <p style="margin-left: 20px;">Along with the letter of reference was transmitted a letter addressed by Kenneth Loflin Eagon, 836 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, under date of February 10, 1934, to Edward G. Bremer, 855 7th Street, St. Paul, Minnesota, in which he related that he had communicated with Mr. Adolph Bremer while victim was being held; that Mr. Adolph Bremer had a full statement regarding his qualifications, references and past record; that he was a trained investigator and newspaper man and had worked on confidential missions for Government, State, County and City authorities, as well as special matters; that he was then employed by the Milwaukee Sentinel, but would quit his job if Mr. Bremer would give him a chance to investigate his, Bremer's, kidnaping. It was stated in this letter that Eagon knew St. Paul, Minneapolis and the Northwest very well, including hideouts of mobs, stool pigeons and other information; further, that he could get definite information as to what gang kidnaped Bremer and regarding how to find them in a twenty-four hour period.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Cunniff</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-3 St. Paul-2 Kansas City-1 Chicago-2		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 7-576-1159 UNITED STATES MAR 12 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>AR</i> FILE	
		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:	

Kenneth L. Eagon, apartment 57, 836 North 14th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, was interviewed in line with the letter directed by him to Edward G. Bremer, but the fact that Mr. Bremer had turned this letter over to the Division or had supplied information was in no way revealed to Eagon.

Eagon advised he has been in the employ of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a Hearst paper, since September 28, 1933, as a re-write man. He related his past experiences in newspaper and investigative work as set out in the letter to Mr. Bremer, and in this connection stated he filed an application with the Division for a position as Special Agent under date of March 1, 1934, in which he listed his employment in detail. He requested information as to how soon his application would be acted upon and was, of course, advised that the writer was not in a position to make any statement in that connection.

With regard to the Bremer case, Eagon said he did not have any facts in his possession, but believed the job was pulled by either John Hamilton of the "Dillinger Gang", or by the Frankie Nigro mob of Kansas City, Missouri. He said he came to the above conclusion by reason of the fact that he thinks these persons are the only ones still at large who are capable of pulling such a job. He advised he believed certain hoodlums of Kansas City and St. Paul should be questioned regarding this case, and he stated that he had "connections" in both cities.

When asked the names of the hoodlums who he thought should be questioned, Eagon stated that there were no St. Paul hoodlums, but that the town was a resort for gangsters from other cities. He could not supply any names for St. Paul aside from saying that Murray Humphreys and Spike O'Donnell of Chicago could no doubt be located there. As to Kansas City, he said he referred to the Nigro gang, particularly Frankie Nigro and his brother.

At the time of this interview Eagon stated that he had addressed letters to victim Bremer, Adolph Bremer, to the Attorney General and also to the Division for the reason that he wanted a chance to work on the Bremer case, stating that he thought he could solve same.

PENDING

Kansas City, Missouri
March 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE:

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

At the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, convict John Hammond, register number 44630, was interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not he was the individual known as Charles J. Fitzgerald, alias "Big Fitz", alias "Big Fritz", alias John C. Hammond, alias Frank West, alias Slim Williams, alias "Big Charley", alias D. M. Logan, alias Donald Mathers Logan, and other aliases, and it was found that he was not ex-convict Charles J. Fitzgerald, with aliases, Kansas State Penitentiary, register number 6621.

He denied knowing Fitzgerald and stated that when apprehended at St. Paul, Minnesota he was informed by the officers that he was "Big Fitz". He stated that he did not know this individual. Description of John Hammond, on file at the Federal Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, is as follows:

NAME	JOHN HAMMOND
COLOR	White
Reg. No.	44630
AGE	50
HEIGHT	5' 10"
WEIGHT	161 lbs.
BUILD	Medium
COMPLEXION	Ruddy
HAIR	Dark Chestnut mixed gray
EYES	Dark hazel
EYES	1-8-34 - 1 year and 1 day
EYES	Dyer Act.
EYES	Tip left index all amputated.
EYES	Left small finger bent & stiff.
EYES	Curved scar 1/2" 3rd joint right
EYES	small finger front.
F.P.C.	(24) 5 T 18
F.P.C.	25 U 17

Description of Charles J. Fitzgerald, alias "Big Fitz" is
as follows:

7-576-1159

2.

AGE	52
HEIGHT	5' 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
WEIGHT	165 lbs.
BUILD	Large
HAIR	Dark Brown
EYES	Brown
COMPLEXION	Dark
BORN	Kansas
OCCUPATION	Plumber
F.P.C.	$\frac{1}{1}$ RII $\frac{17}{17}$
	$\frac{1}{1}$ UOO $\frac{17}{17}$
Reference	$\frac{1}{1}$ Ra $\frac{17}{17}$
	$\frac{1}{1}$ U $\frac{17}{17}$

John Hammond, register 44630, U.S.P., Leavenworth, Kansas, denies knowing anyone named "Fred" and "Kate", Toledo, Ohio, or F. Gavin, 639 Prouty Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Photographs attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted:

A. E. FARLAND
SPECIAL AGENT

AEF:os

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U. S. Department of Justice
~~Bureau of Investigation~~
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 9, 1934.

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

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

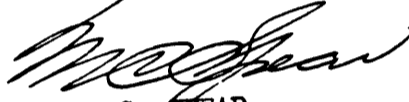
Dear Sir:

Kindly refer to Division letter dated March 2, 1934, instructing that John Hammond, with aliases, be interviewed, Hammond having been sentenced on January 8, 1934 from St. Paul, Minnesota to serve one year and one day in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas on a charge of violating the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Please be advised that from an interview with Hammond by Special Agent A. E. Farland, it would appear that John Hammond and Charles J. Fitzgerald, alias "Big Fritz", were not identical.

A copy of memorandum submitted by Special Agent Farland relative to this interview is being attached to each copy of this letter.

Photograph of John Hammond is being retained in the Kansas City Division Office file.

Very truly yours,



M. C. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MCS-jgw

cc - Detroit
St. Paul
Salt Lake

7-37

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MAR 20 1934

7-576-1159

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE [Signature]	FILE

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see - 26-34521

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

SUITE L - FEDERAL BUILDING
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 9, 1934.

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1934 AM

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

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

Dear Sir:

Kindly refer to Division letter dated February 26, 1934, with which were enclosed copies of a letter received at the Division from Mr. J. W. Knorpp, President of the State National Bank, Groom, Texas, dated February 15, 1934, together with copies of the enclosures referred to in Mr. Knorpp's letter.

There are attached to each copy of this letter a copy of a memorandum submitted by Special Agent O. C. Dewey concerning his investigation of this particular angle of this case.

Very truly yours,

M. C. SPEAR
ACTING SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

MCS-jgw

cc - St. Paul

7-37

3 copies
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7-576-1160
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FILE

COPY

Des Moines, Iowa.
March 2, 1934.

Memo for Mr. Spear:

Referring to the letter from the Division dated February 26, 1934, enclosing a letter from Mr. J. W. Knorpp, President of the State National Bank, Groom, Texas, requesting information regarding a Chlorine Jones, 3610 East 8th Street, Des Moines, Iowa, I made the following investigation in connection therewith.

A search of the telephone and city directory revealed no such party as Chlorine Jones or Chloe Ray, nor did the police record reveal that any such party had ever been arrested by them. Several Officers were questioned as to whether they knew such a party or any one at this address, but they were unable to give any information.

A check at the Highland Park Post Office and interview with the mail carrier failed to reveal any information regarding such a person, however, there is a Mrs. Ward living at this address, who bears a good reputation.

Discreet inquiry of several persons in this neighborhood revealed no information about a party named Jones or Ray living at the Ward home. The vicinity of 3610 East 8th Street is a nice clean neighborhood made up of small bungalows.

b7C
[REDACTED] Mrs. Ward was referred to as a very honest and reliable woman, therefore, without revealing my identity, I inquired for Miss Jones at the Ward home and was advised that she did not live there, but was known; that she now lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baker, 810 East Euclid Street, which is close by. Mr. Baker is Assistant Branch Manager of the Allis Chalmer Manufacturing Company. Mrs. Ward further advised that Chloe Jones was married and formerly lived in Oklahoma and came to Des Moines last June; [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mrs. Ward could give no information about Mr.

20 MAR 19 1934

7-576-1160

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Jones other than he used to be a barber in the town in Oklahoma where they came from. Mrs. Jones is about 26 years of age.

Inasmuch as there appeared to be no connection with the Bremer case, I did not pursue the matter further.

b7c
[REDACTED] If you desire that I go into the matter further and so instruct me, I can possibly find out further details.

I requested Mrs. Ward to say nothing to Mrs. Jones about the inquiry, and left the impression that a wealthy member of the family wanted to know if they were in need.

(Sgd) O. C. Dewey,

Special Agent.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82-

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 3/9/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/5/34	REPORT MADE BY K. R. MOINTIRE TME
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

The cap identified as worn by KARPIS when he purchased flashlights, manufactured by Yarmus Cap Co., Inc., #26 Waverly Place, New York City. Quantities of this cap shipped to only two jobbers; namely, Laumerman Brothers, 1713 Dunlap Avenue, Marinette, Wisconsin and The Mid-West Cap Company, 205 1/2 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa. This cap has been on sale only since October, 1933. List of dealers to whom cap was sold by Laumerman Brothers secured and set out.

-P-

REFERENCE:

Telegram from the New York Division Office, dated 3/1/34; letter from New York Division Office, dated 3/1/34.

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois and Marinette, Wisconsin

DETAILS:

On March 1, 1934, this office received the reference telegram, informing that the cap which was identified as having been worn by ALVIN KARPIS on the date he purchased the flashlights at a Silver Store in Saint Paul, is manufactured by the Yarmus Cap Company, Inc., #26 Waverly Place, New York City. Said wire also informed that an unknown quantity of such cap was shipped between October 1 and December, 1933, to Laumerman Brothers, 1713 Dunlap Street, Marinette, Wisconsin.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1161	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division ✓ 2-St. Paul 2-Kansas City 1-New York 2-Chicago		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>JRC</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

**COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 19 1965**



The reference letter on the same date advised it was ascertained at the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, 105 W. 40th Street, New York City, that the serial number 9466411 at that Union was issued June 26, 1933 to Yarmus Brothers, Inc., 297 Mercer Street, New York City; further, that it had been ascertained this company is now known as the Yarmus Cap Company, Inc., at 26 Waverly Place, New York City, and that Mr. G. Yarmus, President, was able to identify this cap as one manufactured by his concern. It is to be noted, however, this cap was not ready for sale until October, 1933, which would limit the amount of investigation and increase the possibility of identifying the party who purchased this cap.

The New York Office also informed in said reference letter, that a quantity of this cap was shipped to the Mid-West Cap Company at 205 1/2 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa, but that there are no firms other than Laumerman Brothers and the Mid-West Cap Company, in the United States, to which this particular cap was shipped. It is to be noted that both the aforementioned firms are jobbers and that they sell to retail merchants in the Middle West.

Investigation was conducted at Laumerman Brothers, in Marinette, Wisconsin, by Special Agent Arthur McLawhon, of this office. The following is the entire list of dealers to whom Laumerman Brothers have sold this cap since the time that Laumerman Brothers commenced handling the cap:

Town & State	Dealer	County	Office Covering
Pound, Wis.,	J. W. Johnson,	Marinette	Chicago
Pensaukee, Wis.	J. M. Olson,	Oconto,	"
Oconto, Wisconsin	Laumerman Bros.	Oconto,	"
Green Bay, Wis.	Cliff Conard,	Brown,	"
Aniwa, Wis.	W. C. Kantza,	Shawano,	"
Shawano, Wis.	Laumerman's	"	"
Seymour, Wis.	Wm. Staszek,	Outagamie,	"
Brantwood, Wis.	Ed Larson,	Price,	Saint Paul
Lyndon, Wis.	R. H. Lacha,	Juneau,	"
Lafarge, Wis.	C. B. Kennedy,	Vernon,	"
Mattoon, Wis.	Mattoon Merc. Co.	Shawano,	Chicago
Long Lake, Wis.	H. F. Hablitzel,	Florence,	"
Two Rivers, Wis.	Wm. J. Menges,	Manitowoc,	"
Escanaba, Mich.	E. Viau,	Delta,	"

Town & State	Dealer	County	Office Covering
Stephenson, Mich.	Ed Gruenstein,	Menominee,	Chicago
Skaneateles, Mich.	M. E. Rylander,	Baraga,	"
Escanaba, Mich.	Laumerman's,	Delta,	"
Manistique, Mich.	"	Schoolcraft,	"
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	L. Turchen,	Door,	"
Hatley, Wis.	Cherek Bros.	Marathon,	St. Paul
Menominee, Mich.	Lloyds,	Menominee,	Chicago
Townsend, Wis.	R. O. Pintsch,	Oconto,	"
Tipler, Wis.	T. Tipler & Son,	Florence,	"
Negaunee, Mich.	Peter Aune,	Marquette,	"
St. Nazianz, Wis.	J. C. Kusterman,	Manitowoc,	"
Wayside, Wis.	L. Stynski,	Brown,	"
Green Bay, Wis.	Pioneer Clothing Co.	Brown	"
Harris, Mich.	A. Yagodzinski,	Menominee,	"
Clintonville, Wis.	Laumerman's,	Waupaca,	"
Two Rivers, Wis.	Ben Urbanik,	Manitowoc,	"
Manitowoc, Wis.	Carstens Exchange,	Manitowoc,	"
Luxemburg, Wis.	Farmers Trading Co.	Kewaunee,	"
Columbus, Wis.	A. M. Bellach,	Columbia,	St. Paul
W. Depere, Wis.	Wm. Hoks Store,	Brown,	Chicago
Waterloo, Iowa	Laumerman's	Black Hawk,	St. Paul
Amberg, Wis.	Joe Smeester & Son	Marquette,	Chicago
Rock, Mich.	Larson Bros.	Delta,	"
Gleason, Wis.	H. Hackbarth,	Lincoln,	St. Paul
Suring, Wis.	A. Zenesik,	Oconto,	Chicago
Sault Ste Marie,			
Michigan,	Cavell & Burns,	Chippewa,	Chicago
Oneida, Wis.	G. L. Morgan,	Outagamie,	"

Agent McLawhon has reported that Laumerman Brothers have not sold this cap over the counter by cash sale to any suspicious person or any persons fitting the description of any of the suspects in this case, nor did they recognize any of the photographs exhibited to them by Agent McLawhon. It is to be noted that investigation is going forward in all the towns in Wisconsin covered by the Chicago Office. Investigation will also go forward in Michigan.

Agent McLawhon has been requested to purchase two caps identical with the one in question, so that such caps may be used to expedite investigation in Michigan, in the Saint Paul and Kansas City Districts.

-4-

This office has been advised by Agent McLawhon that to date he has been unable to purchase a cap with a lining identical to the lining in the cap worn by ALVIN KARPIS, but he believes he will be able to make such a purchase from one of the stores handling this cap, within the near future. When such caps are received by this office, they will be immediately forwarded to the Saint Paul and Kansas City Offices for pertinent investigation in those district.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO DIVISION OFFICE: Will complete the work in Wisconsin towns in this district, on the cap angle of this case, and do likewise in Michigan.

KANSAS CITY DIVISION OFFICE: Will give appropriate attention to the leads suggested in this report at Des Moines, Iowa.

SAINT PAUL DIVISION OFFICE: Will give appropriate attention to the leads suggested in this report.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

CHICAGO FILE NO. **7-62**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/9/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/1 to 23/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. CARTER BAUM - AB
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>M. J. Murphy, who lived at 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, for two months in summer of 1933, possibly "Big Homer". Murphy now at Phoenix, Arizona. Check of practically every furnished apartment house in Oak Park, Illinois, fails to reveal Karpis or Barker brothers as tenants, but Vernon Miller as Vern E. Mullen was registered at 1116 Washington Blvd., with wife, between 6/15 and 7/15/33. Investigation in regard to Chicago addresses in pocket-book found at Topeka, Kansas, has failed to reveal any valuable data to date. Harry Schneiweiss referred to in Division letter dated 2/12/34 apparently now in New York.</p>			
<p>REFERENCE:</p> <p>Letter from Kansas City office dated 2/16/34; report of Special Agent Val C. Zimmer, Salt Lake City, 2/21/34; Division letter dated 2/18/34.</p>			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>The investigation conducted by agent has for the most part been carried on jointly in connection with the files entitled: VERNON C. MILLER with aliases (Deceased), et al.; CONSPIRACY TO DELIVER FEDERAL PRISONER, and ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al.; EDWARD GEORGE</p>			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. H. Cummings</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1162	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 12 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 3-St. Paul 1-Los Angeles 1-St. Louis 2-New York		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>one</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965		2-Chicago	

BREMER - Victim; KIDNAPING. It will be noted that the suspects in both cases coincide in part, and the investigation looking toward the apprehension of such suspects who appeared in both cases was carried on by agent.

Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni, St. Paul, Minnesota, called the Chicago Division office by telephone and informed Special Agent W. A. Smith that he had secured information to the effect that one Big Homer had lived sometime during the summer of 1933 in the vicinity of 71st and Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, and had been driving a Cadillac car at that time. In addition, Special Agent in Charge Hanni stated that it was believed that Big Homer had married in 1923 or 1924 a Chicago girl, at which time Paul Whiteman's orchestra had played at the wedding reception. For the information of the Los Angeles office and other offices unfamiliar with certain facts in this case, it will be noted that the name of one Big Homer alias Swede Billy, whose true name has never been ascertained, has been prominently mentioned as a bank robber and an associate of Verne Miller, Frank Nash and other well known gangsters, and it is entirely possible that this man may have participated in the Kansas City massacre or in the Bremer kidnaping. One of the first authentic accounts of the existence and activities of Big Homer is contained in the report of Special Agent A. R. Gere, Salt Lake City, Utah, dated 6/26/33, in which one Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price, who is now serving a life sentence for murder in the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, Colorado, indicated that one possible participant in the massacre was one Gus Stevens alias James Stevens, who received his mail at 1234 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, which was a cigar store, and that this individual helped Frank Nash place the guns in Leavenworth Penitentiary for the attempted break. Further reference will be made to this individual under the name of Gus Stone since Edward Foley alias Edward LaRue alias Edward Doll, fugitive, I. O. 1214, has indicated that gangland has pointed to this man as the party who handled the machine gun in the massacre. Johnson also named one Big Homer as a possible man who handled the gun, stating that this individual was about fifty years of age, height 5'2" or 3", weight 225 lb., full face, dark brown hair, brown eyes, dark complexion, Scandinavian race, nickname Swede Billy. Johnson also named one "Shotgun" Ziegler, whose name, it was subsequently learned, is George Ziegler. This very likely is not the true name of this individual. Ziegler is described as about thirty-two years of age, 5'8" or 9" in height, weight 160 lb., hair light, eyes light blue, complexion light, extraction Dutch.

In addition to these men, Johnson also named one Big Tom, whom he identified as Harvey Bailey, and it will be noted that Bailey used the alias "Tom Brennan" frequently in and around Chicago, Illinois, and Verne Miller, now deceased, as other members of the gang.

He also named Frank Hayes, who operates a cheap hotel at 745 South State Street, as the contact man for this gang. Considerable investigation has been made in regard to this Frank Hayes, who formerly lived at 2216 Prairie Avenue, but who now resides at 2000 Indiana Avenue. Frank Hayes did live with his wife and his wife's mother, a very old woman who is believed to have passed away recently. These people have an eight-room apartment, and reports in the Kamao case prepared by agent indicate the results of a watch on this apartment and this hotel, and a raid conducted on this apartment by agent on the night that Varne Miller escaped arrest in November, 1933, in Chicago, Illinois.

The story of "Red" Price has been carefully checked and the information which he supplied in Chicago, Illinois has been found to be substantially correct. Not only has his story been found to be correct, but it has been confirmed in part by various statements of George and Kathryn Kelly, who are now serving life sentences for their part in the Urschel kidnaping. Kathryn Kelly particularly mentions Big Homer. She indicated that Homer was married, and that he could probably be found with his family on what was called the "Island" at Burnham, Illinois.

As shown in the report of Special Agent Val C. Zimmer, Salt Lake City, Utah, 2/21/34, in the case entitled "Unknown Subjects; Edward G. Bremer - Victim - Kidnaping", Arthur Johnson was again interviewed, at which time he named Gus Stevens as the man who had handled the machine gun in the Kansas City massacre. In his description of Big Homer in this second report, however, he states that Homer had light blue eyes and light complexion, which is at variance with the information previously supplied by Johnson, but the details in regard to height and weight remain the same. Johnson supplied the additional information that Big Homer was married and that his wife and two children were living on Prairie Avenue near 21st Street in Chicago, Illinois, in the fall of 1931.

In regard to Gus Stevens, Johnson offered additional information indicating that this man had lived in the Armstrong Apartments on about 47th Street immediately South of West Madison, where his wife, named Ginger, also lived. He described Gus Stevens as 42 or 43 years of age, height about 5'10", weight 165 lb., rugged build, dark hair and eyes, dark complexion, looks like a Jew, has a nose like a Jew's. He described Ginger as about 22 or 23 years of age, height about 5'7", is quite tall, weight about 120 to 125 lb., medium complexion, light brown hair, light brown eyes.

Johnson gave information not contained in the first report of Special Agent Gere, but which had been set forth later from the Salt Lake City office, to the effect that George Ziegler in November, 1931, had lived in an apartment house on the Northwest corner of Madison and Scoville in Chicago. He again described Ziegler. It will be noticed, however, that Madison and Scoville are in reality in Oak Park, Illinois, and the information obtained at that address will be set forth later in this report under the extensive investigation made by agent in that locality.

To further confirm the story as told by Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price, in regard to the members of this gang, reference is made to the report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers, Jacksonville, Florida, 2/23/34, and to the report of the same agent, 2/24/34, which reports detail extensive information obtained from Edward [redacted] with aliases, fugitive, I.O. 1111, in a National Motor Vehicle Theft Act case. For the information of offices which have not received copies of the reports of agent Shivers, it will be noted confidentially [redacted] who is referred to constantly as Eddie Foley, admitted that Big Homer Wilson, Eddie Bentz, Gus Stone (undoubtedly the same as Gus Stevens referred to above), Big Slim, one Shorty (fictitious), and Old Charlie, were the participants in the robbery of the Lincoln National Bank and Trust Co., Lincoln, Nebraska, which occurred on September 17, 1930, in which Foley took a part. Foley also stated in regard to the Kansas City massacre that he had talked with Frank Hayes, 745 South State Street, Chicago, who said that Gus Stone had admitted that he had been the party who handled the machine gun on that occasion. Foley described Gus Stone as age 42, height 5'7", weight 150-160 lb., build medium, eyes dark, complexion medium, glasses, sometimes wears hook-over gold rimmed glasses; characteristics: is ordinary looking, wears high, heavy, black work shoes, always wears suspenders except when carrying a gun, when he wears a belt; in summer often goes without coat; dresses in rough clothes, is foreign looking (Dutchman with Jewish characteristics as to money).

Foley indicated that he is extremely desirous of assisting the Division in the solution of the Kansas City massacre, feeling that he would be benefited by supplying information at his command. He confessed to participation with Eddie Bentz, who he claims was then living on Kingston Street, Chicago, Illinois, one "Red", who was connected with the Iyer kidnaping (evidently "Red" O'Malley), and Jim Evans, in the Effingham, Illinois mail robbery, which occurred in October, 1933. He denied participation in the Bremer case but said that he believed this job had been done by one Whitey Anderson, an escaped convict from Joliet, Illinois, according to Foley, Ed Bentz and the brother of Jack Pfeiffer, who is well known in St. Paul. He contended that these parties were the ones who robbed the Grand Haven, Michigan Bank in the spring of 1933, at which time Earl Doyle, although Foley did not know his last name, was wounded and captured.

Foley denied knowing the Barker brothers, Karpis, Harry Campbell, Volney Davis and others.

Foley admitted the robbery with George Bentz and George Kelly of a bank at Tupelo, Mississippi, about December 1, 1933, the robbery with the same parties of the Blue Ridge, Texas Bank in August, 1932, with the same parties and Eddie Bentz the robbery of the Colfax, Washington Bank in about September, 1932.

Foley apparently would not admit other crimes participated in by Big Homer, but indicated that he believed that the Holland Bank robbery which occurred in September, 1932, was the work of Big Homer and Lee Turner. Lee Turner has often been mentioned as a close friend and associate of Frank Nash. Turner is now incarcerated in Leavenworth Penitentiary on a charge of violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. When interrogated after his arrest, Turner denied knowing Nash, although the information obtained from informants in this case is such that his statements can be entirely discounted. It will also be noted by offices which have not received such information, that at the time of the Holland Bank robbery a hitch occurred in the get-away, when the robbers' car, a stolen Studebaker, was blocked in an alleyway by an irate woman who was driving her car and believed that the bandits' car was that of some local young men. At that time an elaborate chart was recovered by the authorities, showing the route to Chicago, Illinois from Holland, Michigan, over a circuitous route which did not go on the main road at any time and only crossed this road on one or two occasions. A laboratory analysis from the Division indicated that there is reason to believe that the typewriter which prepared this note is identical to the typewriter which prepared the ransom note in the Bremer case. One of the characteristics of this typewriter, it will be noted, is the fact that the letter "1" is not used in making the figure one, but that there is a figure one on the typewriter. From this and other data it appears that this typewriter may have been a Corona portable typewriter, and it is understood that an engineer's keyboard has the figure one.

In regard to the information that Homer was believed to have married a Chicago girl in 1923 or 1924, Foley said that it is his belief that Homer was married about five years ago to a Catholic girl who was unaware of Big Homer's hoodlum activities.

Foley also denied that he had called the Gus whom he accused of being a participant in the Kansas City massacre, Gus Stone, but said that he had not intended to refer to this individual by that name. In the report of Special Agent R. A. Alt, Jacksonville, Florida, 2/25/34, Foley gives information as to the location of Gus in Chicago, indicating that Gus received his mail at a cigar store on Madison Street, in all likelihood the one at 1234 West Madison Street, operated by Joe Green, which was revealed by Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price, and which was investigated by agent, who at that time, however, obtained no information. He also indicated by a check on a map about the locality where Gus Stone or Stevens lived in 1931, and a search for this place will be made in the near future. It is interesting to note that Foley claims that he knew "Red" Price, which is an alias for Arthur Johnson, in Chicago, and that Gus Stone had paid Price to kill a man, which Price failed to do, and in consequence Stone had threatened to put Johnson "on the spot", which so frightened Johnson that he started to return to the Colorado State Penitentiary, from which he had escaped while serving a life sentence, wiring that he was returning. However, Johnson did not return to the Penitentiary but was picked up in Salt Lake City and returned.

In connection with Foley's statement regarding the robbery of the bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, he mentions the aliases of Big Homer Wilson as Big Jim, Charlie Potatoes, Charlie Stone and Big Moose. When agent interviewed Frank Hayes in Chicago, Illinois, in November, 1933, at the time of the raid on his apartment, he informed agent that Big Homer was a former Cicero bartender, and that he had seen him about three months before. He described Big Homer as being taller than agent, who is about 6'4" tall with shoes and weighs about 260 lb. ordinarily dressed. One Babe Jones, a Chicago bootlegger who was with the Klutas kidnaping gang, and who turned state's evidence, in order to assist in convicting a number of this gang for a series of kidnapings in Chicago in 1931 and 1932, when interviewed, admitted having seen Big Homer, and described him as a man of about 6'8" tall and weighing 260 or 270 lb. It will be noted that there is a wide variation in the descriptions of Big Homer. It is significant to note that Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price stated that Big Tom, really Harvey Bailey, was about 6'2" or 3" tall and weighed about 225 lb., that is, that he and Big Homer were about the same size. It is believed that Harvey Bailey was in fact 5'11 1/2" tall, and that his weight varied considerably, although at one time he weighed about 225 to 230 lb. It would therefore seem that the description as supplied by Johnson is probably more nearly correct than the others. Both Hayes and Johnson are extremely short men, and in consequence would very likely be inclined to over-judge the size of a tall man.

The investigation conducted on the information supplied by Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni in regard to the location of Big Homer was as follows:

71st and Jeffrey Avenue, Chicago, is the Bryn Mawr station on the South Chicago branch of the Illinois Central suburban train. About this section is the beginning of an extensive business street which runs a number of blocks East through this portion of South Chicago, where there are numerous furnished and unfurnished apartment houses. On the southeast corner of this intersection there is a large lot, and the first building on 71st Street is the South Shore branch of the Cadillac Motor Car Co., the address of which is 2015 East 71st Street, telephone Plaza 6600. Since it was reported that Big Homer was driving a Cadillac car, and since about 80% or 90% of the twelve and sixteen cylinder Cadillac cars are serviced by Cadillac agencies, and since about 50% or 60% of the Cadillac cars of the eight cylinder model are serviced by such agencies, it was thought advisable to start an investigation at this point.

Mr. Rex Bloss, the Service Manager at this company, said that he had been at that post only during January, 1934, having formerly been connected with the Service Department at the main office. He questioned a number of employees, however, all of whom were unable to recall a man answering the

description of Big Homer as having had a car serviced in that garage during 1933. Mr. Bloss stated, however, that three former employees of this garage had opened a service station of their own about a year previous, and had taken away at least 60% of the service business of the Cadillac agency, and it was apparently to build up this department that Mr. Bloss had been sent to South Chicago.

These men who started a service station are Victor Frandsen, Herman E. Oswald and Vernon P. Reynolds, who operate what is known as the F.O.R. Station, Inc. at 7050 Clyde Avenue. These three men were interviewed by agent. They stated that two men had come into their garage during the summer of 1933, who had answered somewhat the description of Big Homer. One was a man named E. R. Martin and the other was a man named M. J. Murphy. E. R. Martin purchased a Cadillac coupe which was repaired by these men on October 23, 1933, at which time Martin gave the address, 1354 East Marquette Road. This car bore the motor number 1004497. This man, they stated, was about 6'6" tall, weighed about 270 or 280 lb. and appeared to be about 50 years of age, although his age was deceptive. This man had a siren placed on his automobile and always carried a weapon. He showed these men a badge showing that he was a retired city policeman. Subsequent inquiry through Mr. Armour, janitor, 1344 East Marquette Road, revealed that E. R. Martin had lived in that building nineteen years and had been a uniformed policeman for twenty-five years, after which he had retired. Following his retirement from the police force, Martin, so Armour said, had obtained a position with the Bureau of Prohibition and had worked for that Bureau until August 10, 1933, at which time he was released with many of the other Prohibition employees. Mr. Armour said that since that time Mr. Martin, who is about sixty years old, but who scarcely appears more than forty-five years of age, has been taking things easy. He purchased a second hand Cadillac car and is now in California. Martin is a bachelor and a Mrs. Lawton keeps house for him. Mrs. Lawton is the daughter of a Mrs. Johnson who befriended Martin and assisted in raising him.

It was only after a lengthy interview with the members of the F.O.R. Service Station, that agent obtained details concerning Murphy. It will be noted that Murray Humphries, who has been called Public Enemy No. 1 in Chicago, had his car serviced by these men at the Cadillac agency, and that these men were called to testify in several racket cases in that regard. Humphries had an apartment on 76th Street in that neighborhood at the time. These men indicated to agent that they had from time to time serviced gangsters' cars without knowing the true identity of the persons bringing the cars to the garage, but merely suspecting from the actions of the people that the persons owning the cars were suspicious. These men indicated that Mr. M. J. Murphy had first called at their garage about July 15, 1933, in a 353 model Cadillac four-door sedan. This car had Arizona license plates but no record was made by them of the license plates. Murphy stated he was living at 7147 Jeffrey Avenue and gave his telephone number as Midway 3949. He had some repair work done to this

car and later discovered that there was a car for sale in the hands of a Chrysler agency in South Chicago. Reynolds, who had dealt with this man, stated he understood that Murphy discovered this car by looking at new Chryslers and seeing the Cadillac on the floor for sale. In any event, Murphy purchased this car, turning in his old Cadillac and \$1,000.00 in cash. This Cadillac was formerly owned by a gangster whose name Reynolds could not remember. This car, however, was a classic blue Cadillac sedan with a Fleetwood body and was known as Model 355-B. Considerable search was made in order to discover the motor number, which did not appear on a number of the repair tickets for this car, but it was finally discovered that the motor number was 1201355. This new car was brought to the F.O.R. Service, Inc. about the middle of August, 1933, where extensive repair work was done on it. In addition, Murphy had a radio installed. One of the peculiar things about him was that he suggested that his radio be equipped to pick up low wave bands. He explained his desire for such a radio by stating that he intended to go to Germany and wanted to have a radio which he could use in Germany. Reynolds suspected that Murphy desired to pick up police radio messages, however, and made no alterations to the Philco radio which was installed.

On August 16, 1933, the car was returned to Murphy, and invoice No. 1337 shows that the charges were \$122.60. The F.O.R. Service, Inc. keep very poor books and it could not be ascertained just how this had been paid, but it was believed that Murphy had given a check for at least a portion of the work. It was thought that he might have paid down \$50.00 in advance and to have paid the balance by check. Reynolds stated that the F.O.R. Service, Inc. banked with the First National Bank of Englewood. Murphy told these people that he had formerly been a real estate broker in Chicago, Illinois, and brought a real estate broker to the garage with him. Murphy seemed to be familiar with real estate bonds and bonds of all kinds. He indicated that he was some sort of a politician in Arizona, and also indicated that he had a ranch in Arizona. It was remembered that he had children with him. This man was described as being about 6'2" tall, weight about 225 lb., build large but not stout, with broad shoulders, age about 40 to 45, complexion medium, eyes unknown, hair medium; no particular peculiarities noticed except that he did not appear Irish as his name would indicate, but rather appeared to be a Scandinavian.

Through Mr. Drew, salesman for the Cadillac Motor Car Co., agent learned that the Cadillac car in question originally was sold to Frank Clementi, who operates the Roma Restaurant in South Chicago, and whose name has been linked with that of the Capone syndicate for many years. Mr. Drew's information was that Murphy had come to the Cadillac agency to have a small repair job done and had later returned on Sunday, when the agency was closed, and had then gone to the F.O.R. Service, Inc. in order to have his car repaired. Mr. Drew believed that Murphy had heard of this Cadillac car for sale through the F.O.R. Service, Inc. and had purchased it from the Chrysler dealer near the Roma Restaurant.

He said he understood that this car then had been repaired by the F.O.R. Service. No record of Murphy's entrance to the Cadillac agency could be found which indicated that any repair made in that garage was of a very small nature.

A check at the Bryn Mawr Garage, where Murphy was supposed to have stored his car from time to time, and which is directly next door to the Cadillac agency, was made, but it was learned that this garage did not keep the license numbers of automobiles stored in that garage, and in consequence no information was revealed to this garageman.

Mrs. Birdie Brockamp, Manager of the Highland Apartments at 7147 Jeffrey Avenue, was interviewed. She was shown the pictures of the various suspects but could identify none. She stated that she could identify the picture of Basil Banghart, who is under indictment for the kidnaping of John Factor and who is wanted for a mail robbery at Charlotte, North Carolina, as a former tenant in her building, who was arrested by the Chicago police in the spring of 1933 but who was later released, and that she could obtain no information regarding this arrest from the police and had thought it was possible that Banghart had in fact been taken from her building by rival gangsters. She was asked about other suspicious persons who might have occupied apartments in that building, which is devoted to one, two and three room furnished apartments with hotel service. There is no cafe or dining room attached to the building, however. She stated that she had only one large man of whom she was suspicious, and that this individual's name was Charles Orford, 5'10" to 6' tall, weighing 250 lb., had graying brown hair and blue eyes. Mr. Orford stayed at her apartment for one week in order to attend the World's Fair, and he was accompanied by his wife. These people would not allow the maid in their apartment when they were out. She believed that Orford was about 45 years of age. There were no children with Orford, however. She said that she did not know what type of car Orford drove but believed it was a large car. She said that he had given a reference when he came into the building. This reference was Mr. Anderson, whose address was 2316 East 70th Street, Chicago, Illinois, Hyde Park 3282. She said that she had looked this man up and found he had a telephone listed in his name and had called Anderson, and he had told her that Orford was entirely satisfactory.

When questioned regarding M. J. Murphy, Mrs. Brockamp said that this couple (Mr. and Mrs. Murphy) was one of the most satisfactory she had ever had. She described Murphy as about 5'10" or 11" tall, having dark brown hair, hazel eyes and weighing in the neighborhood of 200 lb. She described his wife as being a large woman, about 5'8" or 9" tall. She said there were two children with this couple, one a boy who was between nine and eleven years of age, and the other a girl about five years of age. These parties rented a two-room apartment which contained a separate bedroom, on June 6, 1933, by placing a deposit of \$10.00. They moved in on June 14, 1933. In the meantime

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Murphy went to New York City, having stopped in to rent the apartment by himself, and later returned on June 14, 1933, with his family. He gave his business as a rancher and his residence as Phoenix, Arizona. He was assigned to Apartment 407. He left on August 27, 1933, she said, and shortly before he left he had in his possession a beautiful new Cadillac car. She said that Murphy received only a few telephone calls and made only a few calls. There is no switchboard in this building, but merely a public telephone with several extensions. When a tenant is called on the telephone, someone has to go to the apartment and call the tenant, who then goes to the booth in the lobby and answers the telephone. This booth is built in and is well constructed, which makes it impossible for persons to hear conversations. In consequence, Mrs. Brockamp was not familiar with the nature of the calls made or received by the Murphys. She said that Murphy received a letter from New York City, she believed, and that his wife, who was supposed to have been a Chicago girl, received a number of letters from Chicago. No mail came to these parties after they left, although Murphy had requested her to send any mail which came for him to General Delivery, Phoenix, Arizona, stating that he traveled and often wrote to Phoenix, Arizona, in order to have mail forwarded to him. He claimed to be a rancher in Phoenix, and at no time did he make any mention of a possible trip to Germany. His wife was a Catholic, and each Sunday attended St. Phillip Church in the vicinity with the children. Mrs. Brockamp said that Murphy had indicated that he had formerly been in the real estate business on the North-west side of Chicago, but averred that he had gotten out just in time, although he indicated that he still had real estate holdings in Chicago. Murphy always paid all bills in cash, she said.

Mr. George G. Brown, the engineer at this building, was interviewed. Mr. Brown is very fond of artificial bait casting, and particularly tournament casting. He would frequently practice in the lot on the South side of the Highland Apartments. In this way he came into contact with Mr. Murphy who usually parked his car in that lot. Mr. Brown, who seemed to be very observant, said that Murphy was about the same height as agent, although he had much broader shoulders and was of a large, angular build, which made his weight uncertain, but that he weighed at least 220 lb. He stated that this man did not appear to be Irish to him but rather impressed him as being a Swede or a Norwegian. Mr. Brown said that he had spent a considerable number of years on a ranch in the West, and in consequence he was familiar with Westerners, and he was not at all convinced that Murphy was in fact a rancher. He said that Murphy did not seem to worry about money.

Mr. J. J. Gleason, Acting Superintendent, South Shore Post Office Station, 2207 East 75th Street, Chicago, indicated that there was no removal for M. J. Murphy.

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[REDACTED]

This information obtained from [REDACTED], of course, confidential and should not be divulged in making subsequent investigations.

[REDACTED]

For the further information of the Los Angeles office, which will be requested to make investigation in regard to this information, it will be noted in the report of Special Agent R. D. Brown, Detroit, Michigan, dated 8/4/32, entitled "Frank Nash with aliases, Fugitive, I. O. 1166 - Escaped Federal Prisoner", that an interview with one George Drouillard is listed. Agent Brown also interviewed Earl Fontaine, whose brother was being extradited from Canada to answer for his participation in the attempted delivery from the Leavenworth Penitentiary. In this regard, Drouillard made the statement that before Nash would pay him certain money to advance for funds to protect Fontaine, it had been necessary for Nash to call the boys, whom he had to reach by calling Florida and New York. In addition, Nash had informed George that the mob was controlled by a man named John, who owned a

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ranch in either Texas or Arizona, and who came East and passed on each big job before it was performed. He did not know anything further about this man, John, who was supposed to reside in Arizona.

It is interesting to note the points of similarity between this M. J. Murphy family and that of the party who has been known under the name of Big Homer. It is believed inadvisable at this time for the Chicago Division office to make an inquiry through Hoppe or Margaret Watts, pending a suitable investigation at Phoenix, Arizona, as to the connections of M. J. Murphy. In brief, it will be noted that Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price states that Big Homer had a wife and two children in 1931. Murphy has a wife and two children. Homer's wife is supposed to be a Catholic and Mrs. Murphy is Catholic. Homer's wife is supposed to be a Chicago woman, and Murphy's wife is a Chicago woman. Murphy is suspicious in that he claims to be a rancher in Arizona, and yet leaves no forwarding address with the post office and no specific forwarding address at his hotel. It is quite possible that if this man is Big Homer, he would have a considerable amount of money from his extensive operations and would be able to own real estate in Chicago.

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The general descriptions of Big Homer and M. J. Murphy are close enough to coincide. An examination of the Chicago City Directory for 1928 and 1929 showed no M. J. Murphy in the real estate business or as a broker in Chicago in the Northwest section of Chicago in those years. There are many M. J. Murphys listed in the city directory, however. It will be noted that both Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Brown were suspicious of this man and did not believe his story in full. It will also be noted that both Gus Stone alias Gus Stevens and Big Homer and Frank Hayes all give a clever appearance of honesty and integrity, which have to date apparently been successful in protecting them from detection in their criminal activities.

Agent checked the following furnished apartment buildings in the vicinity of 71st Street and Jeffrey Avenue, but found no information of value in the locating of Big Homer.

Mrs. W. D. Wilkinson, resident manager for the building, 7108 Jeffrey Avenue, address 1935 - Flat Street (same building).

Miss R. Balun, manager, Illinois Manor, 7150 Cyril Parkway.

Mrs. Ann Barnaby, the Bedford Villa, 7130 S. Cyril. Cyril Parkway or Court is a small, one-block street a half-block west of Jeffrey and is frequently confused with Jeffrey Avenue. A number of years ago various members of the Capone syndicate were supposed to have resided in the Bedford Villa, and in fact there is no question but that "Machine Gun" Jack McGurn lived in that building at one time. Special Agent J. J. Keatin

checked these two buildings on frequent occasions during the summer of 1933. McGurn and others, after moving from Bedford Villa, are supposed to have rented an apartment at 7147 Jeffrey Avenue but moved in a short time, and Mrs. Brockamp was unable to identify the pictures of these men some three or four years ago when the police showed them to her.

Special Agent J. J. Metcalfe, while under cover at the Frank Hayes Hotel, 745 South State Street, noticed a car bearing Illinois license plates No. 904-439, which was discovered to be a Ford, Model A, Sedan, bearing motor No. 3375149 and listed to Dr. Frank Kidwell, 7147 South Jeffrey Avenue, parked in the rear of this hotel. Inquiry at this address revealed that Dr. Frank Kidwell was an osteopath or chiropractor, who had moved from the hotel in 1933 and who had an office in the Auditorium Hotel, which is located on Michigan Avenue near the rear of the Hayes Hotel. Agent Metcalfe informed that he had no information which would indicate that the party who parked this car in that lot had any connection with the Hayes Hotel.

Numerous reports in the case entitled "Frank Nash with aliases - Fugitive, I. O. 1166 - Escaped Federal Prisoner", and in the case entitled "Vernon C. Miller with aliases (deceased), et al. - Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner", contain references to various addresses in Oak Park, Illinois, which were occupied by Miller and possibly other members of this gang. It will be noted from the letter of the Chicago Division office to the St. Louis Division office, dated 8/19/33, that one Helen Ferguson and one Mrs. A. Gordon rented an apartment at 114 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois on June 20, 1933, at which time Mrs. Gordon, who is believed to be Mrs. Barker, was accompanied by Mrs. Frank Nash. It was also developed in subsequent reports that this Helen Ferguson later went to the home of H. W. Davies at 3703 Keokuk Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, as is indicated in the St. Louis letter to Kansas City, dated 9/5/33, and that she was driving a Buick sport coupe, bearing Illinois license plates No. 861828, having motor No. 2845179 and serial No. 2691033. One of Mrs. Gordon's sons lived with her, and this man's description answers that of either of the Barker brothers, but the taller man who lived in that apartment from time to time cannot be identified as Karpis, although he might have been that individual. Vernon Miller was identified as a visitor at the apartment during the period from June 20 to July 26, 1933. It will be noticed that during the early part of that time, Miller had an apartment at 419 South Boulevard, Oak Park, where it is believed Lillian Holden and some other man resided. Agent made an additional investigation at this address, and the results of further inquiries in Oak Park will be recited as a summary of the work done at that point.

In view of the apparent use of Oak Park by this gang, it was decided to check practically every furnished apartment in Oak Park, and through the cooperation of Lieutenant Wilson, Chief of Detectives at that point, a list of practically every furnished apartment in Oak Park was obtained. The following apartment buildings were contacted by agent, beginning on about February 19, 1934, and continuing for a number of days thereafter.

Name of Apartment	Address	Person Contacted
Chateau Apartment Hotel	580 N. Austin Blvd.	E. J. Eberle, Clerk
DeVere Apartment	517 Oak Park Ave.	E. R. Harvey, Owner & Mgr.
Oakshire Apartment Hotel	12 Washington Blvd.	J. A. Quinn, Mgr.
Pleasant Oak Apt. Hotel	212 S. Oak Park Ave.	R. S. Howard, Mgr.
Pleasant Worth Apt. Hotel	205 S. Kenilworth Ave.	Mrs. Bell, Housekeeper, Mr. R. DeBuck, Janitor
Washington Court Apt. Hotel	1116 Washington Blvd.	M. E. Charleson, Mgr.
Bon Villa Apt. Hotel	520 Wisconsin Ave.	George Bensley, Clerk
Scoville Apt. Hotel	839 Lake St.	Miss Joan Taggart, Mgr.'s daughter.
Oak Park Arms Hotel	404 S. Oak Park Ave.	Mr. Hegel, Mgr.
Carleton Apt. Hotel	135 S. Marion St.	Mrs. E. M. Lloyd
Plaza Apt. Hotel	123 S. Marion St.	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Fowler, Mgrs.
Oak Manor Hotel	211 N. Oak Park Ave.	D. R. Erickson, Clerk
Evelyn Apt. Hotel	37-39 W. Harrison St.	Miss Sylvia Levy, Mgr.'s daughter.
33 Harrison St.		Mrs. H. C. Hoffman, Owner's wife.
624 S. Austin Blvd.		M. A. Lay, Janitor
832 S. Austin Blvd.		Joseph Zeumer, Janitor
951 Lake St.		M. T. West, friend of owner, Mrs. H. S. Lawrence.
817 Lake St.		F. W. Boynton, Res. Mgr.
1029 Lake St.		Miss E. C. Schroeder, Peebles Interior Dec- orator, Westgate Court, Oak Park.
1143 Ontario St.		Mrs. Almina Bach, owner.
1140 Ontario St.		George F. Owen, Owner.
1112 S. Maple Ave.		Mrs. Bertha Rankin, Mgr.
201 S. Maple Ave.		Mrs. L. Gaddis, Owner.
217 and 227 S. Maple Ave.		Mrs. M. M. Brown, Owner.
506 Wisconsin Ave.		J. C. Skeinbar, Janitor.
106, 110, 114, 118 Home Ave.		Louis Goodlow, Janitor, and Mr. and Mrs. K. J. Matthews, Owners.
320 S. Ridgeland Ave.		Emil Deryche, Janitor.
211 Washington Blvd.		H. C. Hoffman
241 Washington Blvd.		Mrs. Newton
238 Washington Blvd., also 351 S. Harvey		E. W. Eckhart, Janitor.

<u>Name of Apartment</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Person Contacted</u>
191 S. Harvey Ave.		Miss Mary Lengel, Janitor's daughter.
421 S. Oak Park Ave.		Mrs. Wilcox, Mgr.
508 West Madison		Mrs. C. L. Townsend, Mgr.
439-441 S. Scoville		Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ehardt, Jan.
217-227 W. Oak Park Ave.		Mrs. Evelyn Fox, Mgr.
Park Gables	1010-1018 North Blvd.	P. Walters, Janitor.

In addition to the apartments listed above, the police supplied agent with numerous addresses where persons had converted private residences into rooming houses, some of which were called kitchenette apartments, since light housekeeping was permitted. A check of all these addresses was not made, since in the past these persons had not lived in that type of apartment. Also this list included a number of unfurnished buildings. A check was made at these buildings, but results are not being tabulated here since these were only a few of the many unfurnished buildings in Oak Park. Agent was informed that there are very few furnished houses for rent in Oak Park, Illinois, although it will be noted that it has been the custom of the Barker brothers and Karpis to rent furnished houses in St. Paul, Minnesota. This possibility was not checked in Oak Park, although it may be found advisable at a later date to check all real estate dealers in Oak Park in order to ascertain the tenants in any furnished homes rented through them.

While the pictures of the Barker brothers, Karpis, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, the Bantz brothers, Sam Tarran, Bernard Phillips, Thomas Carroll and others were displayed to all parties, none could supply any information of value concerning these people, except in regard to the address, 114 Home Avenue, which has been indicated previously. At that address agent discovered two letters, which were circulars from the Strickland Store at 127 Marion Avenue, Oak Park. Through the manager of this store agent learned that the names of these parties had been obtained for his file because of the fact that these parties had made a cash purchase at the Strickland Store and had had it delivered to the address, 114 Home Avenue. These letters were addressed to H. M. Ferguson, and Mrs. A. Gordon, the names used by these parties when registering in June, 1933, at the Home Apartments.

Mr. R. W. Critchfield, the manager, called Wesley Werner, the delivery boy, who remembered in the year 1933 delivering two bundles on the third floor of the address, 114 Home Avenue. He said that Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Matthews, the owners of this building, and who are now living in the building were regular customers of Strickland's, and that he delivers groceries to them frequently, but that he could remember making only one delivery to the parties on the third floor. He said he saw no men at that time and that he had seen

the women so briefly that he did not believe he could identify them. Mr. Critchfield said the records failed to reveal that these parties had made any subsequent purchases through Strickland's Store. Later Wesley Werner informed Mr. Critchfield that he had delivered groceries to some suspicious people at the Carleton Apartments, and that the man was named O'Laughlin, but a check at this apartment revealed that this man was known in River Forest, Illinois, and was either just married and had moved into this hotel, or he was carrying on a clandestine romance in the hotel. Investigation along this line is not being contemplated.

Louis Goodlow, the janitor at 114 Home Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, was unable to identify the pictures of the Barker brothers and Karpis, or any of the other pictures shown to him, but he said that he had seen the men so seldom that he was very doubtful of his ability to identify the pictures of the men, even if they should be shown to him. Goodlow was positive that there had been no telephone at this address, and he could supply no information other than that reported in letters and reports in the file entitled "Vernon C. Miller with aliases (Deceased), et al. - Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner".

Lieutenant Wilson informed agent that at one time Rocco DeGrazia, known as the king of the West Side bookmakers, a former Capone lieutenant in that territory, and a Greek friend of Doc Stacey, had lived at 1118 Washington Boulevard, Oak Park, about two or three years ago. Consequently, a careful check was made at that address, and Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Charleson, the manager and his wife, were carefully shown all the pictures in agent's possession, which included pictures of Vernon Miller and his wife, Vi. These persons were struck by the picture of Tony DeGrazia but could not recognize it, and said there was some family resemblance when told this picture was that of a brother of Rocco DeGrazia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charleson, however, quickly identified the picture of Mrs. Vernon C. Miller with aliases as a tenant who had occupied an apartment at that address from June 15 to July 15, 1933. These persons could not readily identify a picture of Vernon Miller as the man who accompanied her, but described Miller accurately. Mr. Charleson said either Mrs. Miller or the two came to that apartment building on June 14, 1933, and stated they were from California and were to attend the Fair. No registration cards are filed out at the Washington Court Apartment, the names merely being taken down by Mr. or Mrs. Charleson, and they took down the name as Vern E. Mullen. These parties were assigned to Apartment 102 but later were moved to Apartment 417. Mr. Charleson was not sure of the type of car these persons were driving but believed that it was a new Ford, four-door, V-8 with California license plates. These persons paid \$75.00 rent for the one month. This apartment, while viewed on June 14, 1933, was not occupied until the next day, June 15, 1933. On one occasion during the stay of these people Mr. Charleson remembers that they were absent from the apartment for a period of four or five days but he could not remember the exact dates when they were absent. He did not know whether both

had moved in on June 15, 1933, or whether only one had moved in on that date. He said that these persons might easily have been gone from the apartment two or three days on several occasions during their stay and yet not have been missed by him or his wife. He said that while these parties were staying at this apartment, he saw Vern E. Mullen about six or seven times. It seemed that these parties played golf every afternoon and he often saw Mullen in the lobby waiting for a couple to call to play golf with Mullen and his wife. He talked to Mullen about golf on a number of occasions.

During the stay of these people, the apartment 102 was flooded by a heavy rain, and at that time the Mullens were away and their goods were moved to Apartment 417. At that time Mr. Charleson noted that these people had no clothes with them except sports wear, having about eight or nine pairs of golf shoes between them and about three sets of expensive golf clubs. Charleson's description of Mullen answered accurately that of Verne Miller as he was seen before his death, and Charleson indicated that this man was wearing eyeglasses when he saw him, although he was clean shaven. Mr. Charleson said that his suspicions were not aroused in any way by this man, and that he did not believe he could identify the persons who came to play golf with Mullen although the man was a tall, slender, dark haired young man.

There is no switchboard at the Washington Court Apartments, all telephone calls being received and made through a coin telephone in the lobby. In consequence, the telephone calls made by these people cannot be checked.

Mullen left no forwarding address when he left and no mail was received for these people after they left, and in fact Mr. Charleson could not remember any mail having come for them during their stay, although he said that it may have come.

During the summer of 1933 so many of the apartment owners in Chicago rented apartments to transients, that most managers are unable to remember the tenants as well as if the ordinary business had been conducted.

The addresses 217 and 227 South Maple Avenue are rather cheap rooms operated by Mrs. M. M. Brown in two rather dilapidated but large frame structures. Mrs. Brown informed agent that a man whom she now believes to have been a member of the Klutas gang was in the habit in the past of coming to her place and renting a room for the night, and later coming in about 2:00 or 3:00 o'clock in the morning and staying until 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock in the morning. She described this man as resembling Ernest Rossi, now deceased, a former partner of Jack Klutas.

Mrs. Evelyn Fox, who operates a very nice furnished apartment building at 217-227 Oak Park Avenue and 801-811 Erie Street, all the same building, indicated that several years ago she had had as a tenant one Ray Nolan, who is none other than Ray Nicholson of Joliet, Illinois, now deceased, who was killed by the Kintus gang, of which he was a member, and who participated in a number of the startling kidnappings which that gang perpetrated in Chicago and adjoining territory in 1931.

In regard to the story as told by Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price concerning the fact that Ziegler lived at the Northwest corner of Madison Street and Scoville Avenue, agent interviewed Mr. and Mrs. Matt Ehardt, the janitors at this address. They stated that the former owner of this building, Mrs. Goldblatt, had rented an apartment at 439 Scoville, which was a furnished two-room apartment, to a Mr. Ziegler, whose first name they could not remember. Mr. Ziegler had a wife, a child about five years of age, and a large police dog. This police dog was usually kept on the back porch and was very ferocious. Mr. and Mrs. Ehardt are of foreign extraction and seemed to be reluctant to give information, fearing that they might implicate themselves in some way with some gang activity. Ehardt described Ziegler, however, in very much the same manner as Johnson described this man, except that he believed Ziegler had dark hair, whereas Johnson described him as having light hair. Ehardt described the woman as being tall and slender, with dark hair and dark complexion.

Electric light and gas are not furnished to all of the tenants in the furnished apartments, depending upon the arrangements made by these tenants, and in consequence, through Lieutenant Wilson, Oak Park Police Department, agent had the records of the Public Service Co. at Oak Park, Illinois checked, but no record of a Ziegler at this address could be located.

Agent endeavored to learn through the janitor that this party had had a telephone in 1931, but a check of the old directories failed to reveal this telephone listed to anyone named Ziegler, and the telephone company professed inability at this time to discover the number of this telephone or the contract, stating that these instruments were destroyed from time to time.

There was no forwarding address left by Ziegler but an inquiry in the neighborhood revealed that he left in an old Ford car for some unknown destination. It was reported to Lieutenant Wilson, through the office of George Hemingway, a real estate dealer in Oak Park, that it was not believed that the former owner, Mrs. Goldblatt, had any record on this tenant, but it is believed advisable to locate Mrs. Goldblatt and see what she can remember about Ziegler. Mrs. Goldblatt moved from this address, having lost her ownership of the apartment in November, 1933, and her address in all likelihood can be obtained through the Oak Park Post Office or through the firm of Hemingway.

apartment with a bedroom and an in-a-door bed in the living room, and in consequence could accommodate three men. There are no women who live in this apartment. Mr. Dunbar said he sees very few of the guests, but he called in a clerk, Mr. Bell, who was unable to identify any of the pictures shown but stated that he had seen Bernard Phillips about a year ago around the Chelsea Hotel in the Wilson Avenue district. Mr. F. K. Kewley is in charge of receivership work at the American National Bank, Mr. Dunbar said, and this apartment, which is No. 1409, is rented for \$85.00 a month, although the customary price is \$100.00 a month.

At agent's request Mr. Dunbar had the telephone operator prepare a list of the telephone calls which have been made from this apartment since these people have been in the building, and she compiled a list of the telephone calls from all available records, but this girl did not believe that she had obtained all of the earlier telephone calls, some of which may have been destroyed or misfiled in the basement. There is, however, a voluminous list of telephone calls made by these parties to various points in Chicago. An examination of these telephone numbers does not indicate anything of value except that three unpublished numbers were called, and as yet the names and addresses of the subscribers to these numbers have not been obtained. The most frequently called number seemed to be Midway 1317, which is listed in the name of Leftie Kolawanf, 5525 Harper Avenue, Apartment 3. These calls are being filed in the Bremer case, and it may be that at some future date value may be attached to some of them, at which time such calls as are of value will be set out.

A check of the long distance telephone calls and wires sent by telephone revealed that on November 4, 1933 Shomberg called Winnetka 2386. On November 20, 1933, Shomberg sent a telegram to Harry Schneiweiss at 240 West 48th Street. On November 23, 1933, a call was placed to a number, 5-2500 in New York, the exchange not being listed. On November 27, 1933, Shomberg called Riverside 9-2013 in New York City. On December 15, 1933, Shomberg called the Winnetka number above listed. On December 21, 1933, Bloom called Riverside 9-2013 in New York City, repeating the call on the same night. On December 31, 1933, Shomberg sent a wire to 240 West 48th Street, New York City, and called the number, Riverside 9-2013, New York City, on the same date. On January 5, 1934, Shomberg called Mr. Schneiweiss at Riverside 9-2013. On January 7, 1934 Shomberg called Mr. Schneiweiss at the same number. On February 12, 1934, Shomberg called Winnetka 2386. From the information listed it seems that Schneiweiss is now in New York and can be located through the address and telephone number listed.

In regard to the Kansas City letter to the Chicago office, dated 2/16/34, in the Bremer case, which revealed that a pocketbook, believed to be that of one Thomas Carroll, which was dropped in an attempt to force

Reference is made to Division letter in the case entitled "Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al.; Unknown Subjects; Edward George Bremer - Victim - Kidnaping", dated 2/12/34, directed to the St. Paul office, copies of which were sent to the Chicago and New York offices, which states that a confidential informant had appeared at the Division and had given information which indicated that one Harry Schneiweiss, 1343 Greenleaf Avenue, Chicago, operated a place where members of the St. Paul and New York mobs would stay while en route between those two points. It has been rumored from time to time that when the liquor interests in St. Paul desired to have violence committed in St. Paul, these interests would call on New York gunmen to do these jobs, and that this same thing would be reciprocated in New York. This Division letter indicated the names of various persons who this informant thought might be connected with the Bremer kidnaping.

At the address, 1343 Greenleaf Avenue, a three-story apartment building which has one apartment apparently on each floor, and which is a very large apartment of at least eight or nine rooms, the name of Schneiweiss was not found.

A check at the Rogers Park Postal Station revealed that Harry Schneiweiss had left a forwarding address to 33 North La Salle Street on September 21, 1933, and that carrier W. G. Fortmiller, who was interviewed, said that this apartment also had been occupied by a Mr. Shomberg, who apparently had an office at 33 North La Salle Street, and who had lived in this apartment and had moved at the same time. Mr. Fortmiller thought that Mrs. Schneiweiss had lived in this apartment and that she had had several children living there.

An examination of the Chicago Telephone Directory revealed that Bernard Shomberg, Attorney, had offices at 33 North La Salle Street, telephone State 9335, and residence at 1343 Greenleaf Avenue, telephone Briargate 5356. This directory also showed a Harry Shneiweis listed at 1343 Greenleaf Avenue, the same telephone number. A telephone call revealed that the telephone Briargate 5356 had been listed in the name of Shomberg but that calls to this number had been referred to Whitehall 6040, which is the 40 East Oak Apartments at 40 East Oak Street. The 40 East Oak Apartments are now in Federal receivership, and the Receiver is the American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago, which is largely dominated by Jewish interests. Mr. H. H. Dunbar is the manager of this hotel, and he stated that Mr. Shomberg had been at this hotel since about October, 1933, having been sent to the hotel by his director, who is in charge of receiverships. Mr. Dunbar called the telephone operator, who informed him that in addition to Mr. Shomberg there were two men occupying the hotel room in question, one of whom was named Herman Sherr, she believed, and a Ralph Bloem. The telephone operator stated that Schneiweiss had lived in that apartment with Mr. Shomberg for some time but had left about one month ago. This apartment is a two-room

the Cashier of the Topeka, Kansas Bank to leave his home and to open a bank vault, had borne a card which had in it the telephone number Drexel 0780, Room 21, and also the name, Gloria Passen on another piece of paper in the same section of the pocketbook. Information was forwarded by telephone to the Chicago Division office shortly after the Kansas City massacre in order to check the 4100 block on Drexel Boulevard in Chicago, Illinois, in an effort to locate Harvey Bailey and Bob Brady. Agent covered this block at that time, and later a check of the telephone calls of Oscar Bloom and Frits Mulley, who were living in the St. Clair Hotel and the Chatfield Apartment Hotel, showed that a Dr. Warren was living at the Graceton Hotel, 4249 Drexel Boulevard. Upon checking on this Dr. Warren, it was discovered that he had a railroad ticket to New York City issued in Leavenworth, Kansas, and had indicated that he had recently left the penitentiary, and that he was accompanied to this address by a man with his leg in a cast, who was identified as one Charles White, the Subject of a White Slave Traffic Act case in Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Warren was subsequently arrested on a Commissioner's warrant, having been originally sentenced to Leavenworth Penitentiary from New Mexico on a charge of impersonation, because of the fact that the ticket he held was issued to another prisoner on a transportation request. The Kansas City office performed some investigation at Kansas City in connection with the possible illegal use of transportation request by a trusty or employee of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas.

This Dr. Warren was an aviator, among his other accomplishments, and was last heard of when agent conducted an investigation at the Cass Hotel to locate him under the name of Warren or Walker, at which time it was found, through Oscar Bloom and his wife, that Walker was last heard of operating an aeroplane at county fairs, and that he was interested in some proposition of going to a South American country in order to obtain a position as an aviator at that point.

At that time it was discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Eckroad could be relied upon. In consequence, upon receipt of the first telephone message, agent went to the Graceton Hotel, 4249 Drexel Boulevard, and showed Mrs. Eckroad the list of pictures, including one of Thomas Carroll, which was obtained from the Post Office Inspectors' Office in Chicago, Illinois, and which appears on the circular which the Post Office Department has prepared in order to cause the apprehension of Carroll. Mrs. Eckroad was unable to identify any of the pictures, except one of Gus Winkler, now dead, formerly one of Chicago's well known hoodlums, who, she said, called on Dr. Warren at one time during his stay. She also said that Dr. Warren or Walker had made several telephone calls to Gus Winkler, and had called him Gus, and had indicated to him that someone was leaving Kansas City for St. Paul, who in turn would get some money from someone in St. Paul and would return to Chicago with this money. Special Agents Charles Jenkins and J. D. Swenson were covering Walker at this time but were watching

b7C

the apartment from outside on the evening when Winkler called and apparently did not know Winkler and did not recognize him entering this building. Later, when it was discovered that the telephone number Drexel 0780 was accompanied by the room number 21, agent called Mrs. Eckroad by telephone and learned that one Anne Finerman and one Abe Finerman had moved into this room in October, 1933, and had occupied it until December 30, 1933. She said that Abe Finerman resembled Al Capone and operated a restaurant at 205 East 43d Street. He is Jewish. Anne Finerman, whom Mrs. Eckroad did not believe to be the real wife of Finerman, was a very pretty girl about eighteen or nineteen years of age, 5'8" tall, weight 110 lb., or less, had blonde hair and blue eyes. During her stay at this hotel, she would leave the room about 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon and would not return until 1:00 or 2:00 o'clock in the morning. Often during the morning and afternoon she would receive four or five telephone calls. All of these telephone calls were for Room 21 and were not for anyone by name.

[REDACTED]

there was nothing about her conduct at the hotel which was reprehensible. Mrs. Eckroad was not sure that Anne was the real name of this girl, but it was the name she used at that hotel. Mrs. Eckroad said that she had never heard of a Gloria Passen.

Mrs. Eckroad said that for a year prior to the summer of 1933 Room 21 at her hotel had been unoccupied, but that during the summer of 1933 when World's Fair guests were coming in, she had rented this room frequently, mostly to persons who stayed only one night. Mrs. Eckroad was not in active charge of this apartment building for six weeks during the summer, when she suffered a broken leg, and at that time the duties were divided among her husband, who could not recognize any of the pictures, her mother, who is old and deaf, and her sister, who is not in the city of Chicago.

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[REDACTED]

On December 30, 1933, Finerman and this girl left, ostensibly for Detroit, Finerman indicating that he had sold his restaurant and that he intended to come back to Chicago and open a new establishment in the vicinity of 47th and South Parkway. Special Agent M. F. Glynn conducted an investigation looking toward the location of Finerman and this girl, because of the fact that she might know Thomas Carroll or members of this gang. Mr. Glynn's investigation will be contained in copies of reports on the Bremer case, and any pertinent facts developed by him which would indicate that the Barker brothers or Karpis might know this girl should also be noted for reference in the Kanno case.

A card of O. W. Smith, Jr., an Attorney at 1 North La Salle Street, Chicago, was also discovered in this pocketbook, and it bore on the back the address, 2450 North Clark Street, Ted Cloonan, Jail Cafe, Diversey 10160. Mr. Denning, Executive Secretary, Chicago Bar Association, was interviewed, and he stated that the Association's records showed that Mr. O. W. Smith, Jr. was of good character, and that while he was not personally acquainted with this man, he was acquainted with several of the men with whom Smith is now sharing a suite of offices at 11 South La Salle Street, having moved in about May, 1933, to his present location from 1 North La Salle Street, and that it was believed that Smith could be reliably approached in this matter.

Mr. Smith, in consequence, was interviewed, but he could not remember ever having seen any of the suspects, whose pictures were shown to him. He had never heard of Ted Cloonan, although he has lived for a long time in the vicinity of Fullerton Parkway, which is only a few blocks from the Jail Cafe. Mr. Smith said that he had practiced very little criminal law, although he had represented a J. W. Smith alias Cap Smith in 1930 or 1931, who had been sentenced to Leavenworth Penitentiary from St. Louis, Missouri, on a Government bond charge. Smith represented Cap Smith on his removal to St. Louis. In addition, he said that he had also represented a number of other criminals from time to time and had made it a practice to give these various men a number of his cards to distribute in jail in the event that good cases should come into the jail and no lawyers were in attendance. He said he had not been in Kansas City for a number of years, although he had had relatives at that point, and that he had distributed quite a number of his cards down through Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Smith offered to be of any assistance he could, but said he was unable to ascertain how his card might have been held by one of the persons whose pictures were shown to him.

In regard to the Jail Cafe, it will be noted that this saloon, or tavern, as they are called in Chicago, is located at 2450 North Clark Street, which is on the southeast corner of a short street running west off of Clark Street. This cafe or saloon has booths fixed like jail cells, which are about six in number. There is also a fair sized bar. In the rear there is a small kitchen and a lavatory. This is a very small place. Agent, from previous investigation in the neighborhood, remembers that this place formerly operated as a speakeasy but now is a tavern handling Anheuser Busch beer. While in this saloon agent made a telephone call and discovered that the telephone in the booth is Diversey 10160, which is the number found on the above mentioned card. The bartender of this saloon is a small colored man. The business seemed to be rather slow. A later telephone call to this number brought the response from this bartender that Ted Cloonan was expected in a few hours, and asked for any message. Further investigation as to the identity of Cloonan has not been made but such investigation will be conducted and will probably show that this man is the owner of this tavern.

One Eugene M. Flint, 1931 South 10th Avenue, Maywood, Illinois, called at the Chicago Division office after the apprehension of Eddie LaRue alias Eddie Doll, and stated that his wife had recognized the picture of LaRue as a man who stayed at Round Lake, Illinois during the summer of 1932 with Ted and Ed Bentz. Flint said that he had not been in that vicinity enough to see this man, but that his wife, who had stayed at the cottage for some time, easily recognized LaRue as a man who had frequently been at the cottage with the Bentz brothers. Flint stated that the Bentz brothers had rented this cottage at Round Lake only for the summer, and that he did not believe they had retained this cottage or would necessarily return to it. Mr. Flint has previously been interviewed on a number of occasions by Special Agent A. E. Lockerman, and the results of these interviews are contained in reports in the case entitled "George Kelly Barnes with aliases, et al.; Charles F. Wrenchel - Victim - Kidnaping", Chicago file 7-28.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

LOS ANGELES OFFICE: No investigation is being requested with this report since two copies of an identical report are forwarded to the Los Angeles office in the case entitled "Vernon C. Miller with aliases (Deceased), et al. - Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner", requesting considerable investigation in the vicinity of Phoenix, Arizona, and it is suggested that joint reports be made by the Los Angeles office in that investigation because of the interest between that case and this case.

NEW YORK OFFICE: Will notice the information contained in this report which would indicate that one Harry Schneiweiss is now residing in New York City, and that this man was reported to be in contact with various gangsters mentioned in the Division letter of reference. It is suggested that the New York office conduct such investigation as may be deemed necessary in order to properly develop the information supplied in the Division letter.

CHICAGO OFFICE: Will conduct additional investigation in and around Chicago in an effort to learn the identity and connections of Helen Ferguson with the view to locating this woman or her associates, because of their possible connection with the Barker brothers and Karpis.

It will be noticed that the information supplied by Eddie Doll alias Foley alias LaRue indicates that in October, 1933, Edward Bentz was living on Kingston Avenue in Chicago, Illinois. It is suggested that the large apartments on Kingston Avenue be canvassed, and in addition all filling stations on Kingston Avenue be contacted with the view to learning if Bentz secured gas and oil for his car at any of these stations.

CHICAGO OFFICE (Continued);

Will develop all information looking towards the location of Gus Stone alias Gus Stevens, working on information supplied by Arthur Johnson alias "Red" Price, and Edward Dell alias Foley alias LaRue.

Following the investigation at Phoenix, Arizona, this office will conduct additional investigation looking toward the location of and possible apprehension of Big Homer.

PENDING

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

March 8, 1934.

MAR 13 1934 AM

DIVISION ONE

DEPT. OF JUSTICE



Mr. R. C. Coulter,
Special Agent,
General Delivery,
Omaha, Nebraska.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim
Kidnaping
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Dear Sir:

Please notice enclosed serials about which we talked on the telephone tonight. You will notice that the Kansas City office has been working on this angle for some time, it being apparent that Joe, Frank and Tony, who are believed to be members of the John Loria gang in Kansas City, are associating with the Barkers and Karpis.

Please advise Cooper that we have been working on this angle for some time.

It is requested that you and Agent Flood make immediate investigation at Glenwood, Iowa, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Omaha, Nebraska, discreetly ascertaining all possible information. Keep in close touch with me as to developments. Ascertain if Joe or any of them have a house in that vicinity at present. Notice that Joe has a Buick sedan. This information is undoubtedly of extreme importance and should be handled very delicately. Keep me advised by private telephone of all developments.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

7-576-1163
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

WAR:RHM
Encls.
Cc Division
Cc Kansas City

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 19 1934

145

420 Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 8, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
P.O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

RE: Alvin Karpis, with aliases; etal.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:-

In response to letter by Inspector W.A. Rorer dated at St. Paul, Minnesota 2/27/34, with which was enclosed a side-view and 2 full face photographic likenesses of MRS. C.P. (PAULA) HARMON, you are informed that:

Mrs. Velma Turk, 2540 Magnolia Street, Beaumont, Texas, and her son, each, stated the center view is the best likeness of Paula.

Theo. Riley, Beaumont, Texas, stated that none of the views are really a good likeness of Paula, but Agents of the San Antonio office had him identify a photograph of Paula - which was taken since her face was disfigured by an automobile accident, which was really a good likeness of her; that the photograph referred to is the one of DENNIS WOODS and PAULA together, and she has on a white dress.

Very truly yours,

D.L. McCormack, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

CBM:LMT
cc Division
K.C.
Chicago
O.C.
S.A.
Birmingham
7-33-

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 16 1934

7-576-1164
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

March 9, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to your letter of March 7, 1934, in the above entitled case wherein you request that the New York office be advised as to the status of the Post Office case pending against DAVE BERMAN in the Western District of Wisconsin. Please be advised that the Chicago Division office has been requested by telegram to ascertain the status of this case and advise you direct.

With reference to the last paragraph of your letter of March 7, 1934, please be advised that it is the desire of this office that a very thorough investigation be conducted with respect to DAVE BERMAN and that he be not interviewed unless absolutely necessary. It is the opinion of this office that BERMAN is a very close-mouthed individual and that possibly no good purpose would be served by an open interview with him. It is therefore requested that an open interview not be had, if it can be avoided.

Very truly yours,

DLK:EVS
Cc Division

Air Mail

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INDEXED

MAR 16 1934

7-576-1165
A. J. ROEHL
Inspector of Investigation
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one [Signature] FILE

147

P. O. Box 709
Portland, Oregon

March 6, 1934

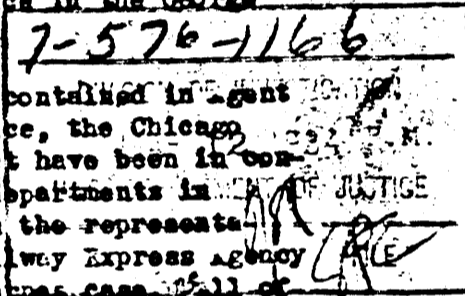
Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
1900 Bankers' Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim
Kidnaping

This will refer to report of Special Agent M. B. Rhodes, dated March 2, 1934, at Chicago in the above matter, and particularly the reference made therein to Edward F. Bentz and Theodore E. Bentz. Upon reading the report, I was not positive that the Chicago office had in mind a considerable amount of information concerning these parties developed during the course of investigation of the case of George Kelly Barnes, with aliases, et al, Charles F. Urschel - Victim, Kidnaping, and principally reflected in report of Special Agent A. E. Lockerman dated September 21, 1933, at Chicago. It is also suggested that the Chicago office refer to letter of this office dated February 13, 1934, entitled Unknown Subjects, Edward G. Bremer - Victim, Kidnaping, which refers to this same matter and, in particular, to the investigation made by the Chicago office in the George Kelly Barnes case.

With reference to the lead contained in Agent Rhodes' report for the attention of this office, the Chicago office is advised that agents of this district have been in constant contact with the police and sheriff's departments in Seattle and Tacoma and other points, and with the representatives of the American Express Company and Railway Express Agency since the commencement of the George Kelly Barnes case. All of these agencies, together with this office, have been constantly alert to secure some information leading to the whereabouts of Edward F. Bentz and Theodore E. Bentz, but to date no definite information has been forthcoming. It should be stated to the Chicago office that it is strongly believed by the law enforcement officers in this vicinity that George Bentz, brother of Edward and Theodore, who resides in Chicago, Illinois, is un-



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MAR 16 1934

doubtedly in contact with both of his brothers, and that careful and discreet investigation of George Bentz's activities and connections might produce valuable information as to the whereabouts of the other two Bentz brothers.

For your information, a sister of the Bentz brothers died in Tacoma, Washington, last fall and an agent of this office, together with other law enforcement officials, discreetly covered the funeral and relatives during the period immediately before and after the funeral to determine whether Edward Bentz or Theodore Bentz would put in an appearance. Neither of them appeared although George Bentz attended the funeral from Chicago, and returned to Chicago shortly after the funeral.

As suggestive only to the Chicago office, it is believed that considerable attention should be given to appropriate investigation of George Bentz and concerning Verna Freimark and her relatives at South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Verna Freimark is the correct name of the person referred to as Marica Friedmark, Mary Friedmark or Vera Freemark, referred to on page thirteen of Agent Rhodes' report.

This office would appreciate receiving advice as to information developed concerning these parties at such time as report is submitted by the Chicago office.

Very truly yours,

C. C. SPEAR, Jr.
Special Agent in Charge.

CC:FD
7-24
CC-Division ✓
St. Paul
St. Louis
San Francisco

801 Title Guaranty Building
St. Louis, Missouri
March 9, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
Edward George Bremer - Victim.
Kidnaping.

With reference to your letter of March 1, 1934 requesting investigation at enumerated can companies for the purpose of identifying the manufacturer of the three cans pictured in the photographs, this is to advise that inquiries of the following can companies in St. Louis, Missouri, failed to identify them:

St. Louis Can Company, 900 South 14th Street.
Columbia Can Company, 5221 Natural Bridge Ave.
R. C. Can Company, 121 Chambers Street.

The St. Louis and Columbia Can Companies manufacture five gallon square cans, but of different design. The R. C. Can Company manufactures only paper cans.

For your information there are enclosed two copies of a list of all can manufacturers in the United States, the list being provided by Mr. M. W. Coulter, secretary of the Columbia Can Company. One copy of this list is being forwarded to both the Chicago and Washington Field Offices. The manufacturers whose names are prefixed by an X are those which manufacture five gallon square cans to the personal knowledge of Mr. Coulter.

You are further advised that Mr. Coulter was of the opinion that the three cans in question are "bootleg cans", as most legitimate manufacturers lithograph their products and it was his opinion that the same were not manufactured in the State of Missouri or southern part of Illinois, but were probably product of either the Metal Package Company, 1845 West 74th St., Chicago, Illinois, or the Olive Can Company, 450 Leavitt St., Chicago, Illinois, both of whom manufacture bootleg cans. The name of the Olive Can Company has been added to the list above mentioned.

Rec'd 2 48 AM
7-45
ELD:W
cc. Division
Washington Field
Chicago.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 16 1934

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

7-576-1167
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE 150

*Adams & Westlake Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Acme Can Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Allied Can Corp.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
X American Can Co.	New York
*American Snuff Co.	Memphis, Tenn.
Atlas Can Co., Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Armour & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*B. T. Babbitt Co.	New York
*Beech Nut Pkg. Co.	Canojoharie, N. Y.
Beman Automatic Oil Co.	Meadville, Pa.
W. W. Boyer Co., Inc.	Baltimore, Md.
*British Am. Tob. Co.	New York
Buffalo Can Co., Inc.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Buckeye Stamping Co.	Columbus, Ohio
Burdick & Son Inc.	Albany, N. Y.
Bushwick Can Co., Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Cadillac Can Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio.
*Calumet Bkg. Powder Co.	Chicago, Illinois.
*Carnation Milk Products Co.	" "
Central Can Co.	" "
*Channell Chemical Co.	" "
Chesapeake Can Co., Inc.	Grisfield, Md.
Geo. W. Clark Co., Inc.	New York
J. L. Clark Mfg. Co.	Rockford, Ill.
Clarke Can Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Colonial Can Co.	Boston, Mass.
X Columbia Can Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
" Specialty Co., Inc.	Baltimore, Md.

7-576-1167

Commercial Chemical Co.	Memphis, Tenn.
X Conneaut Can Co.	Conneaut, Ohio.
Consolidated Can Co.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Consumers Can Co.	Baltimore, Md.
X Continental Can Co.	New York
Cordiana Bros. Inc.	
*Corn Products Refining Co.	Hoboken, N. J.
*R. B. Davis Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Decorated Metal Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*Devoe & Reynolds Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Geo. D. Ellis & Sons	McKees Rock, Pa.
X Enterprise Stamping Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Erie Can Co., Inc.	Seattle, Wash.
Eureka Can Co.	New York
*N. K. Fairbanks Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Federal Tin Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*Fitzpatrick Bros.	Jersey City, N. Y.
*Franco Am. Food Co.	Franklinville, N. Y.
Franklin Can Co.	Chicago, Ill.
D. G. French Co.	"
X Garden City Can Co.	"
General Can Co.	"
Giles Can Co.	"
X Gordon Can Co.	Omaha, Nebr.
Gotham Can Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Grand Sheet Metal Wks.	Chicago, Ill.
*Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	New York
*Gulf Refining Co.	Pittsburg, Pa.

*Helvetia Mild Condensing Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
*H. J. Heinz Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
*Hershey Chocolate Co.	Hershey, Pa.
Jack Hogarty Co.	Chicago, Ill.
X Independent Can Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Inland Can Co., Inc.	
Jno. W. Jackson	Sharpsville, Pa.
Janssen-Ostertag Mfg. Co.	Kansas City, Mo.
*Jacob Dold Pkg. Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.
*Jones Bros. Tea Co.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Geo. J. Kaiser	Surprise, N. Y.
*ED. Katzinger Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*Kingan & Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.
*Larkin Co.	Buffalo, N. Y.
Le Comte & Co., Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
David R. Levin	Chicago, Ill.
*Libby, McNeil & Libby	
Liberty Can & Sign Co.	Lancaster, Pa.
Liggett & Myers Tob. Co.	New York
*Thos. J. Lipton Inc.	Hoboken, N. Y.
Fred Litty	New Orleans, La.
Maryland Square Can Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Mason Mfg. Co.	Providence, R. I.
X Metal Pkg. Corp.	New York
Miller Fibre Prod. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
X Minnesota Can Co.	St. Paul, Minn.
Myers Mfg. Co.	Camden, N. J.
*National Biscuit Co.	New York

National Can Co.	Boston, Mass.
" " "	Seattle, Wash.
" " & Tube Co.	Chicago, Ill.
" Tin Can Mfg. Co.	New York
*Nestles Food Co.	New York
Newport Can Co.	Newport, Tenn.
Non-Explosive Can & Tube Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Peerless Safety Can Service Mfg. Co.	" "
*Petroleum Import & Export Co.	" "
*Pierce Oil Corp.	New York
Phelps Can Co.	Baltimore, Md.
Philadelphia Can Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Phillips Pkg. Co.	Cambridge, Md.
Platt & Co.	Baltimore, Md.
*J. L. Prescott Co.	New York
Quality Square Can Co.	Baltimore, Md.
*Reno Mfg. Co.	Philadelphia, Pa.
W. G. Ritchie & Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Robertson Steel & Iron Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Rogers Can Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*Royal Bkg. Powder Co.	" "
*Saulsbury Bros., Inc.	Ridgely, Md.
Seattle Can Co.	Seattle, Wash.
Sexton Can Co.	Boston, Mass.
*South Ohio Tin Can Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
Southwestern Can Co.	Houston, Texas
L. & J. A. Steward	Rutland, Vt.
X Standard Can Co.	Chicago, Ill.

*Standard Oil Co. of N. Y.	
* " " " " N. J.	
X * " " " " Indiana	
* " " " " Ohio	
X Stuber & Kuck Co.	Peoria, Ill.
X St. Louis Can Co.	St. Louis, Mo.
Superior Can Co.	New York
Tacoma Can Co.	Tacoma, Wash.
The Addressograph Co.	Chicago, Ill.
*The Borden Co.	New York
*The Cudahy Pkg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
The Davies Can Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
** Frank Tea & Sp. Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
" Gem Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
" Heekin Can Co.	Cincinnati, Ohio
** Lockwood Mfg. Co.	
** Lowe Bros. Co.	Dayton, Ohio
" New Can Co.	Boston, Mass.
** Planters Nut & Chocolate Co.	Suffolk, Va.
" Tin Decorating Co.	Baltimore, Md.
X ** Texas Oil Co.	New York
*Tide Water Oil Co.	" "
Thirlkel Can Co.	Baltimore, Md.
*Thompson Taylor Spice Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Vacuum Can Co.	
*Valentine Oil Co.	New York
Vacuum Oil Co.	" "
*Valvoline Oil Co.	" "
Vulcan Stamping & Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.

LIST OF CAN MANUFACTURERS

Wm. Vogel & Bros. Inc.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
*Wabash Bkg. Powder Co.	Wabash, Ind.
*Western Can Co.	San Francisco, Calif.
R. W. White Mfg. Co.	Huston, Texas.
Geo. H. Whittle Co.	Worcester, Mass.
Wilkes Barre Can Co.	Wilkes Barre, Pa.
*Sherwin Williams Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Wilson & Bennett Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
* " & " Co.	
Ed. L. Zansler	New Orleans, La.
X Olive Can Co.	450 Leavitt St, Chicago, Ill.

1216 Smith Young Tower
San Antonio, Texas.
March 9, 1934.

STJ/EL

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

ALVIN KARPIS, W. S. ET AL,
EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim
Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

Confirming my telephonic conversation with you on March 8, 1934, you are advised that Special Agent J. V. Murphy on that date confidentially ascertained that Paula Brannon had two diamond rings pledged at the Allen and Casperson Jewelry Company, Houston, Texas. Agent Murphy ascertained that this concern received a letter signed by Paula Brannon from Kansas City, Mo., instructing that these rings be shipped to her at No. 14 East 56 Terrace, and that these rings were shipped from Houston, Texas, by Allen and Casperson on May 10, 1933, addressed to her at the address mentioned, the package being valued at \$1,000.00. The package was not returned nor was any notice received from the Express Company indicating that it was delivered.

While the summary report of Agent Trainer for July 29, 1933, in the Kansas City Shooting case reflects the address of Fritz Malloy as "14 West 56 Terrace", I distinctly recall that this address is 14 East 56 Terrace, the identical address to which Paula Brannon had this package shipped.

Indications are that she is probably involved with Malley, Verne Miller et al, and some lead as to her present whereabouts may be obtained through Fritz Malloy or his address mentioned.

Very truly yours,

One T. Jones,
Special Agent in Charge

cc Division ✓
Inspector W.A. Rorer, St. Paul
Chicago
Dallas
Oklahoma City
J.V. Murphy, Houston.

7-576-1169

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

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INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

7-41-31

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P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 9, 1934

DB:CC

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector, a/s
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Re: Alvin Karpis, with alias, et al.
Edward G. Bremer, Victim
Kidnaping

Reference is made to Division letter dated February 26, 1934
with which was transmitted a letter from [redacted]
Oklahoma State Penitentiary, McAlester, Oklahoma,
in which letter [redacted] mentions Fred Barker, "Doc" Barker and Volney
Davis.

Please be advised that Special Agent J. J. Perkins of this office
has interviewed [redacted] at McAlester, Oklahoma, who stated that some
time ago, he read an article in the "Tulsa World", a newspaper, that
Fred Barker was suspected of participation in the Bremer kidnaping, that
upon observing this, he asked Jack Wilson, a prisoner at the peniten-
tary serving twenty years for robbery, the whereabouts of Volney Davis
and "Doc" Barker, and that Wilson replied that Davis was in St. Paul
some two months ago, and that he then concluded that if Fred Barker were
under suspicion that Volney Davis and "Doc" Barker no doubt had something
to do with the same thing, as it was reasonable to believe that where
one is, the other would be also. [redacted] told Agent Perkins that he
did not probe this matter further with the convict Wilson for the reason
that he was fearful that Wilson would become suspicious and would not say
anything further; that when opportunity affords, he will probably discuss
it further with Wilson, and if any information is obtained, he will get
in touch with the office here in Oklahoma City. [redacted] had no further
information concerning these individuals.

Very truly yours,

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INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

DWIGHT BRANTLEY
Special Agent in Charge.

7-576-1169
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
[Signature]

CC Division
Kansas City
Chicago

P. O. Box 1276
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
March 9, 1934

DB:CO
7-36

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Re: ELVIN KARPIS, with alias, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim
KIDNAPING

Referring to your letter of March 5, 1934, please be advised that the report of Special Agent J. T. Martin of this office, dated March 7, 1934, contains information with respect to the investigation of Frank Thompson.

In the last paragraph of your letter, you request that I explain more fully the sentence in my letter of February 28th which reads: "Mr. Depenbrink stated that it is the theory of his informant that this man Thompson from St. Paul may be in on the kidnaping, and that he permitted his account to be drawn upon for the sum of \$50,000, and that he would share the rest of the ransom money." As Depenbrink recited his story to me, I understood him to mean that his informant theorized that the friends and relatives of Bremer were experiencing considerable difficulty in St. Paul in amassing the \$200,000 ransom money; that Thompson was supposed to be a friend of Magee, and that Magee called upon Thompson to contribute the sum of \$50,000 toward the ransom fund, and that Thompson is supposed to have done so; that the informant further theorized that Thompson perhaps had knowledge of the kidnaping and that although he had contributed \$50,000 to the ransom fund, that if he actually were in on the plot, he would be repaid his \$50,000 as well as a portion of the remaining \$150,000 of the ransom fund. The whole story appeared to me to be fantastic, and still does, and I furnished it to the St. Paul office for such use as it desired to make of it.

Very truly yours,

CC Division

RECORDED

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MAR 10 1934

DWIGHT BRANTLEY,
Special Agent in Charge.

7-576-1170
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
REC'D

159

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

St. Paul, Minnesota.

St. Paul FILE NO. 9-20

REPORT MADE AT: ST. PAUL, MINN. DATE WHEN MADE: 2-25-34 to 3/3-34 PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-25-34 to 3/3-34 REPORT MADE BY: O. G. Hall

CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
 SUBJECTS: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: FRED TOOGOOD, Rochester, Minnesota, on 2-7-34 saw four red lights at point of payoff. 1933 Buick Sedan seen at Stockton, Minnesota, in possession of person believed to be KARPIS shortly before BREMER'S release and at about time he was taken from car. Investigation conducted to establish identity of C. W. DAVIS, associate of KARPIS and BARKER gang. GUS NICHOLS, Minnesota State Penitentiary, has no information. Persons attempting to abduct JAMES FORD HELL and other members of family apparently not subjects of this case.

P.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 2-7-34.

DETAILS: This report covers investigation performed by the several Special Agents especially assigned to this case. On February 17, 1934, STEVE HARGESHEIMER, sports editor of the Rochester Post Bulletin, Rochester, Minnesota, wrote a letter to the St. Paul office regarding one FRED TOOGOOD, who reported to HARGESHEIMER that he had seen red lights at about the place where the payoff was made near Sumbrota, Minnesota.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:
 5 - Division
 5 - St. Paul
 1 - Kansas City
 1 - Chicago
 1 - Oklahoma City
 1 - St. Louis

7-576-1171
 MAR 12 1934
 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 ROUTED TO: *[Signature]*
 OCH:HVS

RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 13 1934
 CHECKED OFF: MAR 19 1934
 JACKETED:

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 20 MAR 19 1965

Special Agent E. T. Moogan conducted investigation, interviewing FRED TOOGOOD, 813 Third Avenue Southeast, Rochester, Minnesota, who advised that on the night of February 6, 1934, he attended a certain meeting of Marine Reserve Flying Squadron in St. Paul. About 12:45 a.m., Wednesday, February 7th, at a point south of Embrota, Minnesota, about 400 feet north of the road turning to the left, or east, off United States Highway No. 55, which road is known as the Mazepa road, he saw four red lights, two or three inches in diameter, lying on the bank in the grass. The lights were very strong and were facing north and would not be missed by anyone driving south on the road. TOOGOOD stated he turned his car around and tried to flash the lights on the bank but was unable to get in a position so that the lights would show that high. He then started to climb the bank but the dirt was soft and the bank so steep that he did not continue to the top. The next day he came back to this place and the lights were gone. He observed, however, a flat gray rock about the spot where he judged the lights were and on this rock were scratched either the initials "A G" or the numerals "7113". There were also some initials scratched on a nearby telephone pole. He also furnished other descriptive data regarding this place. At the time TOOGOOD saw these lights, he was accompanied by his wife.

Concerning the above, Special Agent H. H. Reinecke conducted the following inquiry:

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR BARKER

RE: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-33

Reference is had to letter from STEW HARGREHEIMER, of Rochester, Minnesota, dated 2-17-34, and memorandum of Special Agent R. T. Noonan, dated 2-21-34, showing an interview with FRED TOOGOOD of Rochester, Minnesota, who is referred to in Mr. HARGREHEIMER'S letter. Agent spent considerable time carefully examining the spot and immediate vicinity where the flashlights, used in connection with the payoff, had been found. The flat rock on which the lights were found has some superficial scratching thereon, which appears to be fresh. This scratching seems to represent the initials, "T A B" and I am attaching hereto a sketch of the scratches on this rock as nearly as I could imitate them. I conferred with Special Agent in Charge Werner Henni with reference to these marks on this rock and he stated that he recalls Detective Charles Tierney scratching something on this rock on the day of their first visit to this spot at the time the flashlights were found and that these scratches, undoubtedly, represent TIERNEY'S marks and were placed there subsequent to the payoff. It is quite possible that the "T A B" refers to Detective Tom Brown of the St. Paul Police Department, who was also on this trip, according to Mr. Henni.

This flat rock is on the very edge of the top of the cut on the east side of U. S. Highway #55. The cut here is about ten feet deep and the rock is about twelve feet south of a telephone pole, numbered 1115, which is also on top of the cut. There are dozens of large boulders scattered around this pole and these boulders are surrounded by what formerly was tall grass, but which grass is now dead, and has consequently flattened out, which might give the impression that individuals had tramped upon it or had lain upon it, which is not necessarily true. There is a large plowed field beginning about ten feet from the edge of the cut and there is no fence along this plowed field at this point. The plowed field was frozen and a careful examination was made for foot prints, or other indications of activity, but without results. Agent examined the terrain for a considerable radius around this boulder into the plowed field along the bank of the cut and along the bank of the side road to Mazeppa, without noting anything of importance. The spot where these flashlights were found would be visible from only one farm house, which is across the plowed field mentioned, and about one half mile distant. There are no other farm houses within a mile or more of the spot. Agent proceeded to the farm house, from

which this spot could be visible, and found that it was vacant and was occupied in any respect. In an adjacent woods, Agent located ALFRED HOVEL and HEINRICH PERRY cutting wood. They stated that these premises had been vacant for several months. They also stated that they had been cutting wood at the spot where they were located, off and on all winter long and had occasionally seen cars stop on the distant highway, and other unusual circumstances, but they were so far away they could tell nothing with reference to the kind of car, number of people, and description, at setara. Both of these boys live in the immediate neighborhood but could relate no circumstances which seem to have any bearing on the payoff, or anything else in connection with this case.

With reference to telephone pole #1115, previously mentioned, I attach hereto a rough sketch of the number and background thereof on this telephone pole. Digits are vertical and stenciled in black on a yellow background. Above the first digit, "1", appear the initials, "EH". Above the second digit, "1", appear the initials "TB" and above the third digit "1" appear the initials, "C J T". There is some initial above the digit "5" but it is not known what this is. These initials are written in lead pencil. Special Agent in Charge Werner Hamel advises me that these initials indicate his name, Detective Tom Brown, and Detective Charles E. Tierney, and that they were placed thereon by Detective Tierney the day following the release of Victim BRUMER, when the flashlights, previously mentioned, were found.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HRH:TC

3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 7, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROBERT

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

With reference to the third paragraph, page 73 of the report of Special Agent J. E. Brennan, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 2-17-34, I again interviewed bus driver, GEORGE WILLIE on 2-25-34 at the bus station at Rochester, Minnesota, upon his arrival from St. Paul, at 11:10 P.M. The purpose of this interview was primarily to ascertain where the store was, in Zumbrota, where he purchased cigarettes on the night of the ransom payoff, so that investigation could be made there to see if any evidence could be gathered at that point. WILLIE stated that he did not take a different route than usual into Zumbrota, Minnesota, as previously set out, but that he came into Zumbrota, in the same manner as always and stopped at the bus station, which is ERIDGE'S CAFE. He stated that Zumbrota is not on main highway U.S. 55, but that he has to turn in a few blocks to get into the main part of Zumbrota and then go back out to the main highway in proceeding to Rochester, Minnesota. He says that he was suspicious of MACK'S car that night and that when he left Zumbrota, and came into the main highway, he stopped for a considerable length of time, thinking that this car would pass him but it did not. He says he bought no cigarettes at any place on this night in Zumbrota, but made only his regular stop at ERIDGE'S CAFE.

WILLIE stated further that he has a recollection of a man getting off the bus at Hader, Minnesota, and that this man probably got on the bus at his Curtis Hotel stop in Minneapolis, Minnesota, although he cannot be positive of this. This man had no luggage but he in no way answers the description of any of the suspects whose photographs were exhibited to WILLIE. WILLIE further states that he is quite sure that this man did not get into the suspicious Ford, which had been following and passing him, frequently, as he is quite sure he saw this Ford go by him while he was stopped at Hader, where the men get off. WILLIE says he again caught up with this Ford a few miles south of Hader, which he again thought was very unusual as this Ford should have outdistanced him while he was stopped at Hader.

ected suspiciously that evening had a small dent in the front in question which the back of the car and a light faded spot on the left hand side of the back of the car. He still thinks it bore the Minnesota license number previously mentioned and also that it was a Model A Ford. He says that he believes it had a flat radiator front and that the radiator shell was nickel which would indicate that it was not one of the Ford's, as their radiators are V shaped and the shells are painted the same color as the remainder of the car. He is quite certain that there was a woman in the back seat of his car, sitting to the extreme right, and that there was a man sitting with her in addition to the driver of the car. There might have been a third man in the back seat, whom he could not see.

On March 1, 1934, Agent interviewed G.G. ERRIDGE, proprietor of the ERRIDGE CAFE, and bus station, in Zumbrota, Minnesota, and he stated that a day or two before the ransom payoff in the BRUMER case some large automobile with Wisconsin plates was out in front of his cafe and two men came in for some lunch. This was in the afternoon and what attracted his attention to them was the fact that they wore colored glasses and kept them on while eating and he described these men as between 25 and 30 years old and neatly dressed and as he now remembers, had a long face. This same car and these same two men were out in front of the restaurant a few days prior to this incident. He had occasion to go out of his cafe and noticed the car with the men in it sitting there. He says other than this he knows nothing about this car or the two men, and considered it suspicious merely because of the colored glasses and possibly the large coupe with the foreign license.

Photographs of all of the suspects in this case were exhibited by Agent but MR. ERRIDGE could not say that any were similar to these two men. They were also shown to a young lady who has worked in this cafe for a long time but she could not recognize any of the photographs as anyone she had previously seen in the cafe.

MR. ERRIDGE stated that if this car should appear again he will make a note of the license and notify this office. He says that the night of the payoff he noticed nothing unusual around his cafe although he believes he recalls seeing the payoff car stop in back of the bus.

MR. ERRIDGE was carefully and lengthily interviewed for any suspicious circumstances in or about his cafe which might throw some light on this particular kidnaping; without any other results, than as above related. MR. ERRIDGE stated that he doubts if he would recognize photographs of the men mentioned above, as he took no particular note of their faces and the fact that they had on colored glasses.

At Hader, Minnesota

Agent found this community to be comprised of one gasoline filling station and a combination store and filling station. The bus between the Twin Cities and Rochester, Minnesota, stops at the J.R. TILLER store, which is the combination store and filling station. Neither MR. TILLER nor anyone else in this store recalls anything unusual or suspicious around the time of the night of the ransom payoff nor do they recall any other suspicious or unusual circumstances in connection with the bus, or anything else, which might be of assistance in this case. No one recalls the man getting off the bus the night of the ransom payoff, as mentioned by bus driver WILLIE. No one noticed any car following the bus or anything of an unusual nature.

Very truly yours,

H.M. HEINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT

HR: TO

Div.
St. Paul

Special Agents John E. Brennan and M. J. Elgan contacted [redacted] at Stockton, Minnesota, and learned from a filling station operator at that place that on the night of MR. BREMER'S release, a car had stopped at his filling station, which car contained guns. Concerning this matter, Special Agent H. H. Reinecke conducted the following investigation:

St. Paul, Minnesota
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM TO INSPECTOR ROGER:

Re: BREMER
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Reference is had to memorandum of Special Agents Glynn and Brennan, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 2-10-34, setting out briefly the details with reference to a car, with guns, stopping at a filling station at Stockton, Minnesota, on the night of 2-7-34.

Stockton is on Highway U.S. 14, about 33 miles east of Rochester, Minnesota, and the filling station of EDGAR W. PRIGGE is within the city limits of Stockton on the westerly edge thereof and this community is a very small one.

On 2-24-34, I interviewed EDGAR W. PRIGGE at great length and in detail at his filling station. He is a young man 30 years of age and is the proprietor of this station, which dispenses gasoline and other products, primarily, of the Standard Oil Company. He stated that on the night that Victim BREMER was released the car and individual mentioned came to his station. He knows it was the night that BREMER was released because the following afternoon he heard it broadcast over the radio in his filling station that BREMER had been released and then recalled the incident that had occurred the night before at his station. He does not recall over what radio station he heard this broadcast but believes it possibly was WCCO at Minneapolis and St. Paul. On this night, 2-7-34, it had been dark for some time, as he recalls, as he usually puts his lights on about 5:45 P.M., and he fixes the time of the arrival of this car at between 7:00 and 7:30 P.M.; due to the length of time it had been dark and the length of time his lights had been on. Although, he states, the incident could have occurred shortly before 7:30 P.M., or shortly after 7:30 P.M. He also recalls that, at the time the incident occurred, he had not yet prepared his evening meal which he does himself at the filling station. He is at the station himself at all times and is the only employee. His hours are usually from 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 P.M., although he might remain open later in the evening. His parents reside at Lewiston, Minnesota. He stated that, at the time of the incident, to be hereinafter mentioned, ARTHUR BENKE was visiting inside the station; that ARTHUR BENKE is from Stockton, Minnesota, and is a friend of his. This man is a son of JULIUS BENKE

b7c

Both he and BENKE were inside the station and seated in chairs. PRIGGE was facing the front of the station and looking through a window which gives a full view of the front of the station under the canopy and the highway in front. A car came from the west on Highway U.S. 14 and made a "u" turn almost directly in front of the station and came in under the canopy, thus facing west, when it came to a stop beside the gasoline pump. This car stopped so that its rear end was adjacent to the western most pump of the three pumps, and which pump carries the Standard Oil Super-fuel gasoline. Only one individual was with this car, he being a young man about 23 years old, about 5'7" or 8" tall and weighing not more than 140 pounds. This young man was quite slim and had narrow shoulders. He believes that the hair was dark, and the face thin. He noted no visible marks or scars, physical defects, or any other distinguishing features. He is quite sure that this man did not wear an overcoat but had on a medium gray felt hat, which he believes was turned down in front. PRIGGE would not say definitely that he would again recognize this man if he saw him but stated that possibly he would if he were dressed as he was on the night in question. When PRIGGE saw this car come into the station, he got up and went out under the canopy. The man was just stopping his motor when PRIGGE walked up and asked this individual what he could do, the individual still sitting behind the wheel. The man said, "Fill her up with Red Crown and check the oil and water". PRIGGE filled the tank in the rear with gasoline while the man remained in the car. As he recalls, he placed 15 gallons of Red Crown Super-fuel therein and does not believe that the tank would have held another quart of gasoline. Gasoline, on that date, was selling at 17.9 per gallon. He then put the cap on the gasoline tank and then proceeded to the right side of the motor for the purpose of raising the hood and checking the oil. Just as he was raising the hood the man got out of the left side of the car. PRIGGE told the man that it appeared that the car would take three quarts of oil and the man said, "O.K.", he wanted it filled. PRIGGE asked him what grade of motor oil and the man said, "Give me a better grade". PRIGGE then came into the filling station after the oil and took out what he recalls to be three quarts of Iso-vis D, which on that date was selling at 26¢ per quart. While PRIGGE was pouring the oil, the man asked if he, PRIGGE, had any Iowa and Minnesota road maps and PRIGGE answered that he did. The man then asked if they were handy inside and PRIGGE answered "Yes". While PRIGGE was pouring the oil into the motor, the man went inside and came right out again and had two maps in his hand, but PRIGGE does not know of what states they were. The maps that are available at this station are for the states of Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. BENKE remained inside during the entire transaction and was therein when the man went after the maps. This man continued to stand outside of the car and watch PRIGGE check the water, but, as PRIGGE recalls, none was added. PRIGGE does not recall if he smelled the fumes of alcohol which

might have been used as an anti-freeze in the radiator, nor does he recall now, whether this man asked the road to Rochester. The man said nothing while PRIGGE was checking the water. After the car had been completely serviced, as above described, the man asked how much the charges were and PRIGGE told him what they were. The 15 gallons of gasoline at 17.35 would be \$2.60 for which \$2.69 would be collected, and 3 quarts of Iso-vis at 86¢ would be 78¢. PRIGGE has a daily record of individual sales and the one for 2-7-34 was located. This record shows on line 13, the following:

"15 G.G. Pd. \$2.69"

and on line 14:

"3 Qts. Iso-vis Pd. 78¢"

This record confirms the date of this incident and the amount of gasoline and oil purchased. These entries represent about the 13th or 14th sale of the day for which they appear. There were only 19 lines on the record, used that day. This man gave PRIGGE a \$10.00 bill and PRIGGE went inside to get the change and then walked out with the change. PRIGGE does not recall the denominations given to the man as change. The man, then, got into his car, started it, and drove off, west, on U.S. Highway #14, in the direction of Rochester, Minnesota, which is the direction from which the car came prior to its "U" turn into the station. PRIGGE did not follow, or watch, the car beyond seeing it leave the immediate vicinity of the station. This man, according to PRIGGE, talked only a little but he judges that he was of American descent, as he had no accent, or anything distinctive or unusual about his voice. The man said nothing else than what is related above. PRIGGE does not believe he wore any gloves as he would have noticed them when he received the \$10.00 bill. Neither was the man smoking, as he now recalls. There was nothing odd about the man's actions except that PRIGGE gathered that he was probably in a hurry to go. He gathered this impression because of his asking for the road maps and getting them while PRIGGE was pouring in the oil. The man probably pulled out a little faster than the average customer when he left the station.

FRIGGE is quite sure that this car was a Buick 8-cylinder automobile of about a 1932 or 1933 Model, 4-door Sedan, and a big pleasure car. He is quite sure that it was a Buick "8" as GORDON MULLEN of Stockton, Minnesota, Minnesota, came walking up as the car drove but and when it was gone, remarked to FRIGGE, "That's a Buick", isn't it?". The car was dark in color, probably black. FRIGGE does not recall the wheels being of any different color, nor whether they were wire, or other type of wheels. He could not say as to a trunk on the rear, where the spare tires were located, or other outside accessories. FRIGGE believes the car had a heater as he heard a buzzing sound, which might have been the motor of a hot water heater, and also because the man had no overcoat on.

When this car drove up and FRIGGE walked up to the left side to ask the man what he wanted, and as he was turning away to pump in the gasoline, he caught a glimpse of the floor of the back seat compartment, which was well lighted up from the pump and canopy lights overhead, and saw some firearms. He is quite sure that there was more than one but how many he cannot say. There were either shotguns, or rifles, or both. He saw no rifles, or pistols. He also saw some shells lying on the floor but whether they were shotgun or rifle shells he cannot say. He recalls nothing else loose in the car. It is his opinion that the car bore 1933 Wisconsin license plates, that is, white letters on a dark blue background. When first interviewed, FRIGGE was under the impression that the first digits were "347" but he could not swear as to this. He believes the number had six digits all told. The car was clean outside. FRIGGE stated that there is a passenger train which goes west each evening through Stockton, around 6:55 P.M., but on this particular evening he does not recall hearing it go by or even whistle for a crossing, which is about one and one-half blocks away. This track, at the nearest point, is about 300 yards from the oil station and after the train has gone over a crossing. FRIGGE states that he could easily hear the train but that he might not have had his mind on it that particular evening.

After FRIGGE went into the station, after this car left, he remarked to BENKE AND MULLEN that that car had a couple of guns in it and that there was something unusual about a well dressed man with a car which he wanted filled up and completely checked, having guns..

PRIGGE was shown photographs of all suspects herein but would not say that any of the photographs did or did not resemble this man. He feels that he could not be sure even if he saw this man or a picture. In view of the fact that he waits on so many customers that he does not retain in his mind any particular individual's countenance. It was his impression that the individuals whose photographs were shown him were better built men than the individual upon whom he waited, although it should be noted that both KARPIS and VOLNEY DAVIS are very slender individuals and could very easily fit the description of this man given by PRIGGE.

It appeared that this man touched nothing at this filling station from which fingerprints could be taken other than the door knob which, of course, has been used dozens of times since this incident. The individual made no further call at the station. The \$10.00 bill, PRIGGE believes, he gave to some farmer a day or two afterwards in cashing a cream check. He quite frequently cashes farmers' cream checks and cannot, even now, guess as to which one got this particular bill.

In the statement of GORDON MULLEN, hereinafter set out, it will be noted that MULLEN thought this man wore an overcoat and PRIGGE was again contacted and asked about this, but he states he is certain the man did not have an overcoat on. MULLEN also, in his statement, states he heard this man state something about his brother having the car the night before and the brother, apparently, forgetting to have oil put in it. This statement was apparently prompted by the fact that the car required three quarts of oil. PRIGGE was asked regarding this statement and says that he does not recall it, although it is entirely possible that it was made.

Agent also secured pictures of 1932-33 automobiles and exhibited them to PRIGGE in an effort to determine positively the style and model of this car. He says that he believes the radiator front was flat, indicating that it was a 1932 model, as the 1933 models first displayed the Y shaped or stream line radiator. However, PRIGGE cannot be sure as to this. It is his opinion that the gasoline tank cap and the point at which he filled the gas line tank was on the left side of the rear of the car. If this is correct, it is undoubtedly a 1933 model Buick, as the 1932 models, and prior models, had this cap and place for filling on the right hand side of the rear. This information relative to the gas tank cap was ascertained from the photographs of the Buick Agency secured and by communicating with the Buick dealers in Rochester and St. Paul, Minnesota.

GORDON F. MULLEN submitted the following signed statement, in connection with his presence at PRIGGE'S gasoline station on the night in question:

Stockton, Minn.
February 26, 1934

The home where I live with my parents is about one quarter of a mile north of Edgar W. Prigge's gasoline station in Stockton, Minnesota. The road on which I live joins the main highway (U.S. #14) at Prigge's filling station at a right angle. His filling station fronts on U.S. Highway 14. Therefore, in my walking south on the road on which I live I would be coming up behind the filling station until I arrived at it when I would then be on the west side of the station and could see diagonally under the canopy where the cars drive for gasoline. It is a general custom of mine to walk to town (Stockton) almost every evening between 6:45 P.M. and 7 P.M. to get any mail which might come for my family on the Chicago & Northwestern train which goes west through Stockton, every day at 6:35 P.M. One week day evening about two or three weeks ago I left our house at about 7 P.M. and walked south on the road in front of our house toward U.S. highway 14, for the purpose of getting our mail. As I came near Edgar Prigge's gasoline station I noticed a large car there. It was facing west. The rear end of it only was under the canopy, and the remainder of the car was sticking outside beyond the north and south line of the west side of the station and canopy. This position of the car permitted use of the western-most gasoline pump of the three pumps in the station. I saw a young man whom I presumed was the driver of the car standing at the left hand front door of the car. Edgar Prigge at this time was pouring oil in the car, having the hood over the engine open. I stopped on the west side of the station for a very short time - maybe a minute or two - and looked the car over. It was a large Buick four door Sedan. I believe it is the largest car Buick makes, and therefore believe it had an eight cylinder engine. It was of a dark color, probably dark blue. I can't now recall anything else about the car with reference to the kind of wheels, color of wheels, unusual accessories, etc.

While I was standing on the north side of this car, and on the west side of the filling station, the man whom I presumed was the driver walked from the left side front door of the car, which would be on the south side of the car where it was standing, to the front of the car, and I believe he had the money in his hand with which to pay Edgar Prigge. Edgar at this moment was putting down the hood of the engine. At this same moment I walked in under the canopy of the filling station, and entered the enclosed part or office part of the station, stopping for a few seconds to look at the back of the car before entering the station. It was then that I noticed it carried 1933 Wisconsin license plates, but I have no idea what the numbers were. In a very short time Prigge came into the station to get change, and immediately again stepped out of the station with the change. When Prigge came into the station again as the car had driven away he said, "Know what I saw in that car; guns on the floor in back, looked like rifles".

I saw the car drive west through a window in the west side of the filling station, but did not follow it only for a very short time and don't know if it made any stop down the road.

Arthur Banks was inside the filling station when I came in and heard the mention of the gun by Prigge.

As I turned to walk under the canopy and into the station as above mentioned I heard the man with the car say that his brother had used the car the night before and guessed he [the brother] thought it didn't need oil.

The man who was with this Buick automobile was a young man in his early or middle twenties, quite slender, average height, and light in weight, say about 130 to 140 pounds. He wore a light colored felt hat, probably gray, and I believe he had on a dark overcoat. I cannot now recall anything else about his description, or anything else distinctive about him.

I cannot recall whether on this particular evening the west bound train due in Stockton at 6:55 P.M. had passed before or after I arrived at Prigge's gasoline station. In fact, I do not recall now of noticing the passing of the train that evening.

Due to the fact that I saw this man only for a very short time I can't at this time clearly picture his facial features in my mind, and believe it would be difficult for me to identify him even if I saw him again or saw a picture of him. The man did appear somewhat nervous. I did examine a number of pictures shown to me by Special Agent H.H. Reinecke of the Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice and would say that one picture bearing Kansas State Penitentiary number 1539 somewhat resembles the driver of this car. I cannot state that this is a picture of the same man, but there is such a resemblance that it would be possible for the picture to be of the same man.

(Signed) Gordon F. Muller

Witness:

H.H. Reinecke, Special Agent,
Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

On 2-23-34 Agent again contacted GORDON MULLEN, who is a young man, 21 years old, and exhibited to him pictures of 1933 and 1935 model Buicks and he stated he is still of the impression that it was a 1933 model. On this date, he was also shown a photograph of THOMAS CARROLL, St. Paul Police Department #23078, and again thinks that this man could have been ALVIN KARPIS. It appears from the description given by PRIGER and MULLEN and from MULLEN'S examination of photographs of 1933 Buick cars, that this car was probably a four-door sedan, model 33-37, or model 33-39.

ARTHUR BENKE was interviewed on 2-24-34. He is about 18 years old and resides at Stockton, Minnesota, although he is moving with his family very soon to a farm near Kasson, Minnesota. He makes a very

poor witness and was extremely frightened during Agent's interview with him and anything he might say could not be considered very substantial. He says he does remember the night the man came for gasoline at PRIGER'S station and that he was in the station at the time and that, after the man left, PRIGER mentioned something about guns being in the car. BENKE also admitted that this man came into the station while he was therein alone and asked where the maps were and that BENKE pointed out the spot and that the man took two maps and went out. BENKE said this man made no other statements. He described him as being a young man of average height, and slender. BENKE claims to have recalled nothing else regarding this man, the car and the conversation, or anything else of value. He was shown the photographs of suspects but would identify none of them. He says that he did not recognize the man from the photographs and would not recognize him again if he saw him. He also stated that GORDON MULLEN came into the station just shortly before the man with this car left.

Agent interviewed WILLIAM C. DENGLER, C.N.W. Station Agent, at Stockton, Minnesota, on 2-24-34. He stated that passenger train #501 goes west each evening at 6:55 P.M., through Stockton. Sometimes it stops and sometimes it doesn't, Stockton being a flag station. He says that there are more than eight cars; the train uses a helper engine for the hill from Winona, Minnesota, to Lewiston, Minnesota, and that from Lewiston, Minnesota, this helper engine returns to Winona, Minnesota.

MR. DENGLER examined his form #491 for 2-7-34, and found that on this date passenger train #501 left the tower, or Winona, Minnesota, shops at 6:30 P.M., which would make it on time at Stockton. MR. DENGLER was not on duty when the passenger train went west on the night of 2-7-34, nor was anyone else on duty at the station at that time. He cannot tell whether they had a hill engine or not.

He did state that a west bound freight went through Stockton at 7:15 P.M., being #495, on this date, with a hill engine and that this engine would have to stay at Lewiston until #501 passed going west, #501 would get to Lewiston at 7:15 P.M., and the hill engine would then back down the hill to Winona. MR. DENGLER communicated, by telegraph, with GEORGE BUCHHOLZ, lever man at tower CK, at the C.N.W. shops, Winona, Minnesota, and stated that his form #491 indicated that on 2-7-34 this hill engine arrived at the tower from Lewiston, at 8:08 P.M., having left Lewiston, at 7:15 P.M. This is hill engine #2333. This would put the hill engine into Stockton going east, about 7:49 P.M., and would be going in a different direction than that in which BREMER was being conveyed to Rochester, Ia., therefore, appears that the train which passed BREMER and two of the kidnapers, who were along the side of the road was passenger train #501, which goes west through Stockton at 6:55 P.M.

I am attaching hereto a rough sketch of the roads and railroad tracks and other points of interest in the immediate vicinity of Stockton, Minnesota. It will be noted therefrom that about 100 yards, west, of PRIGGE'S filling station, a short detour begins on U.S. Highway #14, and that at this point the detour circles the railroad tracks and is very close thereto. This road, at this point, is a combination of tar and gravel and BREMER, in his statement, says he is of the opinion that the road was gravel at the point where he was let out for about an hour before their arrival in Rochester. There is also a very shallow ditch adjacent to this detour. It will also be noted that Highway U.S. #14 crosses the railroad tracks a short distance west of Stockton and at no other point between where the highway crosses the railroad track here and Rochester, Minnesota, is a railroad on the right hand of the highway, going west. It will be recalled that BREMER states he was let out of the right hand side of the car and immediately went down into a little ditch and that the train came by so near that they had to "squat" to avoid being seen in the lights of the locomotive. It is along this detour only that this could have happened, which lends color to the belief that it did occur along this short detour. There are several piles of railroad ties along the railroad right-of-way between the railroad and the detour at this point, and it is possible that these were used for cover during the incident of the kidnapers' getting gasoline in Stockton. Agent examined every inch along this detour and along the railroad tracks for any evidence of value but nothing could be seen worth relating. The ground is frozen and there is little or no snow, only small patches thereof.

HERMAN BURFEIND and his wife and son were interviewed on 2-26-34. They reside in the farm house south of this detour and which is the only farm house, or any other adjacent building, from which a view of this detour is possible. The BURFEINDS stated that they have occasionally, during the day time, seen cars stop along this detour and change drivers and that this is probably due to the fact that cars have to slow up for the turns going on to the detour. They recalled seeing nothing unusual on the night of 2-7-34.

They stated that they are engaged in their chores about 7:00 P.M. and would, therefore, probably not be in the house or vicinity thereof where they could see the detour.

Agent stopped at the Buick dealers at Rochester, Minnesota, and ascertained that the 1933 Model 80 and 90 Buicks can be secured in any colors including black and dark blue. Some of these models have the wire tire on the wheel and some have them in fender wells on each side of the car. They also state that the 1933 Model might have either wire or steel wheels, the latter having large spokes similar to wooden wheels. Upon examination of the 1934 "Facts Book" (They had no 1933, such book), it was found that the big Buick called Series 90, has a 22 gallon gasoline tank; the series 80 has a 19 gallon tank, and the smaller series, being the 50, has a 16 gallon capacity. These dealers advise that the series 80, which was also manufactured in 1933, has the same size motor and everything else as the series 90, but is merely slightly shorter in wheel base and that this series 80 also had a 22 gallon tank capacity. Also, that the 1933 Models have the various tank capacities, as related above, for 1934 Models. They also stated that the 32, 33, and 34 Models had hot water heaters as factory equipment in this section of the country.

These dealers also advise that the approximate gasoline mileage of the 1930 cars was as follows:

50 series	- 15 miles - per gallon;
60 "	- 12 miles - " "
80 "	- 10 " " "
90 "	- 10 to 11 miles - per gallon.

Agent, at this dealers, also checked their service records for January 1, 1934, for any strange Buick of this description which they might have serviced, but without result.

The mileage from Stockton, Minnesota, to Portage, Wisconsin, is between 140 and 160 miles, depending upon which of two or three highways might have been used, although the most commonly used and best route would be over U.S. #15, from La Crosse, Wisconsin; U.S. #61 from La Crosse to Winona; and U.S. #14 from Winona, to Stockton. Over this route, the distance is approximately 153 miles, and assuming that the series 80, or 90, Buick was used, approximately 15 gallons, at 10 miles per gallon, would be consumed on this trip.

It will be noted also that if 80 gallons of gasoline were placed in this car from the four 5-gallon cans found in Wisconsin, and also assuming that the car were filled with gasoline at the start of the trip, it would have been possible to travel approximately 200 miles prior to arrival at Portage, Wisconsin. As a matter of interest, the distance from Portage, Wisconsin, to Chicago, Illinois, is approximately 185 miles.

On 2-23-34, at Madison, Wisconsin, Agent, with the assistance of MRS. ELLEN SMITH, file clerk in the State Motor Vehicle Registration Department, examined the 1000 registration cards wherein license plates of six digits were issued, the first three digits of which were "347". There is no record of any of these plates being stolen. In examining the cards, the names and aliases of all suspects were kept in mind, as well as a 1933 series 80, or 90 Buick.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT,

HHR:TC
3-Div.
6-St. Paul

On March 5, 1934, E. L. ROBERTS, former proprietor of the Roberts Motor Car Company, 408 University Avenue, St. Paul, was interviewed at the St. Paul Division office by Special Agent D. G. Hall in the presence of Special Agent E. L. Walls. He was questioned regarding the transaction he had with one A. CARTER in which the Roberts Motor Car Company purchased an Essex Terra-plane Sedan bearing 1933 Missouri license 157309 on June 10, 1933. He had been previously questioned by Special Agents R. C. Coulter and D. G. Hall in connection with the KARPIS case. The purpose of the inquiry was this: the records of the Roberts Motor Car Company showed that the car had been purchased by him from A. CARTER on June 10, 1933. The license plates Missouri 157309 were seen on June 20, 1933, at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin, on a Chevrolet in the possession of ALVIN KARPIS. Other investigation conducted by the Division has indicated that A. CARTER and ALVIN KARPIS are identical. However, ROBERTS described A. CARTER as follows:

Age - 33 to 38 years
Height - 5 feet 9 inches
Weight - 160 pounds
Round Face
Hair - Sandy
Complexion - Healthy

which description does not fit ALVIN KARPIS. At the previous interview mentioned above, he stated that he was positive the license plates on the car had remained in his garage from June 10, 1933.

At the interview on March 5, 1934, he again gave the same story. He was shown photographs of all the suspects in this case and could make no identification.

He was questioned very pointedly regarding the discrepancies in information received by this Division, that is, the license could not have been in his garage and at Balsam Lake at the same time. As a point of information, on June 22, 1933, the license plates were secured from ROBERTS.

This office will interview SHAPIRO of the Republic Finance Company, a LEON GLECKMAN concern, and SAM FINK, formerly of the same company and now with the Gopher Finance Company, for further information regarding this transaction.

KARPIS and the two BARKERS resided at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, in June, 1933. One of the cars seen at that place was listed to a C. W. DAVIS, St. Francis Hotel, St. Paul. It was recently learned by this office that C. W. DAVIS had some dealings with BOB WILLIAMS, a former salesman for the Holt Motor Car Company, and BOB WILLIAMS was interviewed in an effort to learn the identity of C. W. DAVIS, evidently an associate of the KARPIS and BARKER gang. In that connection, the following memorandum is incorporated:

St. Paul, Minnesota
March 8, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file 7-30.

With further reference to the 204 Vernon Avenue and the KARPIS and BARKER gang's residence at that place, Special Agent E. C. Coulter and myself interviewed BOB WILLIAMS at the Ramsey County Jail where he is being held on a Federal narcotics charge. WILLIAMS was indicted on March 1, 1934, for forging a narcotics prescription. He is still in the County Jail. He was interviewed by Agent Coulter and myself regarding C. W. DAVIS, the purchaser of one of the cars seen at 204 Vernon Avenue.

WILLIAMS stated that in August, 1932, WILLIAMS was in the show room of the Holt Motor Car Company, although he was not then employed by that concern. A man, who later gave the name of C. W. DAVIS, entered the show room and appeared to be interested in a new Plymouth car. WILLIAMS talked to him and thought there was a chance for him to sell him a Chevrolet, although at that time WILLIAMS was not selling Chevrolets. WILLIAMS, however, was going with a girl whose brother, EMMET FRAWLEY, of St. Croix Falls, Wisconsin, had a 1931 Plymouth which WILLIAMS knew he could purchase very cheaply. As result of this contact, WILLIAMS did sell C. W. DAVIS a new Chevrolet, trading in FRAWLEY'S Plymouth, for which he paid \$200 and getting in return a \$425 allowance on the trade-in. The new Chevrolet, likewise, was taken out in the name of EMMET FRAWLEY and then transferred by BOB WILLIAMS to C. W. DAVIS of the St. Francis Hotel.

BOB WILLIAMS claims that is the only contact he ever had with C. W. DAVIS. He denies knowing who C. W. DAVIS is and described him as follows: 32 years; 5 feet 9 inches; 160 pounds; reddish hair; nice dresser; no eyeglasses; no accent. He viewed various photographs exhibited to him but could make no identification.

BOB WILLIAMS stated that he was originally from Watkins, Minnesota, where his father is a dentist. He stated that he has lived at 78 West Summit Avenue, St. Paul. He stated he knows BERNARD PHILLIPS, having once tried to sell him SCHAEFFER'S Packard. He stated that he met SCHAEFFER, who is now doing life at Stillwater for a gang killing in St. Paul, at the Brown Derby. He stated that he also met "BIG PHIL" at the Brown Derby. He met these men through TANKANOFF, a bootlegger in St. Paul.

BOB WILLIAMS stated that on the night SCHAEFFER and YOUNG killed LOEB at the Green Dragon in St. Paul, he was at their apartment at 400 North Pierce Street. He advised that he took SCHAEFFER'S Packard for a trial drive; and when he returned, SCHAEFFER and YOUNG were not there. They were arrested almost immediately for the killing of LOEB, and WILLIAMS used SCHAEFFER'S Packard for eight months.

There is no question but that BOB WILLIAMS knows almost all the members of the St. Paul underworld. He is a former salesman of the Holt Motor Car Company. He claims that he is willing to help the Division, but I personally doubt this.

O. S. HALL,
Special Agent.

OGH:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR BOKER

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Reference is had to paragraph 2, page 26, of the report of Assistant Director Harold Nathan, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, 2-1-34, and memorandum of Special Agent T. J. Dodd, dated 2-22-34, having to do with statements by LUCILLE HEIM (not HEIN) of Rochester, Minnesota, who is believed to have seen the release of BREKID at Rochester, Minnesota. She was re-interviewed to see if there was anything additional with reference to Victim's release and as to whether or not Victim BREKID actually had on goggles at the time he was released and the side of the car from which he was released and if anyone got out of the car with him. Her story was gone over carefully, this being on 2-25-34, and she stated that it appeared that the individual who got out of the car got out of the right hand front door and that no one got out with him. However, she cannot state positively whether or not this individual had on goggles, or whether his eyes were otherwise bandaged, for the reason that she was one-half block away from the car on the opposite side of the street. It was dark and the headlights of the car were facing in her direction which had a tendency to somewhat spoil her vision.

In connection with the release of BREKID at the point described by MISS HEIM, it can be stated that a car approaching Rochester, Minnesota, on U/S #14 from the east and, principally, from Stockton, Minnesota, could turn north into Rochester, Minnesota, and arrive at this point without going into the business district of Rochester, Minnesota, as this point is in a generally southeastern direction on the edge of the business district and it is quite likely that, in view of my investigation at Stockton, Minnesota, this is the route taken by the kidnapers the night of the release. It is further possible for the kidnapers to leave this spot, turn east, as they did according to MISS HEIM, and then proceed south and take the main highway in a southerly direction into Southern Minnesota and into Iowa.

Very truly yours,

H. H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HHK:TC
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR BOKER:

Re: BREKID

St. Paul File No. 7-30.

While Agent was in La Crosse, Wisconsin on 2-27-34, he called at the Sears Roebuck Company, 207-9 Fifth Avenue South, to make inquiry relative to the purchase of a light master, such as was found near where the ransom payoff in the BREMER case took place.

Agent interviewed FRANCIS J. LEE, who is a clerk in the hardware department where such lanterns are handled and he made the following signed statement, which indicates that Alvin Kerpis might have purchased the light master, in question, and although, as will be subsequently seen in this memorandum, the light master referred to by MR. LEE was a different type from that found near the payoff scene:

La Crosse, Wisca.

Feb. 27, 1934.

On Saturday evening, February 3, 1934, between about 7:30 P.M. and 8 P.M., I waited on a man customer in the hardware department of the Sears, Roebuck & Co., 207-9 5th Avenue South, La Crosse, Wisconsin, where I am a clerk. This customer asked for an electric lantern and I showed him a Lightmaster which holds two large dry cell batteries. This Lightmaster is painted bright red. He looked at it for quite awhile, and then said he wanted one with fresh batteries and a new bulb. He asked the price and I told him I thought it was \$1.69 without the batteries and the man said it should be \$1.69 with the batteries, indicating he knew the price before he came in. I put into the Lightmaster two "Powermaster" Special #6 dry cell batteries, and a fresh 8 and 4/10 wolt bulb, and wired it all up. I wrapped up this Lightmaster in wrapping paper, either tied or sealed it, and turned it over to him. Before wrapping and giving it to the customer, however, I received from him a five dollar bill as shown by the stores sales ticket number 6690-50, dated February 3, 1934, and gave the customer the change with the package.

This same customer bought four "Hi-Glo" electric light bulbs of forty or fifty watts, such bulbs as are used in ordinary electric light sockets. This bulbs sell at 14¢ each, four making a total of 56¢. The Lightmaster complete was \$1.69.

I have a faint recollection of this man going over and talking to another customer in the auto accessories department, which is next to the hardware department.

The man who bought the Lightmaster and four bulbs above mentioned appeared to be between 30 and 35 years old. I got the impression he was a large man, at least five feet ten inches tall, and weighing around 170 or 180 pounds. He had brown or dark eyes. He was wearing a dark overcoat, and a dark grey or some other dark colored hat. I do not recall if he had on gloves. He appeared to have broad shoulders.

I recall this customer particularly because he was so certain the price of the Lightmaster was \$1.69 with the batteries.

It was while I was wrapping the Lightmaster that this man picked up the four Hi-Glo bulbs and laid them on the counter where I was, for wrapping.

I gathered the impression that this customer was familiar in La Crosse, although I don't know why I thought this, unless it was because he went over to the auto accessories department and talked to a customer there.

This man said nothing as to where he was from, where he was going, what he intended to do with the lantern, or where he lived. He did inquire as to how far the lantern would throw its beam and I told him approximately 1000 feet.

I have today examined numerous photographs shown to me by Special Agent H.H. Reinecke, Division of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, and find that the one bearing Kansas State Penitentiary number 1539 somewhat resembles the customer who bought the Lightmaster above mentioned. In fact, there is a striking similarity between this picture and the customer mentioned. If I could see the individual whose picture I here mention I could probably then tell for certain if he was the one who bought the Lightmaster.

The Lightmaster lantern mentioned has been in stock only since the first of the year. We only got in two of them and still have one on hand, showing that we have sold only one since they were stocked, and that is the one I mentioned above.

(Signed) Francis J. Lee

H.H. Reinecke,
Special Agent, Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

When it was determined that a similar Lightmaster was still in the store, Agent examined it and noticed that there was a difference between it and the one found at the ransom payoff scene. MR. LEE stated that the one he sold, as described in his statement, was identical with the one still remaining in the store and, if this is correct, the one referred to in his statement could not have been the one found at the ransom payoff scene, which was a smaller Lightmaster and used small batteries and not the large dry cells. The Lightmaster, as sold by MR. LEE, above described, has a stationary metal handle which is fastened to the front and rear of the lantern and going over the top, whereas the one used by the kidnapers has a wire handle running from side to side. The Lightmaster sold by MR. LEE has printed on the top: "Lightmaster searchlight - throws a beam more than 1000 feet - #20-1782 - patents applied for". It will be noted that this printing is different from that found on the top of the Lightmaster used by the kidnapers.

W. BOUSHEA, another clerk in the hardware department at the Sears Roebuck store, above described, stated that he recalls the night that MR. LEE sold the Lightmaster as LEE asked him if the price was \$1.69 complete, or without the batteries. BOUSHEA saw the customer, briefly, and states that the photograph of ALVIN KARPIS somewhat resembles this customer, however, he states that the customer was taller than he, BOUSHEA, (who is 6 feet tall) and also recalls this customer as being quite large. It may be noted that KARPIS is not over 6 feet tall and is very slender. MR. LEE also described this customer, as to size, the same as MR. BOUSHEA. It, therefore, appears that it quite likely was not ALVIN KARPIS and that this, together with the fact that the Lightmaster purchased, as above described, was not the same as that used by the kidnapers, would indicate that both MR. LEE and MR. BOUSHEA are mistaken in their identifications.

Very truly yours,

H.H. REINECKE, SPECIAL AGENT.

HRH:TC
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

On February 6, 1934, the Kansas City office addressed a letter to this office enclosing a translation of a communication sent by GUS NICHOLS, an inmate of the Minnesota State Penitentiary at Stillwater, Minnesota. This translation intimated that NICHOLS, who was writing to a relative, had some information regarding the BREMER case.

In that connection, on January 9, 1934, in connection with the KLEBO case, the Kansas City office sent a letter to this office to the effect that NICHOLS said he had some information regarding the Kansas City killing. Special Agent John E. Brennan conducted the following investigation at Stillwater, Minnesota, on March 8, 1934:

March 8, 1934.

MEMO re BREMER case:

GUS NICHOLS, convict, serving a sentence in the Minnesota State Penitentiary, was interviewed regarding communications forwarded by him to his sister-in-law, BESSIE, at Kansas City, Missouri, relating to his desire to talk to A. P. SANDERSON, Narcotics Agent, at Kansas City, who believes NICHOLS may be able to furnish information regarding the matter of VERNON MILLER, deceased, et al, and the instant case.

NICHOLS stated that he had no information regarding the BREMER case, stating that MR. SANDERSON wanted to see him and ask him about certain matters which he could not discuss with anyone but MR. SANDERSON, but that none of this had any bearing on the Kansas City shooting.

MR. J. J. SULLIVAN, Warden, stated that NICHOLS claims to be acquainted with lots of thieves and is apparently trying to interest someone in his behalf; that in his 35 years experience as Warden, he has never found that any reliable information has been obtained from a convict. He stated that he would put a stop to NICHOLS' practice of sending such misleading information from his institution and issued orders that hereafter, NICHOLS would have to write in English, stating that if BESSIE could not read it, she would have to get somebody to translate it for her.

MR. SULLIVAN stated that NICHOLS was received at the Minnesota State Penitentiary on February 20, 1929, from Minneapolis, Minnesota, under sentence of 40 years, crime, robbery in the first degree; that his sentence will expire on February 20, 1969, but if he behaves himself, he will get out on February 17, 1956; that he has detainers filed by the Kansas City Police Department and by the U. S. Marshals at Kansas City, Mo., and St. Paul and that if he tries to get out sooner, he will send him to Kansas City in a box.

J. E. BRENNAN,
Special Agent.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 2, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: St. Paul file No. 7-30.

Reference is made to the letter of Assistant Director Harold Nathan dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 21, 1934, which forwarded to the Division copies of memorandum submitted by Special Agent S. E. McKee dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, February 21, 1934, wherein there is set out various circumstances indicating an attempted kidnaping of Mrs. JAMES FORD HELL and also RICHARD P. GALE. In connection with the RICHARD P. GALE affair, agent interviewed MR. CHARLES BEUHN, a blacksmith in the village of St. Bonifacius, Minnesota, who related to agent the circumstances regarding the unknown individual who appeared at his shop during January, 1934, and made inquiries regarding RICHARD P. GALE. MR. BEUHN was unable to furnish any additional information other than that set out in the memorandum of Special Agent McKee. The photographs of the following individuals were exhibited to MR. BEUHN:

Theodore Bentz
Eddie Bentz
Mrs. Kate Barker
Charlie Harmon
Charles P. Clouse alias Curly Clouse
Thomas Carroll
Volney Davis
Fred Barker
Alvin Karpis
Arthur R. Barker
Harry Campbell

MR. BEUHN viewed all of these photographs but was unable to identify any of them as being the individual who appeared at his shop. He selected the photograph of Eddie Bentz as bearing a likeness to this individual although he stated that he feels quite positive that EDDIE BENTZ and the individual who appeared at his shop are not the same party.

Agent also interviewed DAVID CARLIN, caretaker of Upland Farm, the country home of MR. and MRS. EDWARD G. GALE. MR. CARLIN also related the same circumstances to this agent as set out in Agent McKee's memorandum and the above photographs were exhibited to him but he was unable to identify any of them as the individuals who appeared at Upland Farm. He stated that he was quite positive that the photograph of the individual who did all of the talking on his visit to Upland Farm was not exhibited to him, although he selected the photograph of ARTHUR R. BARKER as bearing a resemblance to one of the individuals who appeared at the farm but he was unable to positively identify him.

In connection with the JAMES FORD BELL affair, agent contacted MR. JAMES FORD BELL by telephone. He advised that at the present time, MRS. BELL, who was in the car at the time of the attempted kidnaping or holdup, is presently in Europe and is not expected to return until sometime during May, 1934. He further advised that the chauffeur on this occasion, MR. HAROLD COLLINS, is presently unemployed and resides at 2012 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis. MR. BELL further stated that following the incident when the car stopped in front of his car, driven by COLLINS and occupied by MRS. BELL, he questioned both COLLINS and MRS. BELL very thoroughly but was unable to obtain any definite information or descriptions of the individuals who attempted to stop the car and that he is of the opinion that this was an attempted holdup rather than an attempted kidnaping.

Agent interviewed MR. HAROLD COLLINS at his home at 2012 Lyndale Avenue South, Minneapolis, Minnesota, who advised that on January 15, 1934, at approximately 8:00 p.m., while he was driving MRS. BELL from Minneapolis to her home on Minnetonka Lake near Wayzata, Minnesota, as he crossed the railroad tracks at Wayzata, a car was parked in a side road just off the railroad tracks. As he approached, this car drove out in front of him and proceeded up the hill; that as they approached the second turn on this hill, which is rather narrow, the car in front of him stopped and an individual who appeared to have been standing behind a tree on the roadside came toward his car; that he immediately put the Cadillac Sedan which he was driving in second gear, went into the ditch and around this car without stopping. He stated that this incident happened in such a short space of time that he did not pay particular attention to the individual who came from the side of the road and was unable to furnish any description whatever of him. He stated that he does not know how many individuals were in the car which followed him up the hill as he went around the car before any of them had an opportunity to emerge from the car.

COLLINS described the car as being a Hudson Sedan or Coach with brown body and green trimmings. Although he was unable to recall whether the car bore a Minnesota license or the license of a foreign State, he stated that he does not recall even seeing license on the car but feels that if it had been a license of a foreign State, he would have noticed this fact.

COLLINS further stated that after he went around the car which had attempted to stop him, he proceeded hurriedly to the BELL estate and did not again see this car or any of the individuals involved.

MR. CARL GRONSTEDT, caretaker of the HILL estate, advised that on the morning of January 17, 1934, between 6:20 and 8:30 a.m. he left his quarters over the garage on this estate and proceeded to the HILL home; that as he came around the corner of the house, he saw two men walking along the hedge about 100 yards away from him; that it was still quite dark at this time and he was unable to obtain any description whatever of these individuals although he is of the opinion that one of them carried a small satchel. He stated that upon seeing these men, having in mind the incident of the attempt to stop the HILL car the previous night, he started toward them in an effort to question them and ascertain their descriptions and business; that as he approached these men, they ran over the knoll of a hill and disappeared out of sight and shortly thereafter he heard an automobile door slam and a car start but he did not see the car and therefore was unable to furnish a description of this automobile.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

MEMORANDUM

St. Paul, Minnesota
March 8, 1934
Re: St. Paul file 7-30.

Reference is made to Division letter dated March 1, 1934, wherein it is suggested that an examination be made of telegrams sent and received at St. Paul and Minneapolis from January 17 to February 7, 1934.

In this connection, agent interviewed MR. DANIEL M. PARKS, Superintendent, Western Union Telegraph Company at St. Paul, Minnesota, who advised that it was not customary for his company to give anyone access to the files of this company and that he would not permit agent to examine the files from January 17 to February 7, 1934. MR. PARKS, however, stated that if any particular telegram is desired, he would be willing to furnish this information provided that a subpoena be issued.

The attitude of MR. PARKS was also expressed by MR. A. A. McLAUGHLIN, Superintendent, Postal Telegraph Company, at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and by MR. J. J. DOYLE, Chief Clerk, Western Union Telegraph Company at Minneapolis, who is in charge of the Western Union office in the absence of MR. E. F. KELLY, Superintendent, who is presently in Florida.

MR. FLOYD W. CAVIN, Superintendent, Postal Telegraph Company at St. Paul, advised that he will be willing for agent to examine the files of his company from January 17 to February 7, 1934, provided a subpoena be issued.

From agent's interview with the above individuals, it is estimated that a minimum of 250,000 telegrams were handled by the telegraph companies in St. Paul and Minneapolis from January 17 to February 7, 1934.

Agent discussed this matter with United States Attorney GEORGE R. SULLIVAN, who advised that at the present time there is no Grand Jury in session nor is there any court proceedings on the basis of which he could have a subpoena issued. He suggested that this matter be taken up with the Department in Washington who, no doubt, can make appropriate arrangements through the main offices of the Western Union Company and the Postal Telegraph Company to have the branch offices at St. Paul and Minneapolis permit an agent to examine their files for the desired period.

D. L. NICHOLSON,
Special Agent.

DLN:HVS
3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota.
Feb. 20 and March 5, 1934.

MEMO:

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

With reference to information given to Special Agent R. L. Hall under date of January 31, 1934, in the above matter, one C. A. VON SEIN, who is reputed to be a gambler and who checked out of the St. Francis Hotel in St. Paul on January 13, 1934, and was to return in a week but failed to return, his immediate destination being Mankato, Minnesota, inquiry was made at Mankato on February 20, 1934.

At the Post Office, Superintendent of Mails L. C. CURTISS, after a search of the records and questioning various of the clerks, advised that there was no record at all of this party having received mail at Mankato.

Chief of Police PAT HENRY stated that he did not know this party and did not believe that he came to Mankato or if he did, he did not remain here. The Chief stated that the Saul Paugh Hotel is the hangout for the hoodlums in this town. At the present time, those residing there are JIMMIE PAGE and JACK KOOSER, both of whom have served terms in Leavenworth on liquor charges, and one CLIFF MILLER, all three having been and believed to be still in the liquor running racket. Some inquiry was made by the Chief of his men but VON SEIN was not known either by name or description.

Sheriff FRANK CORDS stated that he did not know this party and had never heard of him.

Agent later got in touch with Chief of Police PAT HENRY, who made inquiry at the Saul Paugh Hotel and learned that PAGE, KOOSER and CLIFF MILLER have been living at that hotel since last fall and during the period of January 17 to February 8, 1934, were continually in the city of Mankato.

R. T. NOONAN,
Special Agent.

RTN:HVS

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 6, 1934.

MEMO:

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

Yesterday I ascertained through the telephone company that L. M. (DOCTOR) PEIFER moved to 2195 Riverwood Place, St. Paul, August 1, 1933.

Today, I made a survey of the neighborhood and found that a private home of a better-than-average type is located at this address. All homes in the neighborhood are of the better type. The only way this place could be kept under observation would be for an agent to obtain quarters in the adjoining home, 2205 Riverwood Place. My personal opinion is that this would not be practical.

R. L. NALLS,
Special Agent.

RLN:HVS

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St. Paul, Minnesota,

March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR ROHRER:

Re: BREKID

St. Paul File No. 7-33.

In connection with the underwear worn by Victim BREMER, upon his return, Agent interviewed GEORGE JACOBSON, Lindstrom, Minnesota, whose store, JACOBSON'S STORE, is listed among those handling this type of underwear. MR. JACOBSON, from an examination of his records as to when a new supply of underwear was bought, advised that he has not sold any of this style of underwear of the 44 size since approximately the first of the year. He does not handle the shirt, or socks, such as worn by Victim BREMER and recalled no sale of any of these particular styles of underwear to what he would consider a suspicious party. He viewed the photographs of suspects in this case and stated that none of them resembled the persons he had seen.

Very truly yours,

W. C. RYAN, SPECIAL AGENT.

WCR:TC
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota

March 1, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. BOKER:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-50.

On February 28, 1934, MELVIN PASSOLT, Chief of the Minnesota State Bureau of Criminal Apprehension, at St. Paul, phoned MR. HANNI, Agent in Charge of the St. Paul Division office, to the effect that he had heard that a man by the name of BOWMAN and a man by the name of CHAFFIELD at Rochester, Minnesota, knew something about the BREMER case, and that the above mentioned men were well known to the Sheriff's office and Police Department at Rochester.

At Rochester, Minnesota, interview was had with LOUIS CLAUDE, Chief of Police, and GEORGE R. GELLATT, Sheriff. Both the Chief of Police and the Sheriff stated that they had never heard of men by the name of BOWMAN and CHAFFIELD and that they were not known to the Police Department and Sheriff's department and had no record there and were unknown to them.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. MARSHALL,
Special Agent.

NEM:HVS

3 - Division
9 - St. Paul

ADDENDUM:

A letter was directed to MR. PASSOLT following the above investigation and a verbal reply was received from him to the effect that he had no information other than originally given to this office. There apparently is nothing to this.

O. G. HALL, Special Agent.

March 9, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of February 27, 1934, in connection with the case entitled Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al., Edward G. Bremer - Victim - Kidnaping. Photostatic copies of the original letters, parole reports and applications submitted by your office and described as follows, have been made for retention in the Division's files. One copy each, of these, are being forwarded to Inspector Rorer at St. Paul for use in the investigation. The original papers are being returned herewith.

Letter addressed "My Dear Father and Mother: I will write you - ", dated June 22, 1923.

Letter addressed "My Dear Father, Mother and Sisters: I will answer you - ", dated January 3, 1929.

Letter addressed "My Dear Father and Mother and Sisters: I will answer all of you - ", dated March 2, 1929.

Letter addressed "My Dear Father, Mother and Sisters: I will answer your letters - ", dated July 22, 1930.

Letter addressed "Mrs. Bertha Williams & Family: I will answer you - ", dated June 19, 1931.

Parole Report dated January 30, 1934.

Parole Report dated February 27, 1933.

Parole Report dated March 28, 1933.

Application for Denial of Parole.

7-576-1172
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[Handwritten initials]

FILES SECTION FOR CLEMENCY.
APR 11 1934
★ MAR 9 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #69850L

CC to Mr. [Name] St. Paul
Registered Mail

LM

KPC:OW

March 9, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the pillow submitted by your office found in the handbag at the bus station in connection with the case entitled Alvin Karpis, et al, Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

For your assistance in conducting investigation with a view to locating the place from which this pillow came there are transmitted herewith two copies of a set of photographs consisting of three views of this pillow.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Enclosure #689601.

RECORDED

SAC for the
[Signature]

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 9 1934 ★
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

7-576-1173
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER.

MARCH 10 1934

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT **Chicago, Illinois.**

ERRAND AND KANNO AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR RENTING OF ROOM AS REQUESTED
IN TELETYPE MESSAGE OF TODAY

HOOVER

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

62-28915-1376

Edward P. Brennan

AMby
SAC

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent 7:00 PM by (14)

7-576-1174
12 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
F.L.L.

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEKEND CABLE LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

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

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Mackay Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER
CHECK
TIME FILED
STANDARD TIME

Form 2

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof,

which are hereby agreed to

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 10, 1934.

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

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

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

ROKER

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

7-576-1175	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 14 1934 PM

Post Office Drawer 1497
Saint Louis, Missouri
March 10, 1934

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 5, 1934, in connection with the case entitled ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, Edward George Bremer, Victim, Kidnaping.

For your information I desire to advise that Edward Doll is now confined in the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, where he is serving a ten year sentence imposed upon him at Springfield, Illinois for a violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act. Accordingly, a copy of your letter is being directed to the Kansas City Office, and it is suggested that that office interview Doll for the purpose of learning of any known hideouts which he or other members of his gang had intended using in connection with the kidnaping of various suspects.

Very truly yours,

D. M. LADD,
Special Agent in Charge.

DML:H
7-45-
cc Division
cc Kansas City (encl.)
cc Jacksonville

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

7-576-1176
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one [Signature]



Chicago, Illinois,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. RORER:

RE: BREMER KIDNAPING

On March 4, 1933, agent saw Ernest Malisch on R.F.D. #3, Portage, Wisconsin, who was previously interviewed by Special Agent McKee. Ernest Malisch stated that on the day that he saw the automobile go up the road and stop, presumably to be filled with gasoline out of the five gallon gasoline can, there were with him four children, namely, his brother, Wilbur Malisch, 7 years old, Elmer and Eleanor Klodt, 10 and 14 years, respectively, and Marie Grossman, age 6 years. Ernest stated that he had just driven up to the Sorghum Mill with a load of tamarack and was unhitching the horses when this car drove by coming up the road from U.S. Highway 16. Ernest stated he does not know from which direction it turned off of U.S. Highway 16.

Agent interviewed Wilbur Malisch, the 7 year boy, who says he remembers the day he was with Ernest at the Sorghum Mill after they had driven there on a load of tamarack, and he remembers seeing a car go by but knows nothing with reference to its color, the number or type of people therein, or how it turned off of U.S. Highway 16. Wilbur appears to be too young to have any distinct recollection with reference to this car other than that a car did go by on that date.

Elmer and Eleanor Klodt, R.F.D. #3, Portage, Wisconsin, were interviewed and recalled the day they came to the Sorghum Mill on a load of tamarack with Ernest and Wilbur Malisch and Marie Grossman. They recalled a car going along the side road, which is adjacent to the Sorghum Mill, but they did not notice from which direction it had turned off of U.S. Highway 16. They both stated they thought it was a big car and maybe dark green. They said it was going fast and could have been a Buick. Elmer says there were three men in the front seat but Eleanor does not recall the number or type of occupants. Neither Elmer nor Eleanor saw where the car went, nor did they see it return as they went to their home through the field immediately upon leaving the Sorghum Mill. They said it was not a real old car and neither did it look like a brand new car.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED.

MAR 24 1934

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

7-576-7177	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

200

An effort was made to interview Marie Grossman but muddy roads prevented reaching her home. An effort was made to reach her home by car but the car became stuck in the mud. It is felt in view of her age, which is 6 years, that she can tell little or nothing of value, or add anything to the previous interviews covering this incident.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. REINECKE,
Special Agent.

HR:GVT

CC: Division

CC: Chicago.

Chicago, Illinois,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. RORER:

RE: BREMER KIDNAPING

At Portage, Wisconsin, on March 3rd and 4, 1934, various highways leading into Portage, Wisconsin, for some distance were checked in an effort to determine from what direction the kidnapers came into Portage on the day of the victim's release at Rochester, Minnesota. Filling stations, roadside stores, etc. were checked but in no instance did anyone recall seeing a large 1933 dark colored Buick with three men or any other number of occupants go by on or about this date.

The Sheriff at Portage, Wisconsin, mentioned that at Columbus, Wisconsin, there is a stationary siren which sounds at Noon every week day. Agent proceeded to Columbus on March 4, 1934, but ascertained that although there is such a stationary siren there are no whistles whatsoever, no railroad switching, and no regular airplane travel.

Respectfully submitted,

M. H. REINECKER,
Special Agent.

HHR:GVT

CC: Division

CC: Chicago



COPIES DESTROYED
20 6 MAR 19 1965

7-576-1178	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one	FILE

202

W. U.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CHARGE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS MARCH 9, 1934 5:30 P.M.

WERNER HANNI
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
203 POST OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

BREKID POSTOFF. DIRECTOR CHICAGO ADVISE CASE AGAINST DAVE BERMAN STILL PENDING
MADISON WISCONSIN OFFICE INSPECTORS DOUBT WHETHER THEY CAN CONVICT DUE TO
LAPSE OF TIME INDIC. ANT PENDING SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN SUGGEST YOU CHECK
STATUS INDICTMENT MADISON WISCONSIN

PURVIS

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 14 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

MHP/RMN
CC Division

7-576-1179
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one FILE

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	PREFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK-END CABLE LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

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

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM

Commercial Cables



All America Cables

Mackay

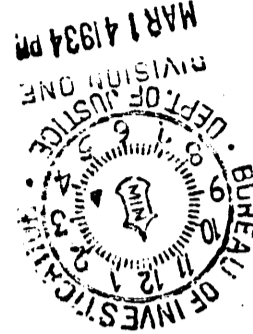
Radio

RECEIVER'S NUMBER
 2
 CHECK
 TIME FILED
 STANDARD TIME

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

Salt Lake City, Utah.
 March 8, 1934.

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



BREKID ARTHUR JOHNSON ALIAS RED PRICE INMATE COLORADO STATE PENITENTIARY STATES UNABLE IDENTIFY PHOTOGRAPH UNKNOWN WOMAN RECEIVED HERE WITH YOUR LETTER MARCH THIRD STOP JOHNSON STATES PHOTOGRAPH IS NOT PHOTOGRAPH OF GINGER STOP JOHNSON STATES GUS STEVENS AND GUS STONE ARE IDENTICAL BUT STATES STEVENS NEVER ARRESTED TO HIS KNOWLEDGE.

7-576-1180
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 12 1934 A.M.
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 - One [Signature] FILE

DO NOT
 RECORD
 &
 INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

JAD:J
 cc - Division. ✓

Chicago, Illinois,
March 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR W. A. FORER:

RE: BREMER KIDNAPING

On March 6, 1934, a check was made at Princeville, Illinois, with a view to locating the hideout community. This is a small village of about one thousand population and although it has a stationary siren on the Fire Department and it is sounded for fires only, these are very infrequent. Neither is there a church that regularly rings its bell on Saturday afternoon. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad but there is very little, if any, switching done there.

Agent cruised about town in an effort to find a home with an entrance similar to the one believed to be at the hideout but without results.

Mayor Earl Weaver, who wrote the St. Paul Office indicating that Princeville might be the town for which we were looking, was out of the city at the time of agent's visit and could thus not be contacted.

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. REINECKE,
Special Agent.

HER:GVT

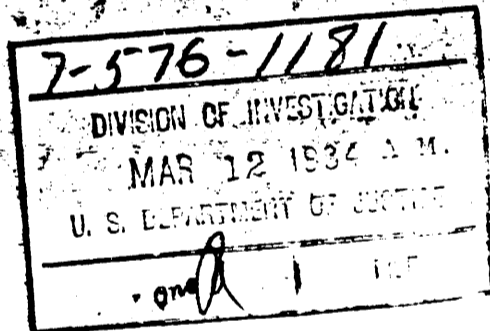
CC: Division
CC: Chicago

RECORDED

MAR 24 1934



COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965



WESTERN UNION

CHARGE

RE INVESTIGATION
 DIVISION ONE
 MAR 14 1934 PM

CHICAGO ILLINOIS MARCH 9 1934

FAY
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 370 LEXINGTON AVENUE
 NEW YORK N. Y.

REKID YOUR LETTER TO STPAUL MARCH SEVEN WINNIE WILLIAMS IS HERE

FURVIS

KRM/ele
 CC: DIVISION

7-576-1182
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 12 1934
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FILE

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

WESTERN UNION

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

(2)

CHARGE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS MARCH 9 1934

W
E C SPEARS
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
411 UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE
PORTLAND OREGON

WEEKED PROCURE COMPLETE DESCRIPTION AND INFORMATION
ROMER WILSON SEATTLE POLICE NUMBER THIRTEEN SIX SIX
BELIEVED ARRESTED JANUARY TWENTY NINE NINETEEN THIRTY
ONE AND SIX COPIES OF PHOTOGRAPH WUSH

PURVIS

WCB/cle

7-82

CC: DIVISION

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAR 24 1934

7-526-1183
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 9, 1934

SPC:mtr

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Cowley	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Rorer	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Mr. Rorer telephoned from St. Paul and stated that the Shell Gasoline sign on the car which was used by the contact man in making the ransom payment was found to be made of an expensive metal, and that it would not be a difficult matter to determine all the dealers in the Twin Cities who used this particular metal. He stated, however, that some of them might be of rather questionable characters, and that he would like authority to have three or four Agents go into these places and question and fingerprint all of the employees for the purpose of comparing the prints with the latent prints developed from the sign on the car.

He stated that if the police were called into this procedure, it would undoubtedly be given publicity and that he preferred to do it by the use of Agents assigned to him, but that in some cases a strong-arm method might have to be resorted to. He stated that, of course, he would not do this unless it became necessary, but wanted advice from the Division as to whether this action should be taken in the event it appeared to be desirable.

I told him that I would submit it to you for a decision. I am of the opinion that no strong-arm methods should be resorted to but that every effort should be exercised to obtain the prints in a diplomatic manner.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley

Approved.
2/9/34 J. E. X.

Call Rorer



66-357
NOT RECORDED

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1184
12 1934
[Signature]

P. O. Box 514,
Birmingham, Ala.
March 9, 1934.

JRM:Mc
63-887

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

Dear Sir:-

With reference to the Division letter dated February 15th, 1934, which enclosed a letter received by the Division from Richard Sherwood Sampson, #43315, Atlanta Penitentiary, in which he requested a private interview, intimating that he could furnish information of interest to the Government, please be advised that under recent date Special Agent J. R. McDonald interviewed Sampson relative to this letter and reports the following results.

Sampson, who is now serving a four year sentence for violation of the National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, having been convicted at Savannah, Ga., stated that while en route from Los Angeles, Calif. to New York, N. Y. in February, 1933, he arrived in St. Louis, Missouri, on February 27th, 1933, where he spent four days, that while in St. Louis he resided in East St. Louis; that while there he was approached by a "mob" who were going to rob a bank at Fort Kearney, Neb., that during the course of the contacts he became acquainted with a woman member of this "mob" who suggested that if he wanted to make some easy money that he get in touch with a certain man in Chicago, Ill., that as a result of the above suggestion he went to Chicago, where he contacted the man in question; that he had remained in Chicago two weeks and during this time he was in contact with the above mentioned man who made him, Sampson, a proposition relative to his acting as a "front man" in a "snatch" that was to be made, that the name of the victim was not disclosed, that from Chicago he went to St. Paul, Minn., where he was later joined by the above mentioned man; that he had remained in St. Paul for a few days during which time the hereinbefore mentioned man was in contact with members of a St. Paul "mob"; that while in St. Paul he, Sampson, decided that he did not want to become involved in the contemplated "snatch" and therefore left the city.

With reference to his having been approached in St. Louis, Mo., relative to a contemplated bank robbery at Fort Kearney, Neb., Sampson

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1185
MAR 10 1934
003

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-30872-3

advised that he formerly sold stocks and bonds and the "mob" who was going to rob the bank was desirous of knowing how they could dispose of securities inasmuch as it was anticipated by this "mob" that they would get some securities in the robbery.

Further, that after leaving St. Paul, he went to New York City where he was propositioned to act as a "front man" in a "snatch" that was contemplated; that the victim was to be a manufacturer at Huntington, West Virginia, but whose name was never mentioned. In this connection, Sampson advised that he would not be surprised if this kidnapping did not take place in the near future; further, that the man who propositioned him appeared to be well acquainted with the intended victim, stating that the intended victim was "off color" and that by reason of this he, the intended victim, would pay without making a "noise".

With reference to his having been propositioned in Chicago to act as a "front man" Sampson, without expressly mentioning the kidnapping of Edward G. Bremer of Minneapolis, Minn., alluded to same as being the kidnapping in which he was to act as "front or contact man". However, in this connection Sampson states that at the time he was propositioned in Chicago, the name of the victim was not mentioned.

As to the identity of the persons herein mentioned, Sampson stated that before disclosing this, he desired to bargain with the Government, this is, that if the two two year sentences which he is now serving run concurrently instead of separately, he would reveal the identity of these persons, otherwise he would have nothing further to say.

Very truly yours,

B. O. Smith, Acting,
Special Agent in Charge.

CC: Chicago
St. Paul

March 28, 1934.

WJH:SAJ

~~62-5077~~
7-576-1185

RECORDED

MAR 29 1934

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 344,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Sirs

Reference is made to your letter dated
March 9, 1934, wherein you set forth the results of
an interview had with Richard Sherwood Simpson, #43915,
Atlanta Penitentiary.

Unless Simpson can furnish information which
can be corroborated by investigation, no further considera-
tion should be given him.

Very truly yours,

Director.

CC Chicago
Mr. Rorer, St. Paul.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 28 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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



RECEIVED

MAR 12 1934 PM

I
DIV INVEST CHICAGO

3/12/34

PM

DIRECTOR
BREKID HAVE ASCERTAINED THAT GOGGLES SIMILAR TO THOSE USED BY
KIDNAPERS CAN BE PURCHASED AT WHOLESALE PRICE ~~\$2.50~~ PER PAIR
AND OTHER OFFICES IF THIRTEEN PAIR OF GOGGLES CAN BE EXPEDITED AT THIS
THEREFORE AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO PURCHASE 13 PAIR GOGGLES \$2.50
PER PAIR AT A TOTAL COST NOT TO EXCEED \$32.50 AFTER PURCHASING THESE
GOGGLES THEY WILL BE TRANSMITTED TO VARIOUS OFFICES HAVING LEAD THIS
ANGLE

Glenn

PURVIS

END

OK RCVV

Reply 3/12/34

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 19 1934

7-576-118
18 1934
CLEGG

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED 7-576-1186

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER.

REC:DSS

MARCH 12 1934

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT CHICAGO

MAR 19 1934

BREKID AUTHORIZATION GRANTED PURCHASE THIRTEEN PAIR GOGGLES
TWO FIFTY EACH

HOOVER

MA
COPIES DESTROYED
20 MAR 19 1965
APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent _____ by _____

212

Division of Investigation

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

hhc-eg

March 2, 1934.

- MR. NATHAN.....
- MR. TOLSON.....
- MR. CLEGG.....
- MR. COWLEY.....
- MR. EDWARDS..
- MR. EGAN.....
- MR. QUINN.....
- MR. LESTER.....
- MR. LOCKE.....
- MR. RORER.....

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

77
S.A.C. Harvey at Philadelphia telephoned. He believes he has located the wall paper design for which a search is being made in the Bremer case. Mr. William Burton of the United Wall Paper Company, York, Pennsylvania has observed the copy prepared by the designer at St. Paul and believes it is identical with their pattern 515 - 1931 line, manufactured exclusively for the Sears-Roebuck Company and sold only to them. The paper is cheap - 5 cents to 9 cents per roll - and Mr. Harvey observes that the Sears-Roebuck Company retain sales invoices. The Philadelphia office will receive a sample of this wall paper this afternoon and will immediately transmit it to the St. Paul office for possible identification.

I telephoned the above information to Mr. Rorer and he will immediately contact the Sears-Roebuck Company in St. Paul in an effort to obtain samples there immediately.

Mr. Rorer advised that there had been no identification of the red lens in Des Moines, possible due to a lack of knowledge by the Agent making the investigation there. He is, therefore, sending Special Agent Notesteen to Des Moines over night to conduct the investigation there with sales tickets, which have recently been procured, in hand.

Mr. Rorer states that they are thoroughly investigating road conditions, weather conditions, airplane angles, the fishing through the ice angle and he feels confident they are going to locate the house in which Bremer was held and this location might occur at most any time.

He stated that enlarged photographs had been received from the Kansas City office of the Barker-Karpis gang and the enlargements were very beneficial to the Agents. He asked for authority to have additional enlargements made at St. Paul. I asked him if enlargements of the photographs, which had been furnished by the Division, would suffice. He stated they would and I told him the enlargements would be sent to him today from the Division.

RECORDED

MAR 28 1934

7-576-1187

MAR 28 1934

FILE

66-2574
NOT RECORDED IN

Memorandum for Mr. Nathan

-2-

March 2, 1934.

I communicated with Mr. Edwards and Mr. Tolson and asked that 20 enlargements of the photographs of each of the five members of the Barker-Karpis gang be prepared and transmitted to the St. Paul office today and the minimum size should be 8 x 8 inches.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

214

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 10, 1934.

spc-eg

my

HCC
spc

MR. NATHAN	.....
MR. TOLSON	.....
MR. CLTCC	.....
MR. COWLEY	.....
MR. EDWARDS	.....
MR. EGAN	.....
MR. QUINN	.....
MR. LESTER	.....
MR. LOCKE	.....
MR. RORER	.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I called Mr. Rorer at 9:45 A.M. and told him that should it appear advisable to contact the producers of the particular kind of metal used in the Shell gasoline signs on the car which was used by the contact man in making the ransom payment, that they should, of course, get their fingerprints in as diplomatic a manner as possible, refraining from "strong arm methods".

Mr. Rorer stated that no subpoenas had yet been served on Agents at the St. Paul office to appear before the Grand Jury although last night's papers carried a statement to the effect that Special Agent in Charge Hanni would be subpoenaed.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley.

NOT RECORDED
RECORDED WITH FILE IN 66-10
66-10

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 15 1934

10R

7-576-1188
8811-965
12 1934

CLERK
FILE

215

ah
ah
ah

P. O. Box 815,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 15 1934

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to your letter dated February 10, 1934, relating to the above entitled matter in which it is stated that information had been received from an anonymous source indicating that possibly one MEL WOLDENBERG, Madison, Wisconsin, who resides occasionally some place on the south side of Chicago, may be involved in the kidnaping of Bremer.

On February 28, 1934, Special Agent in Charge Werner Hanni of the St. Paul office received a telephone call from F. E. Slivenick, Special Agent, Soo Line Railway Company, advising that he possessed information which might be pertinent to the Bremer kidnaping case. RECORDED

F. E. Slivenick was interviewed by Special Agent V. W. Peterson in Room 1505 First National-Soo Line Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Mr. Slivenick advised that he met an individual, the identity of whom he declined to divulge, on the night of February 27, 1934, at which time said individual provided him with the following information:

APR 10 1934

7-576-1189	
SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 15 1934	

A man known as SCHWARTZ was registered at the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, Minnesota, for a period of several days prior to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer. He suddenly disappeared at the approximate time of the kidnaping and has not been seen subsequent thereto. During his residence at the Dyckman Hotel, he was registered in room No. 828 and room No. 829. It is alleged that he rented other rooms surrounding 828 and 829 but same were not occupied and this procedure was supposed to have been adopted in order to enable him to engage in telephone conversations without the possibility of having said telephone conversations overheard by the occupants of other rooms. It is further contended that SCHWARTZ placed a large number of long distance telephone calls to Chicago and that the amount of his telephone bill was approximately \$100 at the time of his departure.

It was stated that PAUL FISHER, Manager of the Dyckman Hotel, accompanied SCHWARTZ on several parties with women and that they were extremely friendly during the time SCHWARTZ stayed at the Dyckman Hotel. Immediately after SCHWARTZ' departure, it was stated, PAUL FISHER issued strict orders to all employees of the Dyckman Hotel that under no circumstances should any employee mention the fact that SCHWARTZ was a resident of the Dyckman Hotel.

In view of the alleged intimacy of SCHWARTZ with FISHER and also because of the known close association of PAUL FISHER with various hoodlums in the Twin Cities, it was deemed inadvisable to attempt to contact PAUL FISHER.

It was later developed that the informant of Mr. Slivenick is a travelling salesman who resides in the vicinity of Ladymith, Wisconsin, and when in Minneapolis, he resides at the Dyckman Hotel. According to Mr. Slivenick, he received his information confidentially from the cashier of the Dyckman Hotel, with whom he is quite friendly.

In view of the contention that SCHWARTZ placed a large number of long distance telephone calls to Chicago within a short time prior to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer, an examination was made of all long distance telephone calls emanating from the Hotel Dyckman to Chicago, Illinois, during the period beginning December 25, 1935, and ending January 24, 1936. H. C. Chamberlain, Credit Manager, Northwestern Bell Telephone Company, 2224 South 5th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, produced all toll tickets of the Dyckman Hotel and same were examined by Special Agent Peterson, with negative results. The records of the telephone company failed to disclose that any long distance telephone calls had been made by a MR. SCHWARTZ or that any long distance calls had been made from room 828 or room 829 of the Dyckman Hotel. Mr. Chamberlain, upon being interrogated relative thereto, stated that a private line had not been installed in this room and that SCHWARTZ had never rented a private line at the Dyckman Hotel.

Mr. Chamberlain advised that J. E. Andrus, who is the owner of the Dyckman Hotel, is a reliable man of considerable wealth; and he expressed the opinion that trustworthy information might be obtained from that source.

C. H. Trapnell, auditor, and L. E. Kelly, assistant manager, Dyckman Hotel, were interviewed by Special Agent V. W. Peterson at a time when PAUL FISHER was absent. According to C. H. Trapnell and

L. E. Kelly, J. SCHWARTZ entered the Dyckman Hotel for the first time on January 12, 1934. MR. SCHWARTZ was introduced to L. E. Kelly by PAUL E. FISHER and apparently was well known to him. FISHER instructed that a credit and courtesy card should be issued to SCHWARTZ. In addition thereto, immediately upon the arrival of SCHWARTZ to the Dyckman Hotel, PAUL E. FISHER, manager, issued instructions to all hotel employees that under no circumstances should any information whatever be given concerning J. SCHWARTZ. A bulletin to hotel employees was posted by FISHER in which said instructions were contained. FISHER apparently was the sole individual acquainted with the activities of SCHWARTZ; and other hotel employees regarding SCHWARTZ as a "mystery man".

MR. SCHWARTZ was placed in a suite of rooms bearing numbers 828 and 829. This suite of rooms had not been rented prior to this occasion. Within a short time after the arrival of SCHWARTZ, he was joined by MR. WOLDENBERG who shared rooms 828 and 829 with SCHWARTZ. It appears that WOLDENBERG did not register when he first joined SCHWARTZ.

About six or seven o'clock on the night of January 15, 1934, WOLDENBERG left the Hotel Dyckman for Chicago, according to L. E. Kelly. Later on the night of January 15, 1934, a telegram arrived for WOLDENBERG. SCHWARTZ opened the telegram in the absence of WOLDENBERG and within a short while thereafter, he departed from the hotel. SCHWARTZ never returned to the Dyckman Hotel and has not been seen subsequent to that time. He is indebted to the Dyckman Hotel in the sum of \$98.30.

A few days later, WOLDENBERG returned to the Dyckman Hotel in the company of a MR. BRAVERMAN, a MR. COOK, and a MAX GOLDBERG. These individuals occupied rooms 827, 828 and 829.

Special Agent V. W. Peterson examined registration cards at the Hotel Dyckman, Minneapolis, pertaining to the above named individuals. Said registration cards contained the following information:

Registration Card number.	Room number	Name appearing on Registration Card.	Address	Date	Rate
734	828-829	Joseph Schwartz	Chicago	1-12-34	\$8.00
878	827-828-	Goldberg, Woldenberg,	Duluth, Minn.	1-17-34	14.50
	829	Braver, Cook	159 N. Clark	2-2-34	3.50
896	827	M. Woldenberg	St., Chicago		
993	827	M. Woldenberg	Chicago	2-11-34	3.50
448	812	M. Woldenberg	Chicago	2-12-34	2.50

- 4 -

It will be noted that the anonymous informant of the Chicago office indicated that MR. WOLDENBERG might possibly be connected with the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer. Attention is directed to the fact that WOLDENBERG and SCHWARTZ left the Dyckman Hotel suddenly on January 18, 1934. A telegram was delivered for WOLDENBERG subsequent to his departure on that date and same was opened and read by SCHWARTZ, who immediately thereafter departed.

It may be stated that as yet, officials of the Western Union and the Postal Telegraph Companies in Minneapolis have refused permission to Special Agents of the Division to examine telegrams and consequently it has been impossible to determine the contents of the telegram opened by SCHWARTZ or to determine the source of same.

On January 17, 1934, WOLDENBERG returned to the hotel accompanied by GOLDBERG, BRAVERMAN, and COOK. Edward George Bremer was kidnaped at 8:30 on the morning of January 17, 1934. L. E. Kelly, assistant manager, Dyckman Hotel, was questioned concerning the exact time of day that WOLDENBERG and associates checked in to the hotel on January 17, 1934, and he advised that he remembered distinctly that it was about 8:00 or 8:30 at night inasmuch as one of the clerks was at dinner at the time. He also issued credit and courtesy cards to said individuals within a short time after their arrival, upon instructions of PAUL E. FISHER.

The Dyckman Hotel records reflect that credit and courtesy card No. 172 was issued to J. SCHWARTZ; card No. 193 was issued to M. WOLDENBERG; card No. 194 was issued to DR. H. J. BRAVERMAN, Duluth, Minnesota; card No. 195 was issued to THEODORE L. COOK; and card No. 196 was issued to MAX E. GOLDBERG. All cards were issued by assistant manager L. E. Kelly upon the instructions of Manager PAUL E. FISHER.

Upon the request of Special Agent V. W. Peterson, G. H. Trapnell, auditor of the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, produced the tickets of all long distance telephone calls made by the occupants of rooms No. 827, 828, and 829; and an examination of same reflects that the following calls were made:

Dyckman Hotel Telephone Ticket No.	Party Making Call	From room number	Date	Party called
8094	Mr. Schwartz	828	1-12-34	Malcolm Woldenberg, Duluth, Minn
8098	do	828	1-12-34	Duluth Hotel, Mr. Woldenberg
8102	do	828	1-12-34	Randolph 5240, E. B. Wolf, Chicago, Ill.
8106	do	828	1-12-34	Edna Douglas Barton, Troy, Ohio
8107	do	828	1-12-34	Hinsley, Minn., No. 48, Bath Artum
8125	do	828	1-14-34	E. B. Wolf, Chicago
8126	do	828	1-14-34	Chicago, Ill., Bittersweet 7000
8128	do	828	1-14-34	Chicago, Ill., Bittersweet 7000
8129	do	828	1-14-34	Chicago, Ill., Bittersweet 5187
8130	do	828	1-14-34	Chicago, Ill., Dorchester 5310
8122	do	828	1-14-34	Chicago, Ill., Plaza 5400


Further inquiry is being made of the telephone company in Minneapolis for the purpose of determining the reason that the above calls are not included in the long distance toll ticket of the Dyckman Hotel for that period.

In connection with the above calls, attention is directed to the telephone call made by SCHWARTZ to Edna Douglas Barton, Troy, Ohio. A list of telephone calls made by various notorious characters of the underworld of St. Paul and Minneapolis was submitted on February 24, 1934, by Special Agent E. L. Walls. Included in this list is a telephone call made by TOM BANKS on December 4, 1934, to Mrs. Edna Douglas Barton, Troy, Ohio (1112 South Mulberry Street, Dayton, Ohio). This call may not have been made by TOM BANKS personally but his phone is used by various notorious underworld characters in making calls.

- 3 -

G. H. Trapnell, auditor of the Dyckman Hotel, stated that on one occasion, WOLDENBERG was in possession of a cashier's check in the amount of \$1,400. He requested Mr. Trapnell to give him \$100 in cash and to have issued to him another cashier's check in the amount of \$1,300. Mr. Trapnell refused to comply with the request but he advised that he did take it to the Northwestern National Bank for the purpose of attempting to cash same. Mr. Riley, of the above named bank, refused to endorse the check until the signature of WOLDENBERG on the check was verified, according to Mr. Trapnell.

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It may further be stated that OTTO KIRSCHMAN, porter at the Dyckman Hotel, Minneapolis, stated that WOLDENBERG was alleged to be a liquor salesman; that on one occasion, a shipment of liquor arrived at the Railway Express Company in Minneapolis for WOLDENBERG and that officials of this company refused to release the liquor because some regulation had not been complied with.

W. Y. Ormond, clerk, Railway Express Company, 300 First Avenue North, Minneapolis, when interviewed by Special Agent Peterson, produced the records of this company pertaining to a shipment of liquor of which M. WOLDENBERG, Dyckman Hotel, was the consignee, and of which the shipper was the Mid-States Distributors, Inc., 139 North Clark Street, Chicago. The value of this shipment was \$50. The express company's officials refused to release the shipment because it was consigned to an individual instead of to a wholesaler, as required by law, and in order to comply with regulations, instructions were received in letter dated February 6, 1934, from the Mid-States Distributors, Inc., to re-consign the shipment of liquor to the Old Peoria Company, 810 Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. It appears that M. WOLDENBERG is actually employed as a liquor salesman for the Mid-States Distributors, Inc.

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The following descriptions of individuals referred to in this letter were provided to Special Agent V. W. Peterson by L. E. Kelly and G. H. Traynell:

Name - MALCOLM WOLDENBERG alias M. M. WOLDENBERG
alias MEL WOLDENBERG

Age - 28-40 years
Height - 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
Weight - 180 pounds
Build - Quite heavy set
Hair - Black
Nationality - German Jew
Peculiarities - Bombastic type, very talkative

Name - JOSEPH SCHWARTZ

Age - 40 to 45 years
Height - 6 feet
Weight - 180 pounds to 200 pounds
Build - Well built
Hair - Wavy, black, streaked with gray
Nationality - German Jew
Peculiarities - Very talkative, "big shot" type.

Name - MAX E. GOLDBERG

Age - 34 years
Height - 5 feet 7 inches
Weight - About 140 pounds
Complexion - Dark
Hair - Black
Jewish features

Name - DR. W. J. BRAVERMAN

Age - 40 to 45 years
Height - 5 feet 1 inch
Weight - 160 pounds
Build - Rather slender
Hair - Dark brown
Jewish in appearance
Residence - Duluth, Minnesota.
(L. E. Kelly advised that a Dr. W. J. Braverman, Duluth, Minn., is listed in the American Medical Directory.)

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- 2 -

Name - THEODORE L. COOK
Age - 22 to 23 years
Height - 5 feet 6 inches
Weight - 135 pounds
Hair - Medium brown
Build - Medium

As indicated above, the activities of WOLDENBERG and SCHWARTZ immediately prior to the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer were regarded as highly suspicious by legitimate Hotel Dyckman officials.

No attempt was made to contact PAUL E. FISHER of the Dyckman Hotel. Special Agent O. G. Hall has contacted him on numerous occasions and advised that FISHER is entirely untrustworthy and is closely associated with the underworld characters of the Twin Cities. It was therefore deemed inadvisable to contact him relative to this matter at the present time.

It appears from the telephone calls placed to Edna Douglas Barton, Troy, Ohio, by either SCHWARTZ or WOLDENBERG that they were contacting individuals who are connected in some manner with notorious characters of the underworld in Minneapolis or St. Paul since calls to the same individual were placed over the telephone of TOM HANCOCK. The Cincinnati office is accordingly requested to determine the true identity of Edna Douglas Barton, and information pertaining to her connection with the individuals referred to in this letter should be fully developed.

It is desired that the Chicago office conduct appropriate investigation for the purpose of determining whether JOSEPH SCHWARTZ and M. WOLDENBERG and associates may have been implicated in the kidnaping of Edward George Bremer. Complete information should be developed with reference to the nature of the Chicago connections of these individuals.

It will be noted from the list of telephone calls which has been incorporated in this letter that all telephone calls were charged by the Hotel Dyckman to SCHWARTZ. L. E. Kelly advised agent that the telephone calls were made by both WOLDENBERG and SCHWARTZ and that some were charged to SCHWARTZ because they were made from rooms 228 and 229, which had been rented by SCHWARTZ.

For your further information, it may be stated that Special Agent S. K. McKee conducted investigation in Madison, Wisconsin, with

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reference to the activities of WOLDENBERG as a result of your letter dated February 10, 1934. This investigation disclosed that WOLDENBERG is not well known in Madison, Wisconsin, although apparently he comes from a family of some prominence. It further appeared that M. WOLDENBERG bears a somewhat shady reputation although no information could be developed indicating gangster affiliations.

Very truly yours,

W. A. BOHRER,
Inspector.

VWP:HVS
Cc Division
Cc 2-Cincinnati

004

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 14, 1934.

SPC:DSS

g

Mr. Nathan	_____
Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Cowley	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Lester	_____
Chief Clerk	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

Agent in Charge Fay called from New York. He stated that in connection with the call of Mr. Clegg of this afternoon relative to the lack of cooperation on the part of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph in St. Paul in refusing to grant the Agents permission to review the incoming wires during the period that Bremer was held in captivity, he had contacted Mr. Newcomb Carlton, Chairman of the Western Union Board, who is of the opinion that he can assist us in this matter. Mr. Fay will get in touch with Mr. Carlton the first thing in the morning and will advise the Division further.

Respectfully,

S. P. Cowley
S. P. Cowley.

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MAR 13 1934

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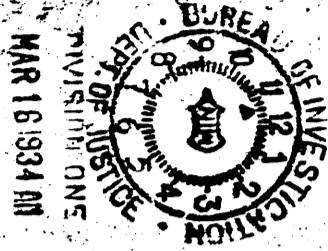
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Post Office Box 4907
Jacksonville, Florida

March 11, 1934

RAA:HAM.

W. A. Rorer, Inspector
Division of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Post Office Box 515
Saint Paul, Minnesota



Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases - et al
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

I am in receipt of your letter of March 5, 1934, referring to the report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers of the Jacksonville Office, dated February 24, 1934, wherein Edward Doll refers to a meeting during the latter part of the summer of 1933 at Gary, Indiana, at which time there were present Edward Bentz, Whitey Anderson, Edward Doll and a brother of Jack Pfeiffer and that this very probably is Leroy Pfeiffer, a dentist of Saint Paul.

With reference to your request that this matter be gone into further with Doll with a view of ascertaining any further information and particularly determining whether the location of a hide-out was discussed and that any information obtained from him indicating the place where the victim of the proposed kidnaping on the part of Bentz and Pfeiffer were to be hidden should be immediately furnished the Saint Paul Office, this is to advise that at the time Doll was interviewed at Tampa, Florida, when he mentioned this instance he stated that he furnished all the information in his possession and had told everything that occurred in the aforementioned meeting at Gary, Indiana; however, when this matter was discussed with Doll at Tampa, he was rather despondent and pretty much despaired. It may be that he can furnish additional information since he has had an opportunity to refresh his memory relative to the Gary matter.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter to the Kansas City Office with the request that Edward Doll be contacted at the Federal Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, since I have noted

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To: Mr. Rorer

in news dispatches that he has been removed to that institution. The attention of the Kansas City Office is invited to the report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers, dated February 23, 1934, in the case entitled EDWARD DOLL with aliases - IDENTIFICATION ORDER 1214 - NATIONAL MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT ACT with special reference to page twenty-nine where in this report is contained the same information that appears in the report of Special Agent R. L. Shivers dated February 24, 1934, in the case entitled UNKNOWN SUBJECTS - EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM - KIDNAPING, which you refer to in your letter.

Very truly yours,

R. A. Alt
Special Agent in Charge.

7-24
CC Division
Kansas City (2)

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

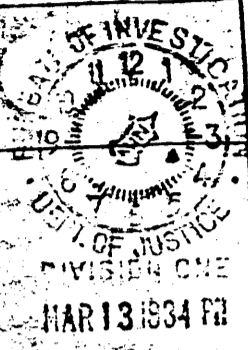
Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

St. Paul

S.A. FILE NO. 7-41

REPORT MADE AT: San Antonio, Texas.	DATE WHEN MADE: Mar. 10, '34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: Mar. 5, 7, 8, '34	REPORT MADE BY: J. V. Murphy
SUBJECTS: HERVIN KARPIS, with aliases; ARTHUR BARKER, with aliases; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping



SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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[REDACTED] has no information regarding present whereabouts of Paula Harmon, nee Brannon:

neither [REDACTED] knows the present whereabouts of either Paula Brannon or Madelyn Snyder. Paula Harmon had two rings in pawn with Allen & Casperson, jewelers, 900 Preston Ave., Houston, Texas, and she phoned them from Beaumont, Texas, Feb. 17, 1933, regarding them, and later wrote from Kansas City, Mo., and had rings, valued \$1,000.00 forwarded May 10, 1933, by express to Mrs. Paula Brannon, 14 East 56th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. P.

Reference: Reports Special Agents C. B. Winstead, Dallas, Texas, Feb. 26 and 27, 1934, Special Agent J. V. Murphy, San Antonio, Texas, March 1, 1934, and letter from Kansas City office, March 1, 1934.

DETAILS:

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[REDACTED] was interviewed and stated that [REDACTED] has no information regarding the present whereabouts of Paula Harmon nee Brannon:

[REDACTED] saw Paula Brannon was the only time [REDACTED] on week ends, and on those occasions Paula only "played" him for what little money

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1191	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 13 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-3 Kansas City-2 Inspector W.A. Rorer, St. Paul Dallas-2 S.A.-3 Each Division office not listed above-1.		MAR 12 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>	SECRETED:

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he had to spend. In view of [redacted] statement, [redacted] undeveloped lead set out [redacted] will be disregarded unless further request is made to interview [redacted]

With reference to statement of Mrs. Valma Turk, 2540 Magnolia Street, Beaumont, Texas, set out in report of Agent Winstead, for Feb. 26, 1934, at bottom of page #3, that Paula came to her home in Beaumont one Sunday afternoon accompanied by a woman whom Paula introduced as "Mrs. Madeline Snyder, a friend of mine from Chicago." [redacted] stated that Mrs. Turk knew Madelyn Snyder when she resided in Kansas City in 1929 or 1930, and there should have been no occasion for Paula to have introduced her to Mrs. Turk; that she, [redacted] is of the opinion that Mrs. Turk is not telling the truth in this statement.

[redacted] further stated that just recently [redacted] informed her he thought he saw Mrs. Turk and a blonde haired woman, whom she believes to be Mrs. Frances Face, drive by the store in a Buick automobile, and she intends to communicate with Mrs. Frances Face to see if she can secure any information regarding Paula Harmon. [redacted] stated that Mrs. Frances Face formerly bore a rather shady reputation (which statement she does not care to have repeated) and in her opinion if Mrs. Frances Face ever heard from Paula Brannon she would not disclose such information to an Agent who might interview her, and suggested that she not be interviewed. [redacted] would endeavor to secure from Mrs. Face the whereabouts of Paula Brannon, if Mrs. Face has knowledge of same. [redacted] stated she might secure Paula's address from Mrs. Face.

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] has no information regarding Paula Brannon or Mrs. Madelyn Snyder other than what she, [redacted] has knowledge of, and neither of them know the present whereabouts of either Paula or Madelyn Snyder.

[redacted]

[redacted] Jack Snyder and wife, Madelyn Snyder, roomed at the home of a Mrs. Anderson on Brooklyn Avenue, between 11th and 12th Streets, [redacted]

[redacted] that on one occasion during conversation with Jack Snyder in either 1929 or 1930, he mentioned to her that he had been in custody of Sheriff Coley White at Austin, Texas, and escaped from him by running out of the Court House; that if he had not escaped he would have been convicted and sentenced to either the electric chair or life imprisonment. He did not inform her what violation he committed, and under what name he had been arrested; that he bragged to her he would kill Sheriff White if he ever saw him. [redacted] stated that some time in either 1929 or 1930 Jack Snyder and wife Madelyn Snyder left Kansas City, Mo., and accompanied Snyder's father, whose name was unknown to her, to somewhere in Iowa, where Snyder's father had a farm.

[redacted] and when Mrs. Anderson sold her home [redacted] Jack Snyder left with her, as she did not know his address; [redacted]

[redacted] she found several letters which indicated that Jack Snyder was not his true name; that she also found a marriage

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license which indicated Madelyn Snyder had been married before. [redacted] stated [redacted] the true name of Jack Snyder, but she does not now recall same. [redacted] stated Mrs. Anderson still resides in Kansas City, Mo., and her present address no doubt can be secured from Sam Shifren, a Jew, who operates a grocery at 12th and Brooklyn Streets. She stated Mrs. Anderson may be able to furnish information concerning Jack Snyder and Madelyn Snyder, which may assist in locating their present whereabouts. [redacted] stated that Paula Brannon and Madelyn Snyder are inseparable companions, and will likely be found located at the same place; that Paula Brannon is a race track fan and, if near a race track, will frequent same.

[redacted] stated she would do everything possible to locate Paula Brannon, nee Brannon, but that at no time it be divulged that she has furnished any information regarding this matter, for she fears that if subjects ascertained she was furnishing the Government any information regarding any of them, they would do her bodily harm.

Agent will keep in touch with [redacted] and secure any further information she may be able to obtain regarding Paula Harmon and Madelyn Snyder.

With reference to telephone calls made from telephone #6855, Beaumont, Texas, check of numerical telephone directory of Houston, Texas, lists Preston 8911 in name of Allen & Casperson, Jewelers, 900 Preston Avenue.

Mr. Chas. M. Sedwischer, Bookkeeper and clerk, Allen & Casperson, 900 Preston Avenue, was interviewed and stated they had a customer who resided in Beaumont, Texas, who had some rings in pawn, and to the best of his recollection she called the store in the early part of 1933 about the interest due on the loan; that several months later this customer either called or communicated with them from Kansas City, Mo., and they forwarded her rings to her at Kansas City, Mo., by express. Mr. Sedwischer was asked if this customer was Mrs. Paula Harmon or Mrs. Paula Brannon, and on searching his files, located a file under the name of Mrs. Paula Brannon, which contained a letter from Mrs. Paula Brannon, #14 East 56th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo., and which file reflected that on letter of Mrs. Brannon they shipped her two rings, valued at \$1,000.00, by express on May 10, 1933, to her, addressing same to Mrs. Paula Brannon, #14 East 56th Terrace, Kansas City, Mo. He stated they have had no further communication from Mrs. Brannon. This information was furnished the San Antonio office by telephone for transmittal to the Kansas City office.

Mrs. E. D. Blackwell, bookkeeper, Johnny Franks Auto Parts Co., 2801 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, was interviewed and stated they do not and have not had an employee by the name of Lockery; that they did have in their employ a mechanic and electrician by the name of A. H. Loackle during February, 1933, but he has left their service. She stated she does not recall any long distance telephone call made from their office to telephone 6855 Beaumont, Texas, calling Miller, charges collect; also does not recall any call being received from any one at telephone 6855 Beaumont, Texas, about that time; that she does not know any Mr. Miller in Beaumont, and if a collect call was made to Miller at telephone 6855, Beaumont, Texas, by Mr. A. H. Loackle, at their office, it would no doubt have been concerning some auto parts some customer wanted, for the reason Mr. Loackle was a man

who would not have called any one unless it was concerning auto parts business. Mrs. Blackwell could furnish no information regarding calls charged to telephone 6855, Beaumont, Texas, on February 1 and 2, 1933.

The numerical telephone directory of Houston, Texas, does not list telephone Wayside 5864.

Mr. Chas. J. Lafferty, District Manager, Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Houston, stated their records show that telephone Wayside 5864 has not been assigned to any one since 2-12-1932; that prior to February 12, 1932, this telephone was assigned to Mr. J. A. Marshal, 6607 Avenue "K", and Mr. Marshal moved to 2147 West Main Street, Houston, and had his telephone changed to Hadley 0627 on February 12, 1932; that there was no such telephone number in Houston, Texas, as Wayside 5864 on May 25, 1933.

Mr. J. A. Marshal, residence 2147 West Main Street, Houston, was interviewed at the office of The Texas Company, where he is employed. He stated he resided at 6607 Avenue "K", Houston, and moved from that address to his present address on Feb. 12, 1932; that while residing at 6607 Avenue "K" his telephone number was Wayside 5864; that he does not know Lee Harrison and does not recall any one by that name ever residing near him while living at 6607 Avenue "K".

Upon instructions from SAC Gus T. Jones to Special Agent E. H. Parker and this Agent, that the Texas News Stand, 1017 Texas Street, Houston, be contacted to ascertain if any inquiries were being made for or sales were made of St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers, Mr. L. W. Peay, Proprietor of that news stand was interviewed and he stated that up to about three weeks ago he had very few calls for newspapers from St. Paul or Minneapolis, and had several old copies on hand; that about three weeks ago he commenced receiving calls by three or four different men for the St. Paul Pioneer and the Minneapolis Journal, and he sold all the old copies he had on hand, which were Sunday editions; that when these calls commenced coming for these papers he ordered more of the Sunday editions of these two newspapers, which arrived in Houston on Monday or Tuesday evening; that he failed to receive copies of last Sunday editions of the St. Paul Pioneer and Minneapolis Journal because he had, through oversight, allowed his subscriptions to these papers to expire, but upon receiving calls for same, he immediately forwarded his check to the newspaper publishers and requested that Sunday editions of these papers be forwarded him.

Mr. B. S. Bowin, Clerk, Texas News Stand, 1017 Texas Street, informed Agent E. H. Parker and this Agent that he recalls selling copies of the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers to three or four different men at different times during the past three weeks. Photographs of Alvin Karpis, Arthur Barker, Harry Campbell, Fred Barker and Volney Davis were exhibited to both Mr. Peay and Mr. Bowin, who stated they could not positively identify same as those of any of the men who called for and were sold the St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers, but these photographs in a way resembled some of the men who had been calling for these newspapers. Both Mr. Peay and Mr. Bowin stated they would pay particular attention to the description of any of the men who called for St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers in order that they might be able to positively identify the photographs.

The telephone directory of Galveston, Texas, lists telephone 9396 assigned to the American Hotel, 2015-1/2 Avenue "E". This is a cheap rooming house, and has the reputation of being a hotel frequented by prostitutes. Inquiry was made at this hotel, but no information developed regarding the telephone call made to that telephone from telephone 6855, Beaumont, Texas. The negro maid, whose name was not obtained, stated she has been working at that hotel for the past three years, and there never was a guest or roomer at that hotel by the name of Paula Harmon or Paula Brannon and she does not know such a person.

In view of the information set out in the first paragraph of report of Agent Winstead, dated Feb. 27, 1934, Ollie Quinn was located at The Turf, 2214 Avenue "D", Galveston, Texas, and photograph of Paula Harmon nee Brannon, Houston Police Dept. #4038, as Polly Walker, nee Brannon, was exhibited to him. He stated he could not identify same; that about seven or eight years ago he knew and kept company with a girl from Beaumont, Texas, whose first name was "Polly" but does not recall her last name; that he has not seen nor heard from this girl Polly for over seven years, and the last he knew of her she was in Beaumont.

With reference to lead to interview Bob Ellis, former Superintendent of the Identification Bureau at Houston, Texas, regarding fingerprints of Paula Harmon, this lead is being disregarded as this matter has been fully covered through interview with Mr. Henry Keller, Supt., Identification Bureau, Houston Police Department, as set out in this Agent's report of March 1, 1934.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

San Antonio office: At Austin, will interview former Sheriff Coley White for any information he may be able to furnish relative to Jack Snyder, who claims he escaped from custody of former Sheriff White. It is not known under what name he was in custody.

At Houston: Will keep in touch with L. W. Peay, proprietor, Texas News Stand, with view of ascertaining whether persons calling for St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers are subjects. Will keep in touch with [redacted] and obtain any information of value she may secure regarding whereabouts of Paula Harmon, nee Brannon, and Madelyn Snyder.

Kansas City office: At Kansas City, will interview Sam Shifren, who operates a grocery store at 12th and Brooklyn Streets, and obtain the present address of a Mrs. Anderson who resided during 1929 or 1930 on Brooklyn Avenue, between 11th and 12th Streets, and interview her, obtaining any information she may be able to furnish regarding the identity and present location of Jack Snyder and Madelyn Snyder.

Will conduct discreet and appropriate investigation at 614 East 56th Terrace, the address to which Mrs. Paula Brannon had Allen & Casperson, Houston, Texas, forward her rings on May 10, 1933, by express, with view of ascertaining the present whereabouts of Mrs. Paula Harmon, nee Brannon. SAC Jones advises that this is the address of Fritz Malloy, now under indictment in the Kansas City Union Station Shooting case.

Pending.

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WCR:FTG

March 5, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1408,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. J. R. Molahan, Chief of Police of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company and a copy of a letter received from Mr. F. A. Herdling, Chief Special Agent of the Railway Express Agency and a copy of my reply thereto.

It is desired that you give these matters your early attention and that you make the necessary notations on your mailing list for subsequent circularization of this nature.

Very truly yours,

Director.

Encl. #362544.

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 6 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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FILES SECTION
MAR 5 1934
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

MR. Nathan
MR. Tolson
MR. Clegg
MR. Cowley
MR. Egan
MR. Quinn
MR. Lester
MR. Rorer

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 12 1934 PM

Personal and
Confidential

March 1, 1934

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

Dear Sir

Reference is made to your letter of February 28, 1934, concerning request made of this office by the St. Paul Office for certain information concerning the purchase of St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers in this territory.

On the morning of February 16, 1934, I received a Western Union Night Message, postmarked 1.30 a.m., February 16, at St. Paul, Minnesota, signed by Special Agent in Charge Hanni, reading as follows;

"CONTACT NEWSDEALERS YOUR JURISDICTION SELLING MINNEAPOLIS AND ST PAUL NEWSPAPERS TO PUBLIC CHECK ALL PURCHASERS WHOSE IDENTITY APPEARS SUSPICIOUS BEAR IN MIND SUBJECTS DOC AND FRED BARKER AND ALVIN KARPIS"

The underlined words denote coded parts of the telegram.

The investigation was immediately instituted at Philadelphia, through the three large news distributors. It was ascertained that the newsdealers in Philadelphia and vicinity buy Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers direct. Since this would necessitate a check of approximately 1,500 newsdealers in Philadelphia alone, I sent a telegram at 4 p.m. on February 16, to the St. Paul Office, suggesting that that office obtain a list of purchasers of St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers in Pennsylvania and Delaware. Since no reply was made to my telegram, I talked by telephone with Inspector Clegg, under date of February 21, and he instructed me to send an air mail letter to Inspector Rorer, which was done on the same date. Under date of February 26, I received a carbon copy of a letter dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, on February 23, over the signature

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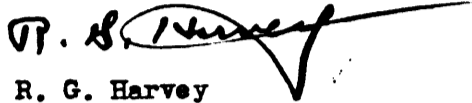
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MAR 19 1934

7-576-1193
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
234

- 2 -

of Inspector Rorer, furnishing a list of the foreign news stands handling the five Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers. The investigation in this district is practically completed, and a report will be forthcoming under date of March 2, 1934.

Very truly yours


R. G. Harvey
Special Agent in Charge

RGH:MEC
7-45

235

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

hhc-eg

February 28, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

Mr. Rorer telephoned and stated at Zumbrota, Minnesota, they had found a filling station where it appeared the kidnapers' automobile had been serviced and a car similar to the one believed to have been used by the kidnapers had been described as containing three men. There were no positive identifications but one individual stated that one of the three men looked like the photograph of Fred Barker and another looked similar to Karpis.

R. D. Brown, Rorer stated, had proceeded to Chicago to check the information concerning the airplane lead in that territory. He asked that the following names be posted in the single fingerprint file:

Clarence W. Haggerty, alias Red Haggerty,
Minneapolis P.D.#16659

Charles Adams, alias Charles P. Clouse,
alias Curley Clause, Des Moines P.D.#3534,

Both of these individuals were said to be bank robbers and their descriptions fit descriptions which have been obtained at St. Paul. Mr Coffey and Mr. Guinane were both requested by telephone to include the prints of these individuals in the single fingerprint file and to determine if an identification could be made.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg.

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION ONE
MAR 15 1934 PM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 19 1934

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DIVISION ONE
MAR 12 1934 PM

7-576-1194
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN
CLEGG

Done
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66-3574

236

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 14 1934 AM

420 Federal Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 8, 1934.

87037

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

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
Edward George Bremer (Victim)
Kidnaping.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to report of Special Agent
E.J. Dowd, dated at Dallas, Texas, 3-7-34, in the above
matter.

[REDACTED]

For the assistance of the Chicago Office in mak-
ing investigation, [REDACTED]
and it is requested that the Chicago Office con-
duct the appropriate investigation at Toledo, Illinois,
with a view of locating HARRY CAMPBELL.

Very truly yours,

7-576-1195
D. L. McORMACK, Acting
Special Agent in Charge
MAR 2 1934 4 PM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LJD:LM
cc-Division
cc-St. Paul
9-33-

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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20 MAR 19 1965

MAR 24 1934

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ATTENTION OR ACTION AS INDICATED

DATE

2/5

DIRECTOR	MR. NATHAN
MR. TOLSON	MR. TOLSON
MR. APPEL	MR. CLEGG
MR. BAUGHMAN	MR. DOWLEY
MR. CLEGG	MR. EDWARDS
MR. EGAN	MR. EGAN
MR. HUGHES	MR. QUINN
MISS GANDY	MR. LESTER
MRS. SKILLMAN	MR. LOCKE
	MR. ROMER

UNIT FOUR

FILES SECTION _____
 PERSONNEL FILES SECTION _____
 EQUIPMENT SECTION _____
 CHIEF CLERK'S OFFICE _____

UNIT FIVE

IDENTIFICATION SECTION _____
 STATISTICAL SECTION _____
 STENOGRAPHIC POOL _____
 CORRECT _____
 RE-WRITE _____
 RE-DATE _____

PLEASE SEE ME _____

HAROLD NATHAN
ROOM 318

235

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
P. O. Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. NATHAN	✓
Mr. TOLSON	✓
Mr. CLEGG	✓
Mr. COWLEY	✓
Mr. EDWARDS	✓
Mr. QUINN	✓
Mr. LESTER	✓
CHIEF CLERK	✓
Mr. RORER	✓

March 3, 1934.

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

7-576-1196
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN CLEGG
FILE

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 14 1934

Dear Sir:

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

With reference to the informant who visited Mr. Purvis at Chicago and who was given transportation to St. Paul and a small sum of money by Mr. Purvis, who believes he may be able to secure valuable information in this case, please be advised that Special Agent O. G. Hall and myself interviewed [redacted] at the St. Paul Hotel on February 25, 1934, at which time he related to us his knowledge of underworld characters in St. Paul and vicinity. He apparently does know "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt and other underworld characters in this section of the United States. He was given \$10 by Special Agent Hall and arrangements were made to have him communicate, under the name of Burnside, with Agent Hall at a later date.

On March 1, 1934, Agent Hall interviewed him at the St. Paul Hotel at which time he advised that he had been able to meet "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt and had been associating with Steinhardt since his arrival here. He stated that he believes he will be able to secure some definite information within a fairly short time. He was given \$10 by Agent Hall to defray expenses and arrangements were made to contact him on March 3, 1934.

He stated that "Frisco Dutch" and other members of the gang have a gambling joint at 311 Hennepin Avenue where a book is operated and a poker game is operated in the evenings. He stated that there are a considerable number of criminals in Minneapolis and St. Paul, most of whom he has met in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and other parts of the United States. He stated that on February 28th, a safe blower known to him as "Big Bill" came to 311 Hennepin Avenue and talked to "Frisco Dutch".

[redacted] "Frisco Dutch" talked to a St. Paul police officer. He described this police officer as being about 45 years of age, 6 feet 2 inches, weighing 220 pounds or more, dark hair, fairly good appearance, and mentioned that the police officer had a rather high-pitched voice. This fits the description of Tom Brown, ex-Chief of Police, concerning whom the Division has received previous information.

COPIES DESTROYED
20 6 MAR 19 1965

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7
cc
64

b7c

b7c
St. Paul

23

b7C
Wire - Tapping


[REDACTED]

"Frisco Dutch" stated that he had just been told by the police officer that there were 114 Federal agents in St. Paul; that the telephones of all the police officers and hoodlums had been tapped and that about twenty known gangsters were being constantly shadowed by this Division.

It is believed advisable to maintain this informant for a short time at least. However, if he does not produce results within a reasonable time, he will be abandoned.

The Division will be promptly notified of any developments in this regard.

Very truly yours,


W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS

b7C

P.S. The [REDACTED] referred to in this letter is identical with [REDACTED] mentioned in the letter of Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis of the Chicago office to the Division on [REDACTED]

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION ONE
 MAR 1 4 1934 AM

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-45 AFG**

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-11-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/16-26/34 3/2/34	REPORT MADE BY: A. Schroeder
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER (Victim).		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: All newsdealers in Philadelphia district subscribing to St. Paul and Minneapolis newspapers interviewed. Arrangements made with these dealers to notify Philadelphia Division Office in the event any members of Karpis-Barker Gang or suspicious persons are purchasing these papers.			
REFERENCE: Telegram St. Paul, February 16, 1934. Letter St. Paul Office February 23, 1934.			
DETAILS: AT PHILADELPHIA: In conformance with reference telegram Special Agent W. L. Listerman ascertained that the following comprised the newspaper distributors in Philadelphia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Blumenfield, 35 N. 13th St., Phila. H. K. Freed, 5242 Webster St., Phila. S. D. Holmes, 517 S. 15th St., Phila. H. L. Nie, 246 N. 15th St., Phila. Union News Co., 3317 Arch St., Phila. United News Co., Inc., 308 N. 15th St., Phila. J. E. & M. F. Warwick, 262 S. 11th St., Phila. George E. Wright, 2513 A St., Phila. It was further ascertained from Mr. Higman, Union News Co., and at the United News Co., that there is no particular distributor in this district who has the exclusive agency for			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1197 BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION MAR 14 1934 A M DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 14 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: ③ - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - Philadelphia		ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i> FILE	

**COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965**

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the Minneapolis and St. Paul newspapers, it being customary for news dealers in this vicinity to subscribe direct for newspapers from out of town publishers.

The three news stands in Philadelphia handling out of town newspapers; i.e. A. Feldman, S. E. cor. 15th & Market Sts.; L. Prager, N. W. cor. 15th & Market Sts. and Earl Shields, 11th & Market Sts., were contacted.

Feldman sells the Minneapolis Journal, averaging three copies per week; Prager handles the Minneapolis Tribune, the Minneapolis Journal and the St. Paul Pioneer Press, averaging one copy per day of each of these papers. Shields handles Minneapolis Star, averaging three copies per week.

All of the above named individuals advised that they had observed no one of a suspicious character purchasing any of these papers in addition to which they advise that they could not recall any of the persons who had purchased these papers.

In addition to the above information it was ascertained that there are approximately 1500 news dealers in Philadelphia alone, in addition to which there are numerous dealers in other Pennsylvania and Delaware cities.

Accordingly on February 16, 1934, a wire was dispatched to the St. Paul office requesting that a list be obtained from the publishers of Minneapolis and St. Paul papers of their subscribers in the Philadelphia district. On February 26, 1934, reference letter advised the following news dealers in the Philadelphia district:

Minneapolis-Minnesota Journal

L. Prager, N. W. cor. 15th & Market Streets, Phila.

Minneapolis Tribune

Louis Prager, 1917 S. Galloway St., Phila.

A. J. Albert, Brooks Bldg. Cigar Store, Scranton, Pa.

St. Paul Pioneer Press Dispatch

Louis Prager, 1917 S. Galloway St., Phila.

Special Agent A. Schroeder ascertained that Louis Prager, 1917 S. Galloway St., Philadelphia, operates a news stand on the N. W. cor. 15th & Market Sts. Inquiry was made of and the photographs of Karpis-Barker Gang were

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exhibited to Jack Prager, Harry Prager and Mayer Prager who operate this stand for Louis Prager. All of these individuals advised that they did not recognize any of the Karpis-Barker Gang. However, arrangements were made in the event that any of the Karpis-Barker Gang or any other suspicious individuals purchase any St. Paul and Minneapolis papers this office will be immediately notified and necessary arrangements will be made to cover the stands. Prager's stand is open 24 hours a day and is the largest seller of out of town newspapers in Philadelphia.

A. Feldman, S. E. cor. 15th & Market Sts., Philadelphia, owner of the newsstand at that location and William Braverman and William Cloran, who assist him, were shown photographs of the Karpis-Barker Gang and advised that to their recollection none of these individuals purchased newspapers at that stand. This stand is likewise operated 24 hours per day and arrangements were made to notify this office in the event of any suspicious purchase of St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers.

Earl L. Shields, trading as the Paramount News Agency, 411 Buttonwood St., operates the news stand at 11th & Market Sts., Philadelphia, and Thomas Carton, employed by Shields to operate this stand, failed to recognize any of the Karpis-Barker Gang and stated that no suspicious individuals purchased any St. Paul or Minneapolis newspapers at that place. This stand is only open from 9:00 A. M. to 7:00 P. M. and Carton is on duty during these hours. Arrangements were likewise made with Carton to notify this office in the event any suspicious persons or members of this gang purchased papers.

It was ascertained that none of the dealers mentioned in this report are distributors but sell all of the papers they subscribe for direct to the purchaser, in addition to which none of these persons could recall any particular person regularly purchasing any of these papers, most of the sales being to transit trade.

AT SCRANTON, PA.

Special Agent J. E. Nugent interviewed Messrs. E. H. Albert and H. A. Albert, proprietors of the newsstand located at Brooks Building, Scranton, Pa., who advised that they subscribed to the Minneapolis Tribune, their sales of same averaging two copies per day. One of these copies is sold to an unknown man who has been a customer of theirs for six years and resides on the outskirts of Scranton, address unknown, and appears to be a Swede. The other sale is mostly to transients. E. H. Albert is of the opinion that he had seen Arthur R. Barker, but could not recall when or where and states if he saw him at the newspaper stand he is not a steady customer. The photographs of the Karpis-Barker Gang were exhibited to both Alberts and arrangements were made to notify this office in the event any of the subjects appear at that place.

- PENDING -

243

ANSWER BLANK

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

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)

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

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



ALL AMERICA CABLES

COMMERCIAL CABLES

Customer's Name _____

Send the following Message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to
 Kansas City, Mo.
 March 8, 1934

W
 HARRY COOPER
 UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
 OMAHA NEBRASKA

Brakid

ARRANGEMENTS NOT YET PERFECTED WILL ADVISE YOU IMMEDIATELY

UPON RECEIPT DESIRED INFORMATION

CG-Division



SPEAR ACTING
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

7-576-
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 10 1934 A.M.
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FILE

244

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

1306-A

CHECK

(D)

ACCT'G INFMN.

TIME FILED

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

Kansas City, Missouri March 8, 1934

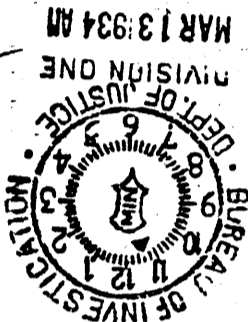
Werner Hanni
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
203 Post Office Building
St. Paul, Minnesota.

2488020

BREKID NINETEEN THIRTY THREE KANSAS LICENSE NUMBER EIGHT EIGHT DASH THREE NAUGHT SEVEN ISSUED MARCH THIRD NINETEEN THIRTY THREE TO M A GILLESPIE GRAINFIELD KANSAS ON BUICK SEDAN MOTOR TWO FOUR EIGHT EIGHTY TWENTY STOP GILLESPIE ADVISES CAR AND PLATES HAVE NOT BEEN OUT OF HIS POSSESSION AND HAVE NOT BEEN OUT OF STATE OF KANSAS PAST YEAR AND A HALF

SPEAK ACTING

MCS:os
cc - Division



7-576

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 10 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

245

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

1306-A

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

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

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 8, 1934.

MAR 10 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WERNER HANNI,
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
203 POST OFFICE BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

BREKID NINE TEEN THIRTY FOUR KANSAS LICENSE PLATES
SIXTEEN DASH SEVEN EIGHT SIX ISSUED TO ROFF STONE VINLAND KANSAS
ON NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR FORD V8 SEDAN STOP STONE OF GOOD REPUTATION
ADVISES ABOVE PLATES AND CAR NOT OUT OF DOUGLAS COUNTY KANSAS THIS
YEAR.

SPEAR ACTING 8:45 PM

MCS-jgw

7-37

cc - Division ✓

7-576

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 9 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Signature]

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

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WELLS, 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

St Paul Minnesota
March 9 1934

E E CONROY
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BLDG SUIT L
KANSAS CITY MO

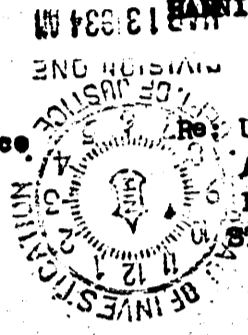
7-576

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
BE GIVEN ATTENTION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Signature]

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS ADOLPH BREMER EXTORTION SUGGEST MATTER

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



Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
ADOLPH BREMER, Sr., Victim
EXTORTION
ST PAUL FILE 7-45

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

ANSWER BLANK

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

Postal Telegraph

(THE MACKAY SYSTEM)



ALL AMERICA
CABLES

COMMERCIAL
CABLES

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

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

Receiver's Address

Check

Time Paid

STANDARD TIME

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

Kansas City, Mo. March 10, 1934

WERNER HANNI
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 203 POST OFFICE BUILDING
 ST. PAUL MINNESOTA

~~BREKID~~
 OWNER SOUTH DAKOTA LICENSE PLATES THIS YEAR ELEVEN THREE THREE FOUR STOP
 REPORTED NOW AT TOPEKA KANSAS POSSIBLY POSSESSION WIFE KARPIS

SPRAR ACTING

Official Business,
 Govt. Rate Chg.
 Div. of Inves.
 wft

cc-Division



7-576

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 12 1934 A.M.
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- One [Signature] FILE

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. G. WELLS, 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

St Paul Minnesota
March 9 1934

M H PURVIS
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 1900 BANKERS BLDG
 CHICAGO ILLINOIS

BREKID ASCERTAIN STATUS POSTOFFICE CASE AGAINST DAVE BERMAN SUPERIOR WISCONSIN
 ADVISE NEW YORK BY WIRE

 Off. Bus. Govt. rate
 Chg. Div. of Investigation
 203 P. O. Bldg

Cc Division ✓

MAR 13 934 AM
 END MESSAGE
 RORER
 Inspector

7-526

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

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

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
MARCH 8, 1934.

W. A. RORER,
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
203 POST OFFICE BUILDING,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

BREKID INFORMATION MENTIONED OUR TELEPHONIC CONVERSATION SET OUT
MY REPORT MARCH FIRST AND TRAINORS REPORT FEBRUARY TWENTIETH.

SPEAR ACTING

7-57

MCS-jgw

cc - Division

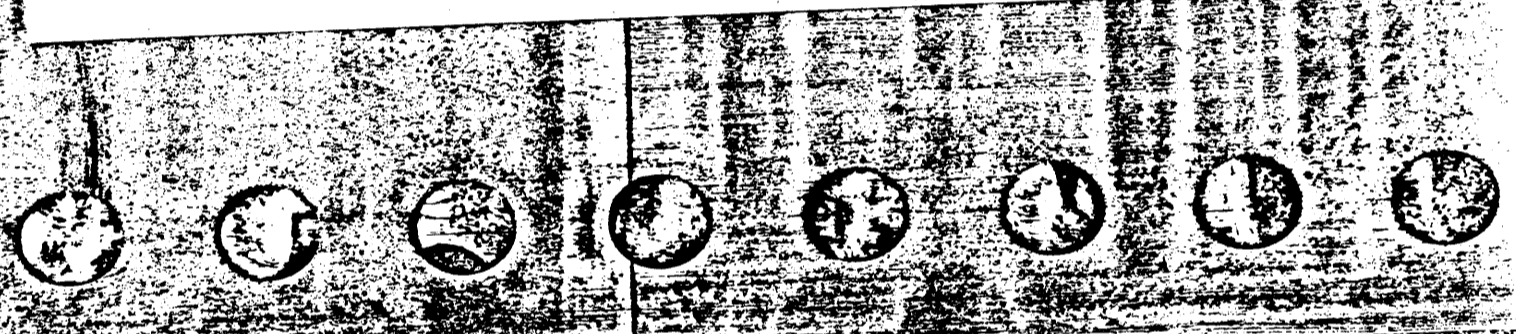
MAR 13 1934 AM
ENG. NUISANCE
9:44 PM

7-576

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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



250

420 Federal Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 8, 1934.



Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
Edward G. Bremer (Victim)
Kidnaping.

Dear [redacted]

[redacted]
Special Agent in Charge of this office, please cover for
[redacted] on his trip to St. Paul, Minn.,
addressed to Miss Edith Smith, Mrs. E.E. Gibson
[redacted] (Mickey) [redacted]

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Very truly yours,

D. L. McCORMACK, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

EJD:LM
9-38
cc-Division
cc-St. Paul.

7-576
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
[Signature]

COPIES DESTROYED
MAR 5 1965

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U. S.

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

CHARGE

CHICAGO ILLINOIS MARCH 9, 1934. 6:30 P.M.

F. X. FAY
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
370 LEXINGTON AVE. ROOM 1403
NEW YORK NEW YORK

BREKID POSTOFFICE INSPECTORS CHICAGO ADVISE CASE AGAINST DAVE BERMAN SUPERIOR WISCONSIN STILL PENDING AT MADISON WISCONSIN POSTOFFICE INSPECTORS DOUBT WHETHER THEY CAN CONVICT DUE TO LAPSE OF TIME INICITMENT PENDING SINCE NINETEEN TWENTY SEVEN FURTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO THIS CASE NOT OBTAINABLE AN WIRING STPAUL SUGGESTING THEY CHECK MATTER AT MADISON

FURVIS

ST. PAUL, MINN.
MAR 13 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MHP/RAN
CC Division
CC St. Paul

7-576	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 12 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
On <i>RA</i>	FILE

252

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

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

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILVER, 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

St Paul Minnesota
March 6 1934

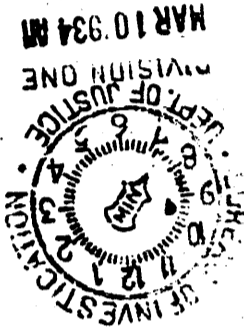
E E CONROY
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUILDING SUITE L
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI

BREKID FURNISH ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING NINETEEN THIRTY FOUR KANSAS LICENSE SIXTEEN
DASH SEVEN EIGHT SIX

RORER

Off. Bus. Govt. rate
Chg. Div. of Investigation
203 P. O. Bldg

cc Division



7-576
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 8 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

253

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 14 1934

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-52

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 3/12/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/20, 22, 24/34	REPORT MADE BY W. C. JAMISON
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Letter of Edward J. Powers, former Chicago police officer, to Chief of Police at Saint Paul, Minnesota, suggests hoodlums who might be implicated in the instant case. Contents of letter set out herein. Powers stated this letter contains practically all the information he has to offer. Photographs and fingerprints of Frank Quigley, Joe Saltis, Charles Brown alias "Buster" Brown, and Emmett Ryan obtained.

REFERENCE:

Letter from the Saint Paul Office to the Chicago Division Office, dated February 17, 1934.

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois

The following quoted letter, written by Edward J. Powers, 8012 Langley Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was directed to the Chief of Police at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and forwarded to this office together with the reference letter:

"I have been following the Bremer Case in the press and it looks like the Chicago gangsters may have been implicated. I am a retired Chicago policeman, a position I held for 26 yrs. I am going to give you some information about a gang that I have handled in my time. Up at Eagle River, Mich. there lives an M."

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-7198	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 14 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago		MAR 14 1934 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: CLBGG	CHECKED OFF: MAR 14 1934 JACKETED: 1-5

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20 5 MAR 19 1965**

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farm a man by the name of Muckel Shields. He is a former labor slugger of the painters union in this city. He has been living there for the past 10 years and owns this farm. He is 5 ft. 1 in., 250 pd., dark complexion. #2, Emmett Ryan, alias Hoff Ryan, 5-2, 140 38 years, reddish hair, light scamp, blue eyes, neat dresser, ex-convict, was classed as a public enemy in this city 2 years ago. This man is Shields' brother in law. #3-Chas. Brown alias Buster Brown, 42 years, brown hair, 5-7 or 8, 170, neat dresser, has sinus trouble, draws up through his nostrils and spits. This man was tried for kidnaping in this city 2 years ago and was acquitted. #4 - Helen Brown, his wife, 5-7, 135 pounds, slender build, dark brown hair, wears a long mink coat with large collar and wears plenty diamonds, born in St. Louis. #5-Frank Quigley, 34 years, 6-1, 190, this man was released from Jackson, Mich. about a year and a half ago when he served 10 years for a bank robbery in Benton Harbor, Mich. about 11 or 12 years ago, suffering from T.B. #6, Murray Humphries, 38 years, 5 feet, 180 pounds, brown curly hair, neat dresser, speaks with low voice and a southern accent. Those men are all friends of Muckel Shields. #7-Joe Saltis, murder and bootlegger has a farm some place around Hayward, Wisconsin. If this information gets you any place, please keep my name out of the press as it won't do me any good.*

Sergeant Powers, when interviewed by Special Agent James J. Metcalfe, stated that the letter above mentioned contained practically all the information he had to offer. He added that his duties as Chicago policeman brought him assignments to all parts of the City, with the result that he came into contact with, and often arrested, hoodlums and gangsters. It was the opinion of Sergeant Powers that Murray Humphries could be easily located if the whereabouts of his mother were known.

Mrs. Humphries, the mother, formerly resided on Calumet Avenue, in Chicago on the west side of the street near 53rd Street. This was her address sometime in 1919. Sergeant Powers stated he had not seen Humphries for five or six years and that his last contact with the other persons named in his letter was also that long ago. He stated that all the persons named associated with each other and were well acquainted with one another.

With reference to Muckel Shields, Sergeant Powers said that Shields once shot W. W. O'Brien, but that O'Brien refused to prosecute him. O'Brien was a prominent criminal lawyer with a large criminal practice and was formerly a partner of William Scott Stewart.

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Regarding Charles Brown, alias "Buster Brown", Sergeant Powers said that this man could probably be located through "Tomboy" Garrity who was well known in the vicinity of North Wells Street and North Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

A check was made at the Bureau of Identification of the Chicago Police Department by the writer of this report in an endeavor to secure photographs and fingerprints of the persons mentioned in Sergeant Powers' letter. It was found that Thomas Muckel Shields had formerly been registered in the Bureau of Identification under numbers 80768 and C-19012. The writer was advised that the photographs and fingerprints were destroyed because of the fact that Shields had never been convicted for any offense. In this connection it might be observed that Shields, while stated by Sergeant Powers to be a labor slugger, was considerably above that class. He has been a prominent labor leader in Chicago for a long period of time and while he, no doubt, is engaged in "slugging" occasionally, he has been in a position to have all his slugging done for him by hired employees and, therefore, is avoided personal conflict with the law.

No Helen Brown could be found in the files of the Bureau of Identification, but a Helen Brown was found in the vagrancy file of the Detective Division. This woman, however, does not answer the description as furnished by Sergeant Powers and, therefore, the description is not being set out in this report.

Photographs and photographic copies of fingerprints of the other persons mentioned in Sergeant Powers' letter were obtained and are being forwarded to the Saint Paul Office with copies of this report. Photostatic copies of the fingerprints have been made for the Chicago Division Office.

Following are the descriptions of the above mentioned individuals, secured from the records of the Chicago Police Department:-

Name:	CHARLES BROWN, alias "Buster" Brown
Age:	38 Years, in 1932
Height:	5 feet 6 1/2 inches
Weight:	175 Pounds
Eyes:	Gray
Complexion:	Medium Dark
Hair:	Medium dark chestnut

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Name: FRANK QUIGLEY
Age: 32 Years, 1932
Height: 6 feet 2 inches
Weight: 182 Pounds
Hair: Medium Chestnut
Eyes: Hazel

Name: ROBERT E. RYAN
Age: 38 Years, 1930
Height: 5 feet 8 in.
Weight: 150 Pounds
Hair: Dark Chestnut
Eyes: Hazel

Name: JOE SALTIS
Age: 31 Years, 1926
Height: 5 feet 11 1/2 inches
Weight: 223 Pounds
Hair: Dark Chestnut
Eyes: Not known
Complexion: Dark

In view of the fact no definite information was given by Mr. Powers, connecting any of the above described individuals with the Bremer Case, no inquiry is being made with regard to them. It is felt that any number of hoodlums could be mentioned, who would probably have no connection with the instant case. Until it is shown that these parties are suspected of such connection, no further action will be taken with regard to them.

PENDING

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

March 6, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. NATHAN

With reference to the location of Mrs. C. P. Harmon, who is also known as Paula Harmon, in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

At 5:45 last evening, after this employee had emerged from the K Street entrance of the Department of Justice building and had walked to the corner of Vermont Avenue and K Street, I saw crossing the street in the direction of the corner on which I was standing a woman, who resembled a picture of a woman I had seen in the mail while routing it on that morning.

As she approached the corner on which I was standing, I could get a better view of her and I became more convinced that she was Paula Harmon wanted by the division in connection with the Bremer kidnaping case.

Responding to my conviction I watched her as she proceeded up K Street toward 14th Street, but when she reached the center of the block she turned to the left and entered the establishment of Boss and Phelps located at 1417 K Street, N. W.

I proceeded to the center of the block shortly after the suspect had entered the above mentioned establishment and observed her talking to a man, who appeared to be an employee of Boss and Phelps.

After watching the door about half an hour, I informed you of the above at which time you instructed me to watch for her to appear and if she did to follow her.

I watched the front of the establishment until eight o'clock, but she did not appear.

The description of the suspect is as follows:

Hair ----- Peroxide Blond
Height----- 5 Feet, 3 inches
Weight----- 110 pounds
Complexion---- Medium
Scar on nose and Cheek, and wearing Leopard Jacket,
Black Dress and Hat.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

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&
INDEXED MAR 19 1934

7-576-1199
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 12 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NATHAN
FILE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934


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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-12-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-8-34	REPORT MADE BY: V. CARTER BAUM
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
			
REFERENCE: Division letter dated March 3rd, 1934. DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.			
Winnie Williams could add nothing to her former stories and stated that she did not know the business of Phillips in New York and had never heard him mention anyone named Berman.			
DETAILS: Winnie Williams, with aliases, was interviewed at her present residence, 7050 Merrill Avenue, Apt. 607, where she is living as Mrs. Gus Hackenyo. Her telephone number is Dorchester 4097. Winnie Williams again recounted certain portions of her story to agent but she supplied no information that has not been previously reported in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, deceased, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, or in this case, as are set forth in letters and reports by Special Agents D. D. Smith and K. E. McIntire, who had interviewed her in the past. She stated that she and Phillips intended to move and Phillips desired to go to California but she desired to go to New York City where she would be near her home. For this reason they came to New York where Phillips registered under the name of Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Patton. She said she did not know why Phillips had used this name. She said as far as she knew Phillips came to New York solely because she desired him to do so and that she did not know that he was acquainted with anyone in New York. He did go out of New York on a number of occasions to meet people but he never brought these people to the apartment. She denied that she had ever heard the name of Berman and she denied that she knew what business had taken Phillips to New York other than related above. She stated that Phillips spent most of his time in New York with her and seemed to be very			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 14 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 FILED: MAR 14 1934 A M	
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much in love with her. She said that when Phillips left to play golf on the day when he did not return, that the car which took him away was a small sedan bearing New Jersey license plates. Winnie Williams is convinced that Phillips was murdered and also feels convinced that his body was later found but could not be identified. Winnie Williams could not place the date when she had last seen Phillips but indicated it was in the last part of August or the first part of September, 1932. It is noted, of course, that Bernard Phillips is the Subject of Identification Order No. 1196.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

NEW YORK OFFICE is requested to make a check of the unidentified bodies found in New York City during the last part of August, September, October and November, 1932, in order to ascertain if fingerprints were obtained from these bodies and whether these fingerprints were sent to the Fingerprint Division in Washington. If not, such fingerprints should be checked with those on Identification Order No. 1196 in order to learn whether Phillips was murdered as Winnie Williams seems to believe. It is also suggested that the descriptions of these unidentified men be obtained in order to see if these descriptions tally with that of Phillips. It will be noted that Winnie Williams claims that an informant has told her that Phillips' body was obtained from a sewer or some similar depository in the Bronx.

- PENDING -

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

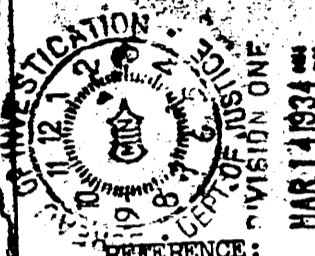
Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA** CHICAGO FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/12/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/3/34	REPORT MADE BY JAMISON AB
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Employees of Western Auto Supply Co., Rockford, Illinois, unable to recall sale of FILMOLENS to anyone resembling photographs of suspects in this case. Stock records show no sales of this lens during period in question.



REFERENCE:

Letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated 5/3/34, directed to Special Agent R. D. Brown at Fox Lake, Illinois.

DETAILS:

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

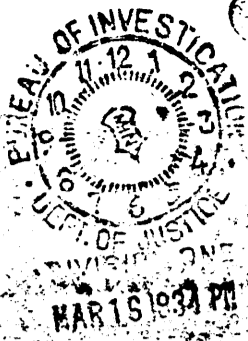
With reference to FILMOLENS, the Western Auto Supply Co., 215 South Main Street, was visited, and the manager, Mr. J. C. Warren, and each of his five clerks were interviewed with reference to sales of this particular lens. They were shown photographs of Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell for possible identification. None of the clerks could recall selling more than one of this type of lens at a time, and could not identify photographs of suspects resembling anyone to whom they had made sales.

Mr. Warren produced his stock records, which showed that this particular lens was carried under their stock number C-159. The stock records show that on January 12, 25, February 8 and 21, 1934, they had four of this particular type of lens on hand, and there were, therefore, no sales of this lens during the period in question, i.e. January 17 to February 7, 1934.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i> Special Agent in Charge	7-576-1201	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 14 1934
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Mr. Warren advised that his sales tickets were in Kansas City, and that they would not show the stock number of the items sold, but merely the class of item, such as "lens", which would include all types of lens handled in this store. In view of the fact that the local stock record shows no sales during the period in question for the particular type of lens being traced, Mr. Warren was not asked to obtain the sales ticket from Kansas City at this time, but he stated he would be glad to do so when and if so requested.

PENDING



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

March 12, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
505 A U.S. Court House & P.O. Bldg.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-50.

Kindly refer to the report of Special Agent F. S. Dunn dated 2-4-34 at Dallas, Texas, in the above entitled case. On page 3 of this report, it will be noted that at Reno, Nevada, the Karpis and Barker gang is said to make connection with a business man by the name of Graham who, it is inferred, is friendly with the Governor of the State.

Other information received by this office is to the effect that Ross Barnett, a Twin Cities gangster now under sentence of ten to twenty years in the State Penitentiary at Stillwater, has an interest in a gambling "joint" at Reno, Nevada. It is requested, with reference to the paragraph next above, that the banks and other persons furnished with lists of the ransom money be again contacted by your office with the request that they renew their vigilance to discover any of the ransom money in this case.

With reference to the information that the Karpis and Barker gang have connection with Mr. Graham of Reno, it is requested that your office take the necessary steps to see that in the event any member of this gang contacts Graham of Reno, your office will be promptly notified.

Very truly yours,

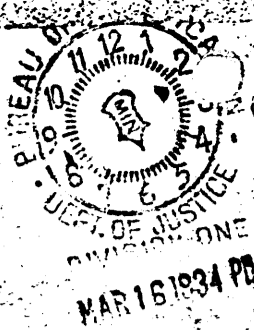
W. A. RORER,
Inspector. DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

7-576-1202
MAR 14 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One FILE

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MAR 20 1934

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P. O. Box 818,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

March 15, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

There are being transmitted under separate cover ballistic exhibits which have been obtained from the St. Paul Police Department in connection with the McCord shooting. Roy McCord was shot on the early morning of January 15, 1934, while searching for a night prowler in the vicinity of an apartment house occupied by a friend. The perpetrators of this shooting have not been definitely ascertained although it is felt that members of the Karpis-Barker mob participated therein. For this reason it is requested that the ballistic exhibits which are being forwarded be compared with the ballistic exhibits already in your possession relating to the Kansas City massers. The exhibits are as follows:

No. 1. This bullet, which is a .45 caliber steel jacket bullet, is marked on the lead base as "I". It was found in the operating room of St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, Minnesota, after McCord had been undressed. The bullet had passed completely through his body and lodged in his clothing.

No. 2. A .45 caliber copper jacket bullet which is marked on the lead base "II", was taken from McCord's body by Dr. Lee Hilger at St. Joseph's Hospital on February 1, 1934.

No. 3. A .45 caliber steel jacket bullet marked on the lead base "III" was found in the parlor of Mrs. James Gray, 693 Portland Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, following the shooting of McCord. This bullet had entered Mrs. Gray's home through a front window and struck the wall.

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No. 4. A .45 caliber exploded shell which is marked on the inside "IV" was found at the scene of the shooting.

It is presumed that these exhibits were shot from a sub-machine gun, although this has not been definitely ascertained. The presumption that a machine gun was used is based on the fact that approximately forty-five shots were fired in a few seconds.

After ballistic examination has been made of these exhibits, it is requested that they immediately be returned to the St. Paul Division office in order that they may be returned to the St. Paul Police Department.

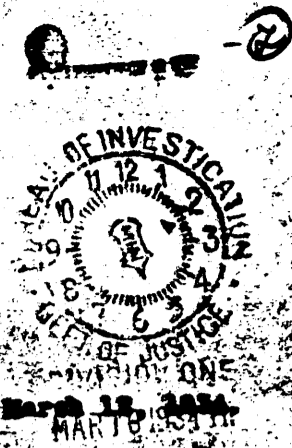
Very truly yours,

W. A. BAKER,
Inspector.

DLH:MSB
Cc Division
Cc St. Paul file 62-838.

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P. O. Box 519,
St. Paul, Minnesota.



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

Dear Sir:

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

According to information provided by Edward George Bremer, a fire alarm sounded on Sunday morning, January 28, 1934. An examination has been made of the reports of the Fire Marshal and also reports from the insurance adjusters, Madison, Wisconsin. Said reports reflect that a fire occurred at West Allis, Wisconsin, at 7:10 a.m., and that another fire was reported at Greenfield, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, at 11:00 a.m., on January 28, 1934.

Circular letters have been forwarded to the chiefs of fire departments situated in towns of southern Wisconsin and northern Illinois for the purpose of obtaining a list of towns in which fires occurred on January 28, 1934.

It will not be necessary for the Chicago office to take any action with reference to the information provided above at the present time and same is being forwarded to you for your information only. It may be necessary to conduct investigation at a later date, in which event you will be advised.

Very truly yours,

WNP:HVS
Cc Division

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7-576-1204	
W. A. ROBER, CHIEF OF INVESTIGATION Inspector.	
MAR 14 1934 A.M.	
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one	FILE

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

March 12, 1934.

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. J. G. Schellenberg,
President,
Village Board of Roselle,
Roselle, Illinois.

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

Dear Sir:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter under date of March 8, 1934, in response to my communication of the 24th Ultimo. For your farther information in this matter, please be advised that it is desired to locate a certain place from which the sounds described in my letter of February 24, 1934, can be heard. Will you kindly provide me with the following information:

- Is there a stationary siren situated in the vicinity of Roselle, Illinois?
- What time each day does this stationary siren sound, in the event one is situated in the vicinity of Roselle?
- Is there a church bell in Roselle which rings on Saturday evening or afternoon?

It will be greatly appreciated if you will answer the questions outlined above.

Very truly yours,

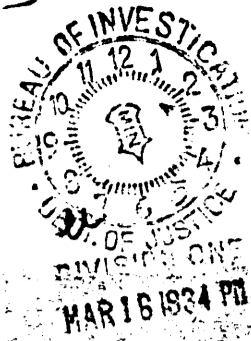
W. A. BORER,
Inspector.

VHP:HVS
Co Chicago

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

March 15, 1934.

Hon. Harry M. Bood,
United States Attorney,
Waterloo, Iowa.

Dear Sir:

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

I am in receipt of your communication regard-
ing information received by you from Mr. Sam Bentley.

I wish to thank you for your interest and
cooperation in this matter.

Very truly yours,

W. A. BORER,
Inspector.

OOE:HVS
Cc Division ✓

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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 14 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one [signature]	FILE

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



March 15, 1934.
MAR 16 1934 PM

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
1215 Smith-Young Tower,
San Antonio, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-20.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent F. S. Dunn dated March 6, 1934, at Dallas, Texas, in which report is set out a lead for your office to interview Harry Hall, inmate of the Texas State Penitentiary, regarding the activities of the Karpis and Barker gang.

To assist your office in conducting the requested investigation, please be advised that the Karpis and Barker gang did live at Cleveland and Marshall Avenue in St. Paul, Minnesota; that one of the Barkers returned to that address immediately after the bank robbery and that there were chauffeurs' caps seen in their apartment, which indicates that the story of Hall as related to H. B. Barr, Deputy Constable, Fort Worth, Texas, is correct. In addition to this, at the time the Karpis and Barker gang resided at Cleveland and Marshall in St. Paul, they were known to contact Jack Pfeiffer and Doc Pfeiffer, the latter being a dentist with an office above a drug store across the street from the apartment house in which the Karpis and Barker gang resided.

Other information received by this office is to the effect that Ed and Ted Bantz, bank robbers and kidnapers, had discussed with Doc Pfeiffer, last summer, plans to kidnap a prominent person in St. Paul. Doc Pfeiffer is said to engage in bank robbing with the Bantz brothers. He is also said to be an associate, as is his brother Jack Pfeiffer, of "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt, the principal underworld contact in the Twin Cities for transient gangsters.

Harry Sawyer, former partner of Danny Hagan, operated a speakeasy in St. Paul at which place prominent underworld gangsters congregated, among them being Keating, Golden, Bush, Miller, etc. It is especially desired by this office to learn whether during the period Hall was in St. Paul he received any information involving Doc Pfeiffer with the Karpis and Barker gang.

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and whether he learned anything concerning "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt alias Jones and Harry Sawyer.

For your assistance in questioning Hall, it is stated that Leon Glockman is the reputed leader of the Northwest underworld and is the principal lieutenant of Tom Snaks, Jack Pfeiffer, Harry Sawyer, "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt, Barney Barman, Leaders Klumfeldt alias Kid Gun, and Jay Glockman, his brother.

It is requested that the interview with Hall at the Texas State Penitentiary be conducted at the earliest possible date.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

CGH:HVS
Cc Division ✓
Dallas
Chicago
Kansas City
St. Louis

270



1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1934

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 815,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases;
et al. Unknown Subjects.
Edward George Bremer, Victim
KIDNAPING - Chicago file 7-22.

Dear Sir:-

Recent inquiries conducted by this office with regard to the five gallon cans located at Portage, Wisconsin, disclose that these cans were not of five-gallon capacity, but in fact were specifically manufactured to accommodate a four and three quarters gallon capacity.

It is believed this fact should be borne in mind while an investigation is being conducted at filling stations where it is thought the abductors may have had these cans filled with gasoline and every Agent in this office is being instructed as to the actual capacity of the cans.

It is thought possible that the filling station attendant who filled these cans for the abductors will recall that the cans did not have a five-gallon capacity at the time they were filled and this fact may refresh the memory of the filling station attendant so that he will recall other facts of value in this case. This statement, however, is predicated upon the assumption that any filling station attendant who may have filled these cans, is operating in good faith.

Very truly yours,

M. E. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:TMH
CC: Division
St. Louis,
Kansas City.
7-22

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&
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 14 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
one <i>ML</i>	FILE

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1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1934



Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Ave., Room 1405,
New York, N.Y.

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 1, 1934 with regard to the cap in question and further reference is made to the report of Special Agent E. R. McIntire, dated at Chicago, Illinois, March 9, 1934, copy of which was furnished your office.

As suggested in the above referred to report, efforts were made by an agent of this office, to purchase several caps identical with the one in question, at the various stores he visited, but without results. The cap which you forwarded to this office is, therefore, being returned to you under separate cover by registered mail, with the request that you get in touch with the Yarns Cap Company, 325 Waverly Place, New York City, and endeavor to purchase four (4) caps identical with the one in question.

It is to be observed that many stores that have purchased caps of this kind from the jobber, Laursman Brothers, of Marinette, Wisconsin, have these caps in stock but the lining in their caps is not identical with the lining in the cap you forwarded to this office. It is for that reason the manufacturers should be requested to furnish caps identical in every respect with the one in question.

When the caps have been purchased, it is requested that you return the original cap to this office for further investigation to be conducted in Michigan, and that you forward two of the newly purchased caps to the Kansas City Office and two to the Saint Paul Office to assist in their investigations.

It is respectfully requested this matter be handled immediately so that proper investigation may go forward in this and other districts as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

INDEXED

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

KRM:TMH
CC:Division, Kas. City,
St. Paul.
7-82

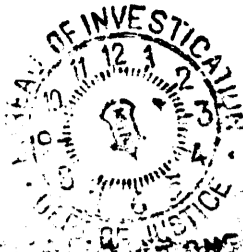
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1209

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 14 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

one [Signature]

272



1900 Bankers Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois
March 12, 1934

MAR 16 1934 PM
Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 515,
Saint Paul, Minnesota

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

Dear Sir:-

Your attention is respectfully invited to your report dated February 14, 1934, at Saint Paul, on page twelve of which it is stated Mr. Bremer indicated he heard more trains in the early morning and late afternoon than during the rest of the day or night. Bremer also claims there were several trains which appeared to be through trains, that passed each morning and again in the late afternoon and that these appeared to be passenger trains, rather than freight trains. He claimed some of the trains did stop in the morning and some likewise at night, but he could not furnish any regular times for the stopping of any trains, nor could he indicate the number of trains that passed through or stopped regularly.

In view of the information contained therein, it is believed advisable that inquiry be made of all railroad companies having passenger trains running into or out of Chicago, to ascertain what particular lines furnish interurban service. It is also believed advisable to inquire of these companies concerning all trains coming into or going out of Chicago, which are termed "through" trains.

It is deemed proper that the routes of the interurban and through trains be followed and that inquiries be initiated at all towns in which through trains do not stop. It is the plan of this office that when the towns in which the through trains do not stop have been located, thorough investigation will be made at all houses within a radius of one mile of the railroad tracks in these towns, in the hope of locating the house in which Mr. Bremer was held. Proper inquiry will also be made in those towns which it is shown are served by interurban train service.

Very truly yours,

KRM:TMH
CC:Division
7-82

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

M. H. PURVIS,
Special Agent in Charge

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1210	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 14 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
uno	FILE

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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 15 1934 PM

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 15 1934 PM

Suite L, Federal Building
Kansas City, Mo.

March 10, 1934.

Mr. W. A. Rorer, Inspector,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
205 Post Office Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

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

Please refer to your letter dated March 2, 1934, relative to 1934 Nebraska license plates, #14-770.

Special Agent J. R. Green has telegraphically advised me from Hastings, Nebraska, that "License plates and Chevrolet as described owned by Leroy Lasse Professor of Debating at Hastings College here who with his debating team participated in debating tournament at St. Thomas College February twenty seven to March second car mostly used between college and St Francis Hotel car owner has splendid reputation here."

Upon receipt of further details from Agent Green you will be advised.

May I suggest that in quoting Nebraska or Kansas license plate numbers the word "dash" be indicated between the prefix numbers and the main number, the prefix numbers on both state plates indicating the county in which issued.

Very truly yours,

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

CC-Division
7-57

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1211
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 13 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

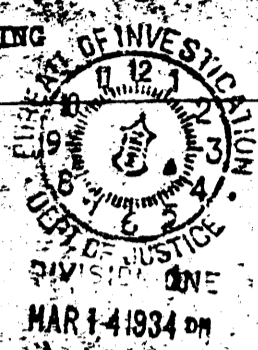
274

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA** **CHICAGO** FILE NO. **7-88**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/12/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/1, 6, 8/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. C. JAMISON -
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation pertaining to sirens, bells, whistles, etc. at Rockford, Warren, Elizabeth, Scales Mound, Mendota, Harmon, Sterling and Savanna, Illinois, produced no information of value. 219 gasoline stations in and about the city of Rockford were checked for sales of gasoline in 5-gallon cans.			
P			
REFERENCE: Letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minn. directed to the Chicago Division office, dated 2/21/34.			
DETAILS: AT WARREN, ILLINOIS This town is on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has no factories but has a siren which sounds at noon only. There is no airport adjacent to the town but an occasional plane passes over the city. There are five churches, but no one recalled having heard bells ring on Saturday afternoon.			
DETAILS: AT ELIZABETH, ILLINOIS This town is situated on the Chicago, Great Western Railroad. It has no factories, no whistles, and no sirens. An occasional aeroplane passes over the city. It has four churches, but no one recalled that church bells were rung on Saturday afternoon.			
<small>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</small>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-12/2	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 14 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago		UNITED STATES MAR 14 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>W. C. Jamison</i> FILE	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965			



AT SCALES MOUND, ILLINOIS

This town is situated on the Illinois Central Railroad. It has no factories and no whistles, but a siren sounds at noon and evening, but not in the morning. The city has three churches, no airport but an occasional plane passes over.

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Rockford has a population of approximately 85,000 persons, and from the Chamber of Commerce it was ascertained that it has about 370 manufacturing plants and factories. It has a street railway line, a bus line, many traffic lights and stop signs at thoroughfares. Two United States Highways pass through the town in addition to Illinois State Highways. Four railroads are in the city, namely the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Northwestern, the C.M.St.P.&P. and the C.B.&Q. The city has eighty churches, covers twelve square miles, and within the city limits has an area of 7738 acres.

Inquiry as to sirens was made at gasoline stations in all parts of the city, but none of the attendants recalled ever having heard sirens blown in the morning or in the evening. Agent, in the four days and evenings required to check these gasoline stations, listened for sirens and aeroplanes but heard none at any time, although factory whistles were numerous. On Sunday many church bells were heard many times during the morning and evening. There is an airport six miles North of Rockford, which was formerly a landing field for an aeroplane route which landed planes to and from Chicago and to and from Minneapolis. This airport, however, according to information obtained from the Rockford Chamber of Commerce, was discontinued last fall.

The names and addresses of the gasoline stations, 219 in number, which were checked are being made a part of the Chicago Division office file but are not set out in this report.

AT MENDOTA, ILLINOIS

This town is situated on the Illinois Central and C.B.&Q. Railroads and has a good deal of switching. There is one factory in the town, and a factory whistle, which blows at 6:00 A.M., 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 6:00 P.M. There are no sirens. There are eight churches in the town and an aeroplane route running North of the city with one regular daily plane.

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AT HARRISON, ILLINOIS

This town is on the C.B.&Q. Railroad. It has no factories, no whistles, no sirens. It has two churches but no church bells ring on Saturday afternoon.

AT STERLING, ILLINOIS

Sterling is on the Chicago and Northwestern and C.B.&Q. Railroads and has a population of 10,000 persons. It has a number of factories and a number of whistles, but no sirens are said to sound. This town contains seventeen churches and is located on the United Air Lines route.

AT SAVANNA, ILLINOIS

Savanna is located on the C.B.&Q. and C.M.St.P.&P. Railroads. It has no factories but has a railway shop. It has a whistle which blows morning and evening but no sirens. The town has eight churches and is not located on an air line, although occasional planes pass over the city.

With reference to the purchase of GASOLINE IN FIVE-GALLON CANS, a list of all gasoline pumps in the city of Rockford was obtained from the City Clerk, but an attempt to secure a similar list from the County Clerk for gasoline pumps located adjacent to Rockford but outside the city limits, was unsuccessful, as there appears to be no county tax on gasoline pumps. The list obtained from the City Clerk of Rockford included 167 gasoline stations, all of which were visited, and in addition thereto agent visited 52 gasoline stations on main roads leading out of Rockford. At each of these stations attendants were questioned as to the sale of gasoline in five-gallon cans to strangers or suspicious appearing persons. The attendants also were shown photographs of suspects Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker and Harry Campbell for possible identification. In connection with this inquiry, it was found that many stations had several shifts of employees, and the attendants questioned were therefore asked to question the men who relieved them, and if any of the relief shift recalled such sales, to communicate with this agent at the Hotel Faust at once, so that they might be interviewed. At a number of these stations it was found that farmers frequently bought gasoline in five-gallon cans for use in tractors, and that during the clamming season it was not unusual for clambers to buy gasoline in that fashion for use in their motor boats. It was also learned that while the Illinois law provides that sales of gasoline in containers must be in red containers, this law is not very strictly observed. The investigation of these gasoline stations resulted in two leads, investigation of which is being set out in a separate report.

PENDING

277

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

439

Laboratory Report

March 12, 1934.

Case: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al, Edward
G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: Records of the McAlester State Penitentiary showing the
signatures of Doc Barker and Volney Davis.

Examination requested by: Oklahoma City Office.

Date received: March 2, 1934.

Examination requested: Handwriting.

Result of examination:

Examination by: C.A.Appel.

March 3, 1934. A comparison of the handwriting of Doc Barker with
the Lindbergh extortion letters indicates that he could have written them
but there is nothing particular about his writing to indicate any con-
nection with these letters. It is believed that Volney Davis did not
write them.

- 4 - Director (1 copy for Lindbergh file)
- 2 - Oklahoma City.
- 3 - Laboratory (1 copy for Lindbergh file).

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

MAR 19 1934

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

7-576-1213
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 19 1934
FILE

RECORDED

COPY FILED IN

7-1-316

278

SFC:GJ

March 13, 1934.

RECORDED

7-576-1213

MAR 19 1934

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

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al
Edward G. Bremer, Victim -
Kidnaping.

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 March 2, 1934.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure: #691593

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

2-17

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

431

Laboratory Report

March 12, 1934.

Case: Unknown Subjects, Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Number: 7-576
Kidnaping.

Specimens: 1 envelope addressed to Mr. Harold E. Harlan and postmarked
February 8, 1934, at St. Louis, Mo.
Letter enclosed begins "Your personal in paper".

Examination requested by: St. Louis Office.

Date received: March 1, 1934.

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint.

Result of examination:

Examination by: C.A. Appel

March 1. There are no watermarks in the envelope of letter paper.
The pencil handwriting on the envelope and in the letter is identical
with the previous extortion letter of St. Louis, Missouri.

THE ORIGINAL EVIDENCE WHICH WAS SUBMITTED IS BEING RETAINED
IN THE LABORATORY FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATIONS WHICH MAY BE DESIRED.
SHOULD YOUR OFFICE DESIRE THIS ORIGINAL EVIDENCE FOR USE IN ANY SUB-
SEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WHICH MAY DEVELOP THE DIVISION SHOULD BE NOTIFIED
IN APLE TIME TO PERMIT TRANSITTAL.

3 - Director
2 - St. Louis.
1 - Agent Rorer, St. Paul
2 - Laboratory.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 17 1934

7-576-1214	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 17 1934	
ST. LOUIS OFFICE	
FILE	

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20 5 MAR 19 1965

SFC:GJ

March 13, 1934.

RECORDED
MAR 17 1934 - 576-1214

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

RE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD G. BREMER,
VICTIM - Kidnaping.

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 March 1, 1934.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Enclosure: #691589
CC Agent Rorer, St. Paul

[Handwritten signature]

287

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

#440

Laboratory Report

March 12, 1934.

Case: Alvin Karpis with aliases, et al, Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

Number: 7-576

Specimens: 1 envelope and letter addressed to Mr. Adolph Bremer written on the stationery of the St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, 2-7-34. (Letter consists of five handwritten pages).

1 envelope and letter enclosed addressed to The Manager, Jacob Schmidt Brewing Co. written on the same stationery on 2-7-34.

Examination requested by: St. Paul Office.

Date received: March 3, 1934.

Examination requested: General and Fingerprint.

Result of examination:

Examination by: C.A.Appel.

March 3. The handwriting on the letters written from the St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg, Canada, is identical. This was compared with the handwriting in the anonymous letter to Judge Vaught in the Urschel extortion case and it was found not to be identical.

THE ORIGINAL EVIDENCE WHICH WAS SUBMITTED IS BEING RETAINED IN THE LABORATORY FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATIONS WHICH MAY BE DESIRED. SHOULD YOUR OFFICE DESIRE THIS ORIGINAL EVIDENCE FOR USE IN ANY SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WHICH MAY DEVELOP THE DIVISION SHOULD BE NOTIFIED IN AMPLE TIME TO PERMIT TRANSMITTAL.

- 1 - Director (1 copy for Urschel file).
- 2 - Agent Rorer, St. Paul.
- 2 - Laboratory (1 copy for Urschel file).

RECORDED

MAR 17 1934

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20 5 MAR 19 1965

7-576-1215

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAR 17 1934	
FBI - ST. PAUL	

[Handwritten signatures and initials are present in the stamp area.]

7-115
COPY FILED IN

SPC:GJ

March 13, 1934.

RECORDED
MAR 17 1934

7-576-1215

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

RE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al
Edward G. Bremer, Victim -
Kidnaping.

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 March 3, 1934.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Hoover

Director.

FILES SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

Enclosure: #691594

spe

283

1-576-1216
Changed to
1-765

(COPY)

Miami Beach Fla.

Feb. 9, 1934

Hon President
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.

Dear President-

I'm very much interested and anxious to apprehend the Bremer abductors and all abductors in general. If its possible for your secret service men to tap Phone wires, of the attorneys who are defending the Roger Touhy gang at Chicago, you may be able to trace the Bremer Kidnapers. With best wishes for your success I am your humble servant

(Signed) G. B.

P.S. -

If successful answer in papers.

*Miss Taylor
Chicago*

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

MAR 19 1934

7-576-1217	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
<i>one</i>	FILE

285

Division 13
7

CS:mr

March 13, 1934

RECORDED

7-576-1217

MAR 19 1934
M

Mr. G. Bruner,
247 Meridian Avenue,
Miami Beach, Florida.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 9, 1934 addressed to "Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt," President of the United States, regarding a possible method in which information might be secured as to the identity of the kidnapers in the Bremer case is respectfully acknowledged.

I thank you for the interest you have shown in this case and you may rest assured that all possible effort will be made to identify the perpetrators of that crime.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Director.

S
FILED SECTION
MAILED
★ MAR 13 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signature]

MAR 15 1934 PM 3:00
DIVISION ONE
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Form No. 1

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

CHICAGO FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/12/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 5/1, 6, 8/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. T. JAMISON - AB
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING



SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation pertaining to underwear manufactured for and distributed exclusively by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill. under brand "Life Size Underwear Satisfies", at Rockford, Warren, Elizabeth, Scales Mound, Mendota, Harmon, Sterling and Savanna, Illinois, produced no information concerning sales of this type of underwear to suspects in this case. List of 1932 sales of socks obtained from Rockford Mitten and Hosiery Mills.

P

REFERENCE: Letter from Division to Chicago office, dated 2/17/34; report of Special Agent Charles Jenkins, Chicago, Illinois, 2/21/34; letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer directed to Chicago Division office, dated at St. Paul, Minn. 2/23/34.

DETAILS: AT WARREN, ILLINOIS

Pertaining to sales of underwear manufactured for and distributed exclusively by Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Illinois, brand "Life Size Underwear Satisfies", Mr. Kleeberger, who conducts a combination grocery and notion store, was interviewed, and he did not recall the sale of any of this type of underwear to anyone resembling the photographs of Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur R. Barker or Harry Campbell. This store had no size 44 union suits in stock, and Mr. Kleeberger did not recall that he had ever stocked that particular size.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1218	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 15 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	MAR 14 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
COPIES DESTROYED 24.6 MAR 19 1965	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE <i>UM</i>	JACKETED:

287

AT ELIZABETH, ILLINOIS

At the Graham Store, Mr. Graham and Miss Parlege recall no sales of the above mentioned type of underwear to strangers or persons resembling the photographs of suspects listed above.

AT SCALES MOUND, ILLINOIS

At the E. Grebner Store, Mr. Grebner and his clerks did not recall any sale of underwear to strangers or to anyone resembling the photographs of the suspects listed above.

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

The proprietors and clerks of the three stores stocking this garment in Rockford, Illinois, namely V. A. Anderson & Son, 418 - 7th Street, B & K Clothing Co., 606 - 7th Street, and Sam Blankfeld, 324 - 7th Street, do not recall sales of this type of underwear to anyone resembling photographs of suspects or other suspicious persons. These three stores are situated in the heart of a Scandinavian neighborhood and the first two mentioned do largely a neighborhood trade. It was stated that sales to strangers would probably be recalled. At the Blankfeld store, however, Mr. Blankfeld stated that he did a fairly large transient trade, and that purchases by strangers would not be sufficiently unusual to attract attention. Neither Blankfeld nor his wife could recall sales to anyone resembling photographs of suspects.

AT MENDOTA, ILLINOIS

At the Karger Store, Adolph Karger, Fred Karger, Robert Bloss and William Thompson stated that the photograph of Volney Davis resembled a man who had purchased on Friday night, January 26, 1934, a union suit, a pair of overall pants, a pair of socks and a jacket. They stated it was raining heavily that night; that this man was wet, and that he changed into the garments he had purchased. He was waited upon by Robert Bloss, who described the man as being about 35 years old, height 5'9", weight about 160 lb., dark bushy hair, good natured and affable. This man stated he was a truck driver from Wisconsin and had asked the way to Route No. 70. Bloss was unable to recall whether or not the union suit sold had been the "Life Size Underwear Satisfies" brand, and the circumstances of the purchase did not conform to the conditions surrounding the purchases of the particular suit being traced.

Inquiry was made at the Post Office through George E. Whitmore, Postmaster, and General Delivery Clerks Joseph L. Wirschem and Robert E. Ough, as well as inquiry at a number of gasoline stations and garages, which failed to produce any further information pertaining to Volney Davis or anyone resembling Volney Davis having been in or about Mendota.

AT HAMBURG, ILLINOIS

The store of W. H. Eugler, Mr. E. R. Kugler, was contacted. He did not recall selling any underwear to persons resembling photographs of suspects.

AT STERLING, ILLINOIS

At the store of H. L. Obermiller, Mr. Obermiller and his three clerks stated they did quite a large volume of transient trade, but they did not recall sales of this particular suit of underwear to anyone resembling photographs of suspects.

AT SAVANNA, ILLINOIS

At the F. A. Herbert Store it was found that sales slips were on hand covering the months of January and February, 1934, and these sales slips were accordingly checked but did not show any sales of this particular type of underwear during those two months.

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

Details pertaining to SOCK:

With reference to SOCK manufactured by Rockford Mitten and Hosiery Mills, Style 213-B, which is erroneously referred to in reference report as Style 213-A, all sales of this SOCK for the years 1932 and 1933 were obtained. The sales for 1932 are as follows:

Gem Hosiery Co., 509 W. Brown St., Milwaukee, Wis.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Order No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
1932		
Jan. 23	280	3-1/3 doz.
Nov. 10	2867	3-2/3 "
Nov. 10	2867A	3-2/3 "

Chicago Mail Order Co., 511 S. Paulina, Chicago, Ill.

Date	Order No.	Quantity
1932		
May 5	15384	43 doz.
Aug. 31	2045	75 "
Sept. 17	2579	75 "
Sept. 17	2804	30 "
Oct. 4	2985	30 "
Oct. 18	3234	30 "
Oct. 31	3655	30 "
Nov. 29	4555	30 "

National Bellows-Hess Co. Inc., Independence and Hardesty Ave.,
Kansas City, Mo.

Date	Order No.	Quantity
1932		
Nov. 29	4555	30 doz.

All sales for the year of 1933 are set forth in the report of Special Agent Jenkins with the exception of the sale of one dozen pairs of these socks to the J. C. Penney Co., Inc., Mexicali, California, on 7/22/33.

There were no sales of these socks outside of the ones noted in this and the reference report of agent Jenkins, and no sales were made to any Rockford retail stores.

PENDING

DOMESTIC	FOREIGN
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE CABLE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED CABLE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK-END CABLE LETTER
SHIP RADIOGRAM	RADIOGRAM

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

Postal Telegraph

THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM



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

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

March 10, 1934

Form
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 DIVISION ONE
 MAR 15 1934 PM

M
 R E Vetterli
 Division of Investigation
 U. S. Department of Justice
 318 Hewes Building
 San Francisco, California

RE BREKID CHICAGO REQUESTS COMPLETE DESCRIPTION INFORMATION ONE HOMER WILSON
 ARRESTED ON SUSPICION SEATTLE JANUARY TWENTY NINE THIRTY ONE STOP INVESTIGATION
 SEATTLE REFLECTS GAVE NAME H WILSON CLAIMED FROM CHICAGO AND HAD IN POSSESSION
 AT SEATTLE NEW CADILLAC CAR BEARING THIRTY ONE CALIFORNIA LICENSE STOP DEVELOP
 ANY INFORMATION POSSIBLE THROUGH CALIFORNIA REGISTRATION ADVISING CHICAGO

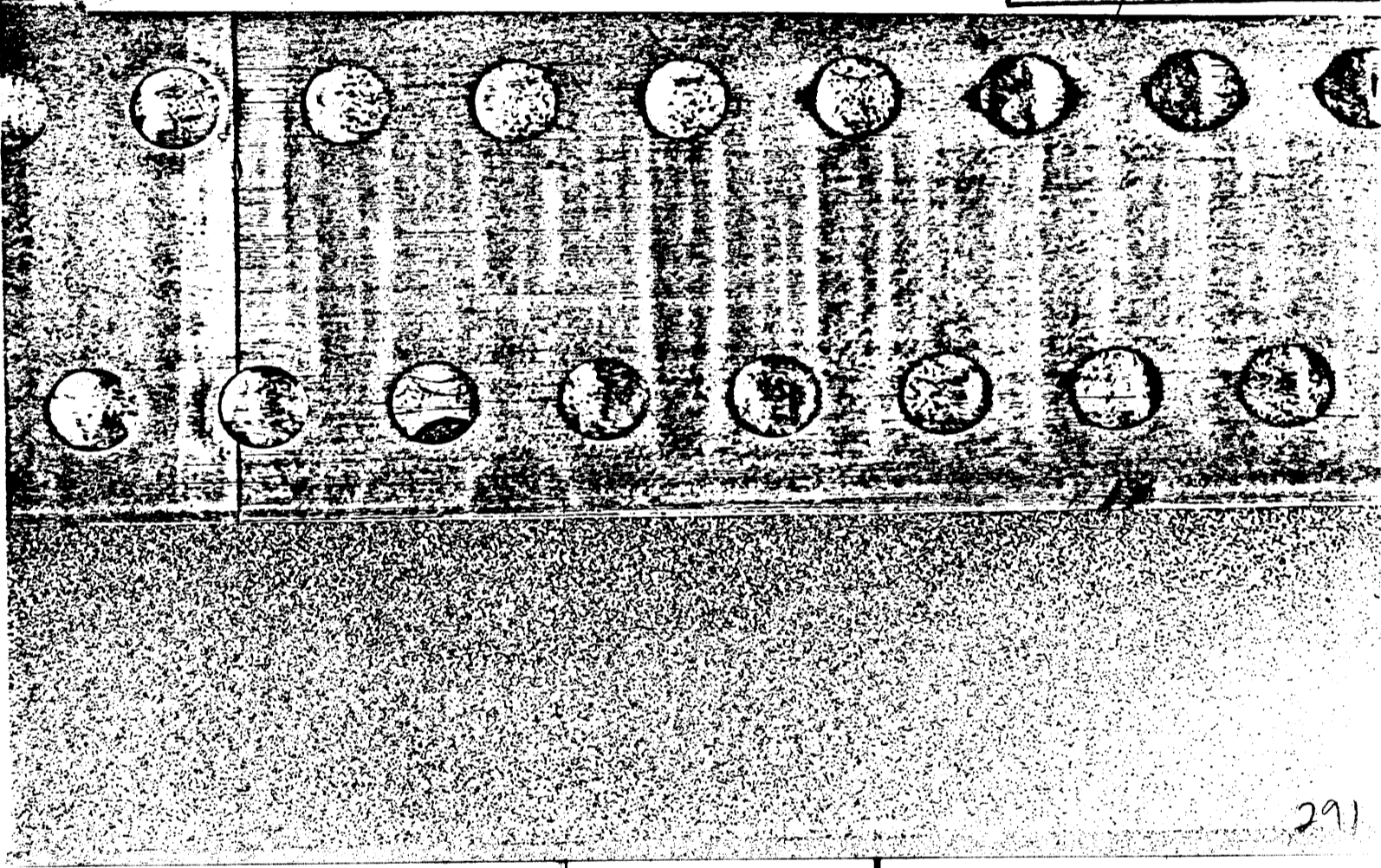
DIRECT RUSH

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 &
 INDEXED SPEARS

off bus govt rate
 chglDiv. Invest. 411 U S Court House
 cc-Division; Chicago; St. Paul

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1219
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 MAR 14 1934
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 FILE



291

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-576-220**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/13/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/4 & 8/34	REPORT MADE BY: John L. Madigan
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: Kidnaping	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



Investigation at Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, disclosed that sounds which can be heard in that town do not correspond with those heard by Victim Bremer. Mr. William Markheim, friend of Helen Ferguson, suggests interview with Jack Steinbecker for pertinent information concerning the whereabouts and associations of this woman.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, St. Paul, 3/7/34;
report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, 3/9/34.

DETAILS:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, St. Paul, dated March 7, 1934, and particularly to pages 55 and 56 which reflect memorandum of Special Agent V. W. Peterson, suggesting the possibility of Victim's hideout being in the vicinity of Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin.

Prior to the receipt of the above report it had also occurred to this Agent that Bremer's hideout may have been in or around Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, and accordingly a thorough investigation was conducted at that point on March 4, 1934. However, before reporting the results of the above investigation, attention is invited to a letter from this Office to the St. Louis Division Office dated September 14, 1933, in the case entitled "VERNON C. MILLER, with aliases, DECEASED, ET AL, (Conspiracy to Relieve Federal Prisoner)", which sets out certain information received from one William Markheim concerning Helen Ferguson. It will be remembered that Helen Ferguson

INDEXED

REMOVED AND REWARDED
10-22-*M. A. Quinn*

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212

was an associate of Kate Barker, mother of the Barker brothers, and that she lived with them in Oak Park, Illinois, during the months of June and July, 1933. Mr. Markheim advised, as recited in the above mentioned letter, that on or about July 21, 1933, he was at Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, at which time he was introduced by one Jack Steinbecker to Helen Ferguson and a blond woman, whose name he does not know; that these women were visiting Steinbecker and his family, who have had a cottage at the lake for the past five years. Mr. Markheim described Helen Ferguson as follows:

Age	about 35 years
Height	5'8"
Weight	125 lbs.
Hair	brunette

He described the unknown woman who was with Helen Ferguson as follows:

Age	35 years
Height	5'8"
Weight	100 lbs.
Hair	bleached blond

Markheim subsequently furnished the information that a woman named Ina, who is the daughter of Helen's bleached blond friend, operates a rooming house at 4336 or 4456 Belmont Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri.

AT LAKE OKAUCHEE, WISCONSIN.

Agent proceeded to Okauchee on March 4, 1934, and it was noted that this town is approximately 100 miles distant from Chicago.

The Postmistress was immediately contacted, and she advised, with respect to sounds which can be heard in the town, that Okauchee possesses a siren but that same is only blown in the event of fire. However, there can be heard in Okauchee the siren at the Carnation plant in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, which blows every morning at 6:45 A.M. and again at 7 A.M. and also at Noon. No other whistles or sirens can be heard. She further stated that no church bells are rung on Saturday afternoon but that on Sunday morning numerous bells can be heard at various times. In this connection she advised that there are approximately seven churches in Oconomowoc that have bells, and almost every one can be heard in Okauchee when they toll.

It was also noted that the town is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad and that very few trains stop at the Okauchee station. There is no point in or around Okauchee which

would occasion the shifting of locomotives.

It is Agent's opinion that Okauchee is not the town where Bremer was held and tentatively can be eliminated.

A similar investigation was conducted at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, which is only three miles from Lake Okauchee, by Special Agent S. K. McKee, and this town likewise was eliminated as a possible hideout.

In addition to the above, this Agent learned from the Postmistress at Lake Okauchee that Jack Steinbecker, above referred to, and William Markheim had adjoining cottages on the east side of the lake; that these cottages, along with seven others which are situated in a row at that point, are owned by a man named Shott, who operates a tavern and conducts a real estate agency in Okauchee. Shott, it was learned, is an ex-pugilist and entertains a shady reputation in town. She further advised that a Margaret Barrett, divorcee, operates a tavern at one of Shott's cottages and that this tavern is frequented only by a certain set of people who have cottages at the lake. She could furnish nothing further along this line. The above is given for what value it may contain.

The Postmistress advised that she does not know Helen Ferguson, nor does she know anything concerning her. She could furnish nothing with respect to Jack Steinbecker except that he is employed as a stage hand in Chicago.

Agent exhibited to her the photographs of all suspects and their associates in this case, but she could not identify any of them as visitors at Lake Okauchee.

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Special Agent W. Carter Baum of this Office interviewed Mr. William Markheim, 176 West Adams Street, Chicago. Mr. Markheim is in the bond business and was formerly closely associated with the Capone syndicate. As mentioned above Markheim was very friendly with Helen Ferguson during the summer of 1933, when she lived in the cottage of Jack Steinbecker at Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin. Helen Ferguson lived in Oak Park, as Agent Baum has recently ascertained, with Mrs. Gordon, who is apparently identical with Mrs. Kate Barker, and one of the Barker brothers apparently lived at that residence during that time. Another tall, slender, dark young man lived there at that time as well. This young man evidently was not Alvin Karpis. It is probable that during the stay of these people at Oak Park, Illinois, that is, June 20 to July 26, 1933, that Alvin Karpis was

living at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, as reports from the St. Paul Office indicate where one of the Barker boys is supposed to have lived with him. Mr. Markheim was unable to furnish any data in addition to that furnished by previous letters and reports sent by the Chicago Office to the St. Louis Office, except to indicate that Margaret Barrett was not, in his opinion, guilty of harboring criminals at her cottage but that she operated a speakeasy in one of the cottages which was frequented by many of the couples that came to Lake Okauchee. Mr. Markheim said that Jack Steinbecker was now living at the Vernon Hotel, which is on Jackson Boulevard, near Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. He said that he thought that this person would probably give all information that he had concerning Helen Ferguson. Markheim said that Helen Ferguson still had the Buick automobile but was unable to explain why he knew she had the Buick. He said, however, that Helen Ferguson, who had flashed large quantities of bills in the Summer of 1933 was not without funds. He indicated that he had learned this from Steinbecker, who had expressed some distaste for this woman. It will be noted, since the interview with Mr. Markheim, that West Side Frank Pope has been murdered by gangsters in the Vernon Hotel.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

The CHICAGO OFFICE will arrange for an agent to interview Jack Steinbecker at the Vernon Hotel or the Chicago Division Office, in order to ascertain what information this party may have concerning Helen Ferguson, Mrs. Kate Barker, and the Barker brothers.

PENDING.

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION
AND
PRIVACY ACTS**

SUBJECT: BARKER/KARPIS GANG

BREMER KIDNAPPING

FILE NUMBER: 7-576

SECTION: 14



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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SUBJECT Barker/Karpis Gang (Bremer Kidnapping)

FILE NUMBER 7-576

SECTION NUMBER 14

SERIALS 1221 - 1285

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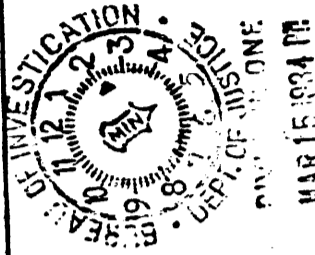
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FILE NO. 7-22 T.

REPORT MADE AT: Birmingham, Ala.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/7 & 10/34	REPORT MADE BY: WALTER A. SCOTT, JR.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al Edward George Bremer (Victim)			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: W. B. Smith, McRae, Ga., identified Karpis as having been in McRae February 10th or 11th, 1934, in company person resembling Barker. Karpis and Barker in salmon colored coupe and stated they were on their way to Florida. President and Superintendent Appalachian Mills Co., Knoxville, Tenn. advise instant underwear could have either 8 or 9 buttons in front when manufactured; that regular number buttons placed on size 44 underwear is eight, but often requires nine buttons. Photos of underwear identified by above parties as likeness of underwear sold exclusively to Carson-Pirie-Scott, Chicago.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">P.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from W. A. Rorer, Inspector, St. Paul, Minn. to Birmingham office dated 2-27-34; Letter from Chicago Division office dated 3-3-34; Report of Sp. Agt. R. B. Nathan, New York, 2-16-34.</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>AT McRAE, GA.</u></p> <p>Agent interviewed W. B. Smith, an attorney, who stated that about 10 A.M. on February 10th or 11th, 1934, he noticed two men in front of the Southern Railway Station, and a salmon colored coupe parked at the curb. The streets were covered with sleet, making travel almost impossible, and one of the men asked how far south the sleet extended, stating that they were on their way to Florida. Mr. Smith informed him that the cold wave would probably extend 100 miles south of McRae. After a few minutes conversation Mr. Smith went into the station, and upon leaving a short time later noticed that the men and the car were gone. Mr. Smith advised that the car carried an Illinois license tag, but he failed to note any descriptive data except that set forth in this report. Mr. Smith described one of the men in question as "tall" and the other as "low", which classifications are</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>W. B. Smith</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: 7-576-1221 MAR 18 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:	
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adopted here:

	Tall	Low
Age:	35-36	32-35
Height:	5' 10-11"	5' 8"
Weight:	130-155 lbs.	145-150 lbs.
Build:	Rather slim	Rather stocky
Complexion:	Deep muddy tan	Deep muddy tan
Eyes: (to best of recollection)	Blue	Brown
Hair:	Not noted	Not noted
Accent:	Northern	Northern.

Mr. Smith particularly noticed the complexion of the two men, which he described as a deep muddy tan, and which was so unusual that he believed that it was not natural. He stated that he has seen a similar complexion only on actors in theatrical make-up. As to dress, he stated that they wore heavy, rough clothes made of cheap, coarse brown material, with caps and possibly boots. Their speech was grammatical, but they had a decidedly northern accent. On the whole, they presented a rather disreputable appearance and Mr. Smith was suspicious of them.

The office of the Western Union Telegraph Company is located in the railway station, with the entrance on the side next to the tracks, while the front entrance to the station is on the street. At the time Mr. Smith met the men they were loitering near the entrance to the station, and as the station is a block off the highway leading from Atlanta to Jacksonville, Fla., he could not understand what they were doing there, unless they were waiting for a telegram.

Shortly thereafter Mr. Smith noticed photographs of Freddie Barker and Alvin Karpis that appeared in the Atlanta Constitution, and recognizing them as the men he had met in front of the station, he wrote the Chief of Police, Minneapolis, Minn., advising him that these parties had been in McRae. When shown photographs in agent's possession, he immediately identified Alvin Karpis as being the smaller of the two men, but he did not recognize Fred Barker. The photograph appearing in the Atlanta Constitution and that in agent's possession are different; in the former Barker appearing to be considerably thinner and also to have a longer face. Mr. Smith is certain that Karpis' companion was the man whose photograph appeared in the paper. Mr. Smith positively identified Karpis by the peculiar shape of the mouth and lower jaw. Some discrepancy, however, is noted in the description. From the descriptions furnished by the Division it appears that Karpis is 5' 9-3/4" in height, while Barker is only 5' 4". Mr. Smith described Karpis as the shorter man. He stated that Barker was tall and erect, while Karpis was slightly stooped. It is possible that Karpis is adopting this position as part of a disguise. Mr. Smith also advised that the car was parked in a position headed for Savannah, Ga., but it was ascertained that this would be the natural way to park a car driven either from Atlanta, Ga. or Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Loujem Carithers, Western Union operator, was unable to identify

either Karpis or Barker, stating that she remembers no one answering their descriptions. She produced telegrams from February 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, 1934, but none of them appeared to be suspicious, February 10th the following telegram was sent by two truck drivers:

E. B. BOWLES
CHAMBERLIN ST.
KNOXVILLE TENN. 8: 15 P.M.

NO MARKET ATLANTA MERRAS NOW BAD WEATHER LEAVING NOW
FOR SANFORD WIRE SANFORD FOR GELNEY.

PAUL AND HOWARD

with notation, "Paul Hayes and Howard Thomas. Mrs. Carithers stated that to the best of her recollection these were the only two men sending telegrams. On February 8, 1934, the following wire was sent:

MR. H. S. CANFIELD, De 1151, Phone 1561
N. DECATUR ROAD ATLANTA GA.

TY SUPRELL MYSELF IN THE BAG OK

C. B. BELLS

The telegram originally began "Tough one here" but these words were scratched out with pencil. February 11th no wires were sent but one was received by a lady. While Mrs. Carithers cannot remember each person sending or receiving messages on February 10th and 11th, she is reasonably certain that neither Karpis nor Barker was in the office.

Mr. Boyer Harper, employee of the railway station, advised that two men, one answering Karpis' description, were at the station Saturday night asking for information about Jacksonville, Fla.

On the theory that the men might have remained in McRae several days, discreet inquiries were made at filling stations, garages, hotels and at business houses near the station, but no one was located who saw the car or the men described by Mr. Smith. Agent also made inquiries at filling stations within a radius of ten miles of McRae in the direction of Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla. and Savannah, Ga. At the Airport Filling Station on the Jacksonville road, it was ascertained that about nine o'clock Sunday Morning, February 11th, a salmon colored coupe was seen traveling from Jacksonville at a rapid rate of speed, considering the slippery condition of the road due to sleet, but description of the two men in it was not obtainable, nor was the license tag noted. Numerous other inquiries were made, without revealing the nature of the investigation, but agent was unable to find anyone who saw the car. As McRae is a very small town it is believed that if it had remained here for any length of time, it would have been noticed.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent
C. O. Pickard:

AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Mr. Roy M. Lotzpeich, President, and A. E. Warren, Superintendent, Appalachian Mills Company, 615 Ft. Sanders Avenue, on viewing photographs of underwear in this case, identified same as exact likeness of underwear manufactured by this firm exclusively for Carson-Pirie-Scott, Chicago, and stated that the regular number of buttons placed on the front of size 44 of this underwear is eight, but that often nine buttons are required. They pointed out that the photographs reflect that there is very little space between the last button and the bottom of the opening; that the buttons are supposed to be sewed on at $5\frac{1}{2}$ " intervals, but that often the operator does not space correctly and if the eighth button at the bottom leaves considerable space, another button is placed thereon, in order to provide ample closing near the crotch. They also pointed out that often the crotch varies in length, thus causing a variance in the number of buttons required.

Although reference report indicated that instant underwear has previously been identified by Mr. Owen Coogan, Vice-President of said firm, it was deemed pertinent to have Mr. Warren explain his method of identification, same being as follows:

It will be noted that the collar design is composed of three sets of threading. The upper threading is called the edging; the middle is called the trim, and the lower is called the seam collarette.

The edging is divided into three parts, the outer fringe of which is called the outside needle thread, the middle part is called the looper, and the lower part is called the inside needle thread.

In instant underwear the outside needle thread of the edging is yellow; the looper is white, and the inside needle thread is pale blue. Attention is called to the fact that the photograph indicates the outside needle thread of instant underwear is of a darker color than yellow, but it is noted the photograph is shaded at said needle thread, which might account for the darker appearance.

The middle part of the design of the collar, namely the looper, is composed of white needle threads on either side, but the distinctive part of the looper is the loop stitching, composed of one threading of dark blue and one threading of yellow, both so arranged as to give the appearance of a circle. The dark blue threading of the looper is made of rayon.

The lower part of the collar design, or the seam collarette, is composed of needle threads on either border, pale blue in color, and an inner zig-zag threading made of white rayon.

Mr. Warren stated that the photographs are an exact likeness of

particular design used in the manufacture of underwear for women's feet
in every detail, and said design is not used in the manufacture of any other
underwear.

PENDING.

REPORT MADE AT: Philadelphia, Pa.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-12-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-2-34	REPORT MADE BY: W. L. Listerman
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases et al EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Sample of wall paper designed exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., #515 of 1931 stock, very similar to photostatic copy of Victim's conception obtained United Wall Paper Co., Inc., York, Pa.

- P -

REFERENCE: Letter from New York Office dated 2-21-34 and letter from St. Paul Office dated 2-19-34.

DETAILS: AT YORK, PA.

The photostatic copy of wall paper design of Victim Bremer's conception of the wall paper in the room of his confinement was exhibited to Messrs. J. Eisenhart, Works Manager, R. Euler, and William Burton, designer, of the United Wall Paper Co., Inc., Carlisle and Linden Aves., York, Pa.



DETAILS:

Mr. Burton finally recalled a pattern which he had designed several years ago exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., the pattern being Sidewall #515 of the 1931 line of Sears, Roebuck & Co. The only sample specimen on hand was torn from a 1931 catalogue of Sears, Roebuck & Co. and furnished to this agent. It is approximately 24 inches in length and 20 inches in width although one of the trees of the design had been previously cut out, leaving a hole of two by five inches in the specimen.

With regard to the design itself there are four trees to each design spaced in a diamond shaped effect and not on a horizontal plane as understood from the Victim's conception. It may be stated that on the specimen obtained there are only three trees

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. G. Harney</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1222	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 15 1934
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counting the one which has been cut out in the past for some purpose of the Wall Paper Company. There appears to be a cluster of flowers seemingly attached to a small branch between each two trees in accordance with Mr. Bremer's conception. These flowers which are also on the trees are of different colors, including yellow, pinkish red and blue, are similar in shape and of three to five petals in size.

With regard to the fence it may be stated that there is a fence effect at the base of each tree; the fence at the upper left hand portion consisting of ten parts including both horizontal and vertical parts; the fence at upper right hand portion consisting of nine parts; and the fence in the middle lower part consisting of eleven parts. As previously stated the tree and fence at the top of the diamond design is not contained in the sample specimen.

In addition to the above the background of the design appears to be very similar to that contained in the photostatic of Mr. Bremer's drawing.

None of the above mentioned officials of the United Wall Paper Co. could recall any other patterns similar to the photostatic copy but stated that the original design herein described as well as complete specimens could be obtained from Mr. H. A. Haupli, Wall Paper Manager, Sears, Roebuck & Co., 1017 South Homan Ave., Chicago, Ill. It was further learned that this design was drawn exclusively for Sears, Roebuck & Co., and that company was the only one which manufactured and sold the same. Mr. Burton also advised that the particular pattern was of a cheap variety, possibly 5¢ to 9¢ in price; and that if the design be identified, it may be possible to trace each purchase since most of the sales would have been of a mail order nature and recorded by Sears, Roebuck & Co.

The above information was immediately transmitted telephonically to Special Agent in Charge R. G. Harvey and the specimen forwarded by Special Delivery.

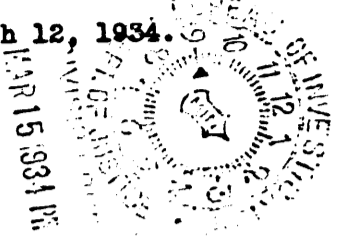
- PENDING -

U. S. Bureau of Investigation

Department of Justice

420 Post Office Building,
Dallas, Texas.

March 12, 1934.



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

RE: Alvin Karpis, with aliases; etal.
Edward G. Bremer - Victim.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:-

Please refer to letter addressed to the Division from the Oklahoma City office dated 3/9/34 referring to a letter thought to have been found by agents at the time the Shannon home at Paradise, Texas was raided, written on Corona typewriter by Kathryn Kelly.

The files in this office have been thoroughly searched and no such letter has been found. I find reference in a memorandum submitted by Special Agent E.J. Dowd under date of 10/24/33, wherein Mr. Sam Sayres, defense attorney in the Urschel kidnaping case, stated to Agent Dowd that Kathryn Kelly told him the typewriter used in typing the ransom note was a Corona and that this typewriter was thrown from an automobile into the river somewhere between Ardmore, Oklahoma and Oklahoma City shortly after the ransom note was written.

I find no other reference or information in our files which would indicate the existence of the letter referred to by the Division.

Very truly yours,

D.L. McCormack
D.L. McCormack, Acting
Special Agent in Charge.

noted
EM

DLM:LMT

cc W.A.Rorer, Inspector,
St. Paul
K.C.
O.C.
7-33-

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7-576-1224
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 15 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
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FILE

42- Home St
Flushing, N.Y.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
New Sir.

87024

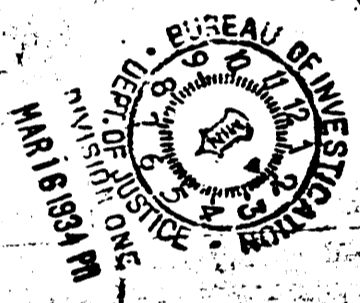
I just heard Harlem Eugene Reed
over the radio, how a kidnap victim heard the
chimes of church bells, and your operators have
located the church and are combing the neigh-
borhood. You probably have thought of it but
can you have not got the weather bureau
wind reports as to velocity & direction and with
a little triangulation you could almost walk
into the front yard.

Sincerely

James Connolly

3-X11-34

Edward G. Bremer



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 22 1934

Adm. 2/3/34
pm

7-576-1225	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 18 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FILE

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RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

MM:yo
7-576-1225

March 21, 1934

87023

Mr. James Connolly,
42-60 Burns Street,
Flushing, Long Island,
New York.

Dear Sir:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 12, 1934, wherein you state that you have just heard Merlin Burgess read over the radio tell how a kidnaped victim heard the chimes of church bells; that the church has been located, and that efforts are now being made to locate the house in which the victim was held.

Your suggestion that the Weather Bureau's wind reports as to velocity and direction be obtained, and by use of the theory of triangulation, the house can be located, is appreciated.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter,

I am

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
Director

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

DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

P. O. Box 514,
St. Paul, Minnesota

March 12, 1934

Mr. G. E. Dewey,
Kirkwood Hotel,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Dear Sir: Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al. EDWARD GEORGE
BREMER - Victim. KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file No. 7-50.

Transmitted herewith is a photostatic copy
of an anonymous letter postmarked at Des Moines, Iowa,
February 28, 1934. Kindly conduct the necessary
investigation.

Very truly yours,

S. A. ROSEN
Inspector.

CC:NY
SAC
Cc Division
Cc Kansas City

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1226
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 20 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one M 884 FILE

MAR 17 1934 AM
DIVISION ONE
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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

March 18, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 1876,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

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

b7c

Reference is made to your letter of March 9, 1934,
regarding ██████████
Oklahoma State Penitentiary. It is noted in that letter
that Jack Wilson, a prisoner at the penitentiary, informed
██████████ that Davis was in St. Paul, Minnesota, two months
ago. If possible, will you please ascertain how Wilson knows
that Davis was in St. Paul two months ago as such information
would place Davis in St. Paul at about the time of the kid-
naping, which is highly important.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

CGH:HVS
Cc Division ✓

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1227
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
one R SPC FILE

MAR 17 1934 PM

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

MAR 17 1934

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

March 15, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 1403,
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to your telegram of March 9,
1934, requesting advice as to whether DAVE BERMAN, an
inmate of the Sing Sing Prison, New York, should be openly
interviewed regarding this matter.

Please be advised that it is believed that a
thorough investigation should be made prior to an interview
with DAVE BERMAN along the lines requested in previous
correspondence from this office.

Concerning the Post Office robbery case against
Dave Berman at Superior, Wisconsin, please be advised that
Assistant United States Attorney Harold Hanson, Madison,
Wisconsin, stated that this case is still pending and that
as far as he knows, Berman will be tried on the indictment
on his release from the Sing Sing Prison.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OCH:HVS
Cc Division
Cc Chicago

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INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

7-576-1228
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
<i>[Signature]</i>

RECEIVED
MAR 17 1934 AM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

March 15, 1934.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
370 Lexington Avenue, Room 2405,
New York City, New York.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-50.

With reference to report of Special Agent K.R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, 3-9-34, and particularly concerning the cap identified in St. Paul as having been worn by Subject KARPIS at the time he purchased the flashlights in St. Paul, and which cap is now in possession of either the New York or Chicago Division Office, it is requested that this article be forwarded to the St. Louis Division Office, and that the St. Louis Office exhibit same to the Mounds City Cap Company, at that place, to determine positively if the cap was made by the Mounds City Cap Company.

The above investigation is deemed expedient in view of the fact that a cap identical in appearance and lining with the one recovered in the kidnapers' car was sold by BLUMENFELD'S CLOTHING STORE in South St. Paul, Minnesota, together with high-top boots and zipper jacket to a person believed to have been KARPIS. The cap sold by BLUMENFELD is made by the MOUNDS CITY CAP COMPANY of St. Louis.

The St. Louis Division Office, upon receipt of the cap in question will determine through the Mounds City Cap Company factory if this cap was made by such concern and, upon completion of this investigation, the St. Louis Office will return the cap to the St. Paul Division Office.

Very truly yours, DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

W.A. RORER, DIRECTOR

7-576-1229
MAR 17 1934
MAR 15 1934
MAR 17 1934

MAR 20 1934

RR:TC
CC Division
Chicago
St. Louis

625 Lafayette Bldg.
Detroit Michigan
March 13, 1934

②
MAR 17 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

87025

Re: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER (Victim)
Kidnaping

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your communication dated March 6, 1934 there are being transmitted herewith six copies of photograph of Maurice Brown, Michigan State Penitentiary No. 19979 and Michigan State Identification Bureau No. 28935. This matter, it will be noted, is in connection with my communication of March 5, 1934.

Two copies of these photographs are also being transmitted with a copy of this communication to the Division.

Very truly yours,

Wm. Larson
Special Agent in Charge

WL:MED
Encls.
cc - Division (Encls.) ✓

M

7-576-1230	
MAR 15 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One	FILE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 25 1934

Letter Detroit
cc Chicago
3-22-34
REM

REMARK
7-576-1230

MAR 23 1934

March 22, 1934

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, ET AL,
Edward G. Bremer - Victim,
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

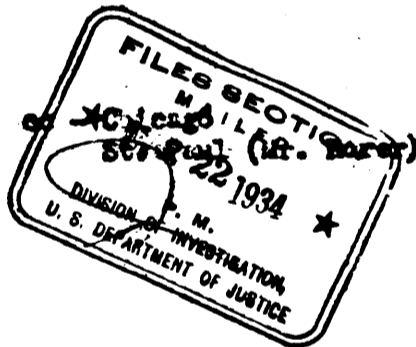
Reference is made to your letter dated March 13, 1934, addressed to the Chicago Office, with which you transmitted six copies of the photograph of Maurice Brown, Michigan State Penitentiary No. 19779.

It is noted from the copy of your letter received at the Division that no copies were designated for Mr. Borer at the St. Paul Office, the office of origin in the above case. In order that the office of origin may be kept advised relative to all investigative activity in the above entitled case, you are instructed to furnish that office with a copy of each and every communication directed to another field office.

There is being transmitted to the St. Paul Office with a copy of this letter a copy of your letter of March 13th together with copies of the inclosures referred to therein.

Very truly yours,

Director.



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. 7-30. EPL.

REPORT MADE AT: Boston, Mass.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-14-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/7 & 3/10/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. J. WEST.
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al., EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: 0 Kidnaping.
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-size: small; margin-right: 10px;"> MAR 16 1934 AM RECEIVED DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION </div> <div> <p>Vincent Edwards and Old South News Co., Boston, report no knowledge of purchasers of Minneapolis Journal and St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer; unable to identify as purchasers any of the Karpis-Barker gang. Thomas Strahan Co., Chelsea, Mass. reports that it never manufactured any wall paper of design submitted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- R.U.C. -</p> <p>REFERENCE: Letter from Chicago Office dated February 15, 1934, addressed to St. Paul Office. St. Paul Office letter dated February 23, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS:</p> <p>Mr. B. M. Barges, General Manager of the Vincent Edwards Advertising Co., 260 Tremont Street, Boston, advised that his company buys the Minneapolis Journal and the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer for the purpose of rendering to retail concerns throughout the United States, a "clipping service". The papers are destroyed in their entirety with the exception of the "ads" which are cut out of the papers, classified according to various types of products, and mailed out to customers.</p> <p>The individual who operates the Old South News Company, Milk and Washington Streets, Boston, was interviewed and although unwilling to reveal his name, stated that he handles one copy of the Minneapolis Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer each day; that he employs no agents but sells direct to the public; that he knows none of his customers by name; he was unable to identify any of the photographs of the five suspects in the Karpis-Barker gang.</p> </div> </div>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1231	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		UNITED STATES	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
Division - 3.	St. Paul - 2.	MAR 15 1934 P. M.	JACKETED:
Boston - 2.			
		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
		ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i>	

Special Agent W. J. West of the Boston Office called at the Thomas Strahan Company, wall paper manufacturers of Chelsea, Mass. and submitted the wall paper design received at the Boston Office under cover of copy of letter dated February 15, 1934 from the Chicago Office to the St. Paul Office. Mr. Smith, Assistant to Mr. W. E. Dailey of the Thomas Strahan Co. advised that his company never, at any time, manufactured any wall paper of the design in question, or of any similar design. He further stated that the Strahan concern manufactures one quality of wall paper and his experience in that line indicates to him that the design in question is undoubtedly the design of a cheap grade of wall paper.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN.

March 9, 1934.
Edward Doll, with aliases, Fugitive,
Identification Order No. 1214.

Handwriting specimens of Edward Doll.
7 small cards, 1 envelope not mailed, 1 envelope
addressed to Mrs. Doris C. Foley, Woodside House,
Danville, Vermont.

Jacksonville Office.

February 20, 1934.

Handwriting comparison.

C.A. Appel.

March 4. It is believed that Doll did not write the Lindbergh
extortion letters. There are no means of comparing the handwriting
with the Woolverton extortion letters which were printed. It is
believed, however, that he did not write the Woolverton notes because
of his evident lack of education which is indicated in the cards.

THE ORIGINAL EVIDENCE WHICH WAS SUBMITTED IS BEING
RETAINED IN THE LABORATORY FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT EXAMINATION WHICH MAY
BE DEEMED. SHOULD YOUR OFFICE DESIRE THIS ORIGINAL EVIDENCE FOR USE
IN ANY SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WHICH MAY DEVELOP THE DIVISION SHOULD BE
NOTIFIED IN ADEQUATE TIME TO PERMIT TRANSMITTAL.

- 4 - Director (Copies for Lindbergh and Woolverton files)
- 2 - Jacksonville.
- 3 - Laboratory (Copies for above files).

7-576-123

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 16 1934

H.C. APC
dindexed
this serial only
2 12 58 32

ORIGINAL FILED IN

26-224-30-159

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Edward G. Bremer

Division of Investigation
Suite 1 -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 13, 1934.

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 19 1934

7-576-1233
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 19 1934 P.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One <i>REH</i>

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to my telephone conversations with you on March 13th, particularly with reference to information shown in various reports in this matter relative to parties residing at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, from May 28, 1933, to June 19, 1933. It is noted that these individuals have been identified as Arthur R. Barker, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and Mrs. Paula Harmon.

The information in question was originally shown in the report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, dated at St. Paul, Minnesota, July 27, 1933, in this matter. The Kansas City office has borne the facts in this connection in mind throughout this investigation. It appears that the St. Paul office originally undertook investigation of the individuals who resided at the address on Vernon Avenue, in connection with the kidnaping of Ed. Hamm, who was kidnaped at St. Paul, Minnesota, on June 15, 1933, and returned by the kidnapers on June 19th after payment of ransom. It is shown that the men who resided at 204 Vernon Avenue were apparently absent from that residence during the period from June 15th to late on the night of June 19th, and that all of the individuals there departed hurriedly early on the morning of June 20, 1933. It is also indicated that they were possibly "tipped off" by someone in the St. Paul Police Department.

It will be noted also that Frank Nash, together with Mrs. Frances Nash, and her small daughter, stopped to visit the parties at 204 Vernon Avenue during the week of June 4 to 10, 1933. A latent fingerprint found at that residence was identified as that of Frank Nash. Mrs. Nash identified photographs of the Barkers and Karpis as the men who resided at 204 Vernon Avenue, when she and her husband visited there.

deindexed

*This Serial only
2-12-58 32*

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2.

Reference is made to letter from this office to the Division dated February 15, 1934, transmitting latent fingerprints found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller, 6612 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, Missouri, together with a list of suspects, whose fingerprints it was requested be compared with the latent prints. A copy of that letter was transmitted to the St. Paul office with report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at Kansas City, Missouri, 2-20-34, in the case of Alvin Karpis, et al, Kidnaping, Edward G. Bremer, Victim, as will be noted on page six of that report.

It is now suggested that the fingerprints of Wm. Hamm be also compared with the latent fingerprints found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller. However, these latent prints were taken from a telephone, a clock and several beer bottles. It would be improbable that Hamm's prints would be found on any of the objects except possibly on a beer bottle, if he were held captive at Miller's residence.

In the report of Agent Trainor dated at Kansas City, Missouri, July 3, 1933, in the instant matter, you will note on page twenty-three, in a memorandum by Special Agent in Charge Dwight Brantley, that during a search of the premises at 6612 Edgevale Road, there was discovered an attic room, which had apparently been used for the harboring of an invalid, or wounded person. It is suggested as a possibility that the residence of Miller might have been used to harbor Wm. Hamm during the period of his captivity. This is suggested as a possibility. It is apparent that, assuming that Arthur R. Barker, Fred Barker and Alvin Karpis did participate in the kidnaping of Hamm and also in the instant massacre at Kansas City on June 17th, that they would probably have been in personal contact with Vernon C. Miller on June 17th.

In the report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at Kansas City, December 27, 1933, attention is called to an Essex Terra-plane Sedan, purchased at Kansas City, Missouri, which was later seen at the residence at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and later found in a garage in St. Paul, where it had been purchased by friends of the underworld mob, of which the Barkers are members. As to the exact identity of the individual who purchased the Essex car in Kansas City, it is pointed out that no definite identification has been made. It is the belief of the officials of the Hudson-Brace Motor Company that the party who purchased the car was Vernon C. Miller, whose photograph, among others, was shown to them. As a further indication of this fact, there is found on page twenty-one of the report of Agent Trainor dated July 3, 1933, at Kansas City mention of the fact that a card bearing the name Harry L. Young of the Hudson-Brace Motor Company was found at the residence of Vernon C. Miller. Young is the salesman who sold the Essex Terra Plane Sedan in question, but he has failed to make any identification of the photograph of

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3.

Miller, or anyone else and appears to be evasive.

Recently it was developed through investigation here that Mrs. Paula Harmon visited at the home of Vernon C. Miller, 6612 Edgevale Road, Kansas City, Missouri, during the first part of May 1933. It is definitely shown that she was in Kansas City on May 13, when she personally secured a package of jewelry from the Railway Express Agency at this place. Frank B. Mulloy of this case has identified a photograph of Paula Harmon and also a photograph of Arthur R. Barker as a man who was in company with Paula Harmon about May 13th in Kansas City. It was stated by Mulloy that Miller had a dark red sedan, the make of which he claimed not to know. The Essex Sedan was a car of that color. It is possible that Paula Harmon and Barker might have secured the Essex car from Miller on the occasion of their visit during May, 1933.

The Kansas City office is not in possession of complete details in the Hamm kidnaping case, and it is suggested that a report showing these details be forwarded to this office.

I conversed telephonically on March 13th with Inspector Rorer in St. Paul concerning the matters shown in this letter.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

WPT-c
2-cc-St. Paul
cc-K.C. 62-760
cc-K.C. 7-37
S-Division

U. S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Investigation

735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building
Philadelphia, Pa.

MAR 17 9 34 AM
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

March 14, 1934.

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, et al.
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM.
KIDNAPING.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform that the Philadelphia Office has a surplus of two packages of serial numbers on ransom bank notes in the above-entitled case. It is kindly requested that you advise what disposition shall be made of these packages.

Very truly yours,

R. G. Harvey

R. G. HARVEY,
Special Agent in Charge

RGH:AAT
7-45

*Ans
3-20-34
Nag*

RECORDED

MAR 22 1934

7-576-1234	
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 22 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

WRO:WED

March 20, 1934.

7-576-1234

RECORDED
MAR 22 1934

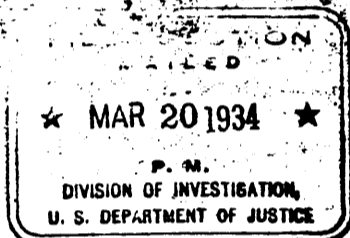
Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
735 Philadelphia Saving Fund Building,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Sir:-

With reference to your letter dated
March 14, 1934, in which you advise that you have
a surplus of two packages of the lists of bank
notes used as ransom in kidnapping cases, the
Division desires that you make any further dis-
tribution that you deem fit.

Very truly yours,

Director.



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

MAR 16 1934 AM

DIVISION ONE



March 14, 1934

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim.
KIDNAPING.
St. Paul File No. 7-32.

With further reference to tracing clothing in this case, it is now requested that names of firms shown to be retailers of shirts and underwear, heretofore secured in this matter, be checked against the names appearing on the sales record of the Chicago Mail Order Company. If it is found that sales were made by the Chicago Mail Order Company to any of the shirt or underwear dealers, such concerns in your district should be promptly contacted and proper leads set forth for other districts.

A reference to the following communications will facilitate the above request:

- Letter dated 2-17-34 from the Chicago Office to the Division;
- Report of Special Agent Charles Jenkins, dated at Chicago, Ill., 2-21-34;
- Report of Special Agent E.C. Jamison, dated at Chicago, Ill., 2-22-34.

Very truly yours,

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

H.A. ROUER, INSPECTOR.

RED:FC

CC Division
St. Louis
Kansas City

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1235	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
One <i>RR</i>	FILE

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

With reference to the clothing furnished the victim in this case by his abductors, the Chicago office has learned from further inquiry at the Rockford Mitten & Hosiery Mills, Rockford, Illinois, that the socks are correctly identified by the style number 213-B rather than style number 213-A, as was previously reported.

It was further ascertained that on November 29, 1932, a shipment of thirty dozen pairs of such socks was made to National Bellas Hess Company, Inc., Independence and Hardesty Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri. Will you promptly make inquiry of this concern to obtain a list of firms to whom they sold this particular supply of socks during 1932 and 1933. If this is a retail store, have the photographs of the suspects in this case exhibited to the salesman for possible identification.

Inquiry also should be made to learn whether this company handles the type of shirts and underwear involved in this matter. Your office has received communications from Chicago describing these latter articles. The firms to which the National Bellas Hess Company, Inc., sold such socks should be checked against the shirt and underwear dealers situated in the Kansas City district. If it is found in any instance that a purchaser of socks also handles either of the other articles, such dealer should be promptly contacted. Any local firms in Kansas City securing such socks should be contacted as they may also handle either or both the shirt and underwear.

Very truly yours,

RED:HVS
Cc Division
Cc Chicago
Cc St. Louis

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1236
W. A. DEWEE OF INVESTIGATION Inspector
MAR 16 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

In response to circular letters sent to the various towns, checking up on sounds heard by the Victim in this case, I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. Frank H. Traeger, police officer at Hobart, Indiana, in which he supplies information that certain sounds, in which we are interested, may be heard in his town and, further, that he has under suspicion some persons residing in the western part of this town.

Please have one of the agents assigned to this matter, in your office, call on Mr. Traeger and make appropriate inquiries at Hobart.

Very truly yours,

W. A. ROBER, INSPECTOR.

RED:EG

CC Division

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1237
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
One FILE

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UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/14/34	REPORT MADE BY ARTHUR McLANE
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM.			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS Inquiries in various towns in Wisconsin regarding underwear, shirts and stationery conducted, without tangible results.			
REFERENCE: Letter of the Chicago Division Office to the Division, dated February 17, 1934.			



DETAILS:

The following investigation with regard to underwear was conducted by this Agent in the following named towns:

Delavan, Wisconsin:

Lynch & Son,
Power-Kelly Co.

Marinette, Wisconsin:

Lauerman Brothers;
Sol Friedstein & Son Co.

Spring, Wisconsin:

H. Spier.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i>	7-576-1237	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 5-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A.M. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>UTM SAC</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:

**COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965**

Underhill, Wisconsin:

W. E. Hansen

Green Bay Wisconsin:

Cliff Conard

UNDERWEAR

At Delavan, Wisconsin

Agent made inquiry at Lynch & Sons, where Messrs. Lynch and two clerks were interviewed. It was ascertained they handle the Lifesize Underwear but not Arrow Brand shirts, nor the socks in instant case.

Photographs of the following suspects were displayed to these parties, but none was able to identify any of the pictures as the likeness of anyone that had been in that store; Alvin Karpis, Fred Barker, Arthur Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell and Mrs. Arrie Barker. No information was forthcoming as to suspicious parties purchasing the underwear in question.

At Bower-Kelly Company, which handles both the Underwear and the Shirt in question, Agent interviewed the Manager and the clerk. Both these parties were quite positive they had seen VOLNEY DAVIS and ALVIN KARPIS. They could not recall having seen any of the other suspects, whose photographs were displayed to them.

Further inquiry was made concerning the two men whom they thought they had seen. Much time was spent trying to recall where they had seen these men, but neither could place just where or under what circumstances he had seen or come into contact with the men believed by them to be Karpis and Davis.

On one occasion, a woman, not described, came into this store and asked for a suit of winter underwear, size 44. Agent was informed that the clerk had quite some discussion with her about the size, telling her he was sure it would be too large and telling her further that he wore only a size 40 and she could see for herself he was a very large man. She then, in his words, "got tough" and

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told him to "cut the argument and wrap it up", that she was told to get size 44 and that was what she was going to get, whereupon she took the underwear and left the store. He has never seen this woman since that time. There was no ticket or record which would enable him to fix the exact date of this purchase, but to the best of his recollection, it was during the latter part of January, 1934.

In a further effort to identify the pictures of KARPIS and DAVIS, which the clerk and the manager claimed to recognize, they asked if they might display the photographs of these parties to a tavern proprietor and ask if he had ever seen them. The impression obtained by this Agent was that the men were so anxious to cooperate that perhaps their imagination rather loaned color to the whole story. In a further effort to determine whether these men had been in that vicinity, Agent went to the Chief of Police and without disclosing the purpose of his visit, displayed the pictures to him, calling special attention to the two pictures identified by the clerk and the manager of the Power-Kelly Company store. The chief said there were two men in that community you resembled these parties but that they were old residents of Delavan and known to him. He was confident these two local men were the two the clerk and manager aforementioned had in mind.

The address and telephone number of the Chicago Division Office were left with the clerk and manager of the Power-Kelly Store with instructions to notify this office at once if it should come to them where and under what conditions they had seen the men they identified as being KARPIS and DAVIS.

At Marinette, Wisconsin

Inquiry made at Lauerman Brothers, through Messrs Pfeiffer and Frank Lauerman, disclosed that said store handles Lifesize Underwear, though they handle none of the white suits, such as the one in question.

Inquiries were also made at the store of Sol Friedstein & Son Company, where Agent interviewed Sol Friedstein, his wife, and a clerk in the store. Though this store deals in Lifesize Underwear, none of the parties interviewed was able to identify any of the pictures of the suspects heretofore listed, nor were they able to furnish any information with regard to parties purchasing any such underwear.

At Guring, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of H. Serier, where Lifesize underwear is sold. None of the parties working in that store could furnish any information of value and none could identify any of the photographs of suspects displayed to them.

At Underhill, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of W. E. Janssen, where all parties working were interviewed. No information of value was obtained and they could not inform as to any suspicious persons who had purchased Lifesize Underwear at that store. They could not identify the photographs of the suspects shown to them.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of Cliff Conard, which store handles Lifesize underwear. No information of value was obtained at said store and none of the parties working at this store could identify any of the photographs exhibited to them.

SHIRT

Inquiries with regard to the shirt in question were made by the reporting Agent at ----

Delavan, Wisconsin -- through Bower-Kelly Company, where inquiry was made concerning any strangers who may have made purchase of a shirt during the past two months. The clerk recalled a woman who had purchased a shirt identical with the shirt in question; namely, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ --33. He remembered this incident because on that day, which was sometime during the past two months, he had laid two shirts of this kind and size on the counter and they were both sold on that day to people who chanced to see them lying on the counter. One was sold to a man he knew and the other was sold to a rather flashily dressed woman whom he did not know. He remarked to the manager that she looked like "a gangster's moll". She seemed in a hurry and just picked up the first shirt she saw.

STATIONERY

Inquiries were made by the reporting Agent with regard to Stationery in the following towns and at the stores designated:-

Marinette, Wisconsin	Lauerman Brothers
Oconto,	Ullspergers Drug Store
Oconto Falls,	Charles E. Raymond.

At Marinette, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made through Mr. Peters, Manager of the Stationery Department of Lauerman Brothers' Store. Neither he nor any of the clerks in his department, was able to identify the photographs of the suspects which were displayed to them, as being purchasers of Eaton Stationery. No information of value was secured regarding any suspicious characters purchasing such stationery.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

Agent inquired of Mr. E. J. Ullsperger, at his store, where it was ascertained he sells Eaton Stationery of the type mentioned in connection with this case. Neither he nor any of his clerks could identify any of the photographs of the suspects. No information of any value could be secured.

At Oconto Falls, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made of Mr. Charles E. Raymond, the owner of a store handling Eaton Stationery. He was unable to identify any of the photographs of the suspects, as purchasers of such paper in his store, nor could he furnish any information of value to the investigation.

It should be understood that no regular road trips are being made by this office to the various stores handling Eaton paper mentioned in this case, but proper inquiries are being made in such towns when an Agent chances through such towns, on related matters.

The stationery angle of this case is being handled in this manner because it is felt that there is very little likelihood an identification can be made through the stationery.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

2m
x

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO.

7-32

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/1-8/34	REPORT MADE BY ARTHUR McLAWHON
-------------------------------------	---------------------------	-----------------------------------	-----------------------------------

TITLE ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM	CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING
---	--------------------------------

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries at various towns in Wisconsin and Michigan regarding the Blizzard Cap believed to have been used by ALVIN KARPIS conducted, without results.



REFERENCE:

Letter of the New York Division Office to the Chicago Division Office, dated March 1, 1934; Report of Special Agent K. R. McIntire, Chicago, Illinois, dated March 9, 1934.

DETAILS:

Inquiries were conducted at the following towns by the reporting Agent with regard to the "BLIZZARD CAP", which is reported to have been worn by ALVIN KARPIS at the time he purchased the flashlight at the Silver Store in Saint Paul, Minnesota, and which it is thought is handled by Lauerma Brothers of Marinette, Wisconsin:

Clintonville, Wisconsin	Lauerma Brothers
Green Bay,	Cliff Conard,
Marinette,	Pioneer Clothing Co.
Oneida,	Lauerma Brothers
Pensaukee,	G. L. Morgan
Pound,	J. M. Olsen
Seymore, R.F.D.	J. W. Johnson
	William Szak

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. N. Quinn</i>	7-576-1239	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	MAR 16 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE <i>one 4 500</i>	PACKETED:

Shawano, Wisconsin
Suring,
Wayside,
West De Pere,
Menominee, Michigan

Lauerman Brothers
A. Zenasik
L. Slynaki
William Hays Store
Lloyd's

Before proceeding further, it should be understood that the investigation with regard to CAPS was made in conjunction with the investigation made with regard to Underwear, Stationery, etc., but this matter is being reported separately for purposes of convenience in filing at the Chicago Division Office.

It is noted that investigation has already been made at Lauerman Brothers (previously spelled Lauerman Brothers), at Marinette, Wisconsin, where it was ascertained said company is a jobber handling the brand of caps in question and a list of the stores to whom such caps are sold by Lauerman Brothers is to be found in the reference report of Agent McIntire.

The cap received by the Chicago Office from the New York City Office, was forwarded to this Agent at Marinette, Wisconsin and said cap was positively identified by Lauerman Brothers as an article which they sold to various retailers. It was impossible, however, to secure any identification of the pictures of the following suspects: Alvin Karpis, Fred and Arthur Barker, Volney Davis, Harry Campbell, and Mrs. Arrie Barker - as having been parties who purchased such a cap from Lauerman Brothers in Marinette, Wisconsin.

Mr. Frank Lauerman told Agent of an occasion about six weeks ago when he was informed by one of the clerks that three men wished to see him; that he walked into the department and saw them, noted they were tough-looking individuals and decided he did not want to see them. They did not recognize him. After inquiring for him again and waiting a short while longer, they purchased a Stetson Hat and a Blizzard Cap. These men were unknown to him and the clerk, but they were both quite sure that none of this trio was among the pictures displayed to them by Agent, and they were unable to make any identification of the pictures.

At Pound, Wisconsin

Agent interviewed Mr. J.W. Johnson, who handles the type of cap in question. The photographs of the various suspects were displayed to Mr. Johnson, but he was unable to identify any of them as the likeness of any individual he had ever seen.

At Menominee, Michigan

Agent interviewed the Manager and clerks in the Lloyd's Department Store. No one was able to furnish any information with regard to suspicious persons purchasing the cap in question, nor was anyone able to identify any of the photographs displayed to them.

At Petsaukee, Wisconsin

Agent determined from J. M. Olson and his wife that they were unable to identify the pictures of the various suspects in this case and they knew of no suspicious person purchasing one of the above mentioned caps.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

It is noted that Lauerma Brothers handle the above mentioned Blizzard Cap. Neither the Manager nor any of the clerks in the store at this place could identify any of the photographs exhibited to them, nor could they furnish any information of value.

At Suring, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store operated by A. Zenesik, which is a rural general store and sells caps purchased from Lauerma Brothers. However, no information of any value to this investigation was secured and none of the photographs were identified.

At Shawano, Wisconsin

Pertinent inquiries were made at this place through the Manager and clerks in the Lauerma Brothers Store, but no information of any value was obtained and no identifications were made.

At Clintonville, Wisconsin

Inquiries were again made at Lauerma Brothers Store here, but the photographs displayed were not identified and no information was obtained with regard to any suspicious parties purchasing a cap of the kind described.

-4-

At Seymore, R.F.D., Wisconsin

Inquiry was made at the store of William Stazak, which is a rural store, and handles Blizzard caps. Pictures of the suspects were exhibited to Mr. Stazak, but none of the pictures were identified and no information of any value was obtained.

At Oneida, Wisconsin

At the store of S. L. Morgan and his wife, a rural store, similar inquiries to those mentioned above, were made with regard to the cap, but neither Mr. Morgan nor his wife could recognize the photographs displayed to them as the likenesses of any individuals they had ever seen, and they could furnish no information of value.

At Green Bay, Wisconsin

Inquiry was made at the Pioneer Clothing Company, through the Manager and clerks, with regard to the Blizzard Cap. None of the persons interviewed could identify any of the photographs shown them, nor could they furnish any information pertinent to this investigation.

Inquiries were also made regarding the cap at the store of Cliff Conard, but he was unable to furnish any information and could identify none of the photographs shown him.

At West De Pere, Wisconsin

At the store of William Hoka, similar inquiries were made with regard to the cap and all parties working in this store were interviewed, without result.

At Wayside, Wisconsin

Inquiries were made at the store of L. Stynski, of all parties employed therein, regarding the cap in question, but no information was obtained and no identifications made.

It is to be observed that during the entire course of the investigation with regard to the CAP, the cap was displayed to all parties interviewed.

PENDING

Division of Investigation

Suite L -
Federal Building,
Kansas City, Missouri.
March 14, 1934.

MAR 19 1934 AM
RECEIVED
DIVISION ONE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
P O Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al
EDWARD G. BREMER - VICTIM
KIDNAPING

There is transmitted herewith an original letter written by Mrs. Katherine Barker, mother of Arthur R. Barker and Fred Barker to the Warden of the State Penitentiary at Lansing, Kansas, dated August 8, 1929, and signed Mrs. G. E. Barker.

This specimen of handwriting was loaned by the officials of the penitentiary and should be returned as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

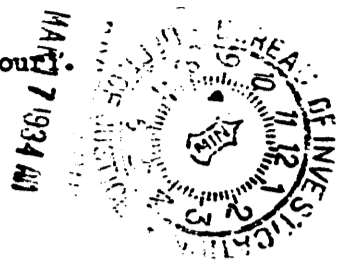
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7-57
cc-Division
Encl-St. Paul

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1240
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

U. S. Department of Justice
Division of Investigation
~~Bureau of Investigation~~

Suite L
Federal Building
Kansas City, Missouri
March 14, 1934.



*9
cc
ag*

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to report of Special Agent W. F. Trainor dated at this office February 20, 1934, pages 14 and 15, where mention is made of a latent fingerprint discovered at the bank in Fairbury, Nebraska, which was robbed on April 4, 1933.

The photographic copy of the latent fingerprint as secured by this office from the office of the State Sheriff, Lincoln, Nebraska, is forwarded herewith for such value as it may be.

It is noted that in that bank robbery, the officials suspected Clyde Nimerick, Des Moines, Iowa, PD 9024, and Sam Taran, Chicago, Illinois, PD C-49250, who are believed to be close associates of Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis and others.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

7-576-1241
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934
CLERK
EDWARDS
[Handwritten initials]

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7-37
2 Encl.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 26 1934

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Copy Latent Photos
Detached in 3/24/34
PHH*

RECORDED

MAR 26 1934

LAN:OM

7-576-1241

March 24, 1934.

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

Re: Alvin Karpis, with aliases, et al,
Edward G. Bremer, Victim; Kidnaping.

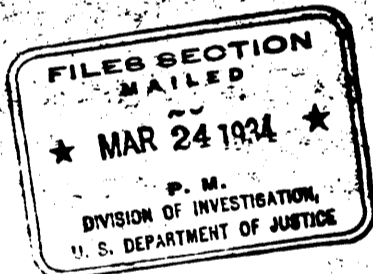
Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of March 14, 1934, enclosing two photographs of a latent fingerprint discovered at the bank in Fairbury, Nebraska, subsequent to a robbery on April 4, 1933, for comparison with the fingerprints of Clyde Wimerick, our file #77961, and Sam Taran, our file #196876, who are reported to be close associates of Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, and others.

The latent print has been compared with the fingerprints of these two individuals with negative results. This latent fingerprint has also been searched through the single fingerprint file but no identification has been made. It is being placed in our file of unidentified latent prints for possible future identification.

Very truly yours,

Director.



COPY

DIV INVEST CHICAGO 3/10/34 6:40 PM RLW

DIRECTOR

BREKID AND KANNO CASES TAP PLACED ON WIRE FRANK HAYES WHO OPERATES
HAYES HOTEL LOCATED AT 2745 SOUTH STATE STREET NO PHONE IN HOTEL TAP
PLACED ON RESIDENCE PHONE NECESSARY IN SECURING PROPER PLACE FOR THIS
SURVEILLANCE THAT ROOM BE RENTED FROM NOW UNTIL JUNE FIRST AT COST
OF TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS TOTAL WITH ABOUT FIFTY CENTS A MONTH FOR
ELECTRIC LIGHT CHARGE AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO INCUR THIS EXPENSE

Wire Tapping

PURVIS END

RECORDED

&
~~INDEXED~~

MAR 19 1934

OK ETC #V

7-576-1242	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
<i>mk</i>	FILE

62-12114
WIRE TAPPING

spe

C O P Y-dcr

RECORDED

SPC:EG

March 14, 1934.

INDEXED

7-576-1242

MAR 19 1934

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

Dear Sir:

With reference to your teletype message of March 10, 1934,
requesting authority to rent a room from March 10, 1934 until June 1,
1934 at a cost of \$25.00, it is requested that the Division be ad-
vised whether this room could have been rented for a shorter period
of time at less expense to the Division.

Very truly yours,

Director.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-12114

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
DIVISION ONE
MAR 17 1934 AM

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to Director's letter of March 12, 1934, regarding ABE GINSBERG and the Division's request that the desired identification data of this individual be secured.

Abe Ginsberg was arrested recently by the St. Paul, Minnesota, Police Department, on a charge of attempting to obtain money under false pretenses. His photograph and fingerprints were forwarded to the Division under St. Paul Police Department No. 24535.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS

Cc Salt Lake City

RECEIVED
MAR 23 1934 AM

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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20.5 MAR 18 1965
10 1934

7-576-1243
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 18 1934
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
MAR 18 1934

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

LM
X

Form No. 1

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

CHICAGO

7-82

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Ill.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/2-3/34	REPORT MADE BY J. J. METCALFE
TITLE ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rose Bianchi found to have been arrested on 2/7/34 in Chicago, Illinois and charged with Frank Fransen and others with pandering. Operations at her home at 1533 Kishwaukee Street, Rockford, Illinois, appear to have ceased. Unable to locate Rose Bianchi at this time but reported moving into new apartment about March 15, 1934. No further information obtained at Lafayette Hotel indicating that suspects stopped there. Photograph of Volney Davis reported by attendant of gasoline station to resemble man who purchased gasoline in 5-gallon can on 3/2/34.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent J. J. Metcalfe, Chicago, Illinois, dated 2/20/34; letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, 3/5/34.

DETAILS: AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

With reference to ROSE BIANCHI, Julius Weinberg was reinterviewed but could furnish no information of value other than that set out in reference report of agent Metcalfe. Weinberg stated he did not know Rose Bianchi personally but that his partner, Seybert, rented an apartment from her. Seybert was interviewed and said he rented an apartment at 328 Napoleon from Rose and that he understood she was planning to move there about the middle of the month. Seybert described Rose as being about 5'4" tall, small build, dark complexion, hair and eyes, and that she had very bright eyes.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Curtis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1244	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	MAR 16 1934 A.M.	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>076</i> FILE	JACKETED

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20 MAR 1965**

- 2 -

Frank Fransen, reputed to be Rose's sweetheart, was reinterviewed at the Tavern on Harlem Road, but he professed to know nothing as to where Rose might be or where or how she might be contacted. He was shown photographs of suspects Volney Davis, Fred Barker, Alvin Karpis, Arthur Barker and Harry Campbell, but he again stated he had not seen any of them.

Agent made numerous attempts to contact Rose Bianchi at 1533 Kishwaukee Street, without success. At the first call he met an aged Italian woman who could speak very little English and who stated that "Rose was in trouble, gone, nothing doing now, have to come back some other time". At other calls no one would respond to knocks or bells.

Agent watched this address on several evenings but observed no lights in the house, no cars were parked in the vicinity, and no one was observed to leave or enter.

At the Hart Filling Station, Kishwaukee and Broadway, which is about a half block from the Bianchi house, the attendant, R. E. Cook, stated that Rose had closed her place down right after she was recently arrested and that there had been no signs of any activity about her place for almost a month.

At the filling station across the way from the roadhouse operated by Frank Fransen on Harlem Road, the night man, Stevens, was contacted, the day man, Olsen, having been previously interviewed as set out in the reference report of agent Metcalfe. Stevens stated that his own station opened in September, 1933, and that in October, 1933 the pumps adjacent to Fransen's Tavern had been closed down and no gasoline pumped since that time. Stevens was shown photographs of suspects, but he could not identify them as resembling anyone to whom he had sold gas.

For the information of the St. Paul office, Fransen's Tavern is a very small place and not adapted for the purposes of prostitution. Both Olsen and Stevens at the filling station across the road say Fransen has very little trade, and it appears to be a quiet, orderly place up to 9:30 P.M., at least, which is the hour Olsen closes up.

For the further information of the St. Paul office, Rose Bianchi on February 7, 1934 was arrested at Chicago, Illinois by police attached to the State's Attorney's office of Cook County. Arrested with her were twenty-six other persons and the ringleaders are said to have been David Young, Chicago, Angelo Louisa, Coal City, Rose Bianchi, Rockford, Jessie White, negro, Chicago, and Calvin Stone, negro. This ring is accused of having aided the escape of young girls from the Geneva Training School for Girls, placed the girls in houses of prostitution in Chicago, Rockford, Coal City, Illinois, and Superior, Wisconsin. These five people appear to have been charged with pandering and released on bonds of \$5,000.00 each. On the following day Fransen was arrested as an accomplice.

This information was obtained from the files of the Rockford Morning Star available at the Public Library in their issues of 2/8-9 and 11/34. All of these articles appeared under large headlines, one of which read as follows: "U. S. ENTERS VICE PROBE". Under these circumstances Rose Bianchi would probably not divulge any information which she thought might in any way involve her further in her present difficulties, and she appears to have ceased operations altogether at 1533 Kishwaukee Street. Her telephone, it was ascertained from the Illinois Bell Telephone Co., was disconnected on February 7, 1934, which also appears to be the date on which she was arrested in Chicago.

With reference to the LAFAYETTE HOTEL, the writer and agent Metcalfe had previously conducted an investigation, as set forth in reference report of agent Metcalfe. This hotel was again checked, however, and the manager, Mr. Mayer, and the day and night clerks reinterviewed. They again stated positively that no one resembling these men had stayed at their hotel. The garage at this hotel was checked in connection with the check of gasoline sales, without result.

In regard to the anonymous letter received by United States Attorney Dwight H. Green, it should be noted that the information pertaining to purchase of gas at the Tavern on Harlem Road is undoubtedly erroneous, and that the statement concerning the ownership of the Tavern appears to be equally erroneous as there is nothing to indicate Julius Weinberg was ever connected with its operation. Weinberg admits selling booze during the Prohibition era and that he thus became acquainted with a number of Chicago bootleggers, but he states that is the only racket he was ever in. He runs a very respectable place at 111 S. Wyman Street. In view of the fact that the anonymous letter speaks of Geneva, it may well be the work of someone attempting to get Rose Bianchi investigated by the United States officials.

In the investigation of the gasoline stations located in and about Rockford, Illinois, information was obtained in only two instances which tended to indicate that any of the suspects had been in or about Rockford.

Karl Gallagher, Hotel Faust Garage, stated that the photograph of Arthur R. Barker resembled a man named Hill who had stopped at the Hotel Faust about four or five weeks ago and who, after an argument, had departed without paying for the storage on his car. Gallagher described this man as being about 5'9" or 9" tall, sallow complexion, weighing about 180 lb., well dressed, and pouches under his eyes; was driving a Plymouth car, blue body, red wheels, license number not recalled.

Mr. Nelson, clerk at the Hotel Faust, stated he recalled the incident but that Gallagher was very unreliable and excitable. Nelson said the photograph of Barker in no way resembled that of the man in question. Nelson further advised that no one resembling the photographs of suspects had registered at the Faust Hotel. The records of the hotel were checked for the month of January and the only Hill found to be registered was a Carl M. Hill of Madison, Wisconsin, who is known to the hotel to be a reputable attorney of that city.

At the main offices of the Rockford Cab Co., which operates the garage at the Hotel Faust, Mr. Cook, the manager, advised that he recalled the incident and had written to a Mr. Hill at Springfield, Illinois, more in an endeavor to find out what the row in the garage had been about than in an attempt to collect the 75 cents storage due. This letter had been returned undelivered and had been destroyed and Cook had no recollection of the license number of the car or of Hill's first name or the address to which he had written.

It will be noted that Gallagher's description of the man he thinks was named Hill does not conform to that of Arthur Barker, and as he is stated to be rather erratic and unreliable, no credence is placed by agent in this identification.

At the Phillips Gasoline Station, N. 2d Street and Jefferson, the attendants were shown the photographs of suspects about 12:30 or 1:00 P.M. on March 3, 1934. About 4:30 P.M. agent confused this station with one located on 1st Street and Jefferson and called back. At this time he was informed by Tom McDonnell that a man resembling very strongly the photograph of Volney Davis had been in the station about 2:30 P.M., had purchased some gas and remarked "I'll bet you are wondering what I did with that five-gallon can of gas I bought this morning". McDonnell stated this man had evidently bought the can of gas from an attendant named Ramsey who had gone to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to visit his girl and who would not return until the following day.

McDonnell described this man as being from 25 to 30 years of age, about 5'9" in height, weight 150 to 160 lb., dark complexion, wearing overalls, a brown imitation suede jacket, and a dark cap. He was accompanied by another man who was driving the car. This man was described as being about the same age, about 5'8" in height, weight about 140 lb., fair complexion, also wore overalls and dark cap in which was pinned what appeared to be a factory badge. The car was a 1929 Graham Paige, four-door Sedan, green in color, and bearing 1933 Illinois license plates No. 1,214,924. The gas was paid for with a Federal Reserve five dollar bill, serial No. G-18669057-A. To the side of this number appeared the figure 7.

This information was telephonically conveyed to the Chicago Division office, where it was ascertained that this license was issued to D. W. Sweeny, 1114 - 21st Avenue, Rockford, Illinois, for a Ford car. The serial number of the five dollar bill was checked by the Chicago Division office but was not found to be one of the bills paid by Bremer.

The Rockford City Directory listed a Wilbur H. Sweeny at 1114 21st Avenue and stated he was employed as a laborer by the National Lock Co.

Ralph Ramsey, on his return to Rockford, was shown photographs of suspects and he stated that the one of Volney Davis bore rather a strong resemblance to the man he had sold a five-gallon can of gas to on Friday night, March 2, 1934. Ramsey stated he did not remember ever selling this man any gas previously and as he did not get out of the car, he could furnish no description of value.

Agent found the address at 1114 - 21st Avenue to be a nice appearing residence on a residential street and situated two blocks from the National Lock Co. Plant. The Graham Paige Sedan was parked at the house on Sunday and also was observed by agent on Monday and Tuesday, March 5 and 6, 1934.

At the National Lock Co., 1902 - 7th Street, Mr. F. S. Hoagland, President, and Mr. C. C. Ericson advised that Wilbur H. Sweeny was employed in the "Tumbler" department. According to their records, he was born 4/14/92, had 3 dependents, names not given nor the relationship, he was employed in April, 1929, coming from the Lawrence Bros. Co. of Sterling, Illinois.

On May 21, 1931 he was reemployed and has been there since that time. He is regarded as a fairly reliable and steady employee.

Later, agent accompanied by Mr. Ericson, was taken through the factory and given an opportunity to observe Wilbur H. Sweeny. He was found to bear no resemblance whatever to the photograph of Volney Davis. Wilbur H. Sweeny appeared to be from 40 to 45 years of age, height about 5'6", weight about 160 lb., stocky build, sandy complexion. He was wearing a close fitting cap but appeared to have medium dark brown hair.

At the East Rockford Post Office, Carrier Albin E. Carlson stated that Sweeny had lived at the 21st Avenue address for about six months but that he did not recall ever having seen him or talked with him. Carlson recalled that he had once or twice seen a younger man with bushy hair but did not know who he was. Carlson could not recall anyone except Wilbur H. Sweeny getting mail. Carlson seems to be particularly obtuse and non-observant and could furnish no information of value. He stated the photographs of suspects did not resemble anyone to whom he recalled delivering mail.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE: At Rockford, Illinois, will proceed with investigation to determine whether or not B. W. Sweeny is identical with Volney Davis.

Will endeavor, after March 15, 1934, to contact Rose Bianchi at 328 Napoleon and interview her as to the presence in Rockford, Illinois, of suspects in this case.

PENDING

129

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 11 1934
 DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-62**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/5-10/34	REPORT MADE BY: W. CARTER BAUM
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Eddie Bentz, a companion of Edward LaRue, alias Doll, alias Foley, lived at 7515 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, between August 28 and December 29, 1933. Big Homer believed to be identical with Homer Wilson, Seattle Police Department #1366, but it is believed no picture was taken of this person.</p>			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Ill., 3/9/34.			
DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.			
<p>In the reports of Special Agent R. L. Shivers, Jacksonville, Florida, dated 1/23/34 and 2/24/34, which are entitled EDWARD DOLL, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. #14, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act, it is noted that at one time Foley stated that before the Effingham mail robbery was committed that he had called with Eddie Bentz at the Bentz apartment on Kingston Street, in Chicago, Illinois. Since agent was doing considerable work in that vicinity in an endeavor to locate Big Homer, also known as Homer Wilson, and having various other aliases, agent checked the furnished apartments on Kingston Avenue which extends North and South in Chicago from 73rd Street to 93rd Street, which is on the far South side. This apartment house check revealed that Eddie Bentz had lived at the Kingston, a furnished apartment building, at 7515 Kingston Avenue.</p> <p>Mrs. B. Hackworth, resident manager, John Starks, negro houseman, and Fanny May Smith, maid, identified the picture of Eddie Bentz positively as the man who occupied Apt. 402, using the name Fred Wendel. Mrs. Hackworth</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. N. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1245	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 20 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Paul - 3 Portland - 2 Los Angeles - 2 St. Louis - 2 Chicago - 2		UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>one</i> FILE	CHECKED OFF: APR 2 - 1934 JACKETED:

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 20.5 MAR 19 1968

stated that this party had rented an apartment on August 28, 1933, on a month to month basis and had stayed there until December 29, 1933. She described Bentz accurately and the houseman remembered that Bentz had a scar across his forehead. The wife of Bentz was described as 5'5 or 6" tall, weight 115 pounds, build slender, color of hair, dirty ash blond, color of eyes, blue, no peculiarities noticed. This couple had a small Pekingese dog. During the time of Bentz's stay at this apartment his wife was visited frequently by her sister, who had a small boy with her. Later this sister came to live with Bentz and his wife. Mrs. Hackworth did not know the name of this woman nor did she know the first name of Mrs. Bentz, but the houseman believed that he remembered hearing Mrs. Bentz called Verne.

John Starks stated that the Wendels had arrived in a 1930 model A Ford Coach. This car was equipped with a trailer and a large quantity of effects were in this trailer. Wendel explained that he had just come from a summer camp. Starks thought that this car had Illinois license plates but he was not sure.

Mrs. Hackworth and Starks stated that Wendel, or Bentz, was away from the apartment a good portion of the time. He claimed that he was a salesman for some wholesale concern and he usually carried a brief case with him. This couple had numerous pieces of small baggage with them and did not have a trunk. Bentz was seldom seen at this apartment in a car after he arrived but about a week before he left, which was about Christmas, 1933, he drove up in an Essex Terraplane which he told the houseman belonged to his brother. This was a new 1935 model Essex Terraplane, black in color, with black fenders. Wendel did not fill out any reference card when coming into this apartment although one had been presented to him. On two occasions he had professed to be in a hurry when this card was handed to him and additional requests were not made. There is no telephone in the apartments at that address except those which are installed by the Telephone Company, and both Mrs. Hackworth and Starks were sure that no telephone had been installed in that apartment. There is a public telephone in the lobby but Mrs. Hackworth could never remember that Bentz had used this telephone although she believed that Mrs. Wendel may have used it on a few occasions.

Fanny May Smith, the maid, said that she had never seen firearms about this apartment. Mrs. Hackworth said that she believed that the Wendels obtained milk from the Bowman Dairy Company. She stated that the laundry work was done by the Kingston for the household linens and that the only laundry that she saw going in or coming out was shirts for Wendel which were done at a nearby hand laundry and were obtained by him. She said she often saw Mrs. Bentz and her sister bringing in packages

but she never remembered that packages had been delivered to that address for this family. She did remember that shortly before or around Christmas, 1933, that a telegram had been delivered to that address for Fred Wendel, since she had taken it to the apartment. She said that Bentz and his family never answered the front door bell and were not in the habit of opening the front door to their apartment without obtaining the name of the caller. At the time Bentz moved Mrs. Hackworth remonstrated with him because he had not given her adequate notice. He told her that his brother, or his wife's sister, she could not remember which, was going to California and that he could go and live in the apartment of this relative without paying rent, which he intended to do. He left no forwarding address with Mrs. Hackworth. Mrs. Hackworth said that these people did not receive much mail, she believed, although there are mail boxes at the apartment which the Postman uses and the mail does not pass through the manager's hands. Starks was unable to recall whether Bentz kept his car in a garage or not and said that as far as he knew the car was merely parked on the street when there was a car in the vicinity.

Through Mr. Ostrom, Division Manager, Bowman Dairy Company, 6624 Wentworth Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, agent examined the December book of Mr. A. Swanson, driver of truck #1883, which delivers to that territory. This book showed that there was an account in the name of F. Wendel. This account bore a notation that cash in bottle would be found at Apt. 406, although the customer's address was listed as Apt. 402. Because of this, agent interviewed the driver, Mr. A. Swanson, who was located on his route and he also identified the picture of Bentz as that of Mr. Wendel, although he had merely seen the man on two occasions. He said that at the time that these people had been moving that he had been particularly insistent on learning their new address in an attempt to serve milk to them there. From what he could obtain he learned that these people were moving to some small town near Chicago which was to the South and to the West of their present address. He said that they told him that they were moving into the apartment of Mrs. Wendel's sister.

Mr. Thomas Moss, carrier to this address, who is employed at the South Shore Postal Station, 2206 E. 75th Street, Chicago, indicated that there had been no removal left for Wendel. In addition, there was a search made of all other removals under all names from this address from November, 1933, to the present date in the hope of locating a removal of Mrs. Bentz's sister but this removal could not be found since Mrs. Hackworth could account for all the removals that were found.

The telephone number of the Kingston, through which Mrs. Hackworth can be located, is South Shore 1030. When Bentz left he said

that his relative would return from California about March 1st, 1934, and that he expected to return about that time. This man, of course, has not appeared and Mrs. Hackworth was instructed that if he did appear that an apartment was to be rented to him and this office advised her immediately. She promised to do this and in addition the houseman and the maid were cautioned to keep this matter in confidence.

In connection with the location of Ed Bentz, reference is made to the file entitled George E. Kelly, with aliases, FUGITIVE, I.O. 1203, et al, George F. Urschel, Victim, Kidnaping. The report of Special Agent A. E. Lockerman, dated September 21, 1935, and other reports, indicate that Bentz's wife is named Verna Friemark and that she originally came from 704 Monroe Avenue, South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This file indicates that Mrs. Sandahl, 7128 Belden Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, handles telephone calls for the Bentz's, probably when they communicate with George Bentz at 7124 Belden Avenue. Leona Friemark, a former telephone girl in Chicago, Illinois, is listed as a sister of Bentz's wife, and the report of Agent Lockerman shows that the relatives of Mrs. Bentz indicated that Leona was living with Verna. Leona is the mother of the small child who lived at the Kingston. In addition, Mrs. Bentz has a sister, a Mrs. J. R. Capperton, at 17907 Homewood Avenue, Homewood, Illinois. The telephone number is Homewood 640W. When an investigation was made at that point through the medium of the Post Office Department and the sending of a decoy registered letter, Mr. Fink was the mail carrier who was delivering to the Capperton residence. The report of Agent Lockerman also shows that Bentz was living prior to his arrival at the Kingston, which was then unknown, at Long Beach, Indiana. He was at that time driving a Model A Ford, although there was no reference to a trailer. He had a new motor put in this Ford at Michigan City, Indiana, and the old motor number was A-5915157, and the motor which was installed bore motor #A-2993307.

Agent could not find the name Capperton listed in the suburban telephone directory for Chicago, Illinois, but a telephone call to the Telephone Company revealed that the telephone number, Homewood 640W, was listed in the name of R. J. Capperton. It will be noted in this regard that Homewood, Illinois, is South and West of the address where Bentz formerly lived, and from all indications these people inferred to the milk man, Mr. Swanson, that they were going to live with this relative. While this information may not be correct, a thorough check will be made at that point and in addition long distance calls from that number will be carefully checked.

The report of Agent Lockerman, previously referred to, contains an interesting interview with Mr. Paul J. Girard of the

Hartford Insurance Company, Room 1589, Insurance Exchange Building, which indicates that Ted Bentz, brother of Eddie Bentz, told Girard that a member of the gang was one Homer Wilson, who was arrested on January 29, 1931, in Seattle, Washington, and was given Seattle #1266. This report showed that Wilson had given the address, 7150 Cyril Street, as his residence at that time.

A telegram was forwarded immediately to the Portland Office requesting that complete information concerning Wilson be obtained.

Mr. Paul J. Girard was interviewed by agent on 5/10/34, at which time he stated that he had made a personal investigation in Seattle, Washington, in connection with bank robberies and that he believed that no picture was taken of Homer Wilson and he was not sure that the Seattle Police Department had kept a descriptive record of this party. He said that Wilson was arrested by three Seattle Police Officers as a suspect in a bank robbery at Everett, Washington, in which some local character named Stone was supposed to have participated. At that time, Mrs. Wilson, whose first name did not appear in Mr. Girard's records was questioned and it was discovered that Wilson was driving a 1930 or 1931 Cadillac Sedan which was maroon in color. Mr. Girard said he had not obtained the serial number of this car from the police records and did not know whether the police had made a record of this number. Mr. Girard said he was convinced that this Wilson was the party who had robbed the bank at Madison, Indiana, in September, 1931. In the story of Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, in the Kanoo file, it will be noted that this party admits this robbery, together with Frank Nash, Verne Miller, Big Homer, Gus Stevens, alias James Stevens, and George Zieglers. Eddie Boll, alias Larue, alias Foley, admitted the robbery of a bank at Lincoln, Nebraska, together with Big Homer and others, at which time he indicated that this man was known to him as Homer Wilson. This man was known to Foley also as Big Jim, Charlie Potatoes, Charlie Stone, and Big Moose. "Red" Price knew him under the alias of Swede Billy. Ted Bentz gave a description of Homer Wilson to Mr. Girard as follows:

Height:	5'11"
Weight:	230 lbs.
Build:	Huaky
Hair:	Dark
Complexion:	Dark

Ted Bentz indicated to Girard that he did not believe that Big Homer had ever had a picture made.

In the report of Special Agent Val C. Zimmer, Salt Lake City, 2/21/34 in this case, Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, indicated that he

believed that Big Homer had lived during 1931 in an apartment in the vicinity of 21st and Prairie Avenue, in Chicago, Illinois, with his wife and two children. This section of the City of Chicago has been rapidly deteriorating and the houses in this particular section were at one time owned principally by the Armour family and until a few years ago members of the Armour family, of packing fame, lived in that block. However, for the past number of years these large homes have been turned into rooming houses. Between Cullerton Street, which is the same as 20th Street, and 22nd Street, there is only one regular apartment building, which is 2127 Prairie Avenue. William Pope, the negro janitor of this building, could not remember any tenant during 1931 who resembled Big Homer. Pope was unable to remember whether this property had been operated at that time by H. H. Harper, 7 South Dearborn Street, or by Farr & Company through Mr. A. R. Camp, 140 South Dearborn. In this regard, however, it is noted that Frank Hayes, a reputed banker and handler of hot paper for this gang, lived in 1931 at 2216 Prairie Avenue, which fact was revealed by Arthur Johnson, which is very close to the apartment house at which this investigation was made.

In connection with the report of reference by agent it is noted that in addition to one Murphy at 7140 Jeffery Avenue, there was also one Charles Orford (not Orlford as had formerly been supplied to agent by the manager). This party had aroused the manager's suspicions in that he would allow no maids to enter the apartment during his absence and due to the fact that he had instructed the manager to let a Mr. White into his apartment while he was out. When this party arrived and asked for Mr. Orford the individual calling did not recognize the name of White at first and in consequence Mrs. Brockamp would not admit this individual to the Orford apartment. Mrs. Brockamp believed that Orford drove a large car although she did not know what make, but thought it was a Lincoln or Cadillac. She said he played golf all day and visited the Fair every evening. There were no children with him but he was accompanied by his wife. It was ascertained that Mr. Victor Andersen, 2316 E. 70th Street, Hyde Park 3282, had made this reservation for Mr. Orford. Orford had indicated, the Manager thought, that he came from California. A telephone call under pretext to Mrs. Andersen revealed that Charles Orford was a business friend of her husband and that she did not know where he lived but that he came from Minneapolis, Minnesota, and was employed by Armour & Company. Mrs. Brockamp described this party as being about 5'10" tall, weighing about 250 pounds, and having medium brown hair and blue eyes. In order to eliminate all possible suspects, the St. Paul office is being asked to check on this individual with the possibility that it may be Big Homer.

Mr. Girard had informed agent that the Chicago Police had made a check at 7150 Cyril Court when Homer Wilson was arrested in Seattle in January, 1931, and had reported that Homer Wilson had lived at that address until January 4, 1931, at which time he had moved with his wife and a baby

about eighteen months old. His occupation was not listed.

In view of this information agent contacted Miss Balun, the Manager, who was interviewed as is indicated in Agent's report of reference, asking her to check the registration of this man at that apartment.

Mr. H. A. Lindsay, Service Manager, Cadillac Motor Company, 2301 Michigan Avenue, was called on the telephone and indicated that he had no record of a Homer Wilson having serviced a Cadillac car in November or December, 1930, or in January, 1931. It will be noted that agent previously interviewed Mr. Lindsay and had him place a notation in his file that in case the Cadillac automobile now in possession of M. J. Murphy, probably now at Phoenix, Arizona, should be serviced in Chicago, or if this car should be traded in to the Cadillac Motor Company in Chicago that the Chicago Division Office would be immediately notified.

Since the dictation of this report the following telegram has been received from the Portland Office:

"RETEL BREKID PARTY DESCRIBED PICKED UP ON SUSPICION SEATTLE PD
JANUARY TWENTY NINE NINETEEN THIRTY ONE SUSPECTED CONNECTION LOOP
MAIL ROBBERIES HAD TWENTY TWO HUNDRED IN CASH & NEW CADILLAC CAR
WITH NINETEEN THIRTY ONE CALIFORNIA LICENSE NUMBER UNKNOWN HAD
SAFETY BOX KEY AND RECEIPT BOX THIRTEEN TWENTY SIX JACKSON PARK
SAFETY DEPOSIT COMPANY CHICAGO HELD TWO DAYS AND RELEASED NO
PHOTOGRAPHS ADMITTED FORMERLY CHICAGO RACKETEER AND LIVED SEVEN
FIFTEEN NAUGHT OYRIL AVENUE CHICAGO CLAIM BUSINESS AGENT FOR
INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS UNION JOLIET ONLY NAME GIVEN H WILSON
DESCRIBED FORTY TWO TO FORTY FIVE SIX FEET ONE INCH TWO HUNDRED
THIRTY POUNDS MEDIUM COMPLEXION LIGHT CHESTNUT HAIR BLUE EYES
FLASHY DRESSER GOOD TALKER ACCOMPANIED BY WIFE AGE THIRTY TWO TO
THIRTY FIVE FIVE FEET FIVE TO FIVE FEET SIX INCHES ONE HUNDRED FIFTY
POUNDS DARK COMPLEXION MEDIUM STOUT BUILD DARK CHESTNUT HAIR VERY
ATTRACTIVE AND GOOD DRESSER HAD BABY BOY ONE AND ONE HALF YEARS OLD
STOP AM WIRING SAN FRANCISCO EFFORT LOCATE INFORMATION THROUGH
CALIFORNIA REGISTRATION CADILLAC INSTRUCTING ADVISE YOU DIRECT"

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

PORTLAND OFFICE is requested to note the information herein concerning the fact that one Homer Wilson arrested in Seattle is in all probability Big Homer, who is a known associate of the possible participants in the Kansas City massacre and also of the suspects in the Bremer kidnaping. It is requested that all information concerning this party during his stay in Seattle be obtained, including his description, the motor number of his automobile, the name of his wife, and the picture of this party, if possible. This information should be supplied to the Los Angeles

Office in view of the fact that considerable work has been indicated for that office in report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/9/34 in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, which report is identical, except for the undeveloped leads, to the reference report of agents.

LOS ANGELES OFFICE will note the information in this report for the benefit of the agent who conducts the investigation at Phoenix, Arizona, in connection with the undeveloped lead set forth in the report of Special Agent W. Carter Baum, Chicago, Illinois, dated 3/7/34 in the case entitled Vernon C. Miller, with aliases, Deceased, et al, Conspiracy to Deliver Federal Prisoner, which is identical to the reference report of the same agent in this case.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE will note that under the name of Fred Wendel, Eddie Bentz lived at 7515 Kingston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, between 8/28/33 and 12/29/33. It is suggested that all registrations in Illinois under the name of Fred Wendel for 1933 and for 1934 be checked in order to determine whether this party has registered the Ford Model A car described herein under that name, or whether an Essex Terraplane is registered in the name of this individual.

ST. PAUL OFFICE is requested to ascertain the business connections of Charles Orford, who is reported to be employed by Armour & Company in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

CHICAGO OFFICE will conduct suitable investigation at Homewood, Illinois, to ascertain whether Bentz, under the name of Fred Wendel, or any other alias, is located at that point.

This office will also conduct a suitable investigation at 7150 Cyril in order to determine further information concerning Big Homer, and will follow all advisable leads.

- PENDING -

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MAR 17 1934 PM



March 14, 1934.

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

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

Dear Sir:

Special Agent S. L. Fortenberry, who has been especially assigned to this case, is being released as of close of business the 14th instant, and placed on general assignment at the St. Paul office.

As soon as it is deemed practical to release any other agents, the Division will be notified.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

WAR:IM

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20 5 MAR 19 1965

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MAR 19 1934

7-576-1246	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
FILE	

COPY

JEH:HCB

March 15, 1934.

87026

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. GLEGG

During telephonic conversation today, Agent in Charge Conroy at Kansas City stated he thought Agent Andersen should interview a man at the Colorado State Penitentiary at Canon City, who has made a statement somewhat similar to the one made by Eddie LaRue regarding the participants in the Kansas City massacre. He stated he felt that Agent Andersen should also interview the ten-year old daughter of Vi Miller at Brainerd, Minnesota; that a lead to this effect had been sent to St. Paul but it evidently had not been taken care of. I agreed with Mr. Conroy to these suggestions. I also instructed that Kathryn Kelly should be "eased up on" following Mr. Andersen's talk with her

I called Mr. Conroy's attention to the memorandum prepared by Agent Hall at St. Paul in connection with the Bremer case, setting forth the fact that some of the occupants of the house in which the fingerprints of Frank Nash were found, were members of the Karpis-Barker gang and occupants of a house on Hennepin Avenue, which was the headquarters of the gang preliminary to the Bremer kidnaping. I instructed him to obtain a copy of this memorandum from Mr. Rorer if he did not already have it in his possession. Mr. Conroy also called attention to the fact that before he left Kansas City for the West Coast he mailed to Washington two or three dozen negatives of fingerprints which were secured from the beer bottle at the place where Verne Miller was residing. He stated he thought it was extremely important that they be included in the single fingerprint file at the earliest possible moment. I told him I would look into this situation immediately.

Mr. Conroy telephoned later today and stated he was unable to locate the memorandum prepared by Mr. Hall, referred to above, although the Kansas City Office is rather well informed along that angle. Mr. Conroy called attention to the fact that Hamm was kidnaped on June 15, released on the 19th, and that the Kansas City massacre occurred on the 17th. He stated that when Verne Miller's home was searched there were indications that the attic had been occupied. On the presumption that the Karpis-Barker gang was involved in the Hamm kidnaping and in the massacre, he stated there might be a possibility that they brought Hamm to Verne Miller's place in Kansas City. Mr. Conroy stated that in his letter of February 13th, relative to analysis of the fingerprints, these fingerprints were taken from a clock, beer bottles, and another object. He suggested that Hamm's fingerprints be compared with these prints. I told him I would have this done. I called Mr. Conroy's attention to the fact that Mr. Hall sets forth in his memorandum that the Essex car in St. Paul, which the Kansas City Office believed to have been in the possession of Verne Miller, is now believed to have been in the possession of Karpis instead of Miller. Mr. Conroy will get in touch with Mr. Rorer concerning these matters.

Edward J. ...

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-288915

Very truly yours,

RECORDED

Director.

145

7-576-1247	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

39

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 17 1934
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Form No. 1

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

L.A. FILE NO. 7-42

REPORT MADE AT: Los Angeles	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-12-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-24-34	REPORT MADE BY: G. D. WHITE AB
TITLE: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD G. BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

1934 California License No. 7N 9150, issued to registered and legal owner IRMA G. HINSON, 962 So. Concord St., Los Angeles. MR. HINSON employed past ten years Los Angeles Fire Department. Both bear excellent reputations. Plates issued for 1929 Ford Coupe, black body, black wheels. 1934 California License No. 6B 5037 issued to JULES C. LACOCK, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, for grey Hupmobile Sedan, Motor No. 105078. LACOCK retired from Army in 1932 after thirty years service, with rank of Sergeant Major. Subsequently ran lunch room Hollywood, later employed by Fox Studios, West Hollywood. Present address 451 Lake Street, Topeka, Kansas. Reputation good while in army.

DETAILS:

This investigation was referred to the Los Angeles Division Office by S.A.C. WETTERLI, San Francisco, requesting the names and owners of automobiles for which 1934 license plates 7N 9150 and 6B 5037 were issued.

With respect to 1934 California License plates No. 7N 9150, it was ascertained through the Auto Registration Bureau that the registered and legal owner of the plates in question is IRMA G. HINSON of 962 South Concord Street, Los Angeles.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. E. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1248	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 10 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Kansas City 2 Los Angeles	UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M	INDEXED OFF: MAR 20 1934
	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: " 0766 <i>[Signature]</i>	JACKETED:

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MAR 19 1965**

California, Boyle Heights District. The plates in question are registered to a 1929 Ford Coupe, Motor No. A-2344120.

Investigation in the vicinity of 962 South Concord Street disclosed that MR. and MRS. GLENN HINSON resided at that address up until approximately ten days ago, having recently moved to 958 Burnell Street; that MR. HINSON has been married for approximately six years, has one child about two years of age; that he for sometime has been employed by the Los Angeles Fire Department; that MRS. HINSON is apparently a quiet, refined woman of fair education, good habits and good associates. She is not employed. The family bears an excellent reputation in the vicinity of 962 South Concord Street, MR. HINSON being considered a man of good character, clean morals and good habits.

That the car in question, with the exception of a short period in December of last year, has been constantly in Los Angeles, and is here at the present time. The occasion for the departure of the car from the city being the death of Mr. Hinson's father at some point in Oklahoma.

Further inquiry with respect to MR. HINSON disclosed that he is presently stationed at Station House No. 2, located at First and Chicago Streets, Los Angeles; that he has been on the Los Angeles Fire Department for ten years; that he, as well as MRS. HINSON, has never been involved in any trouble in the City of Los Angeles.

The car in question is described as having a black body and black wheels.

The descriptions of MR. and MRS. HINSON are as follows:

NAME	GLENN HINSON	IRMA G. HINSON
Age	38	30
Height	5' 9-10"	5' 2"
Weight	175	145
Hair	Brownish; bald	Light brown
Eyes	Brown	
Build	Medium	Heavy
Complexion	Medium	
	Southern accent	

With respect to MRS. HINSON, it might be stated that she departed from Los Angeles approximately one week prior to the instant investigation, her specific whereabouts being unknown, but that she is somewhere in the East.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent W. H. Bott of the Los Angeles Division Office:

In an attempt to secure information concerning JULES C. LACOCK, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California, to whom 1934 California License No. 6B 5037

was issued, this Agent interviewed the Adjutant and the Postmaster and members of the band at Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, and was advised that LACOCK retired from the army in 1932, after having served thirty years; that at the time of his retirement, he was a Sergeant Major, assigned to the band at Fort MacArthur, but that he was raised to the rank of Second Lieutenant for retirement; that after retiring from the army, LACOCK continued to have mail sent to the Post Office at the Fort, and shortly after his retirement, opened up a hot-dog stand or cafe at 3713 Cahuenga Boulevard, North Hollywood, California; that later he went to reside at 534 Westbourne Drive, West Hollywood, and it was reported he was to do some sort of work for one of the moving picture studios.

The Postmaster at the Fort advised this Agent that approximately two weeks ago, he received a postal card from MR. LACOCK, requesting the Postmaster to forward all his mail to his new address - 431 Lake Street, Topeka, Kansas.

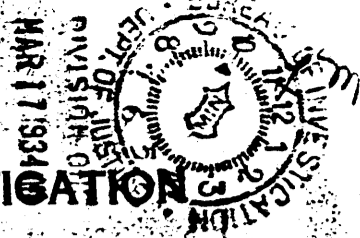
Agent examined the photograph of MR. LACOCK appearing in a group, and upon questioning members of the band was able to determine that LACOCK is between fifty-five and fifty-eight years of age, although he looks much younger; that he is 5' 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, weighs 155 pounds, and is a musician; that his eyes are squinted and that the right corner of his mouth turns up.

Members of the band stated that the last time they saw MR. LACOCK, which was about three weeks before instant interview, he was still driving his old, large gray Hupmobile Sedan.

The California State Motor Vehicle Department advised Mr. Vetterli of the San Francisco Division Office that License No. 6B 5037 was issued to MR. LACOCK for a Hupmobile Sedan, Motor No. 105078.

PENDING

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-52**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/9, 12/34	REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES JENKINS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;">R. L. Arnheim, Secretary, Chicago Mail Order Company, Chicago, Illinois, stated that the records of his company contain only an index of names and addresses of customers with approximate amount of money received. No record is kept of kind or quantity of article ordered. All order blanks sent in by customers are returned to them with the merchandise ordered. Index contains approximately seven hundred thousand names of customers in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois. Before this list of names could be furnished this Division, request for same must be submitted to Board of Directors. Arnheim unable to state cost of this service to Government but believes it would be a large amount. Twenty to fifty thousand mail orders received daily.</p>			
REFERENCE: <p style="text-align: center;">Letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota dated February 26, 1934.</p>			
DETAILS: <p style="text-align: center;">R. L. Arnheim, Secretary of the Chicago Mail Order Company, 511 South Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois, stated that there is no way to check the kind or quantity of any article which has been shipped to a customer by his concern. The only record</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Curran</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 7-576-1249	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - Chicago		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 ROUTED TO: <i>one</i>	

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20 MAR 19 1965**

kept is an index of the name and address of the customer and the approximate amount of the entire purchase. This information is recorded on index cards. This index contains three million names which are filed according to towns and states. The amount sent in in connection with each order is recorded on the proper card in the following manner:

If a customer sends in an order for an article or articles, and the amount that accompanies the order is less than fifty cents, the amount recorded on the customer's index card is fifty cents.

If the amount sent in is in excess of fifty cents and less than one dollar and fifty cents, the amount recorded on the index card is one dollar.

If the amount sent in is in excess of one dollar and fifty cents and less than two dollars and fifty cents, the amount recorded on the index card is two dollars.

In other words, no uneven amounts are recorded and the records show amounts of fifty cents, one dollar, two dollars, etc. While this is not an accurate record it satisfies the needs of the company, whose only interest is to determine the amount of business done with the customers.

This method of recording the sales to customers eliminates the possibility of searching for the names and addresses of purchasers of the instant socks, which were item number 3568 in the catalog issued by the Chicago Mail Order Company.

Upon receiving an order for merchandise the name and address of the purchaser and the approximate amount which accompanied the order is recorded as above set forth. A requisition form is then filled out describing the articles ordered. This requisition form is sent to the different departments handling this merchandise. When a requisition has been filled it is sent to the shipping room together with the various articles set forth therein. In the shipping room a check of the articles with the requisition is made and if the order is found to be complete, the order together with the requisition and order blank or letter sent in by the customer is shipped to him. By this method all record of the articles ordered is eliminated.

From the foregoing it will be seen that there is nothing left in the records of this company after an order has been shipped except the name and address of the customer and the approximate amount sent in by the customer. The record of the kind and quantity of the article ordered is automatically destroyed by the return to the customer of his order blank or letter together with the requisition used in filling the order.

Mr. Arnheim stated that no separate record of the different stores, large or small, is kept. All merchandise ordered by stores or individuals must be ordered in the same manner - by an order blank or letter and accompanied by a money order or check. Because of market conditions stores sometimes order from his concern in large quantities to get the benefit of prices set forth in their catalog, but the fact that they are stores is ignored and all orders are filled, whether in large or small quantities.

The Chicago Mail Order Company receives between twenty and fifty thousand mail orders daily.

Mr. Arnheim informed Agent that the customers index is revised every six months, the last revision being in January, 1934.

In response to an inquiry as to the number of customers in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois, and the possibility of securing a list of same if his concern was paid for this service, Mr. Arnheim advised that the number of names of customers in the said states was seven hundred thousand; also that he had no idea as to the cost of preparing such a list, but expressed the opinion that it would be very expensive; that before he could authorize the supplying of this list he would have to submit this matter to the Board of Directors for their action, as the index list of customers is confidential and a very valuable business asset.

PENDING

65

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO. 7-82



REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/14/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/1-8/34	REPORT MADE BY: ARTHUR McLAWHON TMB
TITLE: ARVIN KARPIS, with aliases; et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING 87027

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Inquiries at various Wisconsin towns with regard to the possible hideout where Bremer was held conducted without results.

DETAILS:

In keeping with instructions received from Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, Agent made proper inquiries concerning the possible hideout at all the towns which he visited in conducting investigation with regard to shirt, underwear, blizzard cap, etc.

Inquiries were made at the following towns:

Marinette, Wisconsin Pensaukee, " " Shawano, " " Seymour, " " Green Bay, " " Oconto, " " Oconto Falls, " " West De Pere, " "	Pound, Wisconsin Spring, " " Clintonville " " Oneida, " " Wayside, " " Delavan, " " Underhill, " " Menominee, Michigan
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DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1250	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division ✓ 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago COPIES DESTROYED 20 5 MAR 19 1965	UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>M. A. Quinn</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 INDEXED:

It will be noted that with regard to some of the towns listed above, no comment will be made. This is due to the fact that the places are small rural communities, which in no way whatever compare with the description of the vicinity in which Victim Bremer was held.

At Delavan, Wisconsin

It was ascertained there is no fire siren in this town. There is one factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. One boulevard runs through the town so it would be possible to hear cars passing without stopping and also shifting of gears on cars pulling into the main road from side streets. A railroad runs through the town but no switching would occur. There are numerous church bells which ring on Sunday, but none on Saturday afternoons. There has been no flying around this town during the winter.

At Marinette, Wisconsin

One siren blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. Three factories are located in this town, all having whistles which blow at approximately the same time as the siren. There are numerous church bells, which ring on Sunday and one church bell on a Catholic Church, which rings every evening at 6:00 o'clock. There are three highways passing through the town. There is a railroad with a switch track, but there are no trains passing through without stopping.

On Sunday, March 4, 1934, Agent noticed an airplane flying over the town a number of times throughout the day. Inquiry revealed there was an airport just across the river from Menominee, Michigan, from which this plane took off, but this particular day was the first day in three months that any flying had been attempted in the town.

At Pound, Wisconsin

There are no sirens, no factories and no church bells in this town.

At Menominee, Michigan

This town has a fire siren which blows only in the event of fire. It has one factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon and 4:00 P.M. Two highways run through the town, and one railroad, which has a switch track in several places. The same applies to the flying activities in this town, as set forth with regard to Marinette, Wisconsin.

At Oconto, Wisconsin

In this town there is one siren on a fire truck, which blows only when the truck goes to a fire. The town has four factory whistles, which blow at 7:00 A.M. and some at 4:00 P.M. and some at 5:00 P.M. Numerous church bells ring only on Sunday, except one, which rings at 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. daily. One highway passes through the town; one railroad, with numerous switch tracks around the town; no airplane flying in recent months.

At Oconto Falls, Wisconsin

One siren in this town blows only in the event of fire. The town has no factory whistles, no flying activities during the winter, and has two church bells which ring only on Sunday.

At Shawano, Wisconsin

A siren in this town blows at Noon on Saturdays; seven factory whistles blow at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. Numerous church bells ring only on Sunday. Practically no flying done here during the winter. Several highways pass through the town and two railroads, both having switch tracks.

At Clintonville, Wisconsin

One fire siren blows only in case of fire. One factory whistle blows at 7:00 A.M., 8:00 A.M., 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M. All churches in the town ring bells on Saturday evening and Sunday Morning. Very little flying is done during the winter months. One highway runs through the town; also, a railroad with no switch tracks.

PENDING.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 17 1934
RECEIVED
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. 7-82

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,	DATE WHEN MADE: 5/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/6, 8, 12/34	REPORT MADE BY: S. E. HILLING
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Goggles used by kidnapers manufactured under patent license since 1929 by Chicago Eye Shield Co., Chicago; sold mostly to users, but also sold for retail resale to optical stores, hardware stores and industrial supply stores. Certain changes from time to time; limit period of sale of instant goggles from 9/1/31 to 12/31/32. "Essentialite" lens in instant goggles manufactured by Chicago Eye Shield Co. and were undoubtedly in goggles when sold. List of all purchasers in States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Michigan set out together with purchasers in other States of goggles containing "Essentialite" lenses. Sample goggles furnished each office for use in tracing.

REFERENCE: Letter from New York Office dated March 1st, 1934.

DETAILS:

Mr. John H. Liataud, Chicago Eye Shield Company, 2300 Warren Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, upon examining the goggles used by the kidnapers in this case, advised that they were manufactured exclusively by his company under a patent license; that the company's trade mark "CESCO" appeared on the lower inside portion of the left cup and the abbreviated words "PAT. PEND." appeared on the same position of the right cup; that the goggles were known as "524 M and L goggles, Welders Model"; that they were sold almost exclusively to industrial concerns to be used by men engaged in

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-5767251	RECORDED AND INDEXED MAR 16 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division - 3 St. Louis - 3 St. Paul - 5 Kansas City - 2 Birmingham - 2	UNITED STATES MAR 16 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE <i>[Signature]</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 27 1934 JACKETED
COPIES DESTROYED MAR 19 1968		

welding, but that a few of them were sold to optical companies, hardware stores and industrial supply companies, who in turn sold them direct to the user. Mr. Liautaud further advised that the patented feature of these goggles is that they can be worn over regular eye glasses and that these patented goggles were first manufactured in 1929 and put upon the market in that year.

Mr. Liautaud further stated that the first goggles manufactured did not have a reinforced head-band shank such as are on instant goggles. The reinforced shank can be identified by the small rounded, raised portions on each side of the shank. The ones with this feature were not manufactured until August 22, 1931, and were not put on the market until after September 1, 1931, and on August 30, 1932, a new mould was put in use which printed the U.S. Patent number on the right cup instead of "Pat. Pend." and within two or three months subsequent to that date all goggles sold had the patent number on it, which it will be noted does not appear on the pair involved. Mr. Liautaud stated the identity of the goggles was further limited by the fact that they were the unventilated type and were a welders model as distinguished from a chippers model. The ventilated and chippers models have four large holes in the sides, with a cap containing a screen mesh covering, filling each hole. The holes appearing in the side of each cup of instant goggles were drilled by the user, and, according to Mr. Liautaud, were probably not used in a large industrial plant where attention was given to eye protection inasmuch as open holes would allow the bright rays from the welders torch to pierce the eyes.

In Mr. Liautaud's opinion the lenses appearing in the goggles exhibited to him have been in the cups since the original sale of the cups. He based this conclusion upon the fact that the glass is badly eaten away by acid, indicating long usage, and upon the further fact that the shield rings are frozen to the cups making it impossible to remove them, which condition would exist only after long usage without removal of the rings. Mr. Liautaud stated further that if the goggles had been used in a large industrial plant the lenses would have been replaced from time to time to provide for clear vision. The lenses are inexpensive and it is customary for large companies to replace them as often as once a month. Mr. Liautaud advised that the lenses appearing in instant goggles are also manufactured exclusively by the Chicago Eye Shield Company and are known as "Essentialite" lenses. This particular lens is made in different tints, and with different degrees of shading, but the one appearing in instant goggles is an amber tint and either shade 4, 5 or 6, which are each medium shades.

The "Essentialite" lens is well known in the trade. For the information of agents assigned to this investigation it is pointed out that the distinguishing feature of the amber shade is the clear yellowish tint while other amber lenses have a reddish tint. It is pointed out that there are two lenses in each cup, the outer one being known as the protecting lens. The protecting lens of the right cup of instant goggles is completely missing and the inner Essentialite lens is broken, about one fourth of the glass being gone. The leather nose piece and head band originally on instant goggles were replaced by a rubber nose piece and head band, which is often done by users when the original pieces wear out.

Set forth below are the names and addresses of purchasers of the type of goggles involved in this case, from September 1, 1931, to December 31, 1932, within the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana Wisconsin, and Michigan, it being indicated in each instance the quantity purchased, and in each instance where "Essentialite" lenses were furnished, that fact is indicated together with the shade. The tints of "Essentialite" lenses were not shown on the sales slips maintained by the Chicago Eye Shield Company but the greater percentage were amber. Also included in the list are purchasers of these goggles in other States than the ones mentioned above, where goggles contained "Essentialite" lenses. It is urged that all offices give immediate and special attention to the tracing of goggles sold with this type of lens, and determine if they have reached the possession of any individuals who might be connected with this case. However, attention should be given to tracing of all of these goggles inasmuch as "Essentialite" lenses may have been installed subsequent to the original sale. The tracing of Essentialite lenses at this time is deemed impracticable due to the fact that they have been manufactured since 1916 and are sold at the rate of about 200,000 pairs per year, being used in numerous other types of eye shields.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
<u>SEPTEMBER, 1931</u>			
Ill. Power & Light Corp.	Madison Ave. & 21st St. Granite City, Ill.	1	St. Louis
*Smith Welding Equipment Corp.	2619 4th St. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. Ship to Commercial Gas Co., 2633 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
American Optical Co.,	10 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago	20	Chicago
Thomas Conroy Hardware Co.,	Danville, Ill.	1	St. Louis
C. H. Dockson Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	20	Detroit
Delta Star Electric Co.,	2400 Fulton St. (Station B), Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
<u>OCTOBER, 1931</u>			
Standard Chemical Co.	Des Moines, Iowa	1	Kansas City
Morton Salt Co.,	208 W. Washington St., Chicago	2	Chicago
*Dwyer Heating Co.,	525 S. Court St., Rockford, Ill.	1 (Green tint)	Chicago
Pulver Machinist Tool Co.,	31 N. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
American Optical Co.,	10 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago	24	Chicago
H. Channon Co.,	Wacker Drive & Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
Illinois Central Railroad Co.,	155 E. 11th Place, Chicago	1	Chicago
Ridgeway Optical Co.,	215 Main St., Evansville, Ind.	3	Cincinnati
<u>NOVEMBER, 1931</u>			
P. N. Harbour Co.,	564 W. Randolph St., Chicago	1	Chicago
H. Channon,	Wacker Drive & Randolph St., Chicago	3	Chicago
Haynes Stellite Co.,	Kokomo, Indiana	1	Cincinnati

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
Ridgeway Optical Co.,	315 Main St., Evansville, Ind.	1	Cincinnati
C. H. Dockson,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	5	Detroit
C. H. Dockson & Co.	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	30	Detroit
The Milwaukee Optical Co.,	424 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	Chicago
Sueflohn & Seefeld Co.,	409 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.	2	Chicago

December, 1931

The Barber Coleman Co.,	Rockford, Ill.	3	Chicago
Johnson Welding Co.	4146 Nelson St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	1	Detroit
*Sutton Garten Co.,	401 W. Vermont St., Indianapolis, Ind.	12 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati

JANUARY, 1932

Duff Hall Goggle Service,	122 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	5	Chicago
E. D. Kimball,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Victor Chemical Works,	141 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	40 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	1	Detroit
Electric Rail Welding Corp.	5117 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
Western Electric Co.,	Hawthorne Station, Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	73 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	5	Chicago
Suelflohn & Seefeld Co.,	409 N. Second St., Milwaukee, Wis.	3	Chicago
The Ruberoid Mills, Purchasing Dept.	Joliet, Ill.	1	Chicago
Wilmington Optical Co.,	502 King St., Wilmington, Delaware.	2 (#6 shade)	Phila.

FEBRUARY, 1932

S. F. Bowser & Co.	Fort Wayne, Ind.	5	Chicago
H. Channon Co.,	Randolph St. & Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	3	Chicago
Ross Gear and Tool Co.,	Lafayette, Ind.	1	Chicago
Indiana Oxygen Co.	Indianapolis, Ind.	12	Cincinnati

MARCH, 1932

Safety Service Equipment,	Green Bay, Wis.	6	Chicago
Mr. Geo. W. Hawes,	410-55 E. Washington St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Barrett Hardware Co.,	115 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.	1	Chicago
Borneman & Sons,	228 S. Main St., Elkhart, Ind.	5	Chicago
Wisconsin Steel Co.,	606 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	3	Chicago

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
Protective Equipment Co.,	854 Orleans St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
*Smith Welding Equipment Corp.	8619 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
<u>APRIL, 1932</u>			
G. H. Dockson Co.,	42 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	18	Detroit
Rockford Northwestern Malleable Corp.	Rockford, Ill.	1	Chicago
O. Iber Co.,	600 W. Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Iowa Machinery and Supply Co.,	315 Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa	1	Kansas City
<u>MAY, 1932</u>			
G. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	8	Detroit
*Smith Welding Equipment Corp.,	8619 4th St., S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.	12 (Med. Shade)	St. Paul
Phoenix Hermetic Co.,	2444 W. 16th St., Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
Bowman Dairy Co.,	4125 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago, Ill.	8	Chicago
Milwaukee Optical Mfg. Co.,	424 Jackson St., Milwaukee, Wis.	8	Chicago
* Sutton Garten Co.,	401-415 E. Vermont St., Indianapolis, Ind.	12 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati
The Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	86	Chicago

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<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
<u>JUNE, 1932</u>			
Barrett Hardware Co.,	115 N. Ottawa St., Joliet, Ill.	8	Chicago
Safety Service Equipment,	Green Bay, Wis. Shipped to Kimberly Clark Co., Niagara, Wis.	1	Chicago
Illinois Central Railroad Co. c/o J. G. Warnecke,	Paducah, Kentucky.	8 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati
H. Channon Co.,	Randolph St. & Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Chicago Surface Lines, c/o H. C. Kelly,	1165 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	12	Chicago

JULY, 1932

Illinois Central R.R. Co., c/o J.W. Cockrill,	Centralia, Ill.	1	St. Louis
Spence-McCord Drug Co.,	LaCrosse, Wis. (Shipped to Holland & Ulven, Spring Grove, Minn.)	2	St. Paul

AUGUST, 1932

Consumers Power Co.,	Court Street Gas Plant, Flint, Mich.	1	Detroit
E. D. Kimbell & Co.,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Maunee Paper Mills Co.,	Maunee, Wis.	1	St. Paul

SEPTEMBER, 1932

Ingram County Road Commissioner,	Mason, Michigan.	1	Detroit
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	12	Detroit

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
The Bartles-Maguire Oil Co., Refinery Division,	East Chicago, Ind.		Chicago
Standard Supply Co.,	1849 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.	2	Chicago
*Illinois Central R.R. Co., J. G. Warnecke,	Paducah, Ky.	2 (#5 shade)	Cincinnati
<u>OCTOBER, 1932</u>			
S. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	15	Detroit
The Keiser-Van Leer Co.,	Bloomington, Ill.	2	St. Louis
Boaler Supply Co.,	1935 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	48	Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 W. Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	18	Detroit
*Hood Rubber Co., Purchasing Dept.	Watertown, Mass.	2 (#3 shade)	Boston
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
<u>NOVEMBER, 1932</u>			
American Radiator Co., Illinois Plant,	Springfield, Ill.	1	St. Louis
Standard Safety Equipment Co.,	75 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.	1	Chicago
The Dakota Iron Store,	Bioux Falls, So. Dakota.	1	St. Paul
*Jackson Lumber Co., Dept. 536 (or 537)	Lockhart, Alabama.	2 (#4, #5 or #6 shade)	Birmingham

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Office Covering</u>
<u>DECEMBER, 1932</u>			
Bendix Products Corp.,	South Bend, Ind.		Chicago
C. H. Dockson Co.,	42 Milwaukee Ave., Detroit, Mich.	24	Detroit
General Chemical Co.,	Carondelet Ave. & 183rd St., Chicago, Ill. Shipped to Megawisch Station, Chicago, Ill.	4	Chicago
E. D. Kimbell Co.,	2415 W. 19th St., Chicago, Ill.		Chicago

*NOTE - Asterisk indicates goggles sold with Essentialite lenses.

It is called to the attention of all offices that it has been ascertained by this office that the Shell Oil Company shields placed by the kidnapers on the side of the car used by Magee in paying the ransom were counterfeit, being made, undoubtedly, by someone skilled in sign painting and in the use of metals. There is a possibility that the goggles were secured from this individual and that he was associated with the kidnapers in this case.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE will trace goggles sold in Chicago, Illinois, Rockford, Illinois, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, Lafayette, Indiana, Green Bay, Wisconsin, Joliet, Illinois, Elkhart, Indiana, Niagara, Wisconsin, East Chicago, Indiana, and South Bend, Indiana, two sample pairs of goggles being retained here for that purpose.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Granite City, Illinois, Danville, Illinois, Centralia, Illinois, Bloomington, Illinois, and Springfield, Illinois, two sample pairs of goggles being forwarded for use in that connection.

ST. PAUL OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Minneapolis, Minn., Spring Grove, Minn., Mosinee, Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. It should be noted particularly that all goggles sold to Smith Welding Equipment Corp. contained "Essentialite" lenses. Information secured from the Chicago Eye Shield Co. was to the effect that although the Smith Welding Equipment Corp. did not specifically order Essentialite lenses, such lenses were furnished in each instance where a medium shade was requested. The goggles used by the kidnapers are being forwarded to the St. Paul Office for use in tracing, it being the opinion of agent

that the tracing of goggles sold to Smith Welding Equipment Corp., containing "Essentialite" lenses is more likely to produce results than the tracing of other sales. One pair of sample goggles is being forwarded for the use of that office.

KANSAS CITY OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Des Moines, Iowa, one pair of sample goggles being furnished for use in connection therewith.

DETROIT OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Detroit, Mich., Flint, Mich., Mason, Mich., and Toledo, Ohio. Two pairs of sample goggles are being forwarded for use in connection therewith.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Wilmington, Delaware, one sample pair of goggles being forwarded for such use.

BOSTON OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Watertown, Massachusetts, one pair of sample goggles being forwarded for such use.

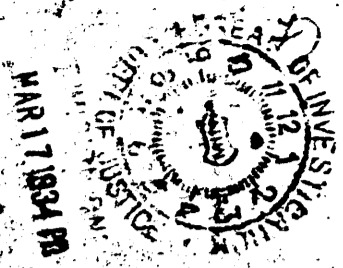
BIRMINGHAM OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Lockhart, Alabama, one sample pair of goggles being forwarded for such use.

CINCINNATI OFFICE will trace goggles sold at Evansville, Indiana, Kokomo, Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, and Paducah, Kentucky, two sample pairs of goggles being forwarded for such use.

NOTE: It is urged that as soon as an office has completed its investigation the sample glasses be returned so they may be forwarded to offices in need of an additional number.

- PENDING -

Post Office Box 815,
St. Paul, Minn.



March 14, 1934. 87036

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

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul File 7-50

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly forward photograph of FRED REARDON to this office for use in the instant case. Agent Hall advises me that this is a group photograph, number 2704, Chicago P.D. and was possibly used by the Chicago office in the investigation of the William Hamm, Jr. Kidnaping Case.

Very truly yours,

W. A. ROHR,
Inspector.

WR:EM
CC Division

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7-576-1252
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 16 1934 A.M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Post Office Box 515,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

MAR 17 1934 PM



March 14, 1934.

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

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

Dear Sir:

The following agents, who are especially assigned to this case, proceeded to Chicago, Illinois on the night of the 13th, in order to cover suburban Chicago and all railroad lines running out of Chicago, particularly those over which commuting trains run, for the purpose of locating the hideout;

- G. J. Gross; ✓
- J. E. Brennan; ✓
- T. G. Melvin; ✓
- V. W. Peterson; ✓
- R. D. Brown; ✓
- W. C. Ryan. ✓

Special Agent H. H. Reinecke, who is assigned to this case, was already in Chicago.

These agents will check the aforementioned territory very thoroughly, bearing in mind the sounds heard by the Victim, and will interview postmasters, chiefs of police, mail carriers, water and electric meter readers and paper-hangers.

Information has been received from the Chicago office to the effect that the gasoline cans used in this case are of a four and three-quarter gallon capacity, rather than a five gallon capacity. This indicates that approximately nineteen gallons of gasoline was put into the kidnapers' car at Portage, Wisconsin. The aforementioned agents will also check on these gasoline cans and on the clothing sales.

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7-576-1253

Very truly yours, INVESTIGATION

MAR 16 1934 A.M.

W. A. RORER, Inspector.

TOLSON

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
MAR 20 1934

WAR:IM
CC Chicago - St. Louis

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Form No. 1

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

N.Y. FILE NO. **V-120**

58

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/15/34	REPORT MADE BY: G. I. WEEKS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS Edward G. Bremer - Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p> <p>Cap again identified by G. Yarnus of Yarnus Cap Co. Inc., as having been made by him. Advised assorted linings are used being made up from sample materials of American Woolen Co. and that there are fairly more than 300 caps of identical lining. Unable to secure identical caps from manufacturer.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">* * * * *</p>			
REFERENCE: <p>Letter from Inspector W. A. Rorer, St. Paul, Minn. dated 3/13/34, and Letter from Chicago office dated 3/12/34.</p>			
DETAILS: <p>In accordance with reference letters, the cap involved in this case, which was received with reference letter from the Chicago office, was taken to the Yarnus Cap Company, 26 Waverly Place, New York City, where G. Yarnus, president, and other officials were again interviewed. They again asserted positively that the cap had been made by their firm and that they</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>E. J. Conroy</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1254 MAR 16 1934 A M	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 16 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 - Division 2 - St. Paul 2 - Chicago 2 - Kansas City 2 - St. Louis 2 - New York		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE <i>[Signature]</i>	

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120 5 MAR 18 1965**

make this identification through the fact that they recognize the material and they also claim that the bands which hold the lining in place inside the cap are peculiar to their make of caps. They further advised that it would be impossible to find another cap with identical lining, unless by chance, in view of the fact that linings for these caps are made of assorted materials, the materials being secured from the American Woolen Company in the form of samples and there being thousands of different designs. They stated that the chances are that there were two caps with linings of identical material but that it would be impossible to determine where the other went to. A search was made through the various caps they had on hand of the same type but none was found with the same or similar material used in the lining. Caps of other material were also examined without any with lining identical to that in the cap involved here being found.

A half dozen caps, which Mr. Yarmus and his associates advised, were made of identical material with the cap in question were purchased. It will be noted that these have a variety of linings and the under portion of the visors are covered with a different material than the cap concerned in this investigation. This was explained by the fact that the material used in this portion of the cap is selected to blend with the lining and there being no caps on hand with similar linings, there were none with a similar cover for the under portion of the visor.

Mr. Yarmus also furnished two samples of the material out of which linings are made to explain the fact that linings of all caps are different. These samples are being transmitted to the St. Paul office under separate cover. The cap found during the course of this investigation is being transmitted under separate cover to the St. Louis office for the purpose of exhibiting same to the Mounds City Cap Company in accordance with reference letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer.

Two of the caps purchased at the Yarmus Cap Company are submitted to the St. Paul office under separate cover. Two are being submitted to the Chicago office under separate cover in connection with the investigation of that office through Lauerman Bros., jobbers, 1713 Dunlap Avenue, Marinette, Wisconsin, and two are being submitted under separate cover to the Kansas City office for use in investigation through the Midwest Cap Company, 205 1/2 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa, as suggested in previous reports in this case.

74120

It should be noted in connection with the letter of Inspector W. A. Rorer, which suggests the possibility that the cap in question was manufactured by the Mounds City Cap Company of St. Louis, that the serial number of the Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Industrial Union, No. 9466411, was reported by the secretary of that union as having been issued to Yarmus Bros. Inc., 297 Mercer Street, New York City, which company has since changed its name to the Yarmus Cap Company, Inc. and changed its location to 26 Waverly Place, New York City.

PENDING.

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file 7-50.

With reference to the Shell signs used by the kidnapers on the pay-off car, please be advised that it has been determined through a metallurgical expert that these signs were 24-ounce copper, .035 inch thick, and are tin plated on one side. Tinned copper is used only in the construction of vats for food products containing lactic acid; and because of the expense incident to the tinning, is not in general use.

Investigation to determine where the signs were constructed is being made through copper jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, sign shops, and garages.

Effort is also being made to locate the source of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon cans believed to have been used by the kidnapers for gasoline.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.



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20 5 MAR 19 1965 MAR 21 1934

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7-576-1255

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 16 1934 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ST. PAUL, MINN.

FILE

EDWARDS

STRE

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MESSAGE TO BE TRANSMITTED BY TELETYPEWRITER.

SPC:DSS

MARCH 15 1934

TO SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE AT ST PAUL MINNESOTA

TELEGRAPHIC SUGGESTIONS MADE BY AUTHORITIES OF WESTERN UNION AND POSTAL
TELEGRAPH AT NEW YORK CITY TO C M PARKS WESTERN UNION ST PAUL SUPERINTENDENT
CAVIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH ST PAUL J C NELSON WESTERN UNION MINNEAPOLIS
SUPERINTENDENT MCLAUGHLIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH MINNEAPOLIS TO COOPERATE WITH
DIVISION IN SEARCH OF TELEGRAPHIC RECORDS CONTACT ABOVE MENTIONED FOR
COOPERATION

Edward H. Bremer

488

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

H. C. [Signature]

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20 6 MAR 19 1965

APPROVED FOR TRANSMISSION:

Sent 7 35 p by [Signature]

7-576-1256	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 20 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
	FILE

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

March 9, 1934.

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al; UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim
Kidnaping
St. Paul File No. 7-30.

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

The first set of transcript was forwarded to the
Director on February 27, 1934.

Very truly yours,

W. A. ROHRER,
Inspector.

COH:RME

Enc.

Wagon
40

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

4-576-1257	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 13 1934 P.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
CLERK	FILE

MAR 17 1934

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) _____, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

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

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

For your information: _____

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

7-576-1257

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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BFP:CH

March 14, 1934.

WJW

Dr. Lyman J. Briggs,
Director,
Bureau of Standards,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Briggs:

It would be greatly appreciated if you could have an examination made of the three samples of gasoline which have been delivered to Dr. H. C. Dickinson, Chief of the Heat Division. The nature of the test should be such as might aid in identifying the particular brand represented.

Sincerely yours,

Director.

BFP

Edwin J. Brennan

FILE
★ MAR 14 1934 ★
P. M.
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION,
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

7-576-1258
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 15 1934 P. M.
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

1900 Bankers Building
105 W. Adams St.
Chicago Illinois

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
426 U.S. Custom House & P. O.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

RE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases
et al., UNKNOWN SUBJECTS,
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM,
KIDNAPING; Chicago File 7-82.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
T. E. Billings, Chicago, Illinois, March 13, 1934, in which
it is noted that you are to receive two sets of goggles for
your investigation. It has become necessary to retain one pair
of the goggles at the Chicago Office for immediate work here,
but the same will be forwarded to you within the near future.

Very truly yours,

M. H. PURVIS -
Special Agent in Charge

KRM/ele
CC: DIVISION
CC: ST. PAUL

RECORDED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1259	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 16 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
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1-765

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

MAR 17 1934
RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **ST. PAUL**

FILE NO. **9-27**

REPORT MADE AT: Salt Lake City, Utah	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-13-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3-8-34	REPORT MADE BY: J.D. SWENSON
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS with aliases, et al EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Arthur Johnson, Colorado State Penitentiary No. 5715, states he only knew Gus Stevens by that name and never knew him to use the name Gus Stone; that in November 1931 Gus Stevens at Chicago tried to get him, Johnson, to "bump off" Eddie Bentz, but he refused; that shortly thereafter Vern Miller and two other men tried to take him, Johnson, for a "ride"; states photograph of unknown woman, found among personal effects of Paula Harmon, is not photograph of "Ginger"; Gus Stevens' wife or woman; states Gus Stevens and "Ginger" lived at the Armstrong Apartments located on 17th Street between Madison and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Ill. Johnson states Gus Stevens has never done any time nor has he ever been arrested, to his knowledge; he cannot advise where his photograph can be secured. Johnson states he believes that Vern Miller, "Big Homer", "Old Charlie" and George Ziegler were in on the Kansas City massacre; that Gus Stevens is known to "Doc" Stacey, who runs the O.P. Inn, Chicago, Ill., and to Frank Hays, who operated a hotel at 745 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.</p>			
<p>DETAILS:</p> <p>REFERENCE: Report of Agent R. L. Shivers, Jacksonville, Florida Division Office, dated February 25, 1934, entitled Edward Doll with aliases, et al, I.O. No. 1214 - Fugitive, National Motor Vehicle Theft Act and letter from Chicago Office to the Salt Lake City Office dated March 3, 1934.</p>			
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1261	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO:		UNITED STATES MAR 17 1934 A M	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 Division 2 Chicago 2 St. Paul 1 Jacksonville 2 Salt Lake City 1 Kansas City 		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: <i>[Signature]</i> FILE	JACKETED:

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20.5 MAR 19-1965**

DETAILS: * * * * * AT CANON CITY, COLORADO

Arthur Johnson, alias "Red" Price, prisoner No. 5715, at the State Penitentiary, Canon City, Colorado, was re-interviewed on March 8, 1934. He advised that he only knew Gus Stevens by that name and did not know of his using the name Gus Stone. That in November 1931 at Chicago, Gus Stevens had tried to get him (Red Price) to "bump off" Eddie Bantz, but he refused and that shortly thereafter Vern Miller and two other men, whom Johnson would not name, tried to take him, Johnson, for a ride but he forced Vern Miller to drop his gun and claims Vern Miller got on his knees and begged Johnson not to shoot him. That he then left them and decided to return to the Penitentiary at Canon City, which he started to do, although he changed his mind and went to California and was arrested later at Salt Lake City and returned to Canon City.

Johnson stated that Gus Stevens and "Ginger", Stevens' wife or woman, visited him during the two weeks he was in Jefferson Park Hospital, Chicago, but that he does not know the street address where Gus lived at that time. He claimed, however, that Gus and Ginger lived at the Armstrong Apartments, which he believed was located on 47th Street between Madison and Monroe Streets, Chicago; that Gus used the name of Gustave _____ at this apartment house. That the apartment had a back entrance and Gus Stevens' apartment was reached by entering the back door, going up a few steps and going in the first door on the right. He maintains that Frank Hays, who operates a hotel at 745 South State Street, Chicago, is well acquainted with Gus.

Johnson stated he recalls Gus complaining about having to pay lots of doctor bills and believes Gus' sister or mother was in a hospital at Chicago. According to Johnson, Gus Stevens claimed to have been in the Army and served overseas. Johnson could not furnish any definite information regarding what branch of the Army or whether it was the Canadian or American Army. Johnson claimed his description of Gus Stevens was as accurate as possible for him to give but added that Gus had a rather large nose and that he had never seen Gus wearing glasses.

From this information and that furnished by Eddie Foley at St. Petersburg, Florida, recently, it is apparent that Gus Stevens and Gus Stone are one and the same party.

Regarding the photograph of the unknown woman found among the effects of Paula Harmon, Johnson could not identify

same and stated positively that it is not a photograph of "Ginger" the wife or woman of Gus Stevens. He was also shown the photos of Paula Harmon and claimed he did not know whose photographs they were and does not know Paula Harmon.

Johnson claimed that Gus Stevens has never done any time or has never been arrested to his knowledge and advised he has no idea where a photograph of Gus might be obtained. He first claimed that Gus Stevens was in on the Kansas City massacre and later stated he is sure Gus was not, but that Vern Miller drove the car and "Big Homer" and "Old Charley" did the actual shooting and George Ziegler was in on the job also and may have done the shooting. When questioned as to what caused him to change his mind about Gus being in on the massacre he stated he first believed Gus took part in the case but had thought about the matter a great deal and believed Gus was too smart to actually take part in such a job. He claims Gus must have at least a quarter of a million and usually got other people to do the dirty work. That Gus is known to "Doc" Stacey, who ran the O.P. Inn near Chicago.

The only additional information regarding "Old Charley" "Big Homer", and George Ziegler that that furnished Agent Gera and which has already been reported, was that George Ziegler in 1931 lived near a Catholic School in Chicago near Scoville and Madison Streets, and that he had a small boy named Bobby Ziegler about 9 years old attending school in the neighborhood and that George Ziegler's wife was named Irene.

Johnson advised that he has never been told definitely as to who took part in the Kansas City massacre but that from what talk he has had with the boys and his reasoning of the case since it happened that he has formed the conclusions above set forth. Johnson was incarcerated in the Penitentiary at Canon City when the massacre occurred.

Copy of this report is being forwarded to the Kansas City Division Office for any value it may have to the case entitled "Vernon C. Miller, with aliases (Deceased), Richard Tallman Galatas, with aliases - Fugitive, I.O. #1201, et al, Obstruction of Justice", and to the Jacksonville Office for any value it may have to the Edward Doll case mentioned in reference.

Photograph of the unknown woman received from the Chicago Division Office with its letter of March 5, 1934, is being returned to the Chicago Office with its copies of this report.

PENDING



Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 5, 1934.

MR. NATHAN	.....
MR. TOLSON
MR. CLEGG
MR. COWLEY
MR. EDWARDS
MR. GOAN
MR. QUINN
MR. LESTER
M.P. LOCKE
MR. RORER

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 17 1934

7-576-1262

DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 8 1934
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

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

Dear Sir:

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

Reference is made to letter from this office dated March 3rd regarding [redacted] with aliases, confidential informant in this case. Please be advised that he was interviewed on March 5th by Special Agents O. G. Hall and R. C. Coulter at which time he stated that because of the fact that County Grand Juries are in session both in Minneapolis and in St. Paul, Minnesota, investigating alleged gambling, graft, and other corruption of police department charges, the gangsters in both cities are very seldom seen. He advised that "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt informed him on March 2nd that he had received a subpoena but thought that he would be able to square it but that if he was not able to do so, he would leave town for a few days. Shortly afterwards, in conversation with "Big Bill", an ex-safe blower and bank robber, the informant was informed by Bill that "Frisco Dutch" might have gone to the "Springs", meaning Hot Springs, Arkansas, and if he did, he would have a chance to get rid of "that money". The informant was asked whether Bill was referring to the Bremer ransom money and he stated he did not know but got the impression that that was the money mentioned. In that connection, a letter has been dispatched today to the Oklahoma City office requesting that banks and others furnished with list of the ransom money at Hot Springs, Arkansas, be immediately contacted and requested to redouble their vigilance.

In connection with the informant's statement that the Grand Juries have made it difficult for the gangsters to operate, please be advised that this is evidently true as Bennie Harris, "Frisco Dutch" Steinhardt and probably others have failed to respond to the subpoenas and evidently intend to stay away until the Grand Juries adjourn.

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20.5 MAR 19 1965

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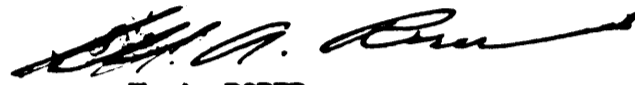
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- 2 -

The informant also advised that on Friday night, March 2nd, Jack Pfeiffer came into the gangsters' "joint" at 311 Hennepin Avenue, Minneapolis, with the brother-in-law of Healy or Haly, executioner for the Capone mob; and that the various hoodlums in the place commented on Jack Pfeiffer's having this killer with him. Pfeiffer stayed but a few minutes and left with this person.

The informant was given \$8 to help defray expenses by Special Agent O. G. Hall; and he is to contact this office on the morning of March 7th. It is believed that in view of local conditions, it would be advisable to continue contact with this informant as he has not had a good opportunity to produce results.

Very truly yours,



W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS

16

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



MAR 15 1934

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul File 7-50.

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent John L. Madala dated 3-13-34 at Chicago. The last paragraph on page 3 of the above mentioned report recites that Helen Ferguson lived at Oak Park, Illinois, with a woman who was probably Mrs. Kate Barker and that one of the Barker boys apparently lived there at the same time; further, that there was a tall, slender, dark young man living there who it was believed was not Alvin Karpis. It is also noted that the above mentioned persons stayed there from June 20 to July 26, 1933, and there is a statement that Alvin Karpis was living at 204 Vernon Avenue, St. Paul, during that period with one of the Barker boys.

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INDEXED

Please be advised that the above conclusions are incorrect. It is entirely possible that the tall, dark young man was Alvin Karpis as Alvin Karpis with one or both of the Barker boys and Paula Harmon resided at 204 Vernon Avenue in St. Paul, Minnesota, from May 27 to June 20, 1933. They left at 2:00 a.m. on June 20th, never returning to that address.

7-576-1264
INVESTIGATION
MAR 15 1934 A.M.
FILE

On June 20th, Alvin Karpis was seen driving a Chevrolet car, bearing license plates which were supposed to have been sold to another party ten days prior in St. Paul, at Balsam Lake, Wisconsin. At that time, he was driving east on the road which would take him to Chicago. At that time, the filling station attendant at Balsam Lake became angry with Karpis, whose photograph he later selected from a group of about 25 or 30, and wrote the license number of Karpis' car on his permit to operate the filling station. It appears, therefore, that Karpis was probably at Balsam Lake, as the filling station attendant stated.

Further referring to page 5, the last paragraph, which states that Mrs. Barker, Helen Ferguson, a tall, slender, dark young man, and one of the Barkers resided at Oak Park, Illinois, from June 20 to July 20, 1933, it would appear very likely that in the event the Karpis-Barker gang was involved in the Hamm kidnaping, Helen Ferguson and Mrs. Barker might also have been involved in it, and it is entirely possible that their residence at Oak Park followed immediately their residence at or near the hideout of Mr. Hamm. Mr. Hamm has been interviewed recently and he stated he saw at the hideout, when he entered, a woman whom he described as being fashionably dressed, taller than average in height, not a young woman and still not an old woman. This fits, to some degree, the description of Helen Ferguson. It is therefore requested that investigation be conducted to determine where Kate Barker and Helen Ferguson came from when they moved to Oak Park, Illinois. In that connection, it is desired that the persons knowing Helen Ferguson be interviewed for what information they can offer. It is also suggested that Jack Steinbecker be interviewed; further, that Shott, who conducts a real estate agency in Okauchee, Wisconsin, and who it appears has considerable property, be investigated to determine what other realty holdings he might have.

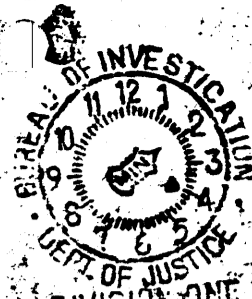
On the assumption that there is a connection between the Hamm and the Bremer kidnaping cases, it is believed that thorough investigation of this phase of the case might result in locating the hideout where Mr. Bremer was held.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OCH:HVS
Cc Division

518 Hayes Building
San Francisco, California.



MAR 20 1934 PM

March 12, 1934

MRP:GEP
Refer File
#7-53

Special Agent in Charge
Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
803A U. S. Court House & Postoffice Bldg.
Salt Lake City
Utah.

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim,
Kidnaping.
S. F. File #7-53

Dear Sir:

MAR 21 1934

RECORDED

With reference to the above captioned case, a letter has been received from Inspector Rorer, St. Paul, Minnesota, requesting this Office to trace the ownership of 1933 California license plate Z-H-9661, observed on a Graham Paige Sedan, requesting that if possible a description of the owner and any other information pertaining to his occupation, associates, criminal record if any, etc., be obtained.

7-576-1265
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
MAR 21 1934
FILE

Please be advised that a search of the records of the Division of California State Motor Vehicle Department indicates that the above referred to license was issued to one E. L. Burnes, 3870 California St., San Francisco, California, on Graham Paige Sedan, motor #1024021, chassis #10181956. Investigation here indicates that this car was sold by the Graham Paige agency, San Francisco, to Burnes on a cash transaction, he trading a 7 passenger Plymouth Sedan, bearing Nevada license plate 7995 for the year 1933. The Motor number of the Plymouth Sedan was PB61821. The records of the California State Motor Vehicle Division further reflect that an

Out of State permit was obtained on the above mentioned sedan by E. L. Burnes, who gave as his address Ridgeway Apartments, Reno, Nevada. Entry into California was during the month of February, 1933.

For your further information there is no record of E. L. Burnes ever having resided at 2370 California St., San Francisco, but in view of the fact that he must have received the white Registration Slip for registration of the Graham Paige Sedan, referred to above, at that address it is presumed that he stayed at the above mentioned address with friends. Further investigation is being made along these lines to ascertain what Burnes did while in San Francisco.

However, it is respectfully requested that investigation be made at Reno forthwith, to develop all information with reference to E. L. Burnes and his activities at Reno. If, in the course of your investigation, a forwarding address from Reno to San Francisco is obtained I will appreciate it if you will forward to me that information.

Very truly yours,

S.S. Division
S.S. Inspector Borer,
St. Paul, Minn.

E. E. Vetterli
Special Agent in Charge.

318 Hewes Building
San Francisco, California.



March 15, 1934

MAR 20 1934 PM

REV:IS
Refer file
IV-33.

Special Agent in Charge,
Division of Investigation,
U.S. Department of Justice,
P.O. Box 709,
Portland, Oregon.

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS.
EDWARD G. BREMER - Victim.
Kidnaping.

Referring to Portland telegram of the 10th instant, regarding a Homer Wilson, who was supposed to have had a Cadillac registered to him in 1931 in California, please be advised that a check reveals that no car was registered to Homer Wilson in 1931, and no Cadillac was registered in the name of Wilson in California in 1931. Accordingly, I dispatched this information to you, and to the Chicago office by wire.

However, I have secured certain information about people by the name of Wilson who have cars registered in California, from the representative of the National Automobile Theft Bureau at Sacramento, and am quoting it herewith for your information, in view of the fact it might possibly dovetail into the inquiry you have in mind.

*1929 Ford 8 Dr. Sedan, motor #A 1830810 was registered on January 24th under 1933 license #BY 5289 by Homer A. Wilson, Wilson Street, Costa Mesa, California, as sole owner. 1934 license #BX 2326 issued January 13, 1934.

*1930 Marmon 8 Sedan, motor #N 7111 was registered on February 18th under 1933 license #6E2947 by Homer L. Wilson, Rt. 2, Box 34, Woodland, as sole owner. 1934 license #3A 260 issued February 6th, 1934.

*1929 Homemade Trailer, motor #MV 711886 was registered on January 8rd under 1933 license #15179 by Homer A. Wilson MD, 2833 Bakman Ave., North Hollywood as sole owner. 1934 license #13661 issued January 6th, 1934.

ca 1298/1349

7-576-1266

RECORDED & INDEXED stamp with handwritten initials and date 17 1934 A.M.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

APR 2 - 1934

*1930 Packard Coupe, motor #186991, serial #187074 was registered on January 8rd under 1933 license #BA 4753 by Dr. Homer S. Wilson, 5233 Dakman Ave., North Hollywood as sole owner. 1934 license #BA 481 issued January 8rd, 1934.

*1933 Pontiac 8 Sedan, motor #890877 serial #774117 was registered on January 16th under 1934 license #1S 1693 by Homer R. Wisnamm this is out) was in the Wilson box.

*1929 Chevrolet Sedan, motor #897389, serial #14040915 was registered on January 6th under 1933 license #1Y 3073 by Homer W. Wilson, 801 East Flower St., Ballflower as sole owner. No 1934 license in file. Yes, here it - out of file. #Y 9712 issued January 16th 1934 under the same address.

*Chrysler Coupe, motor #336093 was registered on May 8rd under 1933 non-resident permit #88143 by Homer Wilson, 870 Sycamore St., Colton, Calif. Permit expired on Dec. 31st, 1933 with the home address as Denver, Colorado, license #1-52420. No 1934 license in file.

*Did not find a Cadillac car for Homer Wilson during 1931.

*B 773647 issued November 19th, 1931 to Homer Dee Wilson, Gen. Del., Oroville as 38 yrs., 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes and hair dark.

*A 717034 issued Jan. 20th, 1931 to Homer Wilson, 2945 Abbey St., Oakland as 39 yrs; 5'2"; 240 lbs; eyes hazel; hair chestnut. Had a license in Illinois during 1929.

*A 154315 issued August 19th, 1929 to Homer A. Wilson, Costa Mesa as 38 yrs; 5'8"; 150 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

*Operator's licenses.

*123609 issued Aug. 14th, 1929 to Homer T. Wilson, Lake Marconian Club, Norco, Calif., as 19 yrs; 5'10"; 164 lbs; eyes gray; hair brown. Signed by Kinsr Bacon (Brother).

*C 388347 issued October 17th 1933 to Homer Arthur Wilson, Costa Mesa as 43 yrs; 5'8"; 165 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

REV:IS - 8.

"B 633484 issued Sept. 23th 1931 to Homer Arthur Wilson, RFD #1 Costa Mesa, as 41 yrs; 5'8"; 150 lbs; eyes blue; hair light.

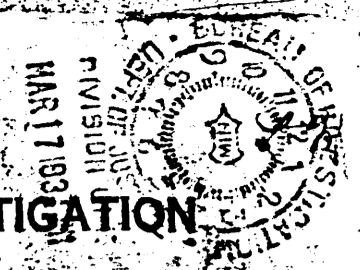
"C 634530 issued Dec. 6th, 1933 to Homer Lee Wilson, Gen., Del., Madara, as 23 yrs. 5'9"; 150 lbs; eyes brown; hair dark.

"B 607504 issued Sept. 16th 1931 to Homer D. Wilson, Sonora as 47 yrs; 5'8"; 130 lbs; eyes blue; hair brown."

Very truly yours,

S. E. YETTERLI,
Special Agent in Charge.

c.c. Division.
c.c. Chicago.
c.c. Kansas City.
c.c. Oklahoma City.



UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

FILE NO.

7-82

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/27 + 3/10/34	REPORT MADE BY: E. R. MCINTIRE
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, VICTIM			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation at many towns in Wisconsin and Illinois fails to disclose hideout where BREMER was held.

DETAILS:

DETAILS:

In pursuance of instructions from Special Agent in Charge M. H. Purvis, various agents attached to the Chicago Office conducted the following investigation with regard to a possible hideout in which BREMER may have been held. This investigation was conducted in conjunction with other investigations as to Shirts and Underwear and related matters. This report is being set out in the form of memoranda submitted by each agent.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. H. Purvis</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1267 UNITED STATES	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 2-St. Paul 2-Chicago	COPIES DESTROYED 20 MAR 18 1965	CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 JACKETED:
	BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: ONE <i>UNFILE</i>	

HIDEOUT

Special Agent J. E. Welles conducted an investigation in the cities listed below with regard to factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

CITIES

Waupun, Wisconsin
Ripon, Wisconsin
Green Lake, Wisconsin
Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Neenah, Wisconsin
Menasha, Wisconsin
Appleton, Wisconsin
New London, Wisconsin
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin

AT WAUPON, WISCONSIN - 2/26/34.

There was found to be no siren in use.

There is one railroad with infrequent trains, and very little switching of trains.

Airplanes rarely pass over this town.

The State prison is located here and blows whistles at 8 and 6:55 and 7 every morning, as well as at noon and 6 P.M.

Due to the fact that there is no factory here, and that the information obtained did not correspond to that as set out in the memorandum regarding factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads, no further inquiry was made regarding same.

AT RIPON, WISCONSIN - 2/27/34.

At Ripon there is a factory whistle which blows at 7:30 in the morning.

They blow the fire siren just one short blast every noon on every day except Sunday to see if it is in working order.

There is one railroad in the town, with two trains each way during the day.

There is no highway used by large buses.

There are either four or five churches which ring bells Sunday morning early, and again around 10 o'clock on Sunday.

It is very seldom that an airplane passes over this town.

AT GREEN LAKE, WISCONSIN - 2/27/34.

Green Lake is a very small town. There is no bus line running through the town except a very small bus, the motor of which would not be recognizable as other than that of a passenger automobile.

Airplanes pass over here infrequently.

There is only one train in and out of this village per day.

No sirens are blown, nor is there any factory located here.

AT OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

Due to the fact that Oshkosh is a large city and there are many whistles blowing at frequent periods during the day, and many church bells ringing, no survey was made concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

AT NEENAH & MENASHA, WISCONSIN - 3/1/34.

Neenah and Menasha are adjoining towns. There are small trolley lines connecting the towns and a river is all that divides them.

There are many paper mills and other factories in these towns which blow whistles at frequent intervals.

No siren is used in these towns except on automobiles.

There are many churches ringing bells on Sunday in both towns, and the two places are so near together that the bells from one town can be heard in the other.

Due to the above mentioned fact no extensive survey was made concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

AT APPLETON, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

At Appleton it was determined that there is no siren used in the town unless it is on an automobile, and none that blows at

regular periods.

There are quite a few churches in the town, including a Catholic church, and all of these ring bells on Sunday.

There are several factories which blow whistles at 7 in the morning and 5 in the afternoon, and due to the fact that these would be easily distinguishable, and do not correspond with the description of the place where Victim was held, no further investigation was conducted.

AT NEW LONDON, WISCONSIN - 2/28/34.

At New London there is no siren that blows at regular periods.

Airplanes fly over the town very infrequently.

There did not seem to be any regular bus line which would be noticeable, although there were small buses running in and out of the town.

Agent's informant was unable to state how many churches there were in the town, but said there were more than two that rang bells on Sunday.

AT FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN - 3/1/34.

Due to the size of the city of Fond du Lac, Agent made no inquiries concerning factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads. There are a great many factories here and many railroads, and Mr. Ahern of the T. E. Ahern Clothing Company, did not know of any siren that was blown at regular intervals.

HIDE-OUT

Reference is made to a wire from Inspector W. A. Rorer, dated 2/26/34 at St. Paul, Minnesota, suggesting that an investigation be made at Morton Grove, Illinois, to determine whether or not such place might have been the place where the kidnapers held Bremer.

Special Agent R. G. Silleapic proceeded to Morton Grove at about 6:20 A.M., and finding no places of business open and no persons to interview, proceeded to a point on a side road about one-half mile south of Morton Grove near the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. At this point Agent observed several trains pass between 6:30 and 7:10 A.M., at which time a train going south had just passed and was about 400 yards past the point where Agent was parked in his car. A rather faint whistle was heard, which appeared to come from the direction of the City of Chicago, which is southeast.

Agent interviewed numerous persons in and around Morton Grove and obtained the following information:

There is a loud stationary siren located approximately in the center of the town of Morton Grove, on the top of the fire department building, which blows at 12 o'clock noon each day, and at other times when a fire occurs in the town. The persons interviewed did not recall any particular sounding of this siren on any particular Sunday, and stated that it is sounded occasionally as fires occur.

The Lutheran Church, which Agent was informed is located in the northern part of the town, has its church bell ring late every Saturday afternoon approximately at the hour of 6 P.M.; that this bell again rings on Sunday mornings for the Sunday morning service. Persons interviewed did not recall any other church bell located in the immediate vicinity, but stated that it is possible that the Catholic church bell might ring on Sunday mornings, but they understood that this was not a regular occurrence.

Morton Grove has no factories and there is no stationary whistle located in the immediate town. However, persons interviewed by Agent stated that from the edge of town several whistles would be heard which are blown at various times during the day in neighboring communities, particularly in the early morning and late afternoon. These persons stated that such whistles are heard faintly in Morton Grove.

The Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad passes through the western side of the town of Morton Grove, running north and south. Agent obtained a time table for the above railroad and the following is a list of the passenger trains that pass through the town of Morton Grove:

WEEK DAY SCHEDULE

Southbound Trains

Train #	Stops	Morton Grove	Time	Notes
132			8:11 A.M.	
132			8:49 A.M.	
132			7:30 A.M.	
132			7:59 A.M.	
132			7:43 A.M.	
132			about 8:05 A.M.	through train
132				does not stop
138			8:11 A.M.	
140			9:05 A.M.	
142			about 11:30 A.M.	through train
142				does not stop
38			12:01 P.M.	except Saturday
42			12:50 P.M.	Saturday only
144			3:40 P.M.	except Saturday
54			3:47 P.M.	Saturday only
132			6:58 P.M.	
44			7:12 P.M.	except Saturday

Northbound Trains

Train #	Stops	Morton Grove	Time	Notes
31			6:55 A.M.	
33			9:21 A.M.	
47			1:17 P.M.	
136			1:53 P.M.	Saturday only
136			3:18 P.M.	
136			4:18 P.M.	Saturday Only
136			5:18 P.M.	
136			about 5:00 P.M.	through train
136				except Saturday
53			5:48	except Saturday
53			about 5:40 P.M.	through train
53				does not stop
57			5:56 P.M.	except Saturday
11			about 6:10 P.M.	through train
11				does not stop

Train #145 stops Morton Grove	4:18 P.M.
" 41 "	6:54 P.M.
" 151 "	9:51 P.M.
" 147 "	12:16 A.M.

SUNDAY SCHEDULE

Northbound Trains

Train #127 stops Morton Grove	8:31 A.M.
" 151 "	about 8:40 A.M. through train Does not stop
" 47 stops "	1:17 P.M.
" 141 "	3:18 P.M.
" 11 "	about 6:00 P.M. through train Does not stop
" 136 stops "	8:18 P.M.
" 151 "	9:51 P.M.
" 147 "	12:16 A.M.

Southbound Trains

Train # 22	Morton Grove about 7:55 A.M. through train Does not stop
" 138 stops "	8:11 A.M.
" 50 "	9:36 A.M.
" 148 "	12:12 P.M.
" 154 "	4:27 P.M.
" 156 "	8:42 P.M.

It will be noted from the above schedules that the majority of the morning trains are southbound and the majority of the afternoon trains are northbound. Further, that there is considerable difference between the Sunday schedule of these trains and the week day schedule; all trains running on this road are powered by locomotive engineers.

It was noted by Agent, while he was parked about 1/2 mile south of the railroad station, that the stopping of the local trains at that distance gave out sounds similar to the noises made by shifting locomotives in a switch yard, while the through trains, one of which passed while Agent was so located, did not give the effect of a shifting locomotive.

Agent was also informed that the Curtiss Airfield is located two or three miles north of the town of Morton Grove, and that airplanes frequently, but irregularly, fly over the town of Morton Grove.

The western edge of the town of Morton Grove is bounded by a small stream about twenty or thirty feet wide, known as the Chicago River, running north and south through a wooded section. It was noted by Agent that along the eastern bank of this stream there appeared a sign "No Hunting Allowed." Along the Chicago River, to the north of the town of Morton Grove, is a section known as Lynne Woods, and to the south of the town of Morton Grove is a section known as Miami Woods.

The Dempster Avenue Highway runs east and west along the northern edge of the town of Morton Grove and intersects the Chicago and Waukegan Highway at a point about one mile west of the town. There are also several other highways over which there appears to be considerable traffic running both east and west and north and south at about one mile's distance from each other. It was particularly noted that there is fairly heavy traffic on a highway running east and west about 3/4 of a mile south of the town of Morton Grove.

It was further noted that the environs of the town of Morton Grove have a great number of taverns, dance halls, night clubs and saloons, and that there is a considerable number of wooded sections in every direction, particularly along the Chicago River. There are several other communities within from 1 1/2 miles to 5 miles of Morton Grove, which communities are similar in size to that of Morton Grove.

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HIDE-OUT

Special Agent Arthur McLawson conducted investigation concerning the hide-out in the following cities from February 27 to March 10, 1934.

Grafton, Wisconsin.
Port Washington, Wisconsin.
West Bend, Wisconsin.
Manitowoc, Wisconsin.
Two Rivers, Wisconsin.
Denmark, Wisconsin.
Green Bay, Wisconsin.
De Pere, Wisconsin.
Kaukauna, Wisconsin.
Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.
Luxemburg, Wisconsin.
Wayside, Wisconsin.
Amberg, Wisconsin.
Tipler, Wisconsin.
Long Lake, Wisconsin.
Townsend, Wisconsin.
Aniwa, Wisconsin.
Mattoon, Wisconsin.
Chilton, Wisconsin.

AT KAUKAUNA, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows only when there is a fire; that there is one factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m., at noon, and at 4 p.m.; that there are approximately six churches which have bells that ring at various times on Sunday, but none which ring on Saturday. There has been no flying in this vicinity during this winter; that there is one railroad which passes through the town and has switch tracks. According to the noises reported to have occurred in the hideout town, this town will be hereby eliminated for failure to compare therewith.

AT GRAFTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation at this town revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at noon; that there is a woolen mill, the whistle of which blows around noon; that there are two churches, one Lutheran and one Catholic, neither of which have bells which ring on Saturday afternoon; that there is an occasional plane which passes over this town but this is not frequent, and that there are no switch tracks for the one train that passes through the town. The noises in this town do not compare with those of the hideout town and this town is hereby eliminated.

AT PORT WASHINGTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at 7 a.m., and at Noon; that there are several factory whistles which blow at approximately the same time; that there is a railroad going through the town and that it also has switch tracks; that there are numerous church bells which ring on Sunday and that one rings at 6 p.m. on Saturday. There may be others ringing on Saturday during the Lenten period. There is only an occasional airplane which passes over this town and flying has been very irregular and infrequent during this Winter. Since the noises in this town do not compare with the noises in the hideout town it is hereby eliminated.

AT WEST BEND, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one fire siren which blows at 6 p.m. on some days, but this is not regular. There are church bells which ring on Sunday but none are rung on Saturday. There is a factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m. and at Noon. A train passes through this town but there are no switch tracks; that there are some airplanes which pass over the town but they have no particular day for flying and flying has been rather irregular and infrequent during the Winter months. Likewise for failure to compare favorably with the hideout town this town is eliminated.

AT MANITOWOC, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there are factory whistles which blow in the morning and at Noon; that there is a railroad with a switch yard running through the town; that there have been no flying activities around the town during this entire Winter. There are numerous church bells all over the town which ring on Sundays and perhaps sometimes on Saturday afternoons, though this would not be a regular occurrence. Because of failure to compare favorably with the noises in the hideout town this town may also be eliminated.

AT TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there is a factory whistle which blows at 7 a.m. at Noon and at 4 p.m.; that there are no airplanes flying over this town at this time of the year; that there is a railroad passing through the town with switch tracks nearby. Because the noises in this town do not compare favorably with those in the hideout town it is also eliminated.

AT DENMARK, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren which blows at Noon; that there is one factory whistle which blows at approximately the same time; that there is a through train and also switch tracks near the town; that a church bell in town rings every evening at 6 and also rings during the day on Sunday. There are no flying activities around the town during the Winter. The noises in this town do not compare favorably with those in the hideout town and it may be also eliminated.

AT GREEN BAY, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in town; that there are three factories with whistles which blow at various times in the morning and around Noon and in the evening; that there are three separate railroads which pass through the town, all of them having switch tracks; that there are numerous church bells all over the town which ring during Sunday but no one seemed to know of any that would ring on Saturday afternoons. There are a few planes which pass over the town during the Winter but they are infrequent and irregular. Because of failure to compare favorably with the noises in the hideout town this town may also be eliminated.

AT DE PERE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation in this town revealed that there is no siren; that there is one factory, the whistle of which blows at Noon and at 4 P.M.; that there are five churches which have bells that ring on Sundays; that there is a monastery on the West side of the town that has a bell which sometimes rings on Saturday evenings. A railroad passes through the town having switch tracks at various places in town; that flying activities are practically at a standstill during the Winter months and no planes have been seen over the town since the first of the year. Because of failure of the noises in this town to compare favorably with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT CHILTON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren in the town which blows at Noon. There is one factory whistle which blows at 7 A.M. and at Noon; that the church bells in town ring every evening; that there is a clock in town, the strike of which may be heard to ring practically all over the town; that there is a railroad which runs through the town having switch tracks; that there have been practically no flying activities over the town the entire Winter. Because of the failure of this town to compare favorably with the noises heard in the hideout town it may be also eliminated.

AT STURGEON BAY, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren in this city which blows only when there is a fire. There is one whistle which blows at 7 a.m.; that there has been no flying activities during the entire winter; that there is a railroad line which passes through the town and which has switch tracks. Because the noises in this town do not compare with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT LUXEMBURG, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is one siren which blows at 9 p.m.; that there is one factory in town which, when there is steam at the factory, blows at noon and at 6 p.m. This, however, is not regular; that there are two church bells in town, one of which rings only on Sunday; the others ring at 8 a.m., at noon, and at 6 p.m.; that there have been no planes over the town since the first of the year; that there is a railroad which passes through the town which has a switch track but is not frequently used. Because the noises in this town do not compare with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

AT WAYSIDE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation proved that this town is merely a crossroad community and that none of the identifying noises occur there. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT AMBERG, WISCONSIN.

This town has a railroad which runs through it and has switch tracks but this is the only noise which will compare favorably with those in the hideout town, there being no sirens, factory whistles, or church bells in town. This town may therefore be eliminated.

AT TIPLER, WISCONSIN.

This town is little more than a logging camp located on a cross road and has none of the identifying noises which occurred in the hideout town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT LONG LAKE, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is a train which passes through this town, having no switch tracks, however; that there are no bells, whistles, or sirens in town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT TOWNSEND, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren and no factory whistles; that there is one railroad which has a switch track; that there is one church bell which rings on Sundays; that there have been no flying activities around the town this entire winter. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT ANIWA, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is only one railroad having a switch track which is sometimes used and that there are none of the other identifying noises which occurred in the hideout town. It may therefore be eliminated.

AT MATTOON, WISCONSIN.

Investigation revealed that there is no siren in this town; that there is one factory whistle blowing at 7 a.m., 12 Noon, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m.; that there is one church bell which rings every day at 7 a.m., at Noon, and at 6 p.m.; that there are no flying activities in the town; that there is one railroad with a switch track. The noises in this town not comparing favorably with those in the hideout town it may be eliminated.

HIDE-OUT

The following investigation was conducted from 2-1-54 to 3-4-54 by Special Agent W.C. Jamison with reference to whistles, sirens, etc.

AT HARVARD, ILLINOIS. There is a factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M. and a fire siren which sounds at 12 noon on Saturday only. There are several churches all of which ring bells on Sunday.

AT BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS. There is a factory whistle at 7:00 A.M. but no siren. This city is on the Northwestern Railway and is on a direct airplane route and several planes pass over the city daily. There are several churches in the city and all are said to ring their bells on Sunday.

AT ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS. This is a town of 85,000 population and is the largest furniture manufacturing center in the United States. It has numerous factories and factory whistles are common, many being heard by agent between the hours of 5:00 A.M. and 8:00 A.M. In connection with the check of gasoline stations, the results of which will be separately reported, agent questioned the filling station attendants with respect to sirens but found no one had heard any sirens sounding. As these employees live and work in all sections of the city and are up at hours which would enable them to hear any sirens this would appear to eliminate the possibility of any sirens being sounded in Rockford.

There are twenty churches listed in the telephone directory and many more are in the city which are not listed. Agent heard many church bells on Sunday but heard none on Saturday afternoon between 4 and 6 P.M., although the size of the city and the many traffic and other noises would hardly permit a bell to be heard at any great distance from the locality in which it was rung.

On March 1, 1934, the Saint Paul Division Office received a letter signed by Sherman R. Barnett, eliciting information to the effect that he had been informed, through numerous sources, that within the last two months there have been complaints regarding illegal fishing by children and others at Fox Lake, Illinois. He further advised that as far as he could ascertain, Fox Lake appeared to possess the other requirements concerning the victim's possible hideout.

This letter was referred to Special Agent E. D. Brown, at Fox Lake, Illinois, which is in the Chicago District, with the request that a complete investigation be conducted at this point. Inasmuch as Agent Brown was conducting an investigation at another point in the State, this matter was handled by Special Agent J. T. Madala and the following is submitted in connection therewith:-

At Fox Lake, Illinois

Agent contacted Mr. H. L. Scott, Postmaster, and he advised there was only one siren in the town, which siren is located on the top of the Village Hall, and that this siren only sounds in the event of fire; that under no circumstances would it be blown otherwise.

With regard to whistles, he stated there are no factories in Fox Lake, Illinois nor are there any in the vicinity of the town, and the only whistles which can be heard at this point are train whistles and they blow almost constantly.

Agent asked Mr. Scott if he heard of any complaints concerning illegal fishing by children and others at Fox Lake, Illinois and he replied he had not; that there was very little fishing at this time of the year in and around the Fox Lake Region. It was noted that Fox Lake is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad and by State Highways 60 and 173. Very little automobile traffic passes through the town, but it was noted that numerous trains stop and pass through Fox Lake. It was learned that this town is considered a suburb of Chicago, Illinois, and as a consequence there are more trains in the morning and in the evening than during the day. It was also observed numerous runs terminate and start at Fox Lake, running from and into Chicago, and because of this there is considerable shifting of locomotives and coaches within a half mile of the station. There is only one church in the town and this church does not have a bell. No other bells could be heard.

Agent conducted similar investigation in the following named towns, all of which are in the Fox Lake Region:

Round Lake, Illinois
Gray's Lake,
Lake Villa,
Spring Grove,
McHenry,
Antioch,

At Round Lake, Illinois

It was learned here that the town has a siren which blows every day, except Sunday, at Noon and also in the event of a fire. There are no factories in this town and no whistles, other than train whistles as they pass through can be heard. There is only one church at Round Lake, which tolls its bell every day at 8:00 A.M., 12:00 Noon and 6:00 P.M.

This town is served by Route No. 20 and the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad, and a considerable number of trains pass through the town. There is no shifting of locomotives in or in the vicinity of Round Lake.

At Gray's Lake, Illinois

It was learned here that the town does not have a siren; that there is one factory located in the town and that this factory has a steam whistle which is blown in the event of a fire, and in addition, it is also blown every morning, except Sunday, at 7:00 A.M., at 8:00 A.M., at 12:00 Noon, 1:00 P.M. and 5:00 P.M.

There are two churches in this town, one of which does not have a bell and the other tolls its bell only on Sunday Mornings at 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. This town, it was noted, is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and the Soo Line and a considerable number of trains pass through the town each day.

At Lake Villa, Illinois

It was learned that this town has a siren which blows every day, but Sunday, at 12:00 Noon and in the event of fire. There are no factories in the town and the only whistles which can be heard are train whistles, which blow quite frequently during the day. There is only one church in the town and this does not have a bell. The town is served by the Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad.

At Spring Grove, Illinois.

It was observed that this town possesses a siren but that same is only blown in the event of fire. There are no factories in and around Spring Grove, consequently no whistles will be heard other than train whistles as they pass through the town. With respect to church bells it was learned through an interview with the Post Master that there is only one church in town that has a bell and this bell is rung every Sunday morning at ten and eleven A.M., There are no bells that ring on Saturday afternoon. Spring Grove is served by the Soo Line and only two trains pass through the town during the day.

At McHenry, Illinois.

Mr. Albert Krause, Post Master, was contacted and he advised with respect to sounds that can be heard in McHenry, that the town has a siren which is located on the top of the Village Hall and is blown only on Saturday noon and, of course, in case of fire; that there is one factory in McHenry which possesses a whistle and that this whistle is blown every day except Sunday at 6:30 A.M., 7:00 A.M., 12:00 noon and at 4:30 P.M. No other whistles, with the exception of train whistles, can be heard from this point. He advised that there are several churches in town which have bells and that these bells can be heard at various times on Sunday morning; further, that there is no bell that rings on Saturday afternoon. It was noted that the Chicago and Northwestern Railway passes through the town and an examination of the train schedule discloses that more trains pass through in the morning and evening than during the day. It was also observed that there is no point which might occasion the shifting of locomotives in or around McHenry, Illinois.

At Antioch, Illinois.

In this connection reference is made to a letter from the St. Paul Division Office dated March 5, 1934 which suggests the possibility of victim's hideout being in or around Antioch, inasmuch as the sounds heard by Bremer during his captivity may be heard at that point. A thorough investigation was conducted and it was ascertained that Antioch possesses a siren; that same is blown every day except Sunday, at twelve noon and, of course, in the event of fire. There are no factories in town and consequently no whistles will be heard except train whistles, and

they blew quite frequently. There are three churches in Antioch but only two have bells, one of which tolls every morning at 7:45 A.M. No bells are rung Saturday afternoon. Antioch is served by the Soo line and only a few trains pass through the town in the morning and evening. There is no point in or around Antioch which would occasion the shifting of locomotives.

The above information was obtained through Agent's personal observation and through interview with James Moran, Post Pastor. For information which might be of value, it was learned that George "Bugs" Moran and Leo Mongoven, Chicago gangsters, have a palatial home on Bluff Lake, immediately outside of Antioch, Illinois.

It is Agent's belief that none of the above mentioned towns can be considered as the possible hideout of victim, as the noises emanating from these points do not correspond in any way with the schedule of sounds and noises noted by victim Bremer during the time he was held captive by his abductors.

HIDE-OUT

Special Agent W.C. Jamison conducted an investigation in the cities listed below with regard to factory whistles, sirens, airplanes and railroads.

Calumet City, Illinois
Lansing, Illinois
Homewood, Illinois
South Holland, Illinois
Orland Park, Illinois
Lyons, Illinois

Frankfort, Illinois
Joliet, Illinois
Morris, Illinois
Marseilles, Illinois
Ottawa, Illinois
Streator, Illinois

All of these cities have railroads passing through them, or are adjacent to railroad lines, and the first six cities, namely Calumet City, Lansing, Homewood, South Holland, Orland Park, and Lyons are situated so close to Chicago that airplanes are rather a frequent occurrence.

Agent was informed that at Calumet City and Lansing, there are no factory whistles or sirens.

At Homewood, Illinois there is a factory whistle at 12 noon, but no siren, and planes pass over or near the town at 9 A.M. and 6:30 P.M.

At South Holland, there is a factory whistle at 5 A.M., a fire siren which sounds only at 5 P.M. Saturday afternoon, and a church bell which rings only at 5 P.M. on Saturday afternoon. This city is near the C. & E.I.R. Company tracks, and there is considerable volume of switching during the day. Airplanes pass frequently over the town.

At Orland Park, Illinois; there are no factory whistles, but a fire siren sounds daily at 12 noon. There is no heavy switching during the day time.

At Lansing, Illinois, there are no factory whistles, but a fire siren sounds daily at 12 noon. They are also able to hear the fire siren which sounds at Riverside, Illinois at 8 A.M. each morning. There are quite a few airplanes passing over the town; no railroads pass through the town, the nearest being the railroad at Riverside, Illinois.

At Frankfort, Illinois there is a fire siren which sounds at 12 noon, but no factory whistle. This town has the N.Y. Central Railroad passing through it, and it is said that there is very little switching during the day.

Due to the size of Joliet, where there are numerous factories and railroads, it was not deemed advisable to make a check in different parts of the city for whistles and sirens.

At Morris, Illinois, there is a factory whistle at 7 A.M., and a fire siren which sounds at noon. There is some switching in the railroad yards during the day.

At Marseilles, Illinois, there is a factory whistle at 7 A.M. and a fire siren which sounds at noon. There is not a great deal of switching during the day time. Airplanes occasionally pass over the town.

At Ottawa, Illinois, there is a factory whistle which sounds about 7 o'clock in the morning, and there was formerly a factory siren which sounded in the morning which has been discontinued for the past 6 or 7 months. Airplanes pass over the town daily.

At Streator, Illinois, there are two factory whistles which sound at 7 o'clock in the morning, but no sirens of any kind are sounded. A plane west bound passes over this town at 8 P.M. daily, and a plane east bound passes north of town at 8:30 P.M. daily. This town has a number of factories located in it, and six railroads enter the town and consequently there is a considerable volume of switching during the day time. Some heavy trucks pass through the town, but most of the trucking is the trucking of cattle which follows the road from Dwight, Illinois to Chicago, Illinois.

HIDE-OUT

At OCONOMOWOC, WISCONSIN, on March 8, 1934, the following information with respect to sirens, whistles, bells, etc. was obtained by Special Agent S.K. McKee.

SIRENS

The Oconomowoc Fire Department has a 10 HP Caswell siren which is used for fire alarm purposes. This siren is blown at noon of each day except Sunday for test purposes. In addition to the above siren, the fire department also has a steam whistle or siren which is used for fire alarms in connection with night fires.

WHISTLES

The only factory whistle located in Oconomowoc is one located at the factory of the Carnation Milk Company, which is blown as follows:

6:55 A.M. one blast
7:00 A.M. two blasts
12:00 Noon one blast
12:55 P.M. one blast
1:00 P.M. one blast
5:00 P.M. one blast
8:00 P.M. one blast

The above schedule applies to the weekly period of Monday to Saturday inclusive. The whistle is not blown on Sunday.

BELLS

The following bells are located in Oconomowoc, and are rung at the times set out opposite the name of the place where the bell is located.

English Lutheran Church	10:00 A.M. Sunday
St. Paul Lutheran Church	5:00 P.M. Saturday, 8:30 A.M. and 10:30 A.M. Sunday
Martin Lutheran Church	10:00 A.M. Sunday
St. Jerome Catholic Church	At intervals on Sunday morning from 7 A.M. to 10 A.M.

Methodist Church 11 A.M. Sunday
 Baptist Church 11 A.M. Sunday
 Episcopal Church 10 A.M. Sunday
 Congregational Church 11 A.M. Sunday
 Lincoln Grade School Monday to Friday
 inclusive at the following
 times: 8:30 A.M., 8:45 A.M.,
 10 A.M., 12:45 P.M., 1 P.M.,
 2:30 P.M.

The town of Oconomowoc is served by the C.M. ST.P. & P. Railroad, and the T.M.E.R. & L. Company Electric Car Line. The tracks of both companies run through the center of the town, and it was learned that the Milwaukee Railroad operates a switch engine, mainly in connection with moving cars at the Carnation Milk plant.

It was learned that there is an air port located two miles out of town, same being an emergency landing field for the use mainly of mail planes. A regular mail route passes over Oconomowoc, but the planes do not stop at the town.

This town is served by highways No. 16 and 19, running from east to west, and by No. 87 running in a northerly and southerly direction. Located near highway No. 19 about two miles outside the town is Lake LaBelle. Another lake known as Lake Oconomowoc is located about 6 miles outside the town, also close to highway No. 19. It was stated that there are quite a few cottages located near both of the above lakes, and that during the months of January and February, fishing through the ice was permissible at both of these lakes.

HIDE-OUT

Inquiry was made on March 19, 1964, by Special Agent S.K. McKee, and it was learned that the following whistles, sirens and bells are located in the towns, as listed below:

AT LIBERTYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

Sirens - No stationary siren located here.

Whistles - Fould's Milling Company, sounds at 8:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M., Monday to Saturday, inclusive. Does not sound on Sundays. This whistle is also used for fire alarm purposes.

Bells - St. Joseph Catholic Church - 7:15 A.M. to 10:00 A.M. on Sundays only.

Presbyterian and Methodist Churches have bells, which ring at 10:00 and 11:00 A.M. on Sundays only.

Railroads - C.M. St. P. & P. and North Shore Line.

Highways - State Routes #21 and 176.

There is a small lake, known as Diamond Lake located at a distance of about four miles from this town. There are no privately owned airplanes in the town, but planes can be heard passing from time to time.

AT WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.

Sirens: No stationary sirens are located in this town. The only sirens are those used on police cars and ambulances. Fire alarms are transmitted by telephone.

Whistles - Johns-Manville Company
Public Service Company
American Steel and Wire Company

The only whistles of the above companies, which blows regularly, is that of the American Steel & Wire Company, which blows at 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M. from Monday through Friday, inclusive. The other two whistles sound at various times on account of uncertain working hours.

Bells - There are at least a dozen churches in Waukegan, which have bells ringing on Sunday mornings only.

Highways - State Routes #42, 30, 41, 42-1

Railroads - C. & N.W.; E.J. & E.; North Shore Line; and C.M.St.P. & P.

There is an airport located in Waukegan, but same is used only by privately owned airplanes. The only lake located within ten miles of the city is Lake Michigan. Waukegan has a population of 38,000 persons.

HIDE-OUT

Report by Special Agent S. K. McKee

The following investigation was made regarding the location of bells, whistles, sirens, etc., in WAUKESHA, WISCONSIN.

Sirens: No stationary siren is located in the town. Fire alarms are transmitted telephonically. All police, sheriff's office, and fire department automobiles are equipped with sirens.

Whistles: Blancy Malleable Company has a factory whistle, heard throughout the city, which is blown daily from Monday through Friday at 6:30 A.M., 7:00 A.M., 11:30 A.M., and 12:30 P.M. It is not blown in the evening, on Sundays, and only occasionally on Saturdays, which would be in connection with some special work.

Wilbur Lumber Company has a factory whistle, but it is not sounded at all on account of the uncertainty of working hours.

Bells: St. Joseph's Catholic Church - Sunday 6:00 A.M. to 11:45 A.M. There are eight other churches in the city which have bells, all of which are rung only on Sundays between the hours of 10:30 A.M. and 11:00 A.M.

Airplanes: It was learned there are two or three privately owned airplanes in Waukesha, but that no regular commercial airline operates through the city.

Highways: Highways #18, 59, 164 run through the heart of the city, while #19 and 30 come within about two miles of the city limits. Highway #18 is a through paved road running from Milwaukee to Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, and running through Madison; while #59, also a paved road, runs from Milwaukee to Monroe, Wisconsin. It was stated there is a lake known as Lake Pewaukee, situated on Highway #19, about six miles out of the city. Many cottages are located in close proximity to Lake Pewaukee.

Railroads: The town of Waukesha is of 18,000 population, and is served by the following railroads:

- Soo Line (operates a switching engine)
- C.M.St.P. & P.
- Chicago & Northwestern
- T.M.E.R. & L. CO. (an electric line)

UNDEVELOPED LEAD: ST. PAUL OFFICE.

Referring to Special Agent R.G. Gillespie's investigation at Morton Grove, it is suggested that the St. Paul Office question the victim further in regard to the time when the siren blew each day; also as to whether he remembers whether or not there were fewer trains on Sunday than there were on week days; further, whether he can recall that a majority of the trains ran in one direction in the morning and in a different direction in the afternoon; also whether he can recall whether or not the sounds of the siren and the whistle appeared to come from the same or a different direction.

CHICAGO OFFICE:

Referring to Special Agent R.G. Gillespie's investigation at Morton Grove, it is suggested that the Chicago office conduct an investigation at the Curtiss Airport, which is located about three miles from Morton Grove, and obtain all information relative to the plane schedules and what planes, if any, were flying between the hours of 5 and 7 P.M. on January 27 and 28, 1934, also weather conditions, the names and addresses of pilots, flying from that field on or about the dates above mentioned. Further, this office will obtain general information as to the amount of flying generally done from that field.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-14-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2-25, 26, 27 5-7 & 8-34	REPORT MADE BY: CHARLES JENKINS
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim		CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING	
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation by Special Agent, Charles Jenkins, conducted at Brookfield, Riverside, Lyons, Summit, Argo, Hillside, and LaGrange, Illinois, relative to factory whistles, sirens, church bells, etc., located in each of said towns with a view to locating the "hide-out", where victim Bremer was detained.</p> <p>REFERENCE: Memorandum of Inspector W.A. Rorer, dated February 28, 1934, and letter from Inspector Rorer, dated March 1, 1934.</p> <p>DETAILS: This investigation was predicated upon a telephone call on February 25, 1934 from Inspector W.A. Rorer to Special Agent in Charge, M.H. Purvis, informing the latter that Reverend Oscar Rockoff, 9044 Sheridan Avenue, Brookfield, Illinois, pastor at St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at that place had written a letter to the St. Paul office, advising that Brookfield, Illinois, had the church bells, sirens, factory whistles, etc., described in a circular letter which had reached him. Inspector Rorer requested that the Reverend Rockoff be interviewed.</p> <p>DETAILS: AT BROOKFIELD, ILLINOIS, Agent Jay C. Newman and this Agent, interviewed Rev. Oscar Rockoff, 9044 Sheridan Avenue, Brookfield, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church at that place. Rev. Rockoff stated that he had been pastor at the said church for the past 15 years; that his</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE		RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3 Division 2 St. Paul 2 Chicago		<p style="text-align: center;">7-576-7268</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAR 17 1934 A M</p> <p style="text-align: center;">BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE</p>	
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BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
 MAR 17 1934 PM

church has a bell which rings on Saturday evening and Sunday morning.

Reverend Rockoff consulted his records which showed that the bell rang at the following times on the dates set out below:

JANUARY, 1934

	<u>Day</u>	<u>Time</u>
20	Saturday	8 P.M.
21	Sunday	10; 10:30 A.M.
27	Saturday	8 P.M.
28	Sunday	8:30; 9; 10:30 A.M.
29	Monday	8 P.M. (rang and tolled 48 times to indicate death of one of members of his church, and the age of the deceased)

FEBRUARY, 1934

1

Thursday

8 P.M.-- funeral tolled 4 or 5 minutes until the body and mourners had left the church.

3

Saturday

8 P.M.

4

Sunday

10; 10:30 A.M.

10

Saturday

8 P.M.

11

Sunday

8:30; 9; 10:30 A.M.

Reverend Rockoff stated that the duration of the ringing of the bell was from 3 to 4 minutes, and that the sound is quite harsh and carries further south and east than other directions, depending upon the wind, and that he has this information from members of the church, who have talked with him about the bell. Reverend Rockoff stated that he had heard that the bell in the Catholic church in Brookfield also rang on Sunday.

Reverend Rockoff stated that at LaGrange, which adjoins Brookfield, the southwest and the center of which town is 1-1/2 miles from the center of Brookfield, has a church known as the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, 471 Brainard Avenue, which has a bell which can be heard indistinctly on the southwest side of Brookfield.

The Gross Public School, Lincoln and Maple Avenue, Brookfield, has a bell which rings on week days. It is a very soft bell and cannot be heard at a greater distance than 3 blocks.

With reference to whistles, Reverend Rockoff advised that there are no factories in Brookfield, and that so far as he knows, no factory whistle can be heard in Brookfield except an indistinct whistle which blows at either 7 or 8 A.M. and around 5 P.M., and may be located at Argo, Illinois about 4 miles south of Brookfield. With reference to a siren, he, occasionally when the wind is right, hears a siren about 7 o'clock in the morning on the week days. This siren has a high pitch, which differs from the fire siren located at Brookfield. He has also heard the fire sirens at LaGrange, Riverside and occasionally Argo, but these sirens are only heard when there is a fire at one of the said towns.

With reference to the highways, Ogden Avenue, which is known as State route 18 and U.S. route 32, runs east and west through the town about 3 blocks from its center. 47th Street, another highway runs east and west on the southern boundary line of Brookfield. The traffic on this street is moderately heavy.

Regarding trains, Reverend Rockoff stated that the main line of the C.B. & Q. Railroad runs east and west through the center of Brookfield. From about 8 A.M. until about 8:30 A.M., approximately six fast trains pass through Brookfield without stopping. There are also several in the afternoon and after midnight. The suburban trains start about 5:58, and 12 of them stop at Brookfield between 5:58 and 8:30. These trains are all Chicago bound. During the forenoon 25 trains pass both ways. Trains going both east and west pass Brookfield, only 12 of which stop. There is quite a lot of switching at night on the Burlington Road.

The Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, which handles freight exclusively, runs north and south, and passes about one mile southwest of the center of Brookfield, passing the main line of the Burlington Railroad at Ogden Avenue, which is about one mile west of the center of Brookfield. The freight trains run almost continuously at night. There is also some freight hauled through the day. There is also considerable switching, and heavy engines are used, but the sound of this switching is from the Indiana Harbor Belt Line, and is not heard very distinctly in the center of Brookfield.

With regard to airplanes, the Stinson Air Field, which is privately owned, is located about one mile south of 47th at the intersection of U.S. Route 66 and State Route 4 and East Avenue, and about 2 miles south of the south boundary of Brookfield. Planes can be heard occasionally throughout the day. There is also a regular mail route from Minneapolis and St. Paul, which passes over Brookfield.

The section, which Reverend Rockoff believes may have been the location of the hide-out is the southwest section of Brookfield from about Ogden Avenue on the north to 47th Street on the south, and from Maple on the east to East Avenue on the west, and in the eastern section of LaGrange, Illinois just east of the Indiana Harbor Belt Line.

Father T.J. Buckley, pastor of St. Barber's Catholic Church, Brookfield, Illinois, stated that his church had no bell, and that the only church bell which is rung in Brookfield is the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, to which reference is made above. He stated that the residents in the southwest section of Brookfield, and the east section of LaGrange, located in the vicinity of the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad, are almost wholly Bohemian and Croatian.

Charles Koenig, postmaster at Brookfield, Illinois, advised that the only church bell that rings in Brookfield is that located at the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church; that the only siren which he has heard has been the fire siren in Brookfield, and occasionally the fire siren at Riverside.

Paul J. Renzy, realtor, Brookfield, Illinois, stated that the only house of which he has knowledge that has the basement fitted up in the same manner as the one in which victim was confined, was in the home of John Brandt at 5937 South Forest Avenue. Mrs. Brandt had recently requested him to endeavor to rent the said basement.

Agents visited 5937 Forest Avenue, Brookfield, and interviewed John Brandt, the owner, who proved to be a man of about 60 years of age of German descent. Brandt stated he was a former janitor in the public school at LaGrange, Illinois; that owing to his physical condition, he was unable to do any heavy work, and in order to help pay his taxes he had endeavored to rent the basement; that in the spring of 1933, his daughter who is nearly blind, and her husband, John James Budris, who is blind, rented the basement from him, and occupied it until December 28, 1933, at which time they moved to Chicago.

where he is employed at the Lighthouse, an institution for the blind. They have a baby boy about 6 months old; that from September 15, 1933 to January 1, 1934, his brother John Brand, who has been employed as an orderly at the Speedway Hospital near Chicago, occupied a room in the basement, and had moved January 1st to Chicago in order to be nearer his work, and that since the first of January no one has occupied the basement.

Agents inspected the basement and found that neither the arrangement of the rooms or the wall paper design, agreed with the basement described by victim Bremer. All of the rooms are located in a straight line. The rooms in this basement consist of a large room with a small coal stove in the center, and off of this room 2 small rooms. Adjoining the large room on the east is the kitchen and a pantry. From the kitchen there is a toilet and bedroom. None of the windows showed any mail marks, or evidence of having been boarded up. The wall paper did not agree with the design described by victim. The handle of the toilet was porcelain with a wood tank, and the handle was not broken, and had old paint on it. It was evident that this house was not the place where victim was confined.

Inquiries were made at the Fire Station at Brookfield, Illinois, where it was learned that this siren connected with the said station, only blows when a fire is reported; that the siren has a low tune; that at 7 and possibly 8 o'clock, a factory whistle is heard, which may be the whistle located at Argo; that only one church bell is heard in Brookfield, and that the Riverside fire siren blows at 8 o'clock each morning.

Robert Gothard, 9305 Ogden Avenue, a member of the firm of Gothards Real Estate Company, Congress Park, Illinois, which is a suburb of Brookfield, stated that he had rented no house with a basement which could be used for living quarters during December, January or February, and that one-tenth of the houses in that vicinity have basements fitted up in the same manner as the basement described by victim; that the owners of these houses live in the basement and use the upper floors for entertainment. This is a custom followed by the Bohemians and Germans, with whom this section is almost wholly populated.

It will be noted that there is only one church bell which rings at Brookfield, and that there is no siren which blows in the morning, the fire siren blowing only when a fire is reported. Agent, who was at Brookfield at 7 and 8 o'clock, heard at 7 o'clock several indistinct factory whistles, the location of which it was impossible to determine. At 8 o'clock a factory whistle was heard, which appeared to be located southeast of Brookfield. There are no factories located in Brookfield. For the above reasons, it would appear that Brookfield is not the place where the hide-out is located.

-6-

AT RIVERSIDE, ILLINOIS, L.M. Mills, post master, stated that the Riverside siren located on the water tower blows at 8 A.M. each day, and also when fires are reported. The siren on the fire house at Lyons, Illinois blows each day at noon. Because of the fact that there is a distance between the center of Riverside and the center of Lyons of about 3/4 of a mile, it is hard to determine just where the sirens are located; that the only church having a bell at Riverside is the Presbyterian Church.

With reference to whistles - they are heard but are not very distinct, and it is difficult to determine where they are located. There are no factories located in Riverside.

The Municipal Airport is located at 65rd and Cicero Avenue, 5 miles away.

The Central Public School has a bell which rings at 8:25 and 8:40 A.M., and can be heard only in the immediate vicinity. Inquiries were made at the Water Tower of the man in charge of the siren as to when it blows. He advised that the siren blows each morning at 8 A.M., and consists of one blast, which lasts 10 seconds the siren goes to the highest pitch, and then dies down.

Agent was also advised that whistles, apparently located in Maywood, Cicero and other towns, are heard about 8 o'clock in the morning.

Reverend Alfred A. Waldo, pastor of the Riverside Presbyterian Church, stated that the bell on his church rings at 10:30 A.M. Sunday morning. It rings 5 times and tolls very quietly 5 times at 11 A.M.; that this bell has a very quiet sound and does not carry very far.

Reverend Waldo knew of no other church bell in Riverside.

Father H.J. Walsh, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church, Riverside, Illinois, stated that his church has no bell, and that the only church bell which he has heard is the one located at the Riverside Presbyterian Church.

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Agents were advised at the Township office, Riverside, Illinois that the fire siren blew for the fires reported on the following days:

JANUARY, 1934

20
21
22
24
27

TIME

8:07 P.M.
5:17 P.M.
2:59 P.M.
7:40 P.M.
1:20 A.M.

FEBRUARY, 1934

11:56 A.M.
6:05 P.M.

Henry A. Miller, realtor, 25 North Longcommon Road, Riverside, Illinois, president of the LaGrange Real Estate Board, stated that each morning he hears the siren which is blown at Brookfield; that the trains on the Burlington railroad pass through Riverside many times through the day, and that the suburban traffic in the morning is very heavy, and that most of the suburban trains bound for Chicago stop at Riverside; that he has lived in Riverside for over 20 years, and has been in the real estate business for the past 15 years; that he has over 300 houses listed, and has been in practically every one of them; that he knows of no basement that answers the description of the one in which victim Bremer was confined. He has not rented any property to any persons resembling the suspects, photographs of which were shown to him.

Richard Todd, realtor, 15 North Longcommon Road, Riverside, Illinois, stated that he had no houses listed which had a basement similar to that described by victim Bremer. He was shown pictures of the suspects, but did not recall that any of them had rented any property from him.

Since Riverside, Illinois has no factories; that its siren blows at 8 o'clock in the morning, and another siren at Lyons, Illinois blows at noon, as hereafter will be set forth, both sirens being distinctly heard in both Riverside and Lyons together with the fact that there is but one church rung at that place, would indicate that hide-out is not located at Riverside.

-8-

AT LYONS, ILLINOIS. Reverend F. Grosse, pastor, St. John's Evangelical Church (Lutheran), stated that the bell on his church rings at 6 P.M. on Saturday and on Sunday rings at 8:30 A.M., 9 A.M., 9:40 and 10:15 A.M.; that this bell has a low pitch and is quite loud. He has heard bells apparently located in Riverside, and has heard the bell, apparently located at Argo, but the sound of this bell is very faint.

Father J.W. Stedronski, pastor of St. Hughes Catholic Church, 43rd and Joliet Avenue, Lyons, Illinois, stated that the bell on his church is quite loud; that it rings on Wednesday and Friday night at 7:45 and 8 o'clock, and on Sundays rings at 8:45, 9, 8, 8:15, 9:15, 9:30, 11 and 11:15 A.M.; that the duration of ringing in each instance is 2 minutes; that he has heard the siren blow at noon at Lyons, but does not recall having heard any other sirens or whistles.

Reverend Martin Nickl, pastor of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lyons, Illinois, stated that his church has a bell which rings at 6 P.M. on Saturday and on Sunday at 9 A.M. and 10 A.M.; that the bell has a very clear tone and when the weather is clear, can be heard for 2 or 3 miles; that he regularly hears the siren which is blown in Riverside at 8 A.M., and at the same time has noted that a factory whistle blows apparently at Argo, Illinois, which may be located at the factory of the Argo Corn Products Company.

Inquiries at the Fire Station at Lyons, Illinois, developed that the siren is only blown at noon each day, and when a fire is reported, that it has a higher, shriller tone than the siren at Riverside. It was also learned that there has been no fire on Sunday in Lyons for over a year.

Owing to the fact that a fire siren is blown at noon each day in Lyons, and that a fire siren is blown at 8 o'clock each day at Riverside, both of which sirens can be distinctly heard in both towns, would tend to eliminate Lyons as a possible location of the hide-out.

AT ARGO, ILLINOIS.

Special Agent Charles Jenkins conducted the investigation alone from this point.

Mr. M.M. Hennessy, employment manager of the Corn Products Refining Company, Argo, Illinois plant, was interviewed. He stated that the whistle on the said plant blows each week day at 7:30 A.M., 12 noon, 12:25 P.M., 12:30 P.M. and 4 P.M.; that it is a loud whistle, and can be heard for a mile or so.

There is no fire siren blown in Argo, except the fire siren, which blows only when fires occur. He stated that it would be impossible to hear the siren blown at Riverside or Lyons, at Argo, which is about 5 miles distant.

Mr. Hennessy further stated that the only church bell which can be heard at Argo, is located at St. Elase's Catholic Church at Summit, Illinois.

AT SUMMIT, ILLINOIS. Father Jerome Kolberg, pastor of the St. Elase's Catholic Church, stated that the bell on his church rings at 8 A.M., at noon and at 8 P.M. each day, and in addition on Sunday morning, the same bell rings at 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10, 10:30 and 11 o'clock. This bell can be heard for about a mile, and on clear days for a greater distance. Father Kolberg further advised that the only siren which blows at Summit, is the fire siren, and then only when a fire has occurred.

Reverend A.H. Lang, pastor of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, stated that his bell rings only on Sundays at 9:30 A.M. and 10:45 A.M.; that it is a small bell, and cannot be heard at a greater distance than 3 or 4 blocks.

For the reason that there is no fire siren, which can be heard at Argo and Summit, these towns are eliminated as locations of the hide-out.

AT LAGRANGE, ILLINOIS, C.W. Farley, post master, stated that the only church bell which he has heard in LaGrange, is located on the

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, 27th and Brainard Avenue. No fire siren is blown at LaGrange except when a fire is reported. There are no factory whistles in LaGrange.

Agent endeavored to interview the Reverend Alexander Bishch, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, but he was not at his home or at the church. He will be interviewed at a later date.

Reverend George Engdahl, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Ogden and Kensington Street, LaGrange, Illinois, was absent, and could not be located for interview. Mrs. George Engdahl, his wife, advised that the bell on this church rings at 10:45 A.M. on Sundays only; that it is a small bell, and cannot be heard more than 3 blocks. She knew of no other church bell in LaGrange except that at the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Post Master C.W. Farley at LaGrange, suggested that Agent make inquiries at Hillside, Illinois.

Pending the completion of investigation at LaGrange, Illinois, no comment will be made at this time as to the possibility of LaGrange being the location of the hide-out.

AT HILLSIDE, ILLINOIS, Post Master J.R. Maher, stated that a siren located at the Mt. Carmel Cemetery at Hillside, blows at 8 A.M., 12 noon, 1 P.M. and 4 P.M.; that the Illinois Central Railroad passes on the north edge of Hillside, and makes stops at Hillside; that the Chicago and Great Western, also passes near; that there are no churches with bells at Hillside, but that he has heard the bell on the Presbyterian Church in the town of Berkeley, which is located about a mile north of Hillside. He also heard the siren on the water tower, which also houses the police station at Berkeley, blow at 5 P.M. He has also heard a whistle which he believes to be located at the American Can Company in Maywood, or the American Can and Foundry Company at Melrose Park. An investigation will be conducted at Berkeley, Illinois.

Until an investigation at Berkeley, Illinois, which adjoins Hillside, is completed, no comment will be made as to the possibility of either Hillside or Berkeley being the possible location of the hide-out.

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO OFFICE will conduct further investigation at
BERKELEY, ILLINOIS, where the pastor of the Presbyterian Church
at that place will be interviewed with reference to the time of
the ringing of the bell on his church, and inquiry will also be
made as to when the siren on the water tower blows, which has been
reported as being at 3 P.M.

At LAGRANGE, ILLINOIS, will interview Reverend Alexander
Ulrich, pastor of the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

PENDING

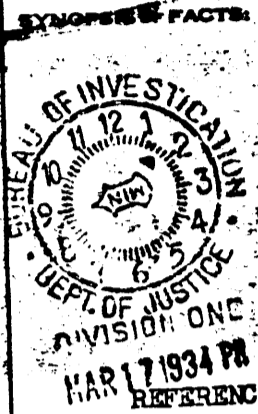
UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **7-82**

REPORT MADE AT: CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE: 3/15/34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 2/6 to 12/34	REPORT MADE BY: V. CARTER BAUM
TITLE: ADWIN KARPIS with aliases, et al, UNKNOWN SUBJECTS EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING.



SYNOPSIS FACTS:

Malcolm Woldenberg worked as a promoter during summer of 1933, in Chicago, Illinois, and now resides at 7136 Bennett Avenue, Apartment 5-A. He is reported to be a liquor salesman. Telephone calls during December, 1933, and January and February, 1934, charged to Woldenberg's telephone show calls to Madison, Wisconsin, and Duluth, and Minneapolis, Minnesota.

REFERENCE:

Letter from Chicago Division office to St. Paul Division office, dated 2/10/34 and letter from St. Paul Division office to Chicago Division office, dated 3/2/34.

DETAILS:

Information had been supplied, as is indicated in the first letter of reference, that one Mel Woldenberg, who formerly had offices at 1 North LaSalle Street, was a possible conspirator in the abduction of the victim. Efforts were, therefore, made to locate Woldenberg and learn something of his character.

Mr. H. E. Bach, operating manager of the building at 1 North LaSalle Street, which is conducted by the L. J. Sheridan Company, room 1325 at that address, stated that room 1248 had been occupied from 5/12/33 until 9/8/33 by one Melvin Boruszak and one Malcolm Woldenberg. These parties had been in the building at 11 South LaSalle Street, and had been interested in promoting the Jewish Day at the Century of Progress.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. A. Quinn</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1269	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 17 1934
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: Division-3 St. Paul-2 Chicago-2		BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE <i>one file</i>	CHECKED OFF: MAR 19 1934 JACKETED

**COPIES DESTROYED
APR 5 MAR 19 1963**

Exposition. A number of prominent Jewish people in Chicago had been interested in this scheme and had obtained the renting concessions through Mr. L. J. Sheridan. In consequence, these people occupied this room at a very low rental, and it was the understanding that they would move shortly after Jewish Day at the Exposition. This celebration was held on July 3, 1933, but these men then decided to endeavor to organize a second Jewish Day and stayed until September, 1933 in this endeavor, but it finally fell through and Woldenberg moved on September 8, 1933 to 59 East Van Buren Street. In addition to the two men mentioned one S. C. Mendelson and one M. Deutsch occupied this room. Mr. Bach stated that at the time that Woldenberg had moved he had become associated with one Alfred Mack, also a promoter, from New York City. Mack and Woldenberg had both moved to the Van Buren Street address. Alfred Mack was listed as having lived at the Seneca Hotel during his stay in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. L. E. Sutton, Clark at room 1205, the office of the building at 59 East Van Buren Street, which office is also that of Willoughby and Company, a real estate firm and agents of this building, stated that Mr. Woldenberg had moved in in September, 1933, and had occupied room 1602, but had left in November, 1933. He indicated that he was in the advertising business and had been associated for a short time with a Mr. Mack, who returned to New York City. Later Woldenberg had become associated with a Mr. Sidney Channock, who is in the office of Bertha Ott, room 1605, who books musicales and other types of musical entertainment. Together these men had rented another room, but the scheme which they were promoting fell through and Willoughby and Company hold a \$75.00 check received from Woldenberg, which was returned marked "not sufficient funds". This check is drawn on the Mid-City National Bank, Chicago, Illinois, Madison and Halsted Streets, dated January 6, 1934, made by the W. B. Advertising Company and is signed by Malcolm Woldenberg. Mr. Sutton described Woldenberg as follows: 45 to 50 years of age, Height, 5' 8"; Weight, 150 pounds; Build, medium; Hair, black, possibly a trifle bald in front; Eyes, believed dark, and his appearance typically Jewish.

A check through the Post Office Department revealed that Malcolm Woldenberg had left no forwarding address from 59 East Van Buren Street. A check of the telephone directory failed to list this man's name, but did list the name of Mr. Boruszak, his address being given as 645 Buckingham Place, telephone Buckingham 1674.

A telephone call to that number was answered by a woman who indicated that she was not Mrs. Boruszak, although Mrs. Boruszak

could be called. She stated that Mr. Woldenberg was out of town, she believed, but that his telephone number could be supplied, that is the number of his wife. She said that this number was Butterfield 3187. A telephone call revealed that this number was listed as a confidential number. It was confidentially ascertained that this number was listed to Prudence O'Brien, 7136 Bennett Avenue, Apartment 5-A. This address is an unfurnished apartment building, which is managed by the International Management Corporation, 109 North LaSalle Street. The janitor resides at 7136 Bennett Avenue, his name being J. M. Yasman. The card of Malcolm Woldenberg appears in the letter box.

Mrs. Yasman was interviewed and she indicated that this apartment had been listed to Prudence M. O'Brien, who is an interior decorator, and that she had sub-listed it several months ago to Mr. Malcolm Woldenberg, whom she believed to be a liquor salesman. Mrs. Woldenberg she said was a much younger woman than Mr. Woldenberg. She said she knew very little about these people. She indicated that a tenant named Mrs. Rhodes had been approached by either a Secret Service man or a policeman on the previous day and had been asked if she, Mrs. Rhodes, were Mrs. Woldenberg. Mrs. Rhodes had repeated this to Mrs. Yasman, asking about Mrs. Woldenberg.

A list of the long distance telephone calls which had been made during the last three months, except those made during March of 1934, from the telephone Butterfield 3187, is as follows:

12/31/33 to Winnetka 2283 at 7:10 P.M.
1/21/34 to Madison, Wisconsin, - Badger 3080, at 11:55 P.M.
1/23/34 to Duluth, Minnesota - Hem. 2188-J at 10:30 P.M., call not completed but was changed to call Minneapolis, Minnesota - Main 7244 - Woldenberg talked to Theodore Cook at 10:35 P.M.
2/3/34 to Minneapolis, Minnesota - Main 7244, Dykeman Hotel, at 12:05 A.M.

The St. Paul office may deem it advisable to investigate these numbers.

It is noted from the second letter of reference, on page five, that Woldenberg is listed as having called Bittersweet 3187. However, this is probably a typographical error, and it is very likely Butterfield 3187 which was called.

It is noted from the second letter of reference that Woldenberg is evidently employed by the Mid-States Distributors, Inc., 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, and that he is employed by this concern as a liquor salesman.

UNDEVELOPED LEAD:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION OFFICE, as suggested in the second letter of reference, will conduct suitable investigation to determine what connection Joe Schwartz or M. Woldenberg may have with the Bremer case. This office, in this regard, will determine the names and addresses of the persons to whom the telephone numbers, Winnetka 2235, Randolph 5240, Rittersweet 7000, Dorchester 5510 and Plaza 5400 are listed.

PENDING

MAR 19 9 34 AM
DIVISION ONE
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

March 15, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

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

In confirmation of our telephonic conversation,
I am transmitting herewith copies of letters from H. W.
MacKenzie and Game Warden A. J. Peterson dated the 14th
and 15th instant, respectively, concerning suspicious
persons at Burlington, Wisconsin.

Please give this matter appropriate attention.

Very truly yours,

W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

WAR:RYS
Enc. 2
Cc Division (Enc.)

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 20 1934

7-576-1270	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 17 1934 A.M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
om	FILE

COPY

STATE OF WISCONSIN

Conservation Department
Madison

March 14, 1934

Department of Justice,
Federal Building,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

Re: Suspected gangs at
Burlington.

Dear Sirs:

You will find enclosed a copy of a letter I have today received from Warden A. J. Peterson of 2123 Clarence Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin. The same is self-explanatory.

The information given in this letter is rather indefinite but I am sending it on to you for what use you can make of it. It is possible if one of your agents out of Milwaukee contacted Peterson, he might be able to give him more information than is given here.

FOR THE DIRECTOR

(Signed) H. W. MacKenzie
Chief Conservation Warden.

HWM:LK

(Copy to Chicago
" to Division)

7-576-1270

COPY

March 12, 1934.
Racine, Wisconsin.

Wisconsin Conservation Department
Madison, Wisconsin

Attention Mr. H. W. MacKenzie.

Dear Sir:

Just received very reliable information at Burlington that a gang of hoodlums have come to Burlington during the past week, and are making their headquarters there.

The information I received is that they are plenty "hot" and are wanted on Federal "raps". I could not get any further information regarding them without arousing any suspicion as the party who told me is a police officer in Burlington.

They are split up in pairs and are living in private homes in Burlington and are never seen in the daytime there.

Without going into detail, I can assure you this information is very reliable, and would suggest in the event you forward this to the Federal Department that they do not contact the Burlington Police Department for any information regarding this gang.

If this information should leak out in any way, it would be impossible to ever get any more along this line.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. J. Peterson

(Copy to Chicago
" " Division)

7-576-1270

Division of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 14, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al.
EDWARD GEORGE BREMER - Victim.
KIDNAPING. St. Paul file No. 7-50.

Reference is made to Division letter of March 8, 1934, which refers to a memorandum of Special Agent O. G. Hall dated at St. Paul, February 26, 1934, in connection with the investigation to locate the Corona typewriter used to write ransom notes in this case.

The reason the typewriter in possession of Pete Karas, formerly of the Cozy Lunch Room, St. Paul, was described as evidently not the machine sought in this case is that laboratory reports concerning the ransom notes indicate that the machine is a 1929 model 3. However, as requested in reference letter, the typewriter was located at the Revere Cafe, 469 Wabasha Street in the possession of Pete Karas. Inquiry was made of him as to whether he had purchased a Corona portable typewriter from the L. C. Smith Company and whether he had had it repaired. He stated he had bought such a typewriter and had returned it for minor adjustments before he had completed paying for it and that they wanted to charge him for the adjustments.

The machine was inspected under the pretext [redacted] was found to be a Corona Special portable No. 656647, which is the number in the record of the L. C. Smith Company. A Corona Special typewriter such as Pete Karas has in his possession could not be the machine used in writing the ransom notes, according to the laboratory reports.

There is attached hereto for the Division's examination a sample of the writing of Corona Special portable typewriter No. 656647, the property of Pete Karas.

Very truly yours,
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGE:HVS
Enc.

RECORDED & INDEXED
MAR 26 1934
SVC

7-576-1271
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION
MAR 17 1934 A.M.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

This is a sample of the writing of Corona Special portable typewriter number 656647 property of Pete Karas.

Keyboard without shift

qwertyuiop
asdfghjkl
zxcvbnm,.

Keyboard with cap shift

QWERTYUIOP
ASDFGHJKL
ZXCVBNM&.

Keyboard with figure shift

1234567890
*#&@'()
@*?-7:;.,.

Periods in series of threes, no shift, cap, and figur
... .. no shift ... Cap... Fig ...

You have been declared in You have been declared in
You have been declared in. Ypu have been declared in

You must be proud of yourself.
You must be proud of yourself

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg hhh iii jjj kkk lll mmm
nnn ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu vvv www xxx yyy zzz

I am responsible responsible for the money
for the money

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.

Sample by John E. Brennan

7-576-1271

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

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

March 15, 1934.

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

Dear Sir:

Re: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases,
et al. EDWARD GEORGE BREMER-
Victim. O KIDNAPING.
St. Paul file No. 7-50.

With the Lightmaster light used by the
kidnapers at the pay-off, which light was returned
to the St. Paul office, there was received a bottle
of fingerprint powder. The batteries in the above
mentioned light were not returned to the St. Paul
office. The fingerprint powder is being returned to
the Division and it is requested that the batteries
in the light when same was forwarded to the Division
be returned to this office.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Rorer
W. A. RORER,
Inspector.

OGH:HVS
Copy with package

*ans
3/20/34
EM*



MAR 20 1934

COPIES DESTROYED
20 5 MAR 19 1965

RECORDED
&
~~INDEXED~~

MAR 22 1934

7-576-1279	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
MAR 17 1934	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
ONE	FORWARDS
FILE	

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **St. Paul, Minnesota.** **St. Paul** FILE NO. **7-30**

REPORT MADE AT: St. Paul, Minn.	DATE WHEN MADE: 3-15-34	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 3/24 to 3/15/34	REPORT MADE BY: O. G. Hall
TITLE: ALVIN KARPIS, with aliases, et al. UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, EDWARD GEORGE BREMER, Victim			CHARACTER OF CASE: KIDNAPING

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

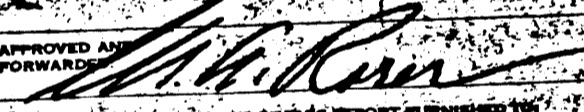
Investigation to locate hideout, place where articles of clothing given to Victim, gasoline cans, and shell signs were purchased reported herein. Unfounded rumors checked as received. Victim's statements analyzed and weather maps drawn showing temperature and snow fall. Further investigation made regarding Subject's former residence and auto registrations in St. Paul, Minnesota. Ballistic specimens obtained which are reputed to be of KARPIS-BARKER gang and forwarded to Kansas City, Missouri. Further telephone records contained herein.

DETAILS:

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent O. G. Hall, St. Paul, Minnesota, dated 3-10-34.

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:  SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	7-576-1273 UNITED STATES MAR 17 1934 A M BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION ROUTED TO: FILE	RECORDED AND INDEXED: MAR 18 1934 CHECKED OFF: MAR 20 1934 SACCKETED:
COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: 3-Division 5-St. Paul 1-Kansas City 1-Chicago 1-Oklahoma City 1-St. Louis		

**COPIES DESTROYED
 20 MAR 19 1965**

DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by the several agents assigned specially to this case:

AIR PORT AND AIR LINE INFORMATION

In compliance with your request to ascertain at the Chicago Municipal Air Port information relative to the air lines leading northwest, west and southwest from Chicago, the following information was obtained:

At the office of the United Air Lines, Agent obtained air ways maps, which show in detail the lighted air ways leading out of Chicago, the railroads leading into Chicago, which some of the air lines follow, and the various air ports located in Northern Illinois, and the lower half of Wisconsin.

Agent interviewed MR. R. D. EDWARDS, operations manager, United Air Lines, whose office is located in the Chicago Municipal Air Port. He advised the United Air Lines operates National Air Transport and Boeing Air Lines out of Chicago. Agent explained the territory in which the Division was interested, and he advised that the only planes operated by his company which fly west and southwest of Chicago, are as follows:

Leave Chicago 2:30 A.M., arrive Iowa City, Iowa, 4:00 A.M.
Leave Chicago 5:00 P.M., arrive Moline, Ill., 6:10 P.M.
Leave Iowa City, Iowa, at 11:08 P.M., arrive Chicago 12:30 A.M.
Leave Moline 2:45 P.M., arrive Chicago 3:45 P.M.

With reference to plane scheduled to leave Chicago for Moline, Illinois at 5:00 P.M., Mr. Edwards produced the log for this ship for the date of January 27th, 1934, which shows that this plane, a bi-motor Boeing left Chicago at 5:00 P.M., and radioed its position at 5:25 P.M., as being 6 miles southwest of Yerkville, Illinois, flying at 1200 feet, weather good. At 5:45 P.M., the pilot again radioed, and advised that he was three miles southwest of Spring Valley, Illinois, flying at 800 feet. The log showed he arrived at Moline, Illinois at 6:00 P.M., and at 6:03 P.M., pilot radioed he was nearing Moline. Mr. Edwards advised that all ships coming from the west into Chicago arrived in Chicago before 4:00 P.M., on that date, with the exception of National Air Transport Plane, whose log he produced, which shows that this plane left Kansas City, Missouri, at 5:25 P.M., and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, at 8:37 P.M. He stated that this plane, at 6:00 P.M., was not yet in the State of Illinois. Therefore, this particular trip is of no interest in this in-

investigation, Mr. Edwards expressed his opinion that none other than regularly constituted air line planes would probably be in flight at 6:00 P.M., on that date, due to extremely cold weather, and also due to the fact that it was nearly dark at 6:00 P.M.

Assistant Operations Manager, MR. W. A. GOODYEAR, of the American Airways, was interviewed, who explained the schedules of planes flown over the air lines by this company. The only schedules of any interest in this investigation, due to the time element, are as follows; a plane leaving Chicago at 5:15 P.M., arriving in Peoria, Illinois, at 6:41 P.M., and in Springfield, Illinois, at 7:51 P.M. A north bound ship from St. Louis, which is scheduled to leave at 5:30 P.M., and arrive in Chicago at 6:20 P.M.

He produced the logs for these two ships for the date of January 27, 1934, which show that Pilot James Douglas left Chicago at 5:35 P.M. (being late in departing), and first reported his position at 6:09 P.M., when he was flying six miles southwest of Marseilles, Illinois. He made no further reports until arrival at Peoria, Illinois.

Agent next examined the log for the north bound ship out of Peoria, which first radioced its position at 6:39 P.M., when it was flying over Pontiac, Illinois, and again at 6:08 P.M., when it was five miles southwest of Wilmington, Illinois. Arrived in Chicago at 6:23 P.M. The pilot was J. A. Westover.

Pilot James Douglas was then interviewed, and advised that he and Pilot J. A. Westover fly the Chicago-St. Louis run, and that each of them generally takes a little different course than the other; that he, Douglas, generally takes a route leading approximately twenty miles north of the route generally flown by Westover, who flies in a straight line, usually from Peoria to Chicago, and passes over Streator and Morris, Illinois. Douglas examined his personal log of the trip taken by him from Chicago to Peoria on the night of 1-27-34, and stated that he recalls that at 6:00 a'clock he passed practically over the town of Seneca, Illinois, and was flying at about 500 feet.

From the information obtained, it was believed possible that the hideout could be located in the vicinity of Marseilles, Seneca, Wilmington, or Pontiac, Illinois. Pilot Douglas went on to state that he generally flies the night plane to Peoria two nights in succession, and Pilot Westover, or Pilot C. S. McCall, take the run the following two days. He expressed his belief that no other than regular transport air line planes would be flying at 6:00 P.M., during this season of the year. He further stated that there is practically no activity at any of the smaller air ports located in the vicinity of Chicago during the months of January, February, and March.

At the office of the Northwest Air Lines, Inc., Agent conferred with Pilot A.R. Mensing, who advised that the only air routes operating through Wisconsin are operated by the Northwest Airways; that one route operated by his company flies straight north of Chicago into Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and then goes straight west into Madison, Wisconsin, and then in a straight line into St. Paul, Minnesota; that the other route taken by Northwest Airways flies from Chicago, Illinois in a line straight northwest into Madison, Wisconsin, passing over Woodstock, Darien, Edgerton and into Madison. He further advised that all pilots of Northwest Airways generally take the same route from Chicago into Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but that from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Madison, Wisconsin, some pilots fly approximately twenty miles north of the imaginary line which they are supposed to fly over, passing from Milwaukee about five miles north of Waukesha over Delafield, Johnson Creek, Lake Mills, Cottage Grove, and into Madison, while the regular route should take them in a straight line from the Milwaukee Municipal Air Port into Madison, flying over Boot Creek, Genesee, Depot, Rome, Jefferson, a point five miles north of Cambridge and into Madison. He advised that on January 27th, of this year, Northwest Air Lines operated a plane which is scheduled to leave Chicago at 4:30 P.M. by way of Madison, Wisconsin and Rochester, Minnesota, into St. Paul, arriving at 8:15 P.M. He produced a log of this particular ship on that particular date, which shows that the Pilot, B.F. Ritchie, did not leave the Chicago Municipal Airport until 4:40 P.M. and first radioed in at 4:58 P.M. He advised he was flying 1000 feet, five miles northeast of Elgin, Illinois; at 5:28 he radioed advising he was five miles north of Rockford, Illinois; and arrived at MADISON, Wisconsin, at 8:03 P.M. Mensing stated Ritchie was apparently lost, because in flying over these points it was as much as 30 miles south of his route when five miles north of Rockford. The weather for that date was recorded as being bad in that a forty mile an hour wind from the northwest was blowing; and there was snow in the vicinity of Rockford, Illinois. He examined his weather report for the following day, January 28th, which shows that the 4:30 plane, scheduled to leave Chicago for St. Paul, was unable to take off due to extremely high wind. He advised that the other planes operated by Northwest Airways at that time were the ships scheduled to leave Chicago at 8:15 A.M. and arrive in St. Paul, Minnesota, at 12:15 P.M. by way of Milwaukee, and a ship leaving St. Paul at 8:15 A.M., arriving in Chicago at 11:45 A.M., and a ship leaving St. Paul at 3:15 P.M. and arriving in Chicago at 7:15 P.M.

With reference to the plane scheduled to leave St. Paul at 3:15 P.M. on January 27th, Mensing advised this plane was on time in leaving St. Paul, and due to good tail wind, the log showed that the ship radioed its position at 5:55 P.M. as being over Waukesha, being more than a half hour ahead of its schedule, and flying the route which is a little north of the route generally taken by this ship.

Pilot Mensing advised he had been flying for Northwest Airways five years, and it is his opinion that at 8 P.M. or shortly before, or shortly after January 27th, no other plane other than ships operated by Northwest Airways were flying, due to the fact that it was getting dark, the heavy wind and the cold weather, it being six below zero at Milwaukee at 6 P.M. on that date. He further advised that this season of the year, the average private owner would be unable to start his motor without a great deal of difficulty, due to cold weather, and that "barnstorming" pilots would be unable to operate. Agent conferred with other Northwest Airways pilots at this time, and all stated it was their opinion that no other plane was in the air in the State of Wisconsin at 8 P.M. on January 27th, 1934.

Agent discussed other airports which have Sunday flying activities in Wisconsin, and was advised that the airport at Milwaukee is most active, but that the short Sunday trips were probably not good for distance of over 25 miles on that airport; that some of the pilots who own private ships in the Milwaukee airport, fly on Sunday to an airport located at Oconomowoc; that there is also an airport at Waukesha, which has some Sunday activities; that an airport is also located at Sheboygan, but has practically no activity at this season of the year; that an airport at Fond du Lac is comparatively active in summer, but has no activity during the winter months; that there is an airport at Princeton, Wisconsin, but it is seldom used in winter months. Agent was advised that the airport at Janesville is fairly active on Sunday during the winter months; that the flying is confined to within a few miles radius of the field; that an airport at Beloit, Wisconsin, is quite active in summer time, but has no winter activities.

As to flying in the State of Illinois, Agent was advised by various pilots with whom he conferred that the only airports having any Sunday activities at this season of the year are located at Joliet, Aurora, Ottawa, LaSalle, Peoria, Elgin, Rockford, Glenview, and Elmhurst. However, Agent was advised that the flying at these fields is absolutely limited to short hops within a radius of 10 to 25 miles of the respective fields at this season of the year, with the exception of possible trips from the Chicago Municipal Airport, into the small airports located a short distance from Chicago, such as Elmhurst, DesPlaines, Elgin, and possibly Aurora.

As to northern Wisconsin, Agent was advised that there is absolutely no flying at this season of the year, with the possible exception of a hunting party leaving St. Paul, and flying northwest to hunting grounds, but that this is extremely improbable.

At the Chicago Municipal Airport, Agent ascertained that all airplanes landing at this airport are supposed to check in upon arrival, and check out upon departure; that this procedure is adhered to by the air

line operators, but is seldom done by private operators. However, Agent was advised that practically no activities take place at the Chicago Municipal Airport, other than the lines operated by the Transport companies before mentioned, during the month of January, 1934, with the exception of limited flying on Sunday by the army reserve corps, and by private owners. Agent examined records of the Chicago Municipal Airport, which failed to show any arrivals or departures on January 27, 1934, other than the arrivals and departures of scheduled air line planes.

**TOWNS AND CITIES LOCATED ALONG THE
AIR LINES**

leading out of Chicago, northwest, west and southwest,
where inquiries were made for sounds, which apply to
this investigation:

At the Joliet Municipal Airport, Joliet, Illinois, Agent interviewed the Operations Manager, Mr. Nelson Mundell, who examined his log book and ascertained that on January 27, 1934, the only plane which left that airport left at 2:30 P.M. and returned at 3:00 P.M. He stated that there is practically no activity at the airport during this season of the year, with the exception of short Sunday hops, which are generally limited to 2 or 3 in number, and being student fliers.

Since an American Airways Plane went approximately over the town of Seneca, Illinois, at 6 P.M. on 1-27-34, Agent made an exhaustive inquiry as to the sounds to be heard at this point, and it was learned that on Sunday, 2-4-34, there was a fire in this town at 3:50 P.M. and that the fire siren blew 3 short blasts.

No siren is blown excepting cases of fire; that a local factory blows its whistle at 7 A.M., 8 A.M., 12 noon, and 3:45 P.M. There is a German Lutheran Church, but it does not ring its bell on Saturday evenings. The town of Seneca is ideally located as to the trains, being located on the Rock Island Railroad, and there are many passenger trains in the late afternoon and in the early morning. There is considerable switching done at this point.

The same inquiries were made at Marseilles, Illinois, and it was found that the German Lutheran Church located at this point does not ring its bell on Saturday evenings. Three factory whistles can be heard throughout the day.

Due to the fact that these two places, namely, Marseilles and Seneca, are ideally located in that an airplane could have been heard flying low over them at approximately 6 P.M. on 1-27-34, nearly all of the houses located in these two towns were examined, but none appeared to fit the description of the "hide-out".

A similar investigation was made at Wilmington and South Wilmington, Illinois; both of these points are ideally located as to number of trains and switching of engines, and an airplane, as before stated, passed over these points at approximately 6 P.M. on 1-27-54. However, South Wilmington has no siren whatsoever, and no German Lutheran Church is located at this point which rings a bell on Saturday afternoon.

At Wilmington, Illinois, it was ascertained that a factory whistle can be heard at 8 A.M. and at 4:30 P.M.; but the siren only blows in cases of fire. However, the factory whistle is of such a design that its sounds are similar to the sound of a stationary siren. There is no church bell ringing on Saturday afternoon. There is no switching in the immediate vicinity. There are several houses having sub-basements, making it necessary to walk down a flight of steps into the house, these basements being fitted as living quarters. However, none of the houses examined have running water or toilet fixtures.

The following towns and cities were visited along the Peoria to Chicago airplane route, where inquiries were made for the necessary sounds. None of them have German Lutheran Churches ringing bells on Saturday afternoon or at approximately 6 P.M. All of them are located along railroads having considerable activity, and most of the points have one or more factories with whistles. In no town thus visited could all of the sounds necessary in this investigation be located. However, in cases where two or more of the sounds necessary could be heard, a thorough canvass was made with a view to locating the hideout.

Lockport
Minooka
Morris
Stockdale
Ottawa
Grand Ridge
Utica
Oglesby
LaSalle
Peru
Spring Valley
Hennepin
Bureau Station
Lacoo

Henry
Putnam
Chillicothe
Pekin
South Pekin
Princeton
Mendota
Sandwich
Yorkville
Pontias
Dwight
DePue
Streator
Coal City

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The following towns are located along the United Airways:

Elburn
DeKalb
Malta
Rockelle
Ashton
Franklin Grove

Dixon
Sterling
Rock Falls
Prophetstown
Lyndon
Metamora

In answer to the form letter circularizing towns in Wisconsin and Illinois, Inspector W.A. Rorer, received a letter from George Dixon, Mayor of Dixon, Illinois, advising that he believed that the hideout could possibly be located in either Dixon, Sterling, Rock Falls, or vicinity. In conferring with Mayor Dixon, Agent ascertained that he was not familiar with the requirements for sounds in the town in which the hideout is located. None of the towns in the vicinity of Dixon answered the approximate description. He went on to state that one, Oliver Kempster, formerly in charge of the Illinois State Police at Sterling, Illinois, has been tried on National Prohibition Act charges, and is believed to be associated in some manner with Chicago gangsters. However, the information furnished by him was vague, and appears to have no connection with this case, other than the fact that he may have criminal connections. However, he advised that some time during the month of July, 1933, a young man by the name of Paul Crews informed that while en route to work one morning at Dixon, Illinois, he was passing the main highway bridge across the Rock River, which leads into the downtown section of Dixon, and saw a large black sedan, bearing four men, stop at the south end of the bridge, at which time one of the men got out carrying a typewriter and dropped it into the river.

Agent interviewed Paul Crews, who is now attending the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, Iowa, and who was home for the week-end, and he stated that approximately July 1, 1933, while en route to work at the Ford Hopkins Drug Company at 6 A.M., he was crossing the bridge aforementioned and that a large black sedan, which he thought to be a Buick, drove up to the south end of the bridge and stopped; that one man got out of the car and had in his arms a full size typewriter; that he threw this typewriter into the river. He advised he would be unable to identify any of the men in this sedan, but remembers that they were neatly dressed; that they appeared to be from 30 to 40 years of age. He failed to make a note of the license number. He stated that the men, after dropping the typewriter into the river, drove down the road at a high rate of speed; that he casually mentioned this occurrence about a week later, and as a result Chief of Police J.D. VanBibber had the river dragged at that point, but was unable to locate the typewriter, possibly due to the strong current.

It is believed that Paul Crews' statement can be relied upon, and it is possible that the typewriter which was thrown into the river on or

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about July 1, 1933, was the typewriter used by the kidnapers of WILLIAM HARRIS, JR., who, Agent recalls, was released by the kidnapers on June 19, 1933.

Inquiries as to fishing through the ice at this season of the year in the territory covered by Agent as outlined above, failed to show that there is any fishing done at this season through the ice, with the possible exception of Bureau, Illinois, and the immediate vicinity where a small lake is located. However, the fish that are caught are not perch, and it does not appear to be against the law to fish through the ice with more than one line. There has been little snow since January 1st in the section outlined above. This point appears to be of some importance due to the fact that Mr. BREMER has stated that he believes that the car conveying him from St. Paul, Minnesota, to the hideout, was forced to pass through snow drifts during a part of the way.

Because of the information furnished by pilots of the Northwest Airways to the effect that it is an improbability that any other airplanes would be in flight at approximately 6 P.M. on the night of 1-27-34 due to weather conditions and the season of the year, all of the towns and cities located along the route taken by the Northwest Airways plane northwest out of Chicago at 5:30 P.M. on 1-27-34, are being followed into Madison, Wisconsin, as well as the points along the two regular routes of the Northwest Airways into that city.

Respectfully submitted,

R.D. Brown, Special Agent

In following the route of the Northwest Airlines, northwest out of Chicago City limits today, I obtained the following information:

Melrose Park, Ill.

Has a German Lutheran Church with a bell which rings on Saturday night at 6:00 P.M. Has four other Protestant churches and one Catholic Church with a bell which rings on Sunday. Has three factories with whistles which blow at 8:00, 7:30, and 6:00 P.M. and at 12:00 noon and at 4:30 and 5:00 P.M. Is well located as to railroad trains and switching. Has a siren which blows at 6:00 P.M. only. This place had no fire on 1-28-34. Is a "hoodlum" hangout but has no promise of being the hideout due to the above.

Elmhurst, Ill.

Is located sixteen miles from Chicago loop; has no street car lines but is well located as to many morning and evening passenger trains, also night freight movement. Has a siren which blows at 6:00 P.M., daily only. Has no German Lutheran Church, or other church, with bells which ring on Saturday evenings. Has no factory whistle. Cannot be the hideout.

Villa Park, Ill.

Has one large factory whistle which blows at 8:00 A.M., 12:00 noon, and at 5:00 P.M. Has a German Lutheran Church but does not ring its bell on Saturday evening. Is well located as to many morning and evening passenger trains and engine switching. Not likely to have hideout.

Addison, Ill.

No factory whistle; no church bells on Saturday afternoon; not within a route of railroad.

Bensenville, Ill.

Located twenty-five miles from Chicago loop and has no street cars; is free from Chicago sounds. Is very well located as to trains, there being many morning and evening passenger trains and much freight traffic at night. There is much locomotive switching at night due to location near that place of a round house. Passenger trains all stop here.

This place is located five miles from Elmhurst Airport where there is considerable sport flying every Sunday at this season of the year. The 4:30 P.M. Northwest Airways plane going to Madison, Wisconsin, and St. Paul, Minnesota, passes over, or near, this town almost daily but often is some distance south in passing. It usually can be heard at about 4:50 P.M. and often flies very low.

This place has a German Lutheran Church which has a bell that rings each Saturday night at 5:00 P.M., but investigation determined it often rings shortly before or shortly after 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays. There is one other church, a Protestant church with a bell which rings on Sundays at 9:30 A.M., 10:30 A.M., and at 7:30 P.M.

This town has one factory whistle which blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 noon, and at 6:00 P.M.

This place has a siren which blows each day at 12:00 noon, and at other times in reporting fires. This town has had no fire since 1-16-34.

all

The nearest point where fishing is possible through the ice is located fifteen miles north. Fresh perch (fish) can be purchased in local markets.

There are several houses in this town with living quarters in subbasements but all have not yet been examined.

Agent learned that there is an Illinois law prohibiting fishing through the ice with more than one line.

Officer Harry Kolze, Bensonville, Police Department, advised that for two or three days during this latter part of January, 1934, he saw a large black Buick Sedan, late model, being driven by two strange men, about Bensonville. He was unable to identify any of the pictures of Subjects, shown to him, but states he failed to obtain a good view of the occupants of this car.

Agent was advised today that Dundee, Illinois, located eight miles northwest of Bensonville, has a siren which blows daily at 8:00 A.M. It is located on a double track railroad and will be covered tomorrow after the investigation at Bensonville has been completed.

Very truly yours,

R.D. Brown, Special Agent,
3-8-34

MEMORANDUM:

In accordance with information received from Northwest Airways as to their routes out of Chicago, and more particularly mentioned in letter to you from the Chicago Office, dated 3-7-33, I, today, made investigation at the following places with the results set out:

Ontarioville, Ill.

Has a siren used only for infrequent fires - last sounded about two months ago. No whistles in this place; no railroad switching; church bells are not as desired. It is a very small community.

Bartlett, Ill.

Siren sounds at noon only on week days, and for fires. One church bell on Sunday only and for funerals. No whistles located here. Trains pass through but no switching; is off main highway. This is a very small community.

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also

Spaulding, Ill.

Was advised at Bartlett, Ill., that this place is a railroad junction only, with only a few railroad company buildings, no siren, no whistles, and no churches.

Elgin, Ill.

Only two sirens in this town, or vicinity. One siren is on fire department building and has not been in use for over two months, and before that for fires only. The other siren is at the Illinois State Hospital and is sounded only for fires and escapes there. The Cook Publishing Company has a steam whistle which is sounded mornings, noon, and 4:30 P.M. I also called at Sears, Roebuck and Company here to make inquiry regarding the possible sale of the Lightmaster lantern used at the payoff. Their inventory records show two lanterns, such as were used by the kidnapers, were sold or otherwise disposed of since January 1, 1934, but all clerks employed at this store failed to recall the sales, or any circumstances surrounding their sale.

South Elgin, Ill.

Siren sounds only at noon, Saturdays, and for infrequent fires. There are no factory or other whistles. There is only one church; no switching; and this is a very small community.

St. Charles, Ill.

Was advised at South Elgin, that siren here sounded only on Saturday noons and for fires.

Almora, Ill.

Twenty-five inhabitants in this place, which is a milk station on the railroad. There is no siren, no churches, school, whistle, or any other sounds in which we are interested.

Gilberts, Ill.

This is a small community, which has no siren or whistle. There is one church bell. There are no homes with running water.

Freeman, Ill.

Was advised at Gilberts that this is only a milk station the the railroad, the same as Almora.

also
Coynes, Ill.

(The same as Freeman, Illinois.)

Buntley, Ill.

This place has no siren; three churches but no Saturday evening bell; and no railroad switching.

Union, Ill.

No siren or whistle is located in this place and there are only two passenger trains daily. The only railroad switching is by one daily freight. There are two churches with a 6:00 P.M. Saturday bell and Sunday morning bells. The population is about 450 people, so looked over all residences, but more likely hideout is at Marengo, Ill. (Previously covered by Chicago office.)

Harmony, Ill.

There is no siren; there are no churches; and this place is off the railroad; there are no whistles. This is a very small community.

Pingree Grove, Ill.

There is no siren; there are no whistles; and there is only one church bell. No homes have running water. There is very little railroad switching.

All the above information was secured by careful interviews with postmasters, fire department chiefs (who, by the way, are usually well informed on siren sounding customs in their vicinities, both as to fire departments and factories), village trustees, et cetera. The reason for the inquiry was not disclosed and no one has asked for any particulars. An continuing west and north towards Rockford, Illinois, and Beloit, Wisconsin, tomorrow. Should be near Beloit tomorrow night, and at Madison Saturday, thence east towards Milwaukee and south towards Chicago, covering northern route of Northwest Airways.

Very truly yours,

H.H. Reinecke, Special Agent.

Chicago, Illinois,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

On March 4, 1933, Agent saw ERNEST MALISCH on R.F.D. #3, Portage, Wisconsin, who was previously interviewed by Special Agent McKee. Ernest Malisch stated that on the day that he saw the automobile go up the road and stop, presumably to be filled with gasoline out of the five gallon gasoline can, there were with him four children, namely, his brother, Wilbur Malisch, 7 years old, Elmer and Eleanor Klott, 10 and 14 years, respectively, and Marie Grossman, age 6 years. Ernest stated that he had just driven up to the Sorghum Mill with a load of tamarack and was unhitching the horses when this car drove by coming up the road from U.S. Highway 16. Ernest stated he does not know from which direction it turned off of U.S. Highway 16.

Agent interviewed Wilbur Malisch, the 7 year old boy, who says he remembers the day he was with Ernest at the Sorghum Mill after they had driven there on a load of tamarack, and he remembers seeing a car go by but knows nothing with reference to its color, the number or type of people therein, or how it turned off of U.S. Highway 16. Wilbur appears to be too young to have any distinct recollection with reference to this car other than that a car did go by on that date.

Elmer and Eleanor Klott, R.F.D. #3, Portage, Wisconsin, were interviewed and recalled the day they came to the Sorghum Mill on a load of tamarack with Ernest and Wilbur Malisch and Marie Grossman. They recalled a car going along the side road, which is adjacent to the Sorghum Mill, but they did not notice from which direction it had turned off of U.S. Highway 16. They both stated they thought it was a big car and maybe dark green. They said it was going fast and could have been a Buick. Elmer says there were three men in the front seat but Eleanor does not recall the number or type of occupants. Neither Elmer nor Eleanor saw where the car went, nor did they see it return as they went to their home through the field immediately upon leaving the Sorghum Mill. They said it was not a real old car and neither did it look like a brand new car.

An effort was made to interview Marie Grossman but muddy roads prevented reaching her home. An effort was made to reach her home by car but the car became stuck in the mud. It is felt, in view of her age, which is 6 years, that she can tell little or nothing of value, or add anything to the previous interviews covering this incident.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Reinecke, Special Agent.

Chicago, Illinois
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

At Portage, Wisconsin, on March 3rd and 4, 1934, various highways leading into Portage, Wisconsin, for some distance were checked in an effort to determine from what direction the kidnapers came into Portage on the day of the victim's release at Rochester, Minnesota. Filling stations, roadside stores, et cetera, were checked but in no instance did anyone recall seeing a large 1933 dark colored Buick with three men or any other number of occupants go by on or about this date.

The sheriff at Portage, Wisconsin, mentioned that at Columbus, Wisconsin, there is a stationary siren which sounds at noon every week day. Agent proceeded to Columbus on March 4, 1934, but ascertained that although there is such a stationary siren there are no whistles whatsoever, no railroad switching, and no airplane travel.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Reinecke, Special Agent.

Beloit, Wisconsin,
3-9-34

MEMORANDUM:

Yesterday, Agent Brown and I both received information at different places indicating that either Dundee, or Crystal Lake, Illinois, might have a morning siren, and as both of these places looked likely as to the hideout from the standpoint of railroads and lakes, and are also in that section frequented by hoodlums on vacation, we jointly covered these towns, and also, Cary, Illinois, this morning, thinking that it might be necessary to examine all houses. However, these places do not have morning sirens. Cary has a regular noon siren, but no whistles whatsoever. Following our check on these places together we again separated and continued our originally planned routes.

From noon until late this evening I made investigation without results at the following places:

Garden Prairie, Ill.

There is no siren. There are two churches, but only one church bell and this is not rung on Saturday night. There is a whistle on the Creamery which blows morning, noon, and night. There are only two passenger trains daily and very few freights. The population is about 100 people.

Belvidere, Ill.

There is no siren in the city, or vicinity. Many church bells and several steam whistles are sounded. There are very few trains.

Cherry Valley, Ill.

Advised at Rockford, that this is a very small community with no siren; church bells; and only two trains through each day; no switching.

Perryville, Ill.

This place has no siren; churches; or whistle. The population is 25 people.

Rockford, Ill.

This place has no siren at the department of fire, or any factory or institution. Many whistles and church bells sound. There are probably not sufficient trains to meet requirements.

Checked Sears, Robuck Store in Rockford and find they have not carried in stock for over three months the lightmaster in which we are interested.

Latham Park, Ill.

This is a suburb of Rockford with no siren or any of the other noises present.

Harlem, Ill.

This place has no siren; churches; whistles; and only one train a day. This is a small community.

Caledonia, Ill.

This town has no siren; one church, but the bell does not ring on Saturday; no whistles; and there is a main line of the N.W. Railway through this town but trains probably do not run sufficient number of times.

Argyle, Ill.

Advised at Caledonia that this is even a smaller community, no siren; one church; no whistle; one train a day.

Boscoe Siding, Ill.

This is merely a stock yards along the railroad track. There is no community.

Boscoe, Ill.

Siren sounds for fires only; no whistle; two churches but no Saturday bell; few trains mile away but no switching; and no railroad station in the town, or at any point for several miles.

Rockton, Ill.

Siren was sounded for fires only, until two weeks ago (February 25, 1934); when the custom was started of sounding the siren each noon except Sunday; there are no whistles; two churches, but not a Saturday bell; few trains; no switching.

South Beloit, Ill.

Fire department siren sounds at noon week days and for fires. Many factories hereabouts have whistles but none seem to blow in the morning and evening only. Many whistles blow twice in the morning, twice at noon, and once at closing time. Beloit, Wisconsin, adjoins this town and they are the same as one. Quite a few trains and considerable switching is done here. Will go into situation here further in the morning.

In all above cities kept in mind a possible fire on January 28, 1934, without result.

H.H. Beinecke, Special Agent.

March 9, 1934

MEMORANDUM:

In following the regular air route of the planes of the Northwest Airways, Inc., from Chicago, Illinois, into Madison, Wisconsin, this Agent made the following inquiries in the following towns and cities located along the

regular route with the following results:

The regular plane operated by the above mentioned company, scheduled to leave Chicago, Ill., at 4:30 P.M., arrives in Madison, Wisconsin, anywhere from 5:40 P.M. to 6:15 P.M., depending upon time of actual departure and flying conditions. Special Agent H.H. Reinecke is at present following the route actually taken by this scheduled plane on January 27, 1934, when it flew off its course considerably due to high winds as is explained in a memorandum to you dated 3-8-34, by this Agent.

Bensenville, Illinois, located 25 miles from the Chicago Loop district, was found to have a siren which sounds each day at 12:00 noon and at no other time except in case of fire. Agent checked the records of the Fire Marshal of this town and found no report of fires on 1-28-34, and no report of fires between 8:00 A.M. and 1:00 P.M., since January 1, 1934.

HERMON WAGNER, Pastor of the German Lutheran Church at Bensenville, stated the bell of his church is regularly rung either shortly before or shortly after 5:00 P.M. on Saturdays and at 9:00 A.M., 9:30 A.M., and 10:30 P.M., on Sundays. He was unable to state the exact time of ringing the bell on 1-28-34 but insisted it must have been rung at about 5:00 P.M. One other church, a Methodist Church, has a bell in this town and it is reported to ring on Sundays only at 9:30 A.M., 10:30 A.M., and at 8:00 P.M.

A Northwest Airways plane scheduled to leave Chicago Municipal Airport at 4:30 P.M., left the airport at 4:40 P.M., on 1-27-34, and reported its position by radio at 4:58 P.M., as flying five miles Northeast of Elgin, Illinois. This plane, then, must have passed either over or very near Bensenville at the approximate time of the ringing of the Saturday night church bell. Various persons at Bensenville informed Agent that this particular plane is heard almost daily, sometimes at a great distance and sometimes very near and flying very low. Elmhurst Airport is located about six miles southeast of Bensenville and Agent was informed that there is considerable Sunday flying at this airport nearly every Sunday and the planes zoom over Bensenville often on Sunday; that there is practically no activity at this airport except on Sunday and the activity is confined to sport flying only.

Bensenville is located on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad and many passenger trains stop here in the morning and late evening. A railroad repair shop is located here and thus considerable switching of trains and locomotives is done, also much freight activity is had at night.

The only steam whistle to be heard at Bensenville is the whistle of the railroad shops which blows at 7:00 A.M., 12:00 noon, 1:00 P.M., and 8:00 P.M., daily, including Sunday.

The nearest body of water where fishing is done is located approximately twenty miles away. Fresh fish can be purchased in local markets at this season of the year.

The dwelling houses at Bensenville are located for approximately a mile and a half along the railroad and most of them have running water and toilet facilities. In examining the houses, Agent located several which appear to have basements and semi-basements where living quarters are located due to the presence of curtains on windows of rooms so located. However, in no case could Agent locate a house so constructed having an outside stairway leading into such basements.

Agent conferred with Mrs. George Warnecke, postmaster, and Harry Kolze, Bensenville Police Officer, both being reliable persons, who were unable to state the presence in Bensenville of persons thought to be there under suspicious circumstances. They were of the opinion no house, equipped and constructed as outlined by Agent, is located in Bensenville.

Should the Division fail to locate a town or city with better possibilities for location of the hideout, it may be desirable to make arrangements to enter and examine each house located in Bensenville constructed as outlined above. This Agent has yet failed to locate a town or city holding more promise of possible location of the place in question.

Various inquiries by Agent H.H. Reinecke and this Agent developed that it was believed a siren, blowing at seven or eight o'clock in the morning, could be located at either Crystal Lake, or Dundee, Illinois, both Agents therefore covered these two points.

The following results were obtained from inquiries at the towns listed below on this date:

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Town	Siren	Factory Whistle	Church Bells Saturdays	Frequent Trains		Fire Whistle 1-23-34 5:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.
				Yes	No	
Itasca	Noon, daily	No	5:00 P.M.	Yes	No	No
Roselle	None	"	No	Yes	No	No
Schaumburg	"	"	"	"	"	"
Button	Saturday, 12:00	"	5:00 P.M.	No	"	"
Dundee	5:00 P.M., Sat, only	Yes	No	"	Yes	"
Carpentersville	None	"	"	"	"	"
Algonquin	Sat, 12:00	"	"	"	"	"
Carey	Same	No	"	Yes	Yes	"
Fox River	Same	"	"	"	"	"
Grove	"	"	"	"	"	"
Palatine	Noon, daily	"	5:00 P.M.	"	No	"
Crystal Lake	Noon, Sat.	Yes	No	"	Yes	"
Bloomington	Sat, noon	No	"	No	No	"
Ridgefield	None	"	"	Yes	"	"
Woodstock	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	"
Hartland	"	None	"	"	"	"
Harvard	12:00 Noon	Yes	"	"	"	"
Chemung	None	None	"	"	"	"
Alden	12:00 Noon	Yes	"	"	"	"
Big Foot	"	"	"	Yes	"	"
Prairie	None	"	"	"	"	"

All of the above listed towns are located in Illinois. No town has yet been located having a siren which blows at seven or eight o'clock in the morning or any time before noon.

Very truly yours,

R.D. Brown, Special Agent.

Chicago, Illinois,
March 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

On March 8, 1934, a check was made at Princeton, Illinois, with a view to locating the hideout community. This is a small village of about one thousand population and although it has a stationary siren on the Fire Department and it is sounded for fires only, these are very very infrequent. Neither is there a church that regularly rings its bell on Saturday afternoon. It is on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad but there is very little, if any, switching done there.

Agent cruised about town in an effort to find a home with an entrance similar to the one believed to be at the hideout but without results.

Mayor Earl Weaver, who wrote the St. Paul Office indicating that Princeville might be the town for which we were looking, was out of the city at the time of agent's visit and could thus not be contacted.

Respectfully submitted,

H. H. Reinecke, Special Agent.

Chicago, Illinois,
March 9, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

On March 3rd, 1934, the Fair Company, Wausau, Wisconsin, was contacted in an effort to determine if they recalled any particular sale of the type of underwear worn by the victim upon his return. No particular sale could be recalled by any of the clerks selling underwear. Photographs were exhibited to all the clerks and some of them think they have seen Thomas Carroll but could not be sure. There are no sales records by item from which this particular underwear sale could be determined.

At Helling and Groff, Walter Groff and Clem Helling were interviewed with reference to shirt sales but neither of them could recall the sale of this particular shirt. Clarence Paulson, a clerk, sold such a shirt about six weeks ago, size 15 1/2, to a short man. He examined the photographs and said that Thomas Carroll appeared similar to this individual or that maybe the photograph of Alvin Karpis was similar. They have no sales records indicating the particular items sold from which any particular shirt sale could be determined.

Seim Brothers at Wausau, Wisconsin, were contacted with reference to shirts. All three sales people stated they could recall no sale of this particular shirt at this time and their sales slips do not describe the item which is sold with any particularity.

At Stevens Point, all sales people in the store of P. Pasternacki were interviewed with reference to the sale of this type of underwear. They say they sell a great deal. Photographs of suspects were shown without results.

Mr. Pasternacki stated that some time ago, a large man wearing high top lace boots and a buckskin coat, was in but he does not recall what was sold to

him. This store has caps of the type found in the payoff car but no sales of this particular cap could be recalled with any particularity.

Ed Ranner, Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was contacted with reference to sales of this type of shirt. He stated that he had had none of this type in stock for one year.

At Madison, Wisconsin, the Fair Store, 1805 Williamson Street, was contacted with reference to the underwear listed as having been purchased by Ed Shover. They stated that Shover had been out of the store for about a year; that they sold lots of this underwear and particularly within the last month or two to many of their customers at a big sale; that they would have no way of recollecting any particular sale. This is a neighborhood department store.

Gay Brothers, 2614 Monroe Street, Madison, Wisconsin, were contacted with reference to the underwear, also without results. This is a very small neighborhood novelty store.

The Hub, 22 West Mifflin, Madison, Wisconsin, was contacted with reference to the shirt. It was found that they also have the life size underwear of the type in which we are interested. With reference to the sale of this type of underwear, however, no clerk had any particular recollection. With reference to the shirt, Joe Ripp made a sale thereof some time ago, as he remembered it, and that this sale also included a tie and some underwear. The sales tickets were gone through and it was found that on January 18, 1934, Ripp made the following sales to an individual, all reflected on one ticket,

1 shirt	\$2.50
1 shirt	1.65
1 tie	.85
4 shirts and shorts	1.35
1 gloves	1.00
	<hr/>
	\$7.35

The shirt listed hereon, according to Ripp, is quite likely the one he recalls as having sold, it being the \$2.50 shirt. He says that two men were in when this sale was made; that one was wearing a grey hat with a wide brim, had a skinny face, was 35 to 40 years old, and slightly tall. Ripp was shown photographs of suspects and said that this individual could have been Volney Davis or Harry Campbell, but there was nothing even semi-positive in Ripp's identification of these individuals.

The other individual who was present at the time this sale was made, wore a brown hat, dark blue boucle overcoat, was short, being 5'8" or 9" tall, weight about 170 pounds.

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S.J. Kelsenberg, a clerk, also recalls this sale because he said the man with the wide brim, grey hat, was "goofy" looking. He agreed with Mr. Ripp that one of these individuals might have been Volney Davis, or Harry Campbell. Both clerks stated they might recognize these men again if they saw them in person.

The George Brothers Store at Beloit, Wisconsin, was contacted on March 5, 1934, and they have no recollection of any particular sale of the type of shirt in which we are interested. They have two stores in Beloit, one of which also handles the underwear, but this store says they sell a great deal of this underwear and could in no manner recall any particular sale.

J.C. Nelson, who is listed as one of the sellers of the underwear, was found to have operated a small suburban store which went out of business on January 15, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,

H.H. Reinecke, Special Agent

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR BORKER

Re: BREMER
St. P. 7-30.

This investigation is predicated upon the receipt of a letter by EDWARD G. BREMER from a MRS. H. D. STEELE of Tomahawk, Wisconsin, stating that she had information regarding his kidnapers, which she wished to impart to him.

On March 3, 1934, this agent called at MRS. H. D. STEELE'S residence, at 114 1/2 North Third Street, Tomahawk, Wisconsin. MRS. STEELE informed this agent that she had two nephews, SIDNEY ROYCRAFT and CHARLIE ROYCRAFT, who were at present confined in the South Dakota State Penitentiary, for bank robbery; that about three years ago, before her nephews were convicted of this crime and before she knew they were criminals, she and her nephews were talking about crime and criminals and her nephew, CHARLIE, told her that the "man at the head of all crime in St. Paul was the Mayor of St. Paul", and that all criminals were offered protection in St. Paul.

MRS. STEELE stated she felt the Division should know this as she felt it might be a good clue to work on. MRS. STEELE stated she did not know the name of the Mayor of St. Paul, to whom her nephew referred, and did not know whether the same man was Mayor at present, or not.

MRS. STEELE had no information at all regarding the EDWARD G. BREMER case but stated that the above information was all she had and that she felt that MR. BREMER should know about it and for that reason she had written to him.

Respectfully submitted,
H. E. MARSHALL, SPECIAL AGENT.

MEM: TO
S-Dir
S-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR ROYER:

Re: BREKID
St. P. 7-30

Reference is made to the telephone call from United States Commissioner EDWARD J. McPARTLAND, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to this office under date of February 27, 1934, to the effect that a woman, who runs a boarding house in Cedar Rapids, had informed him of a suspicious man and woman.

MR. McPARTLAND was interviewed at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, his office being at 915 Merchants Bank Building. He advised that he did not know the name of the woman, to whom he had referred, and he had not talked to her, but had obtained his information from WILLIAM QUARTON, who is connected with Radio Station KWCR, located on the 7th floor of the Montrose Hotel. This woman resides, according to MR. McPARTLAND, at 234-1st Avenue North, and for some reason intended to go to the local office of the Des Moines Register, a newspaper, and was directed to this radio station, which is owned by that newspaper.

MR. WILLIAM QUARTON, when interviewed, stated that this woman, who did not give her name, but who, he has since learned, is a MRS. SMITH, 234-1st Avenue North, came to his office there about 2-27-34, and asked to see him privately and, after closing the door, took out newspaper pictures of ALVIN KARPIS, and FRED BARKER, after emphatically stating that she did not want her name in the case and refusing to give it to MR. QUARTON, she said she thought she knew where KARPIS was located. He asked her why she did not go to the local police, or sheriff, but she said she wanted to have nothing to do with them. The information given by MR. QUARTON was later obtained from MRS. SMITH, however, MR. QUARTON checked up on the license number of the automobile which this party, known as ABBOTT, was driving. This number was secured by ERNEST MICHELS, a reporter for the Des Moines Register, and also connected with Radio Station KWCR. This number was 52-8191, 1933 Iowa license. MR. QUARTON called the County Treasurer, Iowa City, Iowa, and determined that this car was purchased in Iowa City, in November, 1933, and was licensed to one, WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, address: Transient Inn, Iowa City, Iowa. MR. QUARTON further advised that on 2-28-34 this woman again called his office by telephone, stating that this party and his alleged wife were packing things into their automobile intending to leave town. The description of this party, known as ABBOTT, as given by MRS. SMITH and also by ERNEST MICHELS, who claimed to have seen him on one occasion, is as follows:

Name: ABBOTT
 Age: 30 years
 Height: 5'6"
 Weight: 150 pounds
 Hair: Black, curly
 Eyes: Blue
 Peculiarities: Deep lines in his face from his nose to his mouth.
 Appearance: Well dressed.

The woman, who accompanied him, is described as:

Name: MRS. ABBOTT
 Age: 25 years
 Height: 5'6"
 Weight: 115 pounds
 Hair: Red and curly

MRS. SMITH refused to submit to interview at her residence, which is also at 834-1st Avenue Northeast, but came to the Montrose Hotel, to MR. QUARTON'S office. She stated that this man and woman, according to the records of MRS. J.C. REYNOLDS, who operates this boarding and rooming house, came there January 18, 1934, but MRS. SMITH stated that she was positive it was on a Saturday night, while January 18, was on a Thursday. These parties often left for a period of two or three days at a time. They occupied an apartment on the first floor of this two-story building. They were living there under the name of MR. and MRS. ABBOTT. At one time, a telephone call was received, asking for MR. WARD. At that time, the woman posing as MRS. ABBOTT, answered the call, stating that her husband's first name was WARD. On 2-28-34, MRS. SMITH stated that ABBOTT called Iowa City, presumably to an attorney, asking him to sell his coach. In this call, he wanted to know if he could take the Chevrolet out of the State, as he only had a couple more payments to make. Upon departing, ABBOTT told MRS. REYNOLDS that if any mail came for him to forward it care of the BURLINGHAM CIGAR STORE, Clinton, Iowa. MRS. SMITH and MRS. REYNOLDS went through the apartment after they moved out and all they found were two slim checks on local garages for storage of their automobile. A similar check of the Central Garage, 1117 Central Street, Kansas City, Missouri, was found, and a card of the Mecca Cafe, 517 South Main Street, Carthage, Missouri, on the back of which was written numerous names, apparently, customers for liquor. There was also a card of the Valley Drive Tavern, no town mentioned. During the time this party was staying at the above address, he received a number of long distance telephone calls, and also made a number of such calls. The telephone number

at this address is 2-1562. Usually ABBOTT would pay MRS. REYNOLDS immediately after making a telephone call. At various times, while they were living at this address, they were visited by a woman and a small child about four or five years of age.

ABBOTT advised, when he came to this address, that he intended to stay about until April 1, 1934. He was overheard to state on the telephone on 2-28-34, that some "rat" was after him and that he had to move.

When shown the photograph of ALVIN KARPIS, MRS. SMITH stated that it did not resemble this man ABBOTT from the front view, but looked somewhat like him from the side view, although she stated ABBOTT'S hair was much thinner in the front than KARPIS' appeared to be. This woman had no other information except that every time ABBOTT left the house he carried a small handbag with him and it was the general belief of those in this boarding house that he was a bootlegger and carried his liquor in this handbag.

At the office of the telephone company, H. L. YOUNG, commercial clerk, obtained for Agent a list of the long distance telephone calls made from telephone number 2-1562. On January 27, 1934, a call was made to the Andrews Hotel, in Iowa City, where Agent later learned that ABBOTT formerly resided.

On January 22, 1934, a call was made to #133, Marion, Iowa, which was determined to be the Oasis Night Club, located on Marion Boulevard, operated by MABEL PERRYMAN.

On January 27, 1934, and also on February 14, 1934, calls were made to TUBBS RESTAURANT, Blairstown, Iowa.

On February 2, 6, and 18, 1934, calls were made to Iowa City, pay station #9911, which was determined to be the MUSACHS POOL HALL, 215 South Dubuque Avenue.

Telephone calls from February 20, 1934, could not be located as they had been sent to the main office in Des Moines, Iowa.

At Iowa City, Iowa, Police Sergeant John McQuiston, located a record of WARD LESTER ABBOTT, #291, showing [REDACTED]

He is described on the records as follows:

Name:	WARD LESTER ABBOTT
Age:	28 years
Height:	5'9"
Weight:	157 pounds

(DESCRIPTION OF WARD LESTER ABBOTT, CONT'D.)

Hair: Dark brown
Eyes: Blue
Complexion: Dark
Marital Status: Single
Occupation: Painter

Deputy Sheriff PRESTON KOSTE and Sheriff McCombus both stated that they were well acquainted with this party and it was they who arrested him on September 29, 1935. They also have the same fingerprint number for this party. ABBOTT is a known bootlegger, and is not believed by these officers to be engaged in any other illegal transactions. After serving three months in jail on the above sentence, ABBOTT left Iowa City, and they do not recall having seen him since. He is usually in company with the red headed woman above mentioned and some times introduces her as his wife. A photograph of ABBOTT was obtained from the sheriff's office. A photograph was also obtained of WILLIAM E. SIEPMAN, who is known as ABBOTT'S closest friend in Iowa City, and is believed to be the same person referred to as WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, in whose name the Chevrolet car is registered. This party is described as:

Name: WILLIAM E. SIEPMAN
Age: 28 years
Height: 5'11"
Weight: 160 pounds
Eyes: Brown
Hair: Black
Police number: #255, SO, Iowa City, Iowa

This party was still around Iowa City, according to Deputy Sheriff Koste. It was further stated that the Transient Inn was a low class place and that NUBACHS POOL HALL is also a place where questionable characters usually convene.

If appearing that ABBOTT is a bootlegger and apparently has no connection with this case, no further inquiry was made.

Very truly yours,

R. T. NOONAN, SPECIAL AGENT.

RTN:TD
3-Div.
9-St. Paul

St. Paul, Minnesota,
March 10, 1934.

MEMORANDUM FOR INSPECTOR HORNER:

Re: BREKID
St. Paul File 7-50.

With reference to the letter written by RICH G. ANDERSON, located at Spencer, Iowa, to CHARLES TIERNEY, of the St. Paul Police Department, and turned over to this office, ANDERSON was interviewed at Spirit Lake, Iowa, on March 8, 1934. His letter to Mr. Tierney mentioned the fact that he knew of a farm owned in the vicinity of Des Moines, Iowa, by one, "GO-ABOUT" RILEY, whose correct name is JOHN WATERS; that this place was ideally situated for a hideout.

When interviewed, ANDERSON stated that he formerly was an Agent of the Iowa State Bureau of Investigation. The farm he refers to, he stated, is about fifty miles northwest of Des Moines, in Dallas County, the closest town being Minburn, Iowa. About two years ago, he learned of this place from some travelling salesman who, becoming intoxicated, became rather talkative. At ANDERSON'S request, this party took him to this place at 3:00 A.M. immediately after giving the information. ANDERSON stated that, since that time, he has merely kept this information for some possible future use. At one time, he stated, he suspected that the parties who had held up a bank had come to this place, but investigation proved this not to be so. The only manner of reaching this place, he described, is as follows:

Follow highway #169 south from Minburn, Iowa, to the first turn to the right going west on a gravel road and follow that road to the Racoon River, which is about seven miles; then cross the river and take an angling road south and west a few miles. RILEY'S brother, who goes by the name of FRANK WATER, his correct name, has a farm next to this place in question and this place can be reached either by going through the brother's farm or by following a road about one-half mile further south and west and entering by a driveway. The house is a two-story white house with six or seven rooms and is isolated and, as far as ANDERSON knows, it is not occupied now.

With reference to "GO-ABOUT" RILEY, ANDERSON does not believe that RILEY has any connections in St. Paul but is a close friend of CLARENCE "DOC" EATON, who has many St. Paul connections. One of these connections is ANDY ROTHEIMER, who is believed to have some connection with a place at 945, or 947 West 7th Street, or possibly to reside there. MR. ANDERSON believes that CHARLIE TIERNEY should be able to furnish information in reference to ROTHEIMER. He knows that ROTHEIMER gave information, at one time,

to BUHT GARR of the St. Paul Police Department. He further stated that "DOC" EATON received a life sentence at Stillwater on the Anoka Bank Robbery but EATON'S brother succeeded in getting him released. It appears that EATON was represented by an attorney who later became a Judge and shortly after becoming a Judge, EATON'S release was secured. DOC EATON was alleged to have been a pal of DANNY HOGAN, who was killed in St. Paul. His place, ANDERSON thought, was 547 Wabasha Street, and it is believed that EATON still stays around that address. ANDERSON further stated that RILEY and EATON, subsequent to EATON'S release, were indicted for murder at Ottumwa, Iowa; however, they succeeded in getting the indictment dismissed in this case. ANDERSON has not seen DOC EATON since he was released from Stillwater but he sees RILEY frequently.

This house was covered by Special Agent S. C. Dewey of the Kansas City Office, recently, as set out in letter by that Agent to the Kansas City Office, under date of 8-13-34. Agent Dewey's investigation revealed that this house is located about thirty-five miles from Des Moines on the Raccoon River, just west of the town of Minburn, and that it is operated by "GO-ABOUT" RILEY'S sister and her husband, whose names are unknown at this time. The house has a cement basement and the property is well fenced with numerous "NO TRESPASS" signs posted. It is reported, according to Agent Dewey, that if an attempt is made to trespass, the owner appears with a gun ordering the trespassers off the property. It is noted that this house is located in the country away from any town and, therefore, it does not fit the description of the house being sought in this case.

Very truly yours,

R. T. MOONAN, SPECIAL AGENT.

RTM:TH

18

St. Paul, Minnesota.
March 12, 1934.

MEMORANDUM:

Re: BREKID.
St. Paul file 7-30

A letter from the New York Division office dated February 23, 1934, outlines information furnished by one BERT (JACK) REED relative to one BILL PHLAN residing at the Spowage Block, 912-14 Fifth Street, Sioux City, Iowa, who according to information furnished by REED, might possibly have had some connection with either this case or the HAMM kidnaping case. REED advised that further information concerning PHLAN could be obtained from REED'S mother, MRS. ANNA SPOWAGE, and one PETE LARSON at Sioux City, Iowa.

On March 5, 1934, agent interviewed MRS. ANNA SPOWAGE who occupies apartment 4 at 912 Fifth Street, Sioux City, Iowa, and who up to one month ago managed the apartment building at which PHLAN resides. MRS. SPOWAGE stated that she was surprised that any suspicion should be directed against this party. She advised that the correct name of this individual is WILLIAM J. PLAHN and not PHLAN. She stated that he has been residing at the Spowage Block for more than a year and that during this time, she had never noted any suspicious actions of PLAHN. She said that to her knowledge, he made his living from the proceeds from mortgages which he held on farms in the vicinity of LeMars, Iowa; that the only bad trait that she knew that he possessed was that he was a heavy drinker and was constantly drunk. She said PLAHN had very few visitors and that these were mostly of the farmer type person; that she had never seen him in the possession of any great amount of money, the room which he occupies in the apartment being rented to him at the rate of \$2.50 a week; that he ordinarily paid this rent in the exact change.

She stated that neither her son nor anyone else had ever intimated to her that PLAHN was engaged in any illegitimate business.

She advised that the Spowage Block is inhabited mostly by the poorer or laboring class of people and that a number of the residents are maintained there by the Sioux City Welfare Bureau but that PLAHN is not a recipient of charity to her knowledge.

She could advise of no occupation which PLAHN had pursued during the time that he had resided at the apartment. She stated that she had never noticed a violin case while in his room at any time. PLAHN ordinarily fixed his own meals in his room, had very few friends, and ordinarily kept his own company. She stated that PLAHN still resides in apartment 207 of the Spowage Block.

With reference to PETE LARSON, who, according to REED, lived in the apartment adjacent to PLAHN, MRS. SPOWAGE stated that LARSON had moved in September, 1933, and that she did not know where he could be located at the present time.